

Texas Finance and Public Policy Exam V

Multiple Choice *Identify the choice that best answers the question.*

1. Following a legislative decision in 2003 to reduce state funding to higher education, which source of university revenue began to increase most rapidly?
 - a. gasoline taxes
 - b. student tuition and fees
 - c. general revenues
 - d. state income tax
 - e. Texas state lottery revenues
2. Why must the Texas legislature maintain a balanced budget?
 - a. It is required by the U.S. Constitution.
 - b. It is required by the Texas Constitution.
 - c. Each legislative session decides to balance or not balance the state budget.
 - d. The Texas Office of the Comptroller writes the state budget.
 - e. Prior to assuming office, politicians in Texas swear an oath to balance the budget.
3. Which is the single largest source of tax revenue for the state of Texas?
 - a. income
 - b. sales
 - c. property
 - d. gasoline
 - e. various taxes on the energy industry
4. According to our text, what determines the amount of tax revenue generated from oil and natural gas produced in Texas?
 - a. the minimum wage and unemployment rate
 - b. market price and the amount produced
 - c. federal regulations and excise taxes imposed by the federal government
 - d. pipeline construction and environmental issues
 - e. refinery capacity and foreign competition
5. Overall, the tax system in Texas is generally considered to be regressive, which means that
 - a. the tax burden consumes a greater percentage of income received by lower-income individuals.
 - b. the tax burden consumes a greater percentage of the income earned by higher-income individuals.
 - c. everybody pays the same percent of the their income in taxes.
 - d. the more income you have, the larger the percentage of it that goes to pay taxes.
 - e. higher-income individuals pay progressively more taxes based on their incomes.
6. What is the argument commonly used by supporters of a state income tax?
 - a. It will probably be quite regressive.
 - b. It is a fairer but a highly unreliable source of revenue.
 - c. It makes Texas more attractive to businesses that are considering relocating from out of state.
 - d. It is not influenced by special interests.
 - e. It is a fairer and more reliable source of revenue.
7. Texas will not implement a statewide income tax in the immediate future because
 - a. the voters would not approve the measure.
 - b. the federal government will veto a state constitutional amendment authorizing such a tax.
 - c. the Texas legislature could override the vote of the people if voters approved it.
 - d. there are currently other ways that Texas can generate revenue, so it may not be necessary to implement a statewide income tax.
 - e. the federal government must first approve it, and that is unlikely.
8. Next to revenue generated by state taxes, the second largest source of state revenue comes from
 - a. the Texas lottery.
 - b. gasoline taxes.
 - c. the federal government.
 - d. borrowing.
 - e. pollution taxes levied on the energy industry.
9. Which statement regarding state-federal spending in Texas is true?
 - a. Texas spends more on state-federal programs than most states do.
 - b. Texas spends less on state-federal programs

