



Practice Test 1

Completely darken bubbles with a No. 2 pencil. If you make a mistake, be sure to erase mark completely. Erase all stray marks.

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 (Print) Last First M.I.

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** ____/____/____

HOME ADDRESS: _____
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_____ City State Zip Code

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IMPORTANT: Please fill in these boxes exactly as shown on the back cover of your test book.

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 FORM NO. 00001-PR

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Section I

Start with number 1 for each new section.
 If a section has fewer questions than answer spaces, leave the extra answer spaces blank.

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The Exam

AP[®] U.S. Government and Politics Exam

SECTION I: Multiple-Choice Questions

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time

80 minutes

Number of Questions

55

Percent of Total Grade

50%

Writing Instrument

Pencil required

Instructions

Section I of this examination contains 55 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the ovals for numbers 1 through 55 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample Question

Chicago is a
(A) state
(B) city
(C) country
(D) continent

Sample Answer

(A) ● (C) (D)

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all the multiple-choice questions.

About Guessing

Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. Multiple-choice scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, and no points are awarded for unanswered questions. Because points are not deducted for incorrect answers, you are encouraged to answer all multiple-choice questions. On any questions you do not know the answer to, you should eliminate as many choices as you can, and then select the best answer among the remaining choices.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Section I

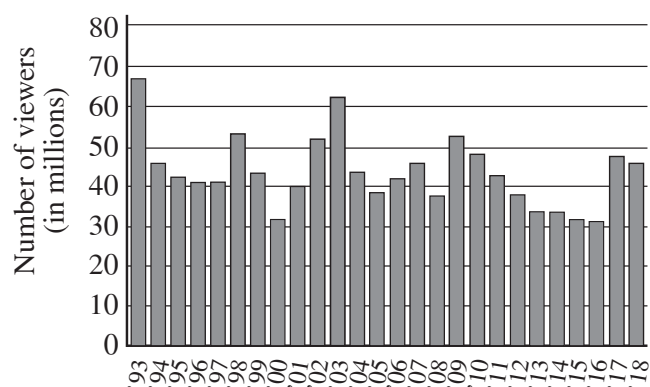
Time—80 minutes

55 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the graph below.

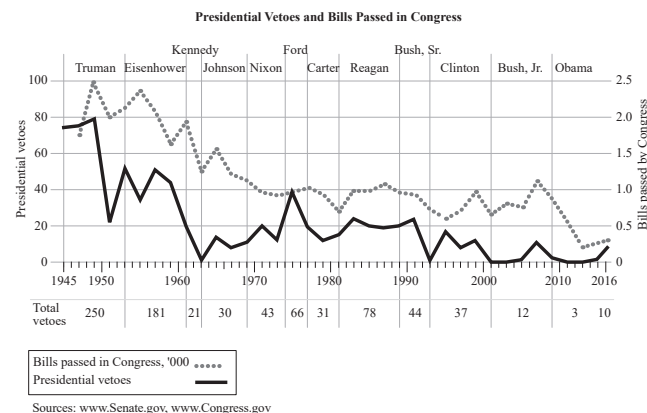
Number of viewers of the State of the Union addresses from 1993 to 2018 (in millions)



Source: Statista, © 2018.

- Which of the following statements best reflects a trend in the graph above?
 - Republican presidents receive fewer viewers during their State of the Union addresses.
 - Since 1993, the State of the Union has fallen in importance in American political life.
 - Viewership generally wanes in the later years of a president's term.
 - Americans watch the State of the Union in higher numbers during an economic recession.
- Based on the information in the bar graph, which of the following is true about the State of the Union?
 - A president's first State of the Union is his or her best chance to connect with the nation.
 - The State of the Union is no longer an effective method for presidents to communicate with the American people.
 - A president should announce broad policy goals during his or her final two State of the Union addresses.
 - Broadcasting the State of the Union has little to no effect on a president's policy proposals.

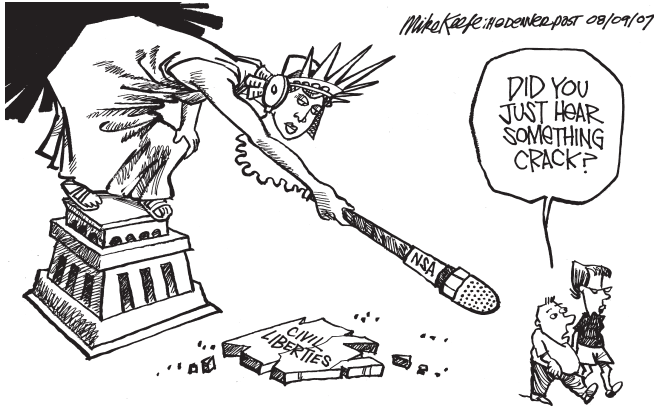
Questions 3 and 4 refer to the graph below.



- Which of the following best describes a trend in the graph above?
 - The number of presidential vetoes rose dramatically in the 1990s.
 - The number of vetoes matched the number of passed bills in 1975.
 - Presidents are more likely to veto bills in years when Congress passes fewer bills.
 - Presidents issued the largest number of vetoes between 1945 and 1961.
- Which of the following can be inferred from the high number of vetoes issued by Republican presidents between 1953 and 1993?
 - Republican presidents use the veto to enact their policies.
 - Congress was very unproductive during this time period.
 - Republican presidents were highly unpopular.
 - Congress was controlled by the Democratic Party.

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Questions 5 and 6 refer to the cartoon below.

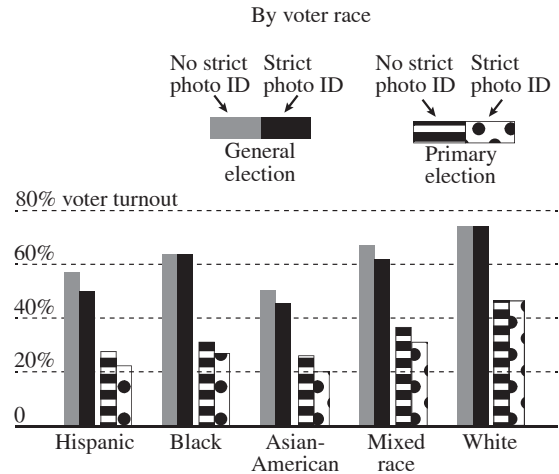


Source: Mike Keefe, InToon.com

5. Which of the following statements describes the message in the political cartoon?
- (A) The National Security Agency is an American intelligence agency.
- (B) American citizens do not know that the government is spying on them.
- (C) Government actions violate protections enshrined in the Constitution.
- (D) Stopping government surveillance would not repair civil liberties.
6. A lawyer arguing against the government actions as depicted by the political cartoon would invoke which constitutional amendment?
- (A) Third Amendment
- (B) Fourth Amendment
- (C) Fifth Amendment
- (D) Eighth Amendment

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the graph below.

Voter turnout after voter ID laws



Source: "Voter Identification Laws and the Suppression of Minority Votes," *The Journal of Politics*.

7. Which of the following statements is best supported by the information in the bar graph?
- (A) White voters turn out in fewer numbers in states that require approved ID.
- (B) Mixed race Americans vote in higher numbers than white Americans.
- (C) Members of minority groups are more likely not to have approved ID.
- (D) Black Americans are the least likely group to vote in primary elections.
8. Based on the information in the graph, why would opponents of voter ID laws argue that these laws violate the Voting Rights Act of 1965?
- (A) Voter ID laws affect the voting patterns of all races.
- (B) Voter ID laws do not protect elections against fraudulent votes.
- (C) Voter ID laws result in a decrease in minority turnout during elections.
- (D) Voter ID laws are just another form of literacy tests or poll taxes.

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Questions 9 and 10 refer to the table below.

Opinions on Support for Congressional Gun Control Measures

Region	Men		Women	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
Northeast	56%	33%	58%	33%
Midwest	41%	48%	39%	49%
South	31%	56%	31%	57%
West	65%	26%	64%	27%

9. Based on the information in the table, which of the following categories has the largest difference in opinion?
- (A) Women from the Midwest
 (B) Men from the South
 (C) Women from the Northeast
 (D) Men from the West
10. Which of the following is an accurate conclusion about the information in the table?
- (A) There are more guns in the West than in other parts of the country.
 (B) Women grow up with identical beliefs about gun control.
 (C) The region where one lives affects one's political socialization.
 (D) Gun ownership is a topic that Congress should address with legislation.

Questions 11 to 13 refer to the passage below.

In San Francisco a few weeks ago, I saw demonstrators carrying signs reading: "Lose in Vietnam, bring the boys home."

Well, one of the strengths of our free society is that any American has a right to reach that conclusion and to advocate that point of view. But as President of the United States, I would be untrue to my oath of office if I allowed the policy of this Nation to be dictated by the minority who hold that point of view and who try to impose it on the Nation by mounting demonstrations in the street.

For almost 200 years, the policy of this Nation has been made under our Constitution by those leaders in the Congress and the White House elected by all of the people. If a vocal minority, however fervent its cause, prevails over reason and the will of the majority, this Nation has no future as a free society.

—President Richard Nixon, "Silent Majority" Speech, 1969

11. Which of the following statements best summarizes President Nixon's message in the passage above?
- (A) People protesting the Vietnam war should not have the right to do so.
 (B) A political minority is always incorrect.
 (C) A single-interest group does not represent the will of the people.
 (D) Protesting undermines the military effort in Vietnam.
12. Which statement best describes why President Nixon is giving this speech?
- (A) To connect with the Americans who are not protesting the Vietnam War
 (B) To appeal to the Americans who are protesting the Vietnam War
 (C) To campaign for the presidency
 (D) To beg the American people to keep supporting the war effort
13. Which of the following is a reasonable assumption to make about the demonstrators?
- (A) They wish to overthrow the government.
 (B) They wish for the government to change its policies.
 (C) They wish that President Nixon would not pander to them.
 (D) They wish to create a tyranny of the minority.

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Questions 14 to 17 refer to the passage below.

When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner.

Again, there is no liberty, if the judiciary power be not separated from the legislative and executive. Were it joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary control; for the judge would be then the legislator. Were it joined to the executive power, the judge might behave with violence and oppression. There would be an end of everything, were the same man, or the same body, whether of the nobles or of the people, to exercise those three powers, that of enacting laws, that of executing the public resolutions, and of trying the causes of individuals.

—Baron de Montesquieu, *The Spirit of the Laws*, 1748

14. Which of the following statements best summarizes the passage?
- (A) The separation of powers helps ensure liberty.
 - (B) The separation of powers ensures domestic tranquility and international peace.
 - (C) People, after experiencing a dictator's oppression, will rise up in protest.
 - (D) Governments where one person wields legislative, executive, and judicial power are always corrupt.
15. How did James Madison expand on Montesquieu's ideas when he wrote Federalist No. 51?
- (A) He argued that three branches of government would best serve the United States.
 - (B) He wrote a draft of the Constitution that incorporated Montesquieu's ideas.
 - (C) He proposed clear dividing lines between the branches of government.
 - (D) He studied the fates of different governments that had attempted to separate government power.
16. Which of the following events best reflects Montesquieu's ideas in action?
- (A) The passage of the Affordable Healthcare Act in 2010
 - (B) Vice President Lyndon Johnson becoming president after the assassination of President John Kennedy in 1963
 - (C) Supreme Court justices attending the annual State of the Union address
 - (D) The impeachment of President Clinton in 1998
17. Based on the text, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
- (A) Conflict between the branches of government is a sign of a healthy democracy.
 - (B) Conflict between the branches of government slows down the government's functions.
 - (C) The different branches of government should not know what the others are doing.
 - (D) The different branches of government should always cooperate with one another.

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Questions 18 and 19 refer to the table below.

Party Affiliation in the United States Based on Educational Attainment

Highest Level of Educational Attainment	Males		Females	
	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
Grade School	12%	85%	13%	87%
High School Diploma	13%	80%	21%	72%
Vocational Degree	24%	72%	28%	58%
College Degree	36%	64%	36%	52%
Master's Degree	49%	51%	30%	61%
Doctoral Degree	56%	34%	19%	70%

18. Which of the following statements does the above table support?
- (A) Women whose highest educational level is a master's degree are more likely to identify as Republicans as compared to all other groups.
 - (B) Men who have attained a doctoral degree are more likely to identify as Democrats than are those with only a college degree.
 - (C) Women whose highest level of education is grade school and men whose highest level of education is high school are equally likely to identify as Republicans.
 - (D) Women who have attained a doctoral degree are the most reliable group of Democratic women voters.
19. One can infer that a man with a college degree would likely agree with which of the following proposals?
- (A) The United States should project its military power abroad.
 - (B) Congress should spend more money on social welfare programs.
 - (C) The Supreme Court should overturn *Roe v. Wade*.
 - (D) The Justice Department should more harshly prosecute drug users.

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Question 20 and 21 refer to the table below.

INDEPENDENT VOTERS AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (1980–2012)									
Percent of Independents Voting for Candidates, by Party									
	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012
Democratic	29.8	33.0	42.6	39.2	48.7	44.3	52.4	51.1	42.3
Republican	55.2	66.5	57.1	30.4	33.4	48.6	47.5	48.5	50.1
Percent of Popular Vote Won, by Party (Incumbents' results in <i>italics</i>)									
Democratic	<i>41.0</i>	40.6	45.7	40.3	<i>49.2</i>	48.4	48.3	52.9	<i>51.1</i>
Republican	50.8	<i>58.8</i>	53.4	<i>37.5</i>	40.7	47.9	<i>50.7</i>	45.7	47.2
Other	6.6	*	*	18.9	8.4	*	*	*	*

*No third-party candidate won more than 5% of the popular vote in these elections.

20. The table above supports which of the following statements about independent voters during presidential elections?
- (A) Independent voters often prefer the challenger when a president runs for reelection.
- (B) The independent vote generally aligns with the popular vote.
- (C) The unpredictability of the independent voters is why politicians do not try to attract independent voters.
- (D) Republicans have won a plurality of independent votes whenever there was a viable third-party candidate.
21. Which of the following statements best explains the voting decisions made by independent voters from 2000 to 2012?
- (A) The majority of independent voters did not have an alternative to the traditional two-party system.
- (B) The Republican and Democratic parties fielded the strongest candidates in these elections.
- (C) The other party candidates were extremely charismatic.
- (D) Changes in election law gave independent voters more options at the ballot box.

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Questions 22 and 23 refer to the table below.

Reported Voting and Registration, by Race, Hispanic Origin, Sex and Age, for the United States: November 2016 (in thousands)									
All races		Total Population	US Citizens						
			Total Citizen Population	Reported registered		Reported not registered		No response to registration ¹	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	Total 18 years and over	245,502	224,059	157,596	70.3	32,622	14.6	33,841	15.1
	18 to 24 years	29,320	26,913	14,905	55.4	6,650	24.7	5,358	19.9
	25 to 44 years	83,698	72,610	48,629	67.0	12,467	17.2	11,514	15.9
	45 to 64 years	83,799	77,544	57,394	74.0	9,063	11.7	11,087	14.3
	65 to 74 years	28,832	27,839	21,908	78.7	2,502	9.0	3,429	12.3
	75 years and over	19,852	19,154	14,759	77.1	1,941	10.1	2,454	12.8
Male	Total 18 years and over	118,488	107,554	73,761	68.6	17,068	15.9	16,724	15.5
	18 to 24 years	14,822	13,530	7,200	53.2	3,579	26.5	2,752	20.3
	25 to 44 years	41,264	35,431	22,718	64.1	6,733	19.0	5,980	16.9
	45 to 64 years	40,642	37,516	27,229	72.6	4,853	12.9	5,434	14.5
	65 to 74 years	13,428	13,018	10,245	78.7	1,211	9.3	1,561	12.0
	75 years and over	8,333	8,059	6,369	79.0	692	8.6	997	12.4
Female	Total 18 years and over	127,013	116,505	83,835	72.0	15,553	13.3	17,117	14.7
	18 to 24 years	14,498	13,382	7,706	57.6	3,070	22.9	2,606	19.5
	25 to 44 years	42,435	37,178	25,911	69.7	5,734	15.4	5,533	14.9
	45 to 64 years	43,157	40,028	30,165	75.4	4,210	10.5	5,653	14.1
	65 to 74 years	15,404	14,821	11,663	78.7	1,291	8.7	1,868	12.6
	75 years and over	11,519	11,095	8,390	75.6	1,249	11.3	1,456	13.1

¹No response to registration' includes those who were not asked if they were registered as well as those who responded 'Don't know,' and 'Refused.'

22. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the information in the table?
- (A) Women are more likely to be registered voters than men.
- (B) There are approximately 20,000 adults living in the U.S. that are not citizens.
- (C) As men and women age, they are less likely to be registered voters.
- (D) Men tend to live longer lives than women.
23. Which of the following statements is an accurate conclusion based on the comparison between citizens who are registered, not registered, and had no response to registration?
- (A) Age plays little role in whether men or women are politically active.
- (B) Male registered voters between the ages of 18 and 24 are the most valuable voting block for presidential candidates.
- (C) A large percentage of the population is apathetic to voting presidential elections.
- (D) Millions of Americans cannot vote for various reasons.

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24. Which of the following was a belief of the Federalists during the Constitutional Convention of 1787?
- (A) The Legislative Branch should have a Senate.
 - (B) The federal government should be stronger than state governments.
 - (C) The slave trade was a necessary institution.
 - (D) A small republic was the best form the United States could take.
25. Which of the following businesses could Congress affect through legislation based upon the commerce clause?
- (A) A French bakery that plans to import croissants to New Jersey.
 - (B) A workshop in rural Tennessee that repairs tractors for local farmers.
 - (C) A service center in Oakland, California, that repairs 18-wheeler trucks registered in the state.
 - (D) A restaurant in Kansas that plans to build three more restaurants throughout the state.
26. Federalism is a principle of government in which
- (A) power is shared between the national government and the state governments
 - (B) states have equal representation in the national government
 - (C) individual liberties are guaranteed by a Bill of Rights
 - (D) legislative, executive, and judicial powers are separated
27. According to the Constitution, who determines voter eligibility requirements?
- (A) The president
 - (B) Congress
 - (C) State legislatures
 - (D) The Supreme Court
28. Which of the following best describes the balance the Supreme Court has struck between the establishment clause and the free-exercise clause?
- (A) Freedom of speech is protected except in certain situations, such as yelling “fire” in a crowded theater.
 - (B) Once a church has been recognized by the federal government, its tax-exempt status can never be revoked.
 - (C) Once Congress has created an administrative agency, that agency can be dissolved only by a constitutional amendment.
 - (D) State-sponsored prayer during school hours is prohibited, but voluntary prayer by student groups before school is allowed.
29. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court decision establish the “separate but equal” doctrine of state-sponsored racial segregation?
- (A) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (B) *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 - (C) *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 - (D) *Brown v. Board of Education*
30. Which of the following scenarios reflects a conservative political belief?
- (A) A state passes a law to protect an endangered species.
 - (B) A city hall makes its restrooms gender neutral.
 - (C) A person waits five days before receiving a gun they purchased.
 - (D) A new military base opens in a rural community, providing jobs to residents.
31. Which of the following would have the least effect on changing the vote of someone who strongly identifies with a political party?
- (A) The voter has a child.
 - (B) The voter loses their job during a recession.
 - (C) The voter changes their religion.
 - (D) The voter watches a new television channel to get their news.
32. Which of the following statements about political action committees (PACs) is most accurate?
- (A) They funnel donations directly to political candidates.
 - (B) Their activities are not regulated by the Federal Election Commission (FEC).
 - (C) Their activities are limited to national presidential elections.
 - (D) They raise money to influence federal, state, and local elections.
33. The opposition of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the National Association of Women Lawyers (NAWL), and the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization (AFL-CIO) to Samuel Alito’s 2006 nomination to the Supreme Court is an example of
- (A) Realignment
 - (B) Coalition building
 - (C) Logrolling
 - (D) Non-commitment

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34. Which of the following statements about the House of Representatives is true?
- (A) All revenue bills must originate in the Senate before moving to the House.
 - (B) Representation in the House is allocated equally among the states, while representation in the Senate is allocated proportional to population.
 - (C) The Speaker of the House wields less power than the president *pro tempore* of the Senate.
 - (D) The House has a Committee on Ways and Means, while the Senate does not.
35. Which of the following statements best characterizes cooperative federalism?
- (A) The executive and legislative branches working on legislation together
 - (B) The federal government granting power over a policy area to the states
 - (C) Governments working with businesses to address an issue
 - (D) State and federal governments working on the same issue
36. The attorney general is the head of which of the following entities?
- (A) The Senate Judiciary Committee
 - (B) The Department of Justice
 - (C) The Department of State
 - (D) The Judge Advocate General's Corps
37. Which of the following situations is an example of logrolling?
- (A) Giving up one's political position to win a short-term victory
 - (B) Changing the shape of congressional district to favor one party
 - (C) Gaining federal funding for one's home district
 - (D) Two congresspersons agreeing to vote on each other's bills
38. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 has had which of the following effects?
- (A) States have been prohibited from establishing voter identification requirements.
 - (B) Voters must now pass literacy tests before voting.
 - (C) Voting participation for racial minority voters has increased.
 - (D) The voting age was lowered from 21 to 18.
39. In *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), the Supreme Court based its decision on which provision of the Fourteenth Amendment?
- (A) Automatic citizenship for persons born in the United States
 - (B) Equal protection under the law
 - (C) Overturning the three-fifths compromise
 - (D) Refusal of compensation for freed slaves
40. How did *New York Times Co. v. United States* (1971) affect the interpretation of the First Amendment?
- (A) It shielded newspapers from government lawsuits.
 - (B) It limited the government's power to interfere with the press.
 - (C) It codified the process of gaining a restraining order against a newspaper.
 - (D) It changed what the government could and could not classify as Top Secret.
41. Senator Smith ran on a platform of political efficacy. After winning the election, which of the following actions would fulfill his platform?
- (A) Going after special interest groups
 - (B) Raising voters' trust in the democratic process
 - (C) Investigating how checks and balances can be strengthened
 - (D) Holding town halls to persuade voters to support a piece of legislation
42. Which of the following is most likely to lead to a decrease in political knowledge among Americans?
- (A) A media outlet that reports only one point of view
 - (B) A media outlet that routinely interviews candidates
 - (C) A media outlet that protects its sources
 - (D) A media outlet that summarizes the day's news events

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43. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution?

	The Articles of Confederation	Constitution
(A)	Bicameral legislative branch	Unicameral legislative branch
(B)	Term limits for legislative branch	No term limits for legislative branch
(C)	Forbids <i>ex post facto</i> laws	Does not forbid <i>ex post facto</i> laws
(D)	The Supreme Court settles disputes between states	Congress settles disputes between states

44. Which of the following accurately compares the roles of the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)?

	FEC	SEC
(A)	Enforce campaign finance law	Promote an orderly and fair stock market
(B)	Oversee the nation's infrastructure	Enforce environmental regulations
(C)	Enforce civil rights legislation regarding elections	Protect the nation from external threats
(D)	Regulate the banking industry	Set education policy at the federal level

45. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the two court cases?

	<i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i> (1963)	<i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1965)
(A)	Police officers have to inform people under arrest of their constitutional rights	Overtaken state laws concerning literacy tests
(B)	Guaranteed right to an attorney for all criminal cases	Police officers have to inform people under arrest of their constitutional rights
(C)	Guaranteed a woman's access to contraception	Overtaken state laws prohibiting interracial marriage
(D)	Incorporated the Sixth Amendment to the states	Guaranteed a woman's access to contraception

46. Which of the following is an accurate comparison between voters and the Electoral College in a presidential election?

	Voters	The Electoral College
(A)	Have to register in their state of residence	Like the president, must be over the age of 35
(B)	A candidate must win the popular vote to win the presidency	Chosen by a state legislature or other organization
(C)	Candidates campaign to them	Have the final say of who becomes president
(D)	Must follow rules regarding whom to vote for	A candidate must win a majority of Electoral College votes to win the presidency

47. Which of the following is an accurate comparison between conservative and liberal beliefs?

	Conservative	Liberal
(A)	Favor restricting access to abortion	Favor longer sentences for criminals
(B)	Promote reduced military spending	Oppose separation of church and state
(C)	Favor expansion of immigration	Favor legalized access to abortion
(D)	Believe in limited regulation of business	Support gay marriage

48. Which of the following statements best expresses the prevailing belief concerning the government's role in Americans' daily lives?

- (A) The government should ensure equality of opportunity.
 (B) The government should ensure equality of outcome.
 (C) The government should ensure both equality of outcome and equality of opportunity.
 (D) The government should ensure neither equality of outcome nor equality of opportunity.

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49. Which of the following activities are interest groups barred from taking part in?
- (A) Sending lawmakers to educational seminars
 - (B) Giving tangible gifts to lawmakers
 - (C) Providing research to government officials
 - (D) Staging protest and boycotts
50. Which of the following defines an open primary election?
- (A) Voters select the winner by caucus instead of by individual ballots.
 - (B) The election results are not binding.
 - (C) Any registered voter may participate, regardless of party affiliation.
 - (D) Voters may registers to vote on the day of the election.
51. Which of the following statements accurately describes the legal impact of *United States v. Lopez* (1996)?
- (A) Congress gained expanded power over the states.
 - (B) The Supreme Court completely redefined federalism as a concept.
 - (C) There are limitations to Congress using the commerce clause to justify legislation.
 - (D) For the first time, states could pass gun control legislation.
52. Which of the following is an example of an implied power of Congress?
- (A) Passing laws regulating interstate trade
 - (B) Raising the debt limit every year
 - (C) Overseeing executive branch agencies
 - (D) Declaring war on Japan in 1941
53. Which of the following would occur if Congress were to pass legislation and declare a recess, and the president took no action on the bill within ten days of its passage?
- (A) A line-item veto
 - (B) A pocket veto
 - (C) An adjournment
 - (D) A writ of *certiorari*
54. Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of gerrymandering?
- (A) To increase the control voters have over their elected officials
 - (B) To divide like-minded voters into several districts to reduce their influence
 - (C) To put all racial minorities into a single district
 - (D) To equally divide a state's congressional districts by size.
55. Which of the following statements outlines a key weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
- (A) Free residents of each state given "all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states."
 - (B) Individual states had to negotiate with one another concerning interstate commerce.
 - (C) Governmental departments oversaw foreign affairs, armed conflict, shipping, and government spending.
 - (D) Canada was given the right to become part of the United States at any time.

STOP

END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION.
DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Section II

Time—1 hour and 40 minutes

Directions: It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. It is suggested that you spend approximately 20 minutes each on questions 1, 2, and 3 and 40 minutes on question 4. Unless directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. In your response use substantive examples where appropriate.

1. “Current and former executives with the pharmaceutical distributors that are accused of flooding communities with powerful prescription painkillers have been summoned to testify before Congress about their role in the U.S. opioid epidemic....The pharmaceutical executives are expected to face tough questions under oath about why their companies pumped so many highly addictive pain pills into West Virginia and other states, fueling what has become the deadliest drug crisis in U.S. history.”

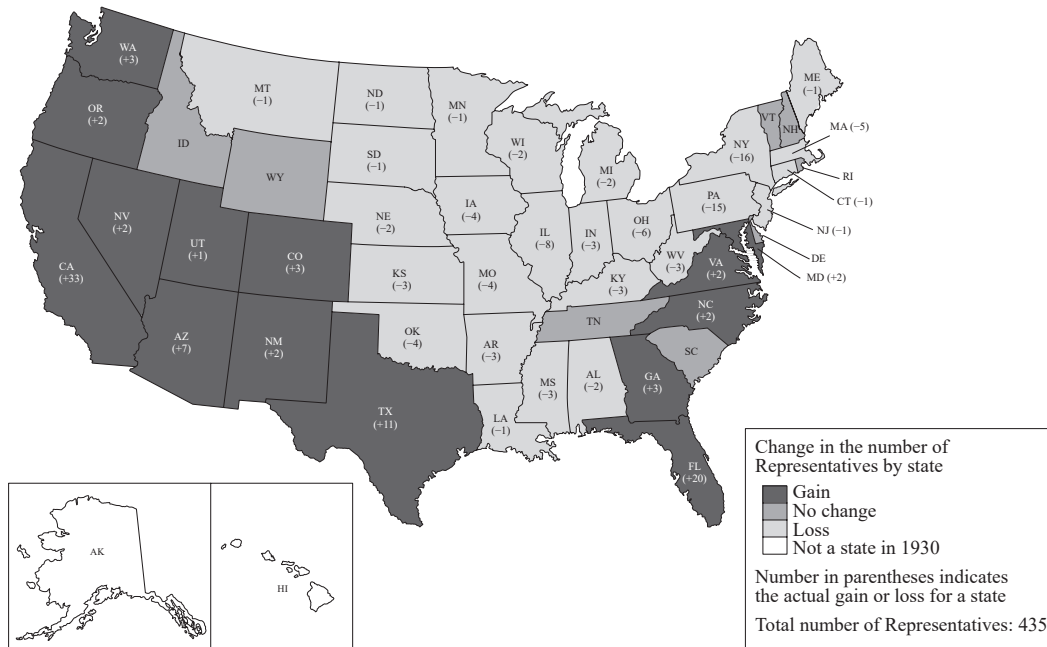
“Drug executives to testify before Congress about their role in U.S. opioid crisis,” *The Washington Post*, 2018

After reading the scenario, respond to A, B, and C below:

- (a) Describe a power Congress could use to address the comments outlined in the scenario.
- (b) In the context of the scenario, explain how the use of congressional power described in Part A can be affected by its interaction with the Supreme Court.
- (c) In the context of the scenario, explain the responsibilities of states like West Virginia as described under the Tenth Amendment.

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**Change in Congressional Apportionment
1930–2000**



2. Use the following graphic to answer the questions.

- (a) Identify the two states that have gained the most seats through congressional apportionment between 1930 and 2000.
- (b) Describe a trend based on how congressional apportionment has shifted between 1930 and 2000.
- (c) Explain how the changes in congressional apportionment over time as shown in the information graphic reflects one principle set forth in Article I of the Constitution.

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3. In the summer of 1964, Clarence Brandenburg, an Ohio resident and KKK leader, organized a Klan rally where he and other Klan members espoused hate speech against African Americans, Jewish Americans, and the U.S. government's efforts to enact civil rights legislation. Brandenburg was arrested after making calls for a KKK march on Washington, D.C. Ohio charged him with advocating violence, although he had made no specific threats.

In the ensuing case, *Brandenburg v. Ohio* (1969), the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that Brandenburg's comment during the KKK rallies did not suggest that Brandenburg or fellow KKK members were about to commit any "imminent lawless action." Since then, *Brandenburg* has been the litmus test used by law enforcement and the courts to determine whether or not to arrest individuals speaking or writing inflammatory speech.

- (a) Identify the constitutional clause that is common to both *Brandenburg v. Ohio* (1969) and *Schenck v. United States* (1919).
- (b) Based on the constitutional clause in Part A, explain why the court found differently in *Brandenburg v. Ohio* than it did in *Schenck v. United States*.
- (c) Describe an action that local governments who disagree with the holding in *Brandenburg v. Ohio* could take to limit its impact in their communities.

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4. Develop an argument that explains which of the three forms of action taken by the federal government—constitutional amendments, Supreme Court rulings, or legislation—has best ensured the civil rights of minorities and historically repressed groups.

In your essay, you must:

- Articulate a defensible claim or thesis that responds to the prompt and establishes a line of reasoning
- Support your claim with at least TWO pieces of accurate and relevant information:
 - At least ONE piece of evidence must be from one of the following foundational documents:
 - Federalist No. 10
 - The Declaration of Independence
 - “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” (MLK)
 - Use a second piece of evidence from another foundational document from the list or from your study of civil rights
- Use reasoning to explain why your evidence supports your claim/thesis
- Respond to an opposing or alternative perspective using refutation, concession, or rebuttal

END OF EXAMINATION

PRACTICE TEST 1 SCORING WORKSHEET

Section I: Multiple-Choice

$$\frac{\text{Number of Correct (out of 55)}}{\text{Number of Correct (out of 55)}} \times 1.0000 = \frac{\text{Weighted Section I Score (Do not round)}}{\text{Weighted Section I Score (Do not round)}}$$

Section II: Free Response

$$\text{Question 1} \quad \frac{\text{(out of 3)}}{\text{(out of 3)}} \times 3.000 = \frac{\text{(Do not round)}}{\text{(Do not round)}}$$

$$\text{Question 2} \quad \frac{\text{(out of 3)}}{\text{(out of 3)}} \times 4.000 = \frac{\text{(Do not round)}}{\text{(Do not round)}}$$

$$\text{Question 3} \quad \frac{\text{(out of 3)}}{\text{(out of 3)}} \times 4.000 = \frac{\text{(Do not round)}}{\text{(Do not round)}}$$

$$\text{Question 4} \quad \frac{\text{(out of 4)}}{\text{(out of 4)}} \times 5.500 = \frac{\text{(Do not round)}}{\text{(Do not round)}}$$

$$\text{Sum} = \frac{\text{Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)}}{\text{Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)}}$$

Composite Score

$$\frac{\text{Weighted Section I Score}}{\text{Weighted Section I Score}} + \frac{\text{Weighted Section II Score}}{\text{Weighted Section II Score}} = \frac{\text{Composite Score (Round to nearest whole number)}}{\text{Composite Score (Round to nearest whole number)}}$$



The following conversion chart provides only a rough estimate, as the new 2019 Exam has not yet been scored and may have a different range.

AP Score Conversion Chart U.S. Government and Politics	
Composite Score Range	AP Score
83–110	5
72–82	4
56–71	3
38–55	2
0–37	1

PRACTICE TEST 1 ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | C | 21. | A | 41. | B |
| 2. | A | 22. | A | 42. | A |
| 3. | D | 23. | C | 43. | B |
| 4. | D | 24. | B | 44. | A |
| 5. | C | 25. | A | 45. | B |
| 6. | B | 26. | A | 46. | C |
| 7. | C | 27. | C | 47. | D |
| 8. | C | 28. | D | 48. | A |
| 9. | D | 29. | A | 49. | B |
| 10. | C | 30. | D | 50. | C |
| 11. | C | 31. | D | 51. | C |
| 12. | A | 32. | D | 52. | C |
| 13. | B | 33. | B | 53. | B |
| 14. | A | 34. | D | 54. | B |
| 15. | A | 35. | D | 55. | B |
| 16. | D | 36. | B | | |
| 17. | A | 37. | D | | |
| 18. | C | 38. | C | | |
| 19. | B | 39. | B | | |
| 20. | A | 40. | B | | |