Unit II Exam Chapters 4, 5, 6

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Texas was
   a. one-party Republican.
   b. one-party Democrat.
   c. one-party Republican with liberal and conservative factions.
   d. a two-party, competitive state (with Republicans and Democrats).
   e. one-party Populist.

2. Which of the following is not usually considered a function of political parties?
   a. lobbying
   b. getting out the vote
   c. influencing voters’ choices
   d. training candidates
   e. nominating candidates

3. The degree to which members of the Texas Republican Party have become more conservative, and members of the Texas Democratic Party have become more liberal, is referred to as
   a. partisan drift.
   b. partisan allegiance.
   c. partisan polarization.
   d. the two-party system.
   e. party factionalism.

4. In modern-day Texas, control of state government
   a. is shared between the two major parties.
   b. fluctuates often between the two major parties.
   c. lies solely in the hands of the Democrats.
   d. lies solely in the hands of the Republicans.
   e. lies in the hands of interest groups.

5. Which movement has had the largest impact on state legislative races in recent years?
   a. the Tea Party movement
   b. La Raza Unida
   c. the Libertarian movement
   d. the Green Party movement
   e. the Occupy movement

6. The most local voting district is called the
   a. precinct.
   b. county.
   c. city.
   d. caucus.
   e. township.

7. The last Democratic president that carried the state of Texas was
   a. Franklin Roosevelt in 1932.
e. A Democratic president has never carried the state of Texas.

8. In Texas, primary elections are usually held in
   a. March.
   b. April.
   c. May.
   d. August.
   e. November.

9. A(n) ______ occurs when the winner of a primary election fails to win an absolute majority of the votes cast.
   a. post-primary election
   b. runoff election
   c. majoritarian election
   d. recall election
   e. open primary

10. What is the purpose of a primary election?
    a. to select a party’s candidate for the general election
    b. to select a party’s delegates for the state convention
    c. to select precinct chairs throughout the state
    d. to select the party’s delegates for the precinct convention
    e. to elect candidates directly to office

11. In Texas, special elections are held for all of the following reasons EXCEPT to:
    a. give approval to borrow money.
    b. ratify amendments to the Texas Constitution.
    c. fill vacancies in office.
    d. allow government agencies to undertake long-term debt.
    e. impeach a corrupt politician.

12. Major statewide officials are elected in nonpresidential election years because
    a. federal law requires it.
    b. state law requires it.
    c. such a system increases voter turnout.
    d. such a system prevents popular presidential candidates from influencing state elections.
    e. such a system saves the state several million dollars.

13. Kinky Friedman and Carole Keeton Strayhorn ran for governor as ______ in 2006.
    a. Republicans
    b. Democrats
    c. Tea Party candidates
    d. Reform Party candidates
    e. Independents

14. Independent candidates are rarely on the Texas ballot because
    a. the fee to appear on the ballot is prohibitive.
    b. the signature/petition requirements are often too stringent.
    c. independent candidates are usually minorities, and they are discriminated against when
applications are filed.
d. independent candidates usually end up aligning themselves with one of the major parties.
e. independent candidates are usually not serious about winning or competing in elections.

15. Texas was the first state in the South to
a. impose a poll tax.
b. ratify the women’s suffrage amendment.
c. elect a black governor.
d. elect a Latino governor.
e. join the Confederacy.

16. What is the significance of the Supreme Court case *Smith v. Allwright*?
a. The Court declared the use of literacy tests a violation of the equal protection clause.
b. The case compelled Texas to integrate Hispanic students into “whites only” public schools.
c. It announced that in primary elections states could not restrict voters on account of race.
d. It restricted the use of closed primaries.
e. The Court declared the use of poll taxes a violation of the equal protection clause.

17. The Motor Voter Act of 1993
a. allows states to offer voters “drive-thru” voting booths.
b. allows citizens to register to vote while applying for a driver’s license.
c. restricts one’s right to vote because of unpaid traffic tickets.
d. was declared unconstitutional by the Texas Supreme Court.
e. only allows citizens with a valid Texas driver’s license to register to vote.

18. The process of _____ involves recalculating how many congressional districts each state will receive based on the
a. redistricting
b. reapportionment
c. preclearance
d. census taking
e. polarization

19. Which of the following is *not* a description of an interest group?
a. Its members pursue a common goal.
b. It attempts to affect public policy.
c. Members seek to achieve their desired goals through political means.
d. It is usually made up of a large number of people.
e. It is typically active only at the national level of government.

20. The practice of combining several individual campaign contributions into one larger contribution from a group in or group’s impact is known as
a. bribery.
b. PAC-ing.
c. bundling.
d. soft money.
e. hard money.

21. The Texas Medical Association is best described as what kind of interest group?
a. professional
b. public employee
c. public interest
d. ideological
e. civil rights

22. The largest and most effective public employee interest group in Texas is made up of
   a. firefighters.
   b. police officers.
   c. teachers.
   d. justices of the peace.
   e. autoworkers.

23. Which of the following groups have had notable political success by litigating in federal courts?
   a. professional groups
   b. public employee interest groups
   c. civil rights groups
   d. chemical company lobbyists
   e. business lobbyists

24. Which of the following is not a common way for interest groups to gain access to politicians and policy makers?
   a. hiring former politicians as lobbyists
   b. spending money on entertaining politicians
   c. building support on an issue with constituents
   d. forming PACs that allow members to bundle large contributions to candidates
   e. running for office themselves

25. Lobbyists can do all of the following except
   a. provide information to politicians.
   b. write bills.
   c. testify before legislative committees.
   d. entertain politicians.
   e. none—lobbyists can do all of the above.

26. One important way for interest groups to gain access to those in Texas government is to employ _____ as lobbyist:
   a. retired sports stars
   b. political science majors
   c. Republican campaign consultants
   d. former legislators and government officials
   e. celebrities

27. Bribery is
   a. a common practice with lobbyists.
   b. legal as long as the payoff is publicized.
   c. a rare, but not unheard of, problem in Texas today.
   d. most commonly offered in the form of steak dinners.
   e. unheard of in Texas politics due to the stiff penalties involved.

28. Which interest is not represented in a list of the top interest groups in Texas?
   a. trial lawyers
   b. the environment
   c. the gas and oil industry
   d. public employees
29. Which PACs spend the least amount of money in Texas elections?
   a. single-issue PACs
   b. labor unions
   c. business groups
   d. lawyers
   e. consumer groups

30. A private group that raises and distributes funds for use in election campaigns is called a(n)
   a. interest group.
   b. political action committee.
   c. campaign revenue association.
   d. advocacy association.
   e. 8F crowd.

31. When individuals or interest groups take out ads concerning a campaign issue but do not tie them directly to any par
   it is called
   a. soft-money spending.
   b. bundling.
   c. issue advocacy.
   d. direct advocacy.
   e. hard-money spending.

32. As in the U.S. Congress, most campaign contributions in Texas go to
   a. incumbents.
   b. supporters of business interests.
   c. Republicans.
   d. political parties.
   e. Democrats.

33. On average, incumbents in the Texas House of Representatives are able to fund-raise ______ challengers.
   a. 50 percent more than
   b. twice as much as
   c. three times the amount of
   d. five times as much as
   e. ten times as much as

34. Both the national and state House of representatives are elected from these
   a. multimember districts
   b. proportional districts
   c. single member districts
   d. at large districts
   e. super districts

35. The person in charge of the party at the precinct, county and state levels are known as the
   a. party leader
   b. party chair
   c. party animal
   d. party captain
   e. no one is incharge of the parties at any level

36. This is where a party actually makes a nomination, decides on its platform, chooses its leaders
37. The most important role for political parties in Texas elections is to
   a. fund the candidate’s campaigns.
   b. offer the candidate a label by which he or she can identify with the voters.
   c. lead get-out-the-vote drives.
   d. create political action committees.
   e. fund television and radio campaign advertisements.

38. The process by which our parents, teachers, and others influence our identification with a political party is referred to as
   a. political ideology.
   b. political cultural training.
   c. partisan training.
   d. political socialization.
   e. Duverger’s Law.

39. In present-day Texas the actual choice for important statewide offices happens at
   a. county-level conventions across the state.
   b. precinct conventions across the state.
   c. party primaries in urban areas.
   d. elections conducted in Austin.
   e. the Republican primary.

40. The Latino movement known as La Raza Unida occurred during the
   a. 1920s.
   b. 1940s.
   c. 1960s.
   d. 1980s.
   e. 1990s.

41. The Dixiecrats abandoned the national Democratic Party in the 1948 presidential election over the issue of
   a. the Cold War.
   b. segregation
   c. the national deficit.
   d. welfare reform.
   e. prayer in schools.