- than most states do.
- c. Texas spends more than any state for state-federal programs because Texans favor massive public welfare programs.
 - d. State-federal spending in Texas has been historically high relative to that of the rest of the states.
 - e. Federal efforts to balance the budget have virtually eliminated all state-federal spending in Texas.
10. The main purpose of the Permanent School Fund (PSF) is to
 - a. buy textbooks for Texas children.
 - b. fund primary and secondary schools in the state.
 - c. fund universities and community colleges in the state.
 - d. fund the two main universities in Texas: the University of Texas and Texas A & M.
 - e. fund religious education in Texas.
 11. The funds generated by the Permanent School Fund are distributed to school districts across the state
 - a. based solely on financial need.
 - b. based on attendance rates.
 - c. as mandated by the Texas Constitution of 1876.
 - d. at the discretion of the governor.
 - e. based on the tax rate for school districts.
 12. The Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF) is commonly known as the
 - a. bailout for poorly managed school districts.
 - b. fund to take advantage of economic opportunity for investments in Texas.
 - c. Rainy Day Fund.
 - d. Too-big-to-fail Fund.
 - e. fund to stabilize the price of oil and gas.
 13. The Permanent University Fund (PUF) was established in 1876 with a land grant of 1 million acres. It contributes to the support of
 - a. all institutions of higher education in Texas.
 - b. virtually all community colleges in Texas.
 - c. only institutions designated by the state legislative body.
 - d. the University of Texas and Texas A & M university systems.
 - e. all Texas educational institutions, regardless of size or need.
 14. The Texas Constitution specifies that state payments for assistance to needy children and their caretakers shall not exceed _____ percent of the states' budget in any biennium.
 - a. 1
 - b. 15
 - c. 25
 - d. 40
 - e. There is no limit.
 15. The Legislative Budget Board (LBB) is chaired by the
 - a. comptroller.
 - b. governor.
 - c. Speaker of the House of Texas.
 - d. lieutenant governor.
 - e. The governor appoints the chair every two years.
 16. The purpose of the Biennial Revenue Estimate (BRE) is to
 - a. provide a detailed forecast of total revenues that the state is expected to take in.
 - b. provide a detailed forecast of expenditures the state expects to be obligated for in the two-year budget cycle.
 - c. provide a detailed forecast of the estimated federal funds the state can expect to receive during the two-year budget cycle.
 - d. provide the governor a detailed estimate of the likelihood of a balanced budget during the two-year budget cycle.
 - e. provide the federal government a detailed estimate of the need for federal funds to balance the Texas budget.
 17. Who prepares the BRE?
 - a. the Legislative Budget Board
 - b. the comptroller
 - c. the secretary of state for Texas
 - d. the legislative committee on tax fairness
 - e. the lieutenant governor
 18. Appropriations bills work their ways through both the House and the senate simultaneously. When there is disagreement on two versions of a bill, the bill is reconciled by
 - a. a state judge.
 - b. the governor.

- c. a select committee.
 - d. a conference committee.
 - e. a vote of the House and senate.
19. Who certifies the state budget of Texas?
- a. the governor
 - b. the legislature
 - c. the chair of the LBB
 - d. the comptroller
 - e. the Speaker of the House and the lieutenant governor
20. _____ monitors state agencies to ensure that they comply with the state budget.
- a. The LBB
 - b. The LBB, in conjunction with the State Auditor's Office,
 - c. The conference committee
 - d. The comptroller
 - e. The state legislature
21. Federal money is an important part of the Texas budget, but monies that Texas receives from the federal government
- a. often come with strings attached.
 - b. are usually categorical grants with no federal guidelines or mandates whatsoever.
 - c. are too insignificant to be included in the state budgetary process.
 - d. are usually not received in time to affect the budget process.
 - e. are usually earmarked for powerful Texas labor unions.
22. Which phrase best characterizes Texas's reputation in terms of taxes and services?
- a. high tax, low service
 - b. low service, low tax
 - c. high tax, high service
 - d. no tax and all services
 - e. Despite its reputation, Texas's tax and service rates exceed the national averages.
23. Texas spending on a per capita basis is
- a. about even with the national average.
 - b. much higher than the national average.
 - c. much lower than the national average.
 - d. among the highest, particularly in education.
 - e. second only to that of New York State.
24. Who pays the greatest portion of their income in property taxes?
- a. business owners
 - b. wealthy homeowners and renters
 - c. poor homeowners and renters
 - d. renters
 - e. Everybody pays the same.
25. Which of the following are not generally considered to be an example of regressive taxes or fees?
- a. sales taxes
 - b. property taxes
 - c. auto registration and inspection fees
 - d. income taxes
 - e. excise taxes on alcohol and cigarettes
26. Which of the following agencies is responsible for managing the Permanent School Fund?
- a. the Texas legislature
 - b. the Texas Board of Education
 - c. the Texas comptroller
 - d. the Higher Education Coordinating Board
 - e. the Texas land commissioner
27. The National Research University Fund (NRUF) was established through a constitutional amendment to provide a source of funding for
- a. community colleges in poorly performing districts.
 - b. community colleges in primarily minority districts.
 - c. independent school districts who sought to reduce the dropout rate.
 - d. school tuition relief based on the high rate of tuition increases colleges were experiencing.
 - e. universities seeking to achieve national prominence as research institutions.
28. One significant component of the budget process that is relatively unique to Texas is
- a. the constitutional mandate that Texas legislators write a budget every two years.
 - b. that, relative to other states, the rate of Texas employment and economic growth is extremely volatile.
 - c. a federal budget cycle that complicates the state budgeting process.
 - d. the unpredictability of natural disaster funding.
 - e. the governor's political agenda, which is

influenced by election results.

29. In Texas, the governor's line item veto power is
 - a. prohibited by the state constitution.
 - b. meaningless because the legislature can override it with a simple majority vote.
 - c. very powerful because the governor can use it to limit expenditures.
 - d. meaningless because before the governor can use it, he or she must obtain approval of the comptroller.
 - e. The line-item veto can only be used when the governor and the LBB agree upon the veto.
30. To address the budget shortfall in the 2012–2013 budget, the most common tactic used by the legislature was
 - a. raising tax rates.
 - b. borrowing from the federal government.
 - c. spending cuts.
 - d. a newly implemented income tax.
 - e. a brand new source of revenue derived from underground fracking.
31. According to the text, just as the economy began to improve and state revenues started increasing, a new threat arose to threaten the newly balanced budget. It was the
 - a. rising interest rates that increased the cost of borrowing.
 - b. increasing health care costs due to recent efforts to reform the health care system.
 - c. underfunded state pension system.
 - d. rising salaries of teachers.
 - e. state's public unions threatening a strike.
32. The Texas Supreme Court's decision in *Edgewood ISD v. Kirby* was that
 - a. undue reliance upon property taxes to fund public education violated the Texas Constitution.
 - b. the state's property tax system for financing public education did not violate the Texas Constitution.
 - c. the state's property tax system for financing public education was not the issue in this case; the issue was dropout rate disparity between school districts.
 - d. the state's dropout rate warranted federal supervision of Texas's public schools until the Texas dropout rate approached the national average.
33. Which of the following statements regarding public policy in Texas is true?
 - a. Public policy in Texas is not affected at all by national policy.
 - b. Public policy in Texas is crippled by national policy, giving Texas very little control.
 - c. The policies of the national government influence Texas, but, for the most part, large segments of public policy, such as education, infrastructure, and legal matters, are state and local matters.
 - d. Public policy making is divided equally between the state and the federal government under the concept and theory of federalism.
 - e. Federalism makes the national government virtually irrelevant to states such as Texas.
34. Which ideology reflected the public policy agenda in Texas during the first decade of the twenty-first century?
 - a. liberal ideology
 - b. conservative ideology
 - c. Tea Party ideology
 - d. The agenda was dominated by the Democratic Party and its conservative public policy positions.
 - e. The agenda was dominated by Republicans and their liberal positions on social policy issues.
35. The debate over public education in Texas goes back to the
 - a. Constitution of 1876.
 - b. first decade of the twenty-first century.
 - c. post–World War II era and the returning military service members.
 - d. break with Mexico.
 - e. beginning of the American civil rights movement.
36. Under the Gilmer-Aikin Laws
 - a. the State Board of Education was established and became the policy-making body for public education in Texas.
 - b. the State Board of Education was abolished for

- being redundant and in competition with the federal Department of Education.
- c. the Religious Antidiscrimination Act was repealed.
 - d. the State Board of Education members were elected statewide on partisan ballots.
 - e. Texas instituted an income tax to fund public education.
37. The three main issues that have shaped education policy in Texas during the last fifty years are
- a. income taxes, federal regulation, and teacher salaries.
 - b. labor unions, civil rights, and school district lines.
 - c. funding, desegregation, and educational excellence.
 - d. desegregation, access to the Internet, and urbanization.
 - e. lack of unions, infrastructure of education, and declining school enrollments.
38. *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
- a. invalidated the state-imposed racial segregation in Texas.
 - b. validated the election of State Board of Education members.
 - c. overturned the *Brown v. Board of Education* U.S. Supreme Court case of 1954.
 - d. was reinforced by *Edgewood ISD v. Kirby*.
 - e. validated the Texas state-imposed racial segregation in public schools.
39. The legal doctrine at issue in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case is the
- a. separate but equal doctrine.
 - b. privileges and immunities clause.
 - c. hold and save harmless doctrine.
 - d. supremacy clause.
 - e. doctrine of eminent domain.
40. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* in
- a. *Gilmer v. Aikin*.
 - b. *San Antonio v. Rodriguez*.
 - c. *Edgewood ISD v. Kirby*.
 - d. *Roe v. Wade*.
 - e. *Brown v. Board of Education*.
41. In the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, segregated school districts were ordered to
- a. double the funding for African American integrated schools.
 - b. desegregate their schools within the next ten years.
 - c. desegregate their schools “with all deliberate speed.”
 - d. appoint a commission to study the Texas school system and make recommendations to the governor.
 - e. redraw school district lines to improve funding for all schools on a more equitable basis.
42. By the late 1960s, de facto segregation
- a. had been completely eliminated.
 - b. was still a problem in urban public schools with a large minority population.
 - c. had been ruled illegal and therefore was no longer an issue in public education.
 - d. had resulted in all federal funds being withheld from the public schools in Texas.
 - e. was increasing at a rapid rate throughout the state.
43. A 1983 report by the National Commission on Excellence in Education was called
- a. Waiting for Superman.
 - b. Only in America.
 - c. No Child Left Behind.
 - d. Race to the Top.
 - e. A Nation at Risk.
44. The high school graduation rates in Texas are
- a. the highest of any state in the nation.
 - b. among the highest in the nation.
 - c. unknown because this data is not collected.
 - d. improving dramatically due to the reforms of the 1980s.
 - e. among the lowest of all fifty states.
45. Dropout rates in Texas are
- a. about the same for all demographic groups.
 - b. highest among minorities.
 - c. highest among the Asian student population.
 - d. lowest among minorities.
 - e. highest among white females.
46. The most persistent social problem facing Texas is
- a. severe droughts.

- b. poverty.
 - c. crime.
 - d. environmental degradation.
 - e. political corruption.
47. Which statement is true regarding poverty in Texas?
- a. Texas has a lower rate of poverty than the rest of the United States.
 - b. In Texas, the poverty rate among children is much lower than in the rest of the United States.
 - c. In Texas, the rate of poverty is equal among all ethnic groups.
 - d. In Texas, the poverty rate among children is much higher than in the rest of the United States.
 - e. Poverty in Texas closely mirrors the rest of the nation.
48. The origins of modern welfare policy lie in
- a. the post–Civil War Reconstruction era.
 - b. President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal.
 - c. President Truman’s post–World War I reforms.
 - d. President Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society programs.
 - e. President Gerald Ford’s War on Poverty.
49. The _____ transformed the way in which the United States handled poverty and implemented welfare policy.
- a. 1865 post–Civil War National Poverty Reconstruction Act
 - b. 1965 Great Society Reconstruction Act
 - c. 1935 Social Security Act
 - d. 1945 National Recovery Program Act
 - e. 1996 Welfare Reform
50. In 1965, Congress created the Medicaid program, a state-federal program, to
- a. direct cash payments to citizens living in poverty.
 - b. provide welfare benefits to the general public regardless of income.
 - c. assist Texans with their prescription medications.
 - d. provide wellness checkups for all Texas children.
 - e. provide health care for the poor.
51. Which statement is true concerning welfare in the 1980s?
- a. Conservatives tried to nationalize and expand welfare programs.
 - b. Liberals tried to eliminate federal welfare programs.
 - c. Conservatives tried to require that welfare recipients must participate in job training as a condition of receiving benefits.
 - d. Conservatives and liberals finally agreed upon welfare policies and job-training programs.
 - e. The number of people on welfare fell dramatically throughout the decade.
52. The most important welfare reform legislation since the New Deal was
- a. Johnson’s War on Poverty.
 - b. legislation signed by Governor Bush arguing that the existing welfare policy robbed people of their incentive to become independent.
 - c. the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, which created block-grant funding for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
 - d. the No Child Left Behind legislation signed by President Bush to reduce the number of children left behind in poverty.
 - e. the health care legislation signed into law by President Obama in 2010, popularly known as National Health Care.
53. Since its creation, Medicaid has
- a. grown large and complex, serving a variety of special interest groups.
 - b. remained unchanged and true to its original intent.
 - c. been substantially downsized due to the general financial challenges facing the United States.
 - d. been absorbed by the Social Security Administration in a cost-cutting move.
 - e. The program was eliminated in 1996.
54. Federal money for Medicaid programs
- a. comes to the states as a block grant without any significant restrictions.
 - b. is tied to the number of adults on the welfare rolls in order to reduce the cost of program redundancy.
 - c. is accompanied by federal rules and regulations, which states must comply with to

- maintain federal funding of the program.
 - d. is administered automatically by the federal government to avoid punishing program recipients.
 - e. is not tied to any state requirements or administrative procedures.
55. The single most important issue confronting Texas policy makers with regard to Medicaid is
- a. equity of payments across all demographic groups.
 - b. the lack of public support for many of the programs based on religious grounds.
 - c. the abuse of the program as reported by the Congressional Budget Office.
 - d. the cost.
 - e. corruption on the part of federal officials.
56. Which statement is true?
- a. Texas has about the same rate of health insurance coverage as the rest of the nation.
 - b. Texas has a higher proportion of its citizens with health insurance coverage because of Texas individualism.
 - c. Texas leads the nation in the percentage of residents who lack health insurance coverage.
 - d. Texas has maintained stringent control of health insurance coverage, and to receive welfare benefits you must have private insurance coverage.
 - e. Every Texan is covered under Medicaid.
57. In March 2010, Congress passed _____, substantially altering the nation's health care system.
- a. No Child Left Behind
 - b. the Affordable Care Act
 - c. the National Women's Health Act
 - d. the Dream Act
 - e. the Fiscal Cliff Act
58. In legal challenge to the Affordable Care Act, the Supreme Court ruled that
- a. it is unconstitutional to force people to buy health insurance.
 - b. the tax penalizing people who failed to purchase medical insurance was unconstitutional.
 - c. the tax penalizing people who failed to purchase medical insurance was constitutional.
 - d. the legislation in its entirety was unconstitutional.
 - e. the commerce clause gives Congress unlimited power to regulate as long as it is for the general welfare.
59. Responding to the Supreme Court decision on national health care legislation of 2010, Governor Perry announced that
- a. Texas agreed with the Supreme Court's decision.
 - b. Texas would increase funding for Medicaid by borrowing substantial sums of money on Wall Street.
 - c. the Texas legislature would happily increase taxes to fund the expanded Medicaid program.
 - d. Texas might not participate in the expanded Medicaid program.
 - e. President Obama should be impeached.
60. According to a report released in July 2012 by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, relative to other states, Texas is ranked _____ in health care services and delivery.
- a. first
 - b. about average
 - c. last
 - d. in the top 10 percent
 - e. above average
61. Most of the water used in Texas comes from
- a. ocean desalinization plants.
 - b. aboveground lakes and streams.
 - c. aquifers.
 - d. rainwater collected in holding ponds.
 - e. man-made cisterns.
62. Most of the water in Texas is for
- a. national defense purposes.
 - b. home consumption by households.
 - c. irrigation.
 - d. additional water supplies for neighboring states.
 - e. livestock consumption.
63. The "law of capture" as it pertains to water policy in Texas essentially means that
- a. the state owns the water rights because it is sovereign over Texas residents.
 - b. the federal government has the right to capture water in Texas because of the supremacy clause

- in the federal Constitution.
- c. that the first person to “capture” the water by pumping it out of the ground owns it.
 - d. that the state can capture and tax any business that uses state water without reporting usage

- statistics to the state water board.
- e. only water “captured” in surface retaining ponds can be owned.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true (A) or false(B).

- 64. Texas maintains a balanced budget because the state Constitution requires it.
 - 65. Federal expenditures play an important role in the Texas state budget.
 - 66. The Texas Constitution prohibits all local governments from imