



Practice Test 2

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 QuestionSample Answer

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

(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.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Section I

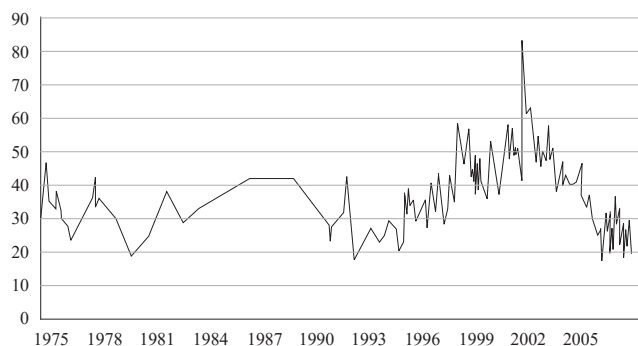
Time—80 minutes

55 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five 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.

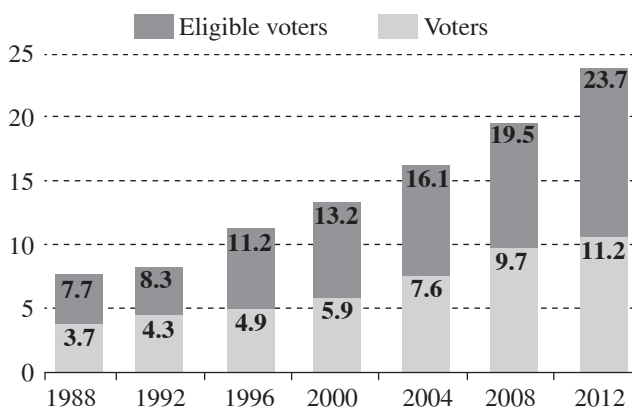
Congressional Job Approval Ratings



- Which of the following best describes a trend in the line graph above?
 - The approval rating of Congress was higher in the early 1990s than in the late 1990s.
 - Congress was more popular in the mid-1990s than in the late 1980s.
 - Americans are usually displeased with the performance of Congress.
 - A majority of Americans disapproved of the performance of Congress immediately after September 11, 2001.
- Which of the following has been a direct consequence of the trend illustrated in the line graph?
 - Since the 2000s, a greater number of congressional candidates have run as independents rather than as members of political parties.
 - Elected officials and candidates running for congressional office are increasingly using social media to reach out to voters and constituents.
 - Internet websites with political content have become less popular with younger people.
 - Increased political polarization in the general public and the decline in congressional job approval ratings continue to the present time.

Questions 3 and 4 refer to the table.

Latino Participation in Presidential Elections, 1988–2012
(in millions)



- Which of the following statements is reflected in the data in the table?
 - No more than half of eligible Latino voters have ever participated in presidential elections.
 - The number of registered voters always increases between elections.
 - Latino voters were more dissatisfied with their electoral choices in the 1990s than they were during the 2000s.
 - As measured by the percentage of eligible voters, voter turnout for Latinos declined from 1988 to 2008.

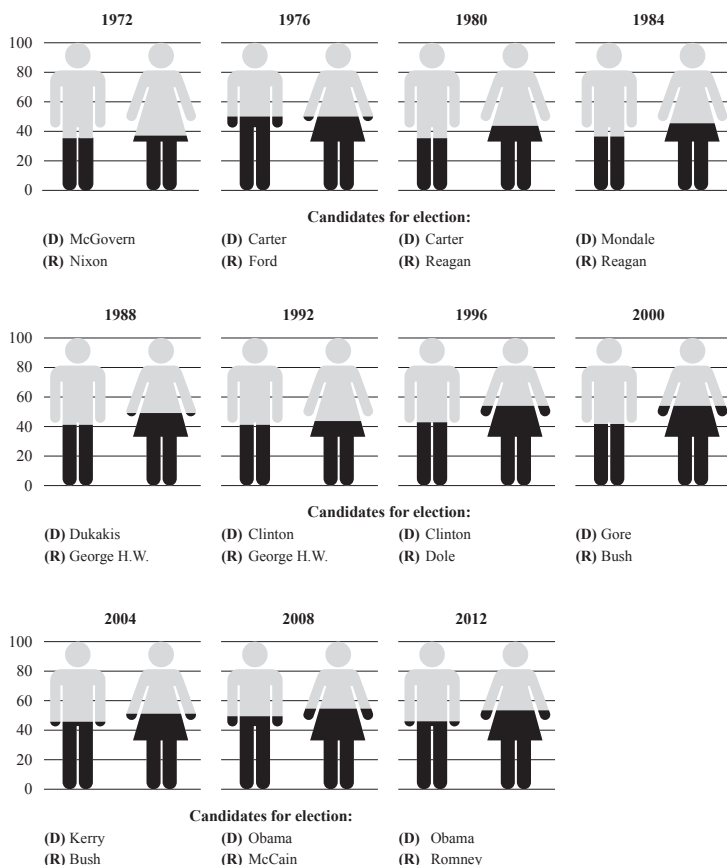
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4. Which of the following is an accurate conclusion based on the data in the table above and your knowledge of voter behavior?

- (A) A minority of Latinos vote in presidential elections because fewer citizens register to vote in presidential election years than in midterm election years.
- (B) Latinos vote in presidential elections in larger numbers than in midterm elections in part because there is more media coverage in those years.
- (C) More Latinos vote in midterm elections because they understand the greater importance of Congress in the legislative process.
- (D) More Latinos vote in midterm elections than in presidential elections because congressional candidates devote more money and resources to their campaigns in midterm years.

Questions 5 and 6 refer to the graphics below.

Percentage of Voters for Democratic Candidates in Presidential Elections (1972–2012)



5. Which of the following accurately describes the information presented in the graphs?

- (A) If only men had voted in the 1980 election, Jimmy Carter would have won.
- (B) There is little difference in the level of support that the Republican Party receives from men and women.
- (C) The gender gap was more prominent in the 1980s and 1990s than it was in the 1970s.
- (D) In order for a Republican candidate to win, he or she must receive more votes from women than from men.

6. Which of the following could best explain the gender differences in the number of people who voted for Dole and Clinton in 1996?

- (A) Clinton had previously won the Election of 1992 with a majority of male voters.
- (B) Dole's campaign received the majority of its funding from corporations, while Clinton's funding was largely from smaller donors and grassroots organizations.
- (C) Dole primarily focused on traditional Republican issues such as fiscal discipline, whereas Clinton attracted female voters of both parties by staking out moderate positions on a host of issues including crime, drugs, and education funding.
- (D) Since married women are more likely to vote for Democrat candidates, Clinton appealed to new voters in this demographic by focusing on domestic policy issues such as education, health care, and social welfare programs.

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Questions 7 and 8 refer to the table below.

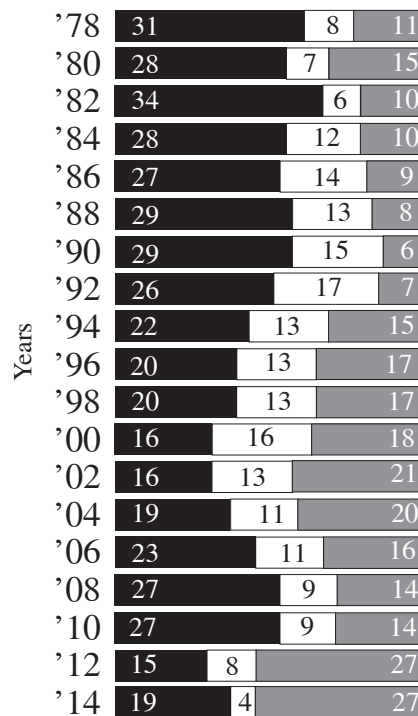
Dissemination of Medicare Benefits by Region
(Millions of \$)

	2000	2004	2008	2012
North	12.4	13.2	14.0	16.4
Northeast	8.2	9.0	9.6	10.1
Midwest	12.0	13.2	14.2	15.0
West	14.8	16.2	15.8	17.0
East	9.8	10.4	10.4	11.0
South	11.8	13.6	16.2	18.4

7. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the information in the line graph?
- (A) The dissemination of Medicare funding has continually increased across all regions between 2000–2012.
- (B) The West received the most Medicare funding in 2012.
- (C) In 2008, the Northeast received approximately one and a half times the amount of Medicare funding as the North.
- (D) The South experienced the greatest increase in Medicare funding from 2000–2012.
8. Based on the information in the table, which of the following is the most likely implication of Medicare spending as a portion of the federal budget?
- (A) Increases in Medicare spending put pressure on discretionary spending.
- (B) Medicare spending levels are set by law and cannot be changed.
- (C) Since states control entitlement spending, congressional budget committees do not control Medicare spending.
- (D) Democrats and Republicans throughout the country generally agree on increases to entitlement spending.

Questions 9 and 10 refer to the table below.

Partisan Composition of State Legislatures



Number of state legislatures

- Democrats control both chambers
 □ Split D/R Control
 ■ Republicans control both chambers

9. Which of the following statements is reflected in the data in the chart?
- (A) In most states, registered Democrats outnumber registered Republicans.
- (B) Democrats outnumbered Republicans in state legislatures throughout the early 1990s.
- (C) The number of Republican governors increased between 1990 and 1996.
- (D) The Democrats and Republicans controlled an equal number of state legislatures in 1996.

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10. Which of the following was the most likely consequence of the trend illustrated in the bar chart?
- (A) After 1996, more candidates for state legislatures ran as independents rather than as members of political parties.
 - (B) In the late 1990s, Democrats running for state office were more likely than Republicans to use social media to reach out to voters and constituents.
 - (C) In the late 1990s, Democrats in state legislatures were more likely to seek bipartisan support for their initiatives, especially on controversial policy issues.
 - (D) The shift in party power in state legislatures in the 1990s led to increased political polarization in the general public.
12. McGranery's statements were most likely made during the Supreme Court ruling on which of the following cases?
- (A) *Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - (B) *Marbury v. Madison*
 - (C) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
 - (D) *Brown v. Board of Education*
13. Which of the following constitutional provisions enables the power of the federal government in enacting legislation regarding the issues raised in McGranery's argument?
- (A) Equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
 - (B) Faithful execution of the laws in Article II
 - (C) Judicial review in Article III
 - (D) Establishment clause in the First Amendment

Questions 11–14 refer to the passage below.

“It is in the context of the present world struggle between freedom and tyranny that the problem of racial discrimination must be viewed. The United States is trying to prove to the people of the world, of every nationality, race, and color, that a free democracy is the most civilized and most secure form of government yet devised by man. We must set an example for others by showing firm determination to remove existing flaws in our democracy.... The existence of discrimination against minority groups in the United States has an adverse effect upon our relations with other countries. Racial discrimination furnishes grist for the Communist propaganda mills.”

– Attorney General James P. McGranery, December 1952

11. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn based on McGranery's argument?
- (A) Since the civil rights of racial minorities are protected by the Bill of Rights, there is no need to enact additional legislation in these areas.
 - (B) Civil rights legislation may have positive effects on foreign policy goals.
 - (C) The protection of civil rights is essential for a functioning democracy.
 - (D) Positive relationships with other countries are necessary to protect civil rights at home.
14. Based on the text, with which of the following statements would McGranery most likely agree?
- (A) The United States Constitution explicitly prohibits racial segregation in schools.
 - (B) Without civil rights legislation, many people in foreign countries would be confused about the meaning of the United States Constitution.
 - (C) Domestic policy can impact foreign policy.
 - (D) Institutions which perpetuate racial discrimination ought to be held accountable for the spread of Communism in foreign lands.

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Questions 15–17 refer to the passages below.

“The [Tenth] Amendment states but a truism that all is retained which has not been surrendered. There is nothing in the history of its adoption to suggest that it was more than declaratory of the relationship between the national and state governments as it had been established by the Constitution before the amendment or that its purpose was other than to allay fears that the new national government might seek to exercise powers not granted, and that the states might not be able to exercise fully their reserved powers.”

—*United States v. Darby Lumber Co* (1941)

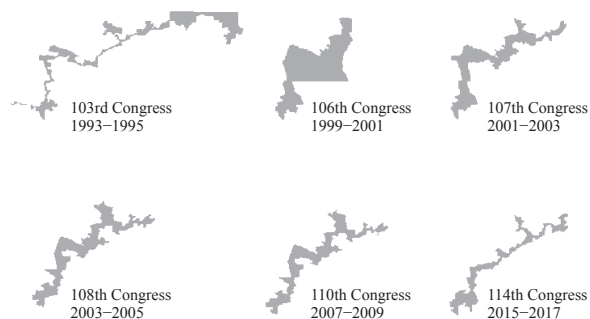
15. The Tenth Amendment most often comes into conflict with which section of the Constitution?
 - (A) The “full faith and credit” clause
 - (B) The “necessary and proper” clause
 - (C) The provisions for the impeachment of a president
 - (D) The clause prohibiting states from coining money and entering into treaties

16. People who interpret the Tenth Amendment as greatly restricting the powers of the national government are often referred to as
 - (A) Federalists
 - (B) isolationists
 - (C) loose constructionists
 - (D) states’ righters

17. Which of the following actions would be justified by the Tenth Amendment?
 - (A) A city government asserts exemption from a federal environmental regulation.
 - (B) A state asserts its right to waive federal minimum wage laws for part-time workers in a struggling industry.
 - (C) The federal government provides financial incentives for state governments to expand Medicaid spending.
 - (D) State police refuse to allow federal agents to enforce drug laws within state boundaries.

Questions 18 and 19 refer to the map below.

The Evolution of North Carolina's Congressional District



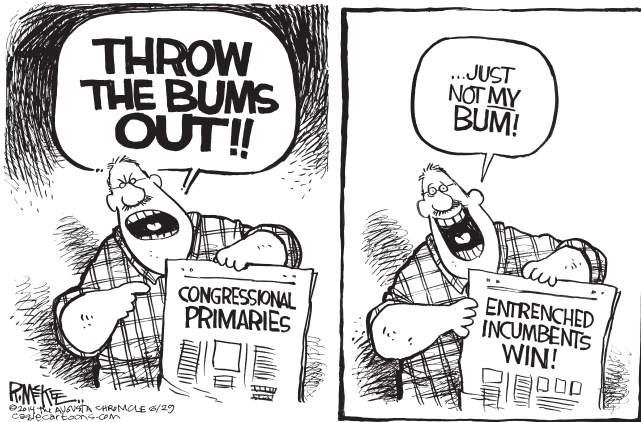
Credit: Professor Alasdair Rae and the USGS.gov website.

18. The map shows how the borders of a congressional district have changed between 1993 and 2015. Which of the following statements, if true, could best explain the reasons for these changes?
 - (A) Due to an economic recession in 1999, moderate voters in North Carolina migrated to areas with greater opportunity in the inland portions of the state. After 2001, the migration ended and the district was restored to its prior boundaries.
 - (B) Democrats and Republicans have negotiated cooperatively since 1993 to create a district with fair representation for all.
 - (C) The boundaries of the district have been gerrymandered to create highly competitive elections.
 - (D) The boundaries of the district have been drawn and redrawn over time to maintain a district with a majority of voters who are registered with the same party.

19. Which of the following has most likely been a consequence of the way the district is drawn on the map?
 - (A) It has led to less competitive elections.
 - (B) It has led to highly competitive elections.
 - (C) It has been beneficial to independent and third-party candidates.
 - (D) It has led to high voter turnout in most elections.

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Questions 20 and 21 refer to the cartoon below.

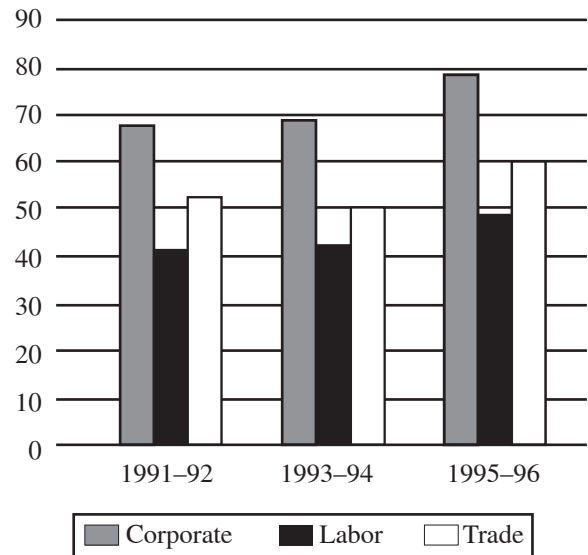


Credit: Rick McKee, PoliticalCartoons.com

20. Which of the following best describes the message in the political cartoon?
- (A) Although voters may claim to want change in Congress, then often wind up reelecting their local senators and representatives in primary elections.
- (B) Incumbents often win, despite the efforts of their local constituency to vote them out of office.
- (C) Incumbents often lose primary elections, though they tend to win in general elections.
- (D) Although voters wish to vote their local representatives out of office, they are apathetic about the overall makeup of the U.S. Congress.
21. Which of the following general trends in political elections most aligns with the message of the cartoon?
- (A) Senate incumbents are more likely to maintain their congressional seats than are incumbents in the House of Representatives.
- (B) Incumbents have a large advantage over their challengers, both in party support and campaign finance.
- (C) Since incumbents spend much of their time in Washington, D.C., voters are often unsuccessful in their attempts to communicate with their congressional leadership.
- (D) When voters become disgruntled with Congress, they often react by voting incumbents out of office.

Questions 22 and 23 refer to the graph below.

PAC Contributions to Candidates, in millions of dollars, by PAC Type



22. Which of the following conclusions is supported by the graph?
- (A) Corporations have more political influence than do labor unions.
- (B) Trade PACs are the fastest-growing sector of political activism in the United States.
- (C) Corporate PACs are more likely to donate to Republican candidates than to Democratic candidates.
- (D) In the first half of the 1990s, PACs consistently contributed more than \$150 million to different candidates.
23. Based on the graph, which of the following claims would an opponent of PAC campaign contributions most likely make?
- (A) Corporations wield undue influence in politics by contributing a disproportionate share of money to PACs.
- (B) Voter turnout will continue to be poor as long as PACs contribute more money to campaigns than individuals do.
- (C) The continued presence of PAC money in political campaigns will likely lead to election fraud.
- (D) PACs can more effectively influence politics by diverting their money into lobbying efforts rather than contributing to campaigns.

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24. Which of the following concepts did the ratification of the Constitution in 1788 most clearly commit to?
- (A) The idea of direct democracy
 - (B) The principle of limited government
 - (C) The abolition of slavery
 - (D) The need to protect the rights of the accused
25. Which of the following most accurately describes *The Federalist Papers*?
- (A) The Federalist party platform during the presidency of John Adams, the first Federalist president
 - (B) A popular anti-British booklet of the pre-Revolutionary era
 - (C) A collection of essays arguing the merits of the Constitution
 - (D) A series of congressional acts defining the relationship between the federal and state governments
26. A Supreme Court judge expresses the desire to change public policy and alter judicial precedent. Which of the following terms describes this action?
- (A) judicial activism
 - (B) due process
 - (C) judicial restraint
 - (D) *ex post facto* lawmaking
27. Which of the following statements about Congress is true?
- (A) Congress cannot override a presidential veto.
 - (B) A proposed constitutional amendment must be approved by two-thirds of the delegates in both houses of Congress.
 - (C) Congress can establish an official church of the United States.
 - (D) Congressional power over the bureaucracy is less than that of the president.
28. Which of the following demonstrates why The House Rules Committee is considered one of the most powerful groups in the House of Representatives?
- (A) It supervises the ethical conduct of House members.
 - (B) It oversees the selection of federal judges.
 - (C) It determines the number of subcommittees that a standing committee may establish at any given time.
 - (D) It determines the scheduling of votes and the conditions under which bills are debated and amended.
29. Which of the following is the primary function of a political action committee (PAC) ?
- (A) To contribute money to candidates for election
 - (B) To coordinate local get-out-the-vote campaigns
 - (C) To promote the defeat of incumbents in the federal and state legislatures
 - (D) To organize protest demonstrations and other acts of civil disobedience
30. Voters who rely exclusively on television network news coverage of national elections are most likely to be aware of which of the following?
- (A) Which special interest groups have endorsed which candidates
 - (B) The relative strength of each candidate's support, as indicated by public opinion polls
 - (C) Candidates' positions on international issues
 - (D) Candidates' positions on domestic issues
31. Which of the following rights does the First Amendment protect?
- (A) Due process of the law in any criminal case
 - (B) Retention of personal property unless justly compensated by the government
 - (C) Not being subjected to excessive fines or unusual punishment
 - (D) Petitioning the government for a redress of grievances
32. Which of the following cases focused on the right to privacy for all American citizens?
- (A) *Near v. Minnesota* and *New York Times v. Sullivan*
 - (B) *Texas v. Johnson* and *Morse v. Frederick*
 - (C) *Thornhill v. Alabama* and *Cox v. New Hampshire*
 - (D) *Griswold v. Connecticut* and *Roe v. Wade*
33. Which of the following is American federalism most clearly exemplified by?
- (A) A system of checks and balances among the three branches of the national government
 - (B) A process by which international treaties are completed
 - (C) The special constitutional status of Washington, D.C.
 - (D) The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution

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34. Which of the following is specifically mentioned in the U.S. Constitution?
- (A) Judicial review
 - (B) The national census
 - (C) Recall elections
 - (D) The right to public education
35. The president wishes to influence the legislative process. Which of the following actions can he legally perform?
- (A) call special sessions of Congress
 - (B) introduce bills to the floor of Congress
 - (C) address Congress during its debate on bills
 - (D) vote on acts of Congress
36. Which of the following presidential powers is shared with the Senate?
- (A) Deploying troops
 - (B) Drafting appropriations bills
 - (C) Negotiating treaties
 - (D) Forcing Congress into session
37. Which of the following best describes why Republican presidential candidates who are successful in the primaries tend to be more conservative than rank-and-file Republicans?
- (A) Moderate Republicans are less likely than conservative Republicans to gain widespread support in the general election.
 - (B) Most moderate Republicans have approved of the Democratic presidential candidate.
 - (C) Most rank-and-file Republicans do not care whether their party's nominee shares their political views.
 - (D) Party activists, whose political participation is disproportionate to their numbers, tend to be very conservative.
38. What is the primary reason that the committees in the House of Representatives are more influential than they are in the Senate?
- (A) The difference in size between the two chambers means that more work is done on the floor in the Senate and more work is done in committees in the House.
 - (B) The Senate as a whole has confirmation powers that the House does not have.
 - (C) Members are appointed to the committee in the House but are elected to committees in the Senate.
 - (D) A member of any party can serve a committee in the House, but only major party members can serve on committees in the Senate.
39. Which of the following accounts for the fact that the power and prestige of the presidency have grown since 1932?
- (A) America's decreased role in international affairs
 - (B) Increasing public confidence in the federal government
 - (C) Decreased spending on entitlement programs
 - (D) The president's increased visibility, due to the development of mass media
40. Which of the following generally results when the Senate and House of Representatives pass different versions of the same bill?
- (A) The president signs the version he prefers.
 - (B) The bill goes back to each house's committee and restarts the legislative process.
 - (C) All amendments to the bill are invalidated, and the original version of the bill is sent to the president to sign.
 - (D) The two legislative bodies form a conference committee.
41. Which of the following statements concerning the likelihood that a person will vote is true?
- (A) When there is a strong front-runner in a state, people in that state are more likely to vote.
 - (B) White-collar workers are more likely to vote than are blue-collar workers, with the exception of blue-collar workers who belong to unions.
 - (C) Voters who are registered as independent are more likely to vote than those who are registered Democrats or Republicans.
 - (D) There is no difference in the likelihood of voting among those with undergraduate degrees and those with postgraduate degrees.
42. A member of which of the following demographic groups is most likely to support a Republican presidential candidate?
- (A) Married white male
 - (B) Unmarried white female
 - (C) African American, male or female
 - (D) Youths under the age of 25, male or female

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

	<i>United States v. Lopez</i> (1995)	<i>McDonald v. Chicago</i> (2010)
(A)	Declared an act of Congress unconstitutional	Found that the personal right to own firearms is protected by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment
(B)	Set limits to Congress' power under the commerce clause	Recognized the importance of state sovereignty and local control
(C)	Allowed for the possession of firearms on public school property	Ruled that state laws were supreme to national laws
(D)	Resolved uncertainty left in the wake of <i>District of Columbia v. Heller</i> as to the scope of gun rights in the states	Declared the Gun-Free School Zones Act unconstitutional

44. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of federal and state judiciaries?

	Federal Judiciaries	State Judiciaries
(A)	May overturn state decisions on any grounds	Higher than federal courts
(B)	Does not hear cases which originated in state courts	Is entirely autonomous
(C)	May rule on the constitutionality of state court decisions	Are largely autonomous
(D)	Are appeal courts	Are trial courts

45. Which of the following is an accurate comparison between a pardon and a reprieve?

	Pardon	Reprieve
(A)	Lasts ten years	Lasts one year
(B)	Postpones legal punishment	Grants a release from legal punishment
(C)	Grants a release from legal punishment	Postpones legal punishment
(D)	Can only be granted by presidents	Can only be granted by governors

46. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of Republican and Democrat views on government?

	Republicans	Democrats
(A)	Tend to be liberal	Tend to be conservative
(B)	Favor more governmental regulation of the marketplace	Favor personal privacy
(C)	Favor a national religion	Favor private education
(D)	Favor fewer regulations	Favor more governmental regulation of the marketplace

47. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of the First and Fourth Amendments to the Constitution?

	First Amendment	Fourth Amendment
(A)	Contains the establishment and free exercise clauses	Was clarified by the ruling in <i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i>
(B)	Guarantees the right to an attorney, as stipulated by <i>Gideon v. Wainwright</i>	Protects citizens against unlawful searches and seizures
(C)	Protects freedom of religion	Requires that evidence illegally seized by law enforcement cannot be used in criminal prosecutions
(D)	Protects freedom of speech	Was used to justify the decision in <i>Roe v. Wade</i>

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48. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed to reinforce the
- (A) presidential veto
 - (B) system of checks and balances
 - (C) states' power to challenge federal regulation
 - (D) Fourteenth Amendment
49. According to *The Federalist Papers*, federalism has which of the following effects on political factions?
- (A) It provides a structured environment in which factions may flourish.
 - (B) It limits the dangers of factionalism by diluting political power.
 - (C) It allows factions to dominate on the national level while limiting their influence on state governments.
 - (D) It eliminates any opportunity for factions to form.
50. The Constitution, as originally ratified, addressed which of the following weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
- (A) inclusion of a chief executive office
 - (B) national government's inability to levy taxes effectively
 - (C) imposition of a central authority to regulate interstate trade
 - (D) omission of a universal suffrage clause
51. Congress's power to determine national policy
- (A) usually increases as a president's popularity decreases, and vice versa
 - (B) has declined steadily since the ratification of the Constitution
 - (C) is severely limited by the "elastic clause" of the Constitution
 - (D) increases during times of war
52. Which of the following statements about cabinet departments is true?
- (A) They are established by the judicial branch.
 - (B) Their members sometimes do not share the president's goals.
 - (C) They cannot all be run by leaders who belong to the same political party the president does.
 - (D) Every federal agency is a cabinet department.
53. Which of the following statements about the Electoral College is correct?
- (A) Each state must split its electoral votes among all the candidates that receive votes.
 - (B) Each state is equally represented in the Electoral College.
 - (C) The Electoral College was created by an amendment to the Constitution.
 - (D) The results of Electoral College voting tend to distort the winner's margin of victory when compared with the popular vote.
54. Before serving in the House of Representatives or Senate, the greatest number of federal legislators
- (A) work in cabinet positions
 - (B) teach political science at the college level
 - (C) work as journalists
 - (D) earn law degrees
55. Which of the following would best represent a conservative view concerning social policy?
- (A) The federal government should have a strong role in regulating public education.
 - (B) Gun-owners should be permitted to openly carry firearms in public.
 - (C) Racial and gender considerations should be taken into account in state university admissions decisions.
 - (D) Individuals should rely on government aid for their economic well-being.

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.

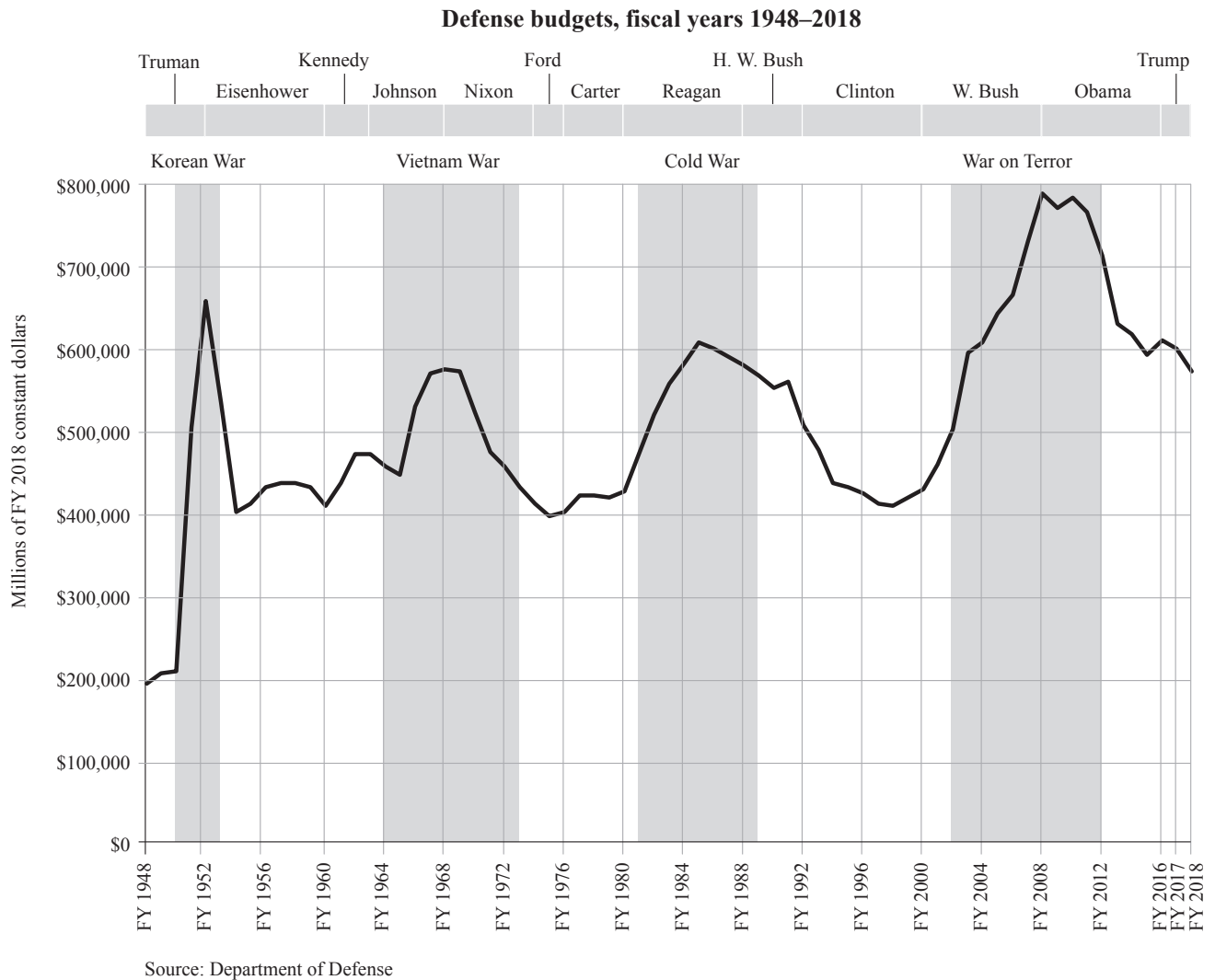
1. “Think back to the Bush vs. Kerry election of 2004. There was hardly any social media... During that election, candidates didn’t speak directly to the public via social channels, and everyday people didn’t have as many outlets to share and debate their political views. Today, social media gives candidates a direct line of communication to the American people. That’s a positive change. But on the flip side, social media is an uncontrolled, democratized soap box where individuals can spread opinions that are not substantiated, which can change the public’s view of a candidate overnight.”

—*Entrepreneur*, July 16, 2015

After reading the scenario, respond to (a), (b), and (c) below:

- (a) Identify ONE way that candidates for public office are using social media in their campaigns.
- (a) For the method identified in Part A, explain the advantages to the candidates of using social media in this way.
- (c) Identify and explain one way that social media can harm a candidate’s campaign.

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2. Use the information graphic to answer the questions.

- (a) Which two presidents were responsible for the greatest increases of defense spending since 1953?
- (b) Describe a trend in the data and draw a conclusion about the defense spending habits of Republican and Democratic presidents.
- (c) Explain how the defense spending as shown in the graph relates to iron triangles within the federal government.

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3. In March 1931, nine black men from Alabama were accused of raping two young white women. Less than a week later, after a series of one-day trials, most of the defendants were sentenced to death. Prior to the trials, the defendants were not told they could hire lawyers or even contact their families. They had no access to a lawyer until shortly before trial. They appealed their convictions on the grounds that the group was not provided adequate legal counsel.

In the ensuing case, *Powell v. Alabama*, the Supreme Court reversed the convictions, reasoning that the right to retain and be represented by a lawyer was fundamental to a fair trial in death penalty cases, and that the trial judge must inform the defendant of this right. In death penalty cases in which the defendant cannot afford a lawyer, the court must appoint one sufficiently far in advance of the trial date.

- (a) Identify a constitutional amendment or clause that was used to justify the decisions in both *Powell v. Alabama* (1932) and *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963).
- (b) Based on the constitutional amendment identified in part A, explain how *Gideon v. Wainwright* expanded upon the decision in *Powell v. Alabama*.
- (c) Describe historical changes that have been made to the prosecution of defendants since the *Gideon v. Wainwright* decision.

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4. Develop an argument that explains whether increased power vested to the federal government or increased power vested to the States best achieves the founders' intent for American democracy in terms of ensuring a stable government run by the people.

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:
 - Brutus 1
 - Articles of Confederation
 - Federalist No. 10
 - U.S. Constitution
 - Use a second piece of evidence from another foundation document from the list or your study of the electoral process
- Use reasoning to explain why your evidence supports your claim/thesis
- Respond to an opposing or alternative perspective using refutation, concession, or rebuttal

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PRACTICE TEST 2 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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Question 1} & \frac{\text{(out of 3)}}{\text{(out of 3)}} \times 3.000 = \frac{\text{(Do not round)}}{\text{(Do not round)}} \\ \text{Question 2} & \frac{\text{(out of 3)}}{\text{(out of 3)}} \times 4.000 = \frac{\text{(Do not round)}}{\text{(Do not round)}} \\ \text{Question 3} & \frac{\text{(out of 3)}}{\text{(out of 3)}} \times 4.000 = \frac{\text{(Do not round)}}{\text{(Do not round)}} \\ \text{Question 4} & \frac{\text{(out of 4)}}{\text{(out of 4)}} \times 5.500 = \frac{\text{(Do not round)}}{\text{(Do not round)}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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 2 ANSWER KEY

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