42. Duverger’s Law states that
   a. proportional representation systems result in two-party systems.
   b. one-party systems are the result of white flight.
   c. single-member district systems result in two-party systems.
   d. presidential Republicanism results in ticket splitting.
   e. political socialization plays a large role in party identification.

43. Third parties are most likely to have electoral success under which system of elections?
   a. proportional representation system
   b. majority system
44. The Occupy movement is a political movement interested in limiting the influence of what in American politics?
   a. the media
   b. interest groups
   c. political parties
   d. Wall Street and big business
   e. foreign countries

45. In Texas, why were primary elections more important than general elections during most of the twentieth century?
   a. The general election was often fixed.
   b. The primary election was the only election held in many Texas counties.
   c. The primary election was open to more voters than the general election.
   d. In a one-party state, the winner of the primary will most likely win the general election.
   e. More people voted in the primary elections than in the general elections.

46. The pattern, beginning in the 1950s, of Texans voting for a Republican president but sticking with conservative Democrat offices is called
   a. Yellow Dog democracy.
   b. presidential Republicanism.
   c. the white primary.
   d. the Eisenhower syndrome.
   e. the Republicrat movement.

47. In the 1950s, who were known as the Shivercrats?
   a. supporters of Governor Alan Shivers’s bid for the White House in 1952 and 1956
   b. conservative Democrats who voted for Republican presidential candidates
   c. liberal Republicans who supported Democrat Alan Shivers’s governorship
   d. poor, rural Democrats who could not afford to buy heating oil because of soaring energy costs
   e. conservative Republicans who voted for Democratic presidential candidates

48. Conservative Democrats in Texas are also known as
   a. Blue Dog Democrats.
   b. Yellow Dog Democrats.
   c. Republicans.
   d. Libertarians.
   e. Populist Democrats.

49. Runoff primaries are generally held
   a. the day after the party primary.
   b. the second Tuesday in August.
   c. the second Tuesday in April.
   d. thirty days before the general election.
   e. thirty days after the party primary.

50. The ______ election decides who is elected to an office.
    a. primary
    b. open
51. Which of the following is the purpose of special elections?
   a. to choose which candidates will run in the general election
   b. to fill vacancies in elected offices
   c. to allow voters to vote directly on public policy
   d. to choose which candidates will run in the primary elections
   e. to elect judges to the Texas Supreme Court

52. Officially, Texas has a/an ______ primary but in practice it is a/an ______ primary
   a. joint, blunt.
   b. extended, runoff.
   c. open, closed.
   d. closed, open.
   e. jungle, city.

53. General elections are held
   a. the Wednesday after the first Tuesday in March in even numbered years
   b. the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in even numbered years
   c. the first Tuesday of each November.
   d. the Monday after the first Tuesday in November in odd numbered years
   e. when called for by the Legislature or the Governor

54. Which statement concerning women’s suffrage is correct?
   a. Women were given the right to vote in the original Constitution of 1876.
   b. The Texas Constitution was amended in 1899 to permit women to vote.
   c. Women were permitted to vote in all elections in Texas with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
   d. Women were given full suffrage rights in Texas in 1932.
   e. Texas was the last state to allow women to vote.

55. Which of the following is true?
   a. Women were granted the right to vote in the 1876 Texas Constitution.
   b. The poll tax restricted the participation of poor people in the general election.
   c. One does not have to be a resident of the state to vote in Texas.
   d. Latinos vote at higher rates than African Americans do.
   e. Texas voter turnout is among the highest in the United States.

56. In Texas, the most oppressive restriction on the franchise was
   a. the white primary.
   b. the poll tax.
   c. early registration.
   d. literacy tests.
   e. property ownership requirements.

57. The most important federal law involved in the expansion of the franchise in Texas was
   a. the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
   b. the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.
   c. the One-Person, One-Vote Act of 1972.
d. the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
e. the Motor Voter Act of 1993.

58. Highly partisan legislation passed in 2011 now requires Texans to
   a. vote in only one party primary.
   b. provide photo identification when voting.
   c. register sixty days before the general election.
   d. pass an English language competency test before voting.
   e. show their birth certificates before voting.

59. The two most important factors that determine whether someone votes are
   a. age and income level.
   b. income level and education.
   c. education and ethnicity.
   d. ethnicity and age.
   e. age and education.

60. Early voting increases the polling period from twelve hours to
   a. two weeks.
   b. two days.
   c. four weeks.
   d. thirty days.
   e. sixty days.

61. In Texas, ______ is/are responsible for redistricting.
   a. the governor
   b. the legislature
   c. the courts
   d. county courts at law
   e. precinct captains

62. Redistricting in Texas occurs
   a. every ten years.
   b. every four years.
   c. after every general election.
   d. after a new governor is elected.
   e. after each legislative session.

63. Preclearance is required by
   a. the Texas Constitution.
   c. the U.S. Constitution.
   d. the U.S. Supreme Court, as in the case of Smith v. Allwright.
   e. the Texas legislature.

64. Name recognition often gives ______ a distinct advantage in Texas elections.
   a. Republicans
   b. Democrats
   c. incumbents
   d. wealthy challengers
   e. women
65. The most costly item for most political campaigns is
   a. travel.
   b. security.
   c. fund-raising.
   d. media advertising.
   e. food.

66. Interest groups are often powerful in states
   a. with a strong two-party rivalry.
   b. dominated by one party.
   c. that have a weak or nonexistent party system.
   d. with powerful third parties.
   e. with low voter turnout.

67. Texas has ______ laws dealing with lobbying by former government officials.
   a. no
   b. numerous
   c. weak
   d. strong
   e. two

68. Most PAC spending in Texas represents
   a. business.
   b. labor.
   c. single-issue ideological organizations.
   d. consumers.
   e. agriculture.

**True/False**
*Indicate whether the statement is true (A) or false (B).*

69. Compared to other southern states, Texas has a large African American population.

70. In Texas, the most local level of a party organization is the county.

71. Latinos currently make up over 50 percent of the Texas population.

72. In the 2010 general election, every official elected at the state level was Republican.

73. It is relatively easy for an independent candidate to get on the Texas ballot.

74. The Republican Party was the dominant force in Texas politics throughout most of the twentieth century.

75. Poll taxes, such as those used in Texas, disenfranchised poor voters.

76. To register to vote in Texas, a person must have been a resident of Texas for at least thirty days.

77. Interest groups typically have more time, money, and expertise to offer politicians than do average citizens.
78. Interest groups in Texas are not allowed to run paid advertisements in the media.

79. Entertaining politicians is one of the most critical ways for lobbyists to gain access.

80. Interest groups are limited to lobbying the legislature; they cannot lobby executive agencies or the courts.

Essay Write at least a paragraph on 3 of 4 of the following questions.

81. Describe the history of Texas as a one-party state. Which party dominated Texas politics, and what are the historical origins behind this dominance? What were some of the ramifications of one-party rule? What caused the rise of a two-party system?

82. Discuss the significance of Latino population growth to party politics in Texas. What issues are involved with mobilization and voting behavior within this group?

83. Explain why it is difficult to be elected as an independent candidate in Texas.

84. Some have accused interest groups and lobbyists of undue influence over Texas government. Describe some of the regulations and restrictions that the law has placed upon lobbyists and interest groups operating in Texas.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 106
   TOP: Party History/Ideology  MSC: Factual

2. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 107–8
   TOP: The Role of Political Parties in Texas  MSC: Applied

3. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 108
   TOP: Party History/Ideology  MSC: Factual

4. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 109
   TOP: Republican Party Growth  MSC: Applied

5. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 109–10
   TOP: Third Parties  MSC: Applied

6. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 111
   TOP: Party Organization  MSC: Factual

7. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 111
   TOP: Party History/Ideology  MSC: Factual

8. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 135
   TOP: Primary Elections  MSC: Factual

9. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 135
   TOP: Primary Elections  MSC: Applied

10. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 135–36
    TOP: Primary Elections  MSC: Conceptual

11. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: p. 136
    TOP: Special Elections  MSC: Applied

12. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 136
    TOP: General Elections  MSC: Applied

13. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 137
    TOP: Independent Candidates  MSC: Factual

    TOP: Independent Candidates  MSC: Conceptual

15. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 138–39
    TOP: Expansion of the Franchise  MSC: Factual

16. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: p. 140
    TOP: Historical Restrictions on the Franchise  MSC: Conceptual

17. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 142
    TOP: Voter Qualifications  MSC: Conceptual

18. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 149
    TOP: Reapportionment  MSC: Factual

    TOP: Interest Groups  MSC: Factual

20. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 165
    TOP: Bundling  MSC: Factual
   TOP: Types of Groups  MSC: Factual
22. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 166
   TOP: Types of Groups  MSC: Factual
23. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: p. 166
   TOP: Lobbyists  MSC: Factual
24. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 166–70
   TOP: Lobbyists  MSC: Applied
25. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 166–70
   TOP: Lobbyists  MSC: Factual
26. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 167
   TOP: Lobbyists  MSC: Factual
27. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 169
   TOP: Access  MSC: Applied
28. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 170
   TOP: Types of Groups  MSC: Factual
29. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 170
   TOP: Political Action Committees  MSC: Factual
30. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 172
   TOP: Political Action Committees  MSC: Factual
31. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 172
   TOP: Political Action Committees  MSC: Applied
   TOP: Political Action Committees  MSC: Factual
33. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 174
   TOP: Political Action Committees  MSC: Factual
34. ANS: C  PTS: 1
35. ANS: B  PTS: 1
36. ANS: A  PTS: 1
37. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 107
   TOP: The Role of Political Parties in Texas  MSC: Applied
38. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 109
   TOP: Party History/Ideology  MSC: Conceptual
39. ANS: E  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 110
   TOP: Republican Party Growth  MSC: Applied
40. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 113
   TOP: Party History/Ideology  MSC: Factual
41. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 113
   TOP: Party History/Ideology  MSC: Applied
42. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: p. 116
   TOP: Third Parties  MSC: Applied
43. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: p. 116
   TOP: Third Parties  MSC: Conceptual
44. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 116–17
   TOP: Third Parties  MSC: Conceptual
45. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: p. 117
   TOP: One-Party History  MSC: Conceptual
46. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 118
TOP: Party History/Ideology
MSC: Factual
47. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 118
TOP: Party History/Ideology
MSC: Factual
48. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 123
TOP: Conservative Democrats
MSC: Factual
49. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 135
TOP: Primary Elections
MSC: Factual
50. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 136
TOP: Features of Elections in Texas
MSC: Factual
51. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 136
TOP: Primary Elections
MSC: Factual
52. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 136
TOP: General Elections
MSC: Factual
53. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 136
TOP: Historical Restrictions on the Franchise
MSC: Conceptual
54. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 138
TOP: Historical Restrictions on the Franchise
MSC: Conceptual
55. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: pp. 139–40
TOP: Historical Restrictions on the Franchise
MSC: Applied
56. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 140–41
TOP: Expansion of the Franchise
MSC: Applied
57. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: pp. 141–42
TOP: Expansion of the Franchise
MSC: Applied
58. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: p. 142
TOP: Voter Qualifications
MSC: Applied
59. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 145
TOP: Voter Turnout
MSC: Applied
60. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 146
TOP: Voter Turnout
MSC: Factual
61. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: pp. 149–53
TOP: Redistricting
MSC: Factual
62. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: p. 151
TOP: Redistricting
MSC: Factual
63. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 152
TOP: Preclearance
MSC: Factual
64. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 154
TOP: Campaigns
MSC: Applied
65. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 156
TOP: Campaigns
MSC: Factual
66. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Difficult  REF: p. 164
TOP: Interest Groups
MSC: Applied
67. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 169
TOP: Lobbyists
MSC: Applied
68. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Moderate  REF: p. 172
TOP: Political Action Committees
MSC: Factual

TRUE/FALSE
69. ANS: F  PTS: 1  REF: p. 108
70. ANS: F  PTS: 1  REF: pp. 111–12
71. ANS: F  PTS: 1  REF: p. 128
72. ANS: T  PTS: 1  REF: p. 128
73. ANS: F  PTS: 1  REF: pp. 137–38
74. ANS: F  PTS: 1  REF: p. 138
75. ANS: T  PTS: 1  REF: pp. 139–40
76. ANS: T  PTS: 1  REF: p. 142
77. ANS: T  PTS: 1  REF: p. 164
78. ANS: F  PTS: 1  REF: p. 164
79. ANS: T  PTS: 1  REF: p. 166
80. ANS: F  PTS: 1  REF: p. 169

ESSAY

81. ANS: Answers will vary.
     PTS: 1

82. ANS: Answers will vary.
     PTS: 1

83. ANS: Answers will vary.
     PTS: 1

84. ANS: Answers will vary.
     PTS: 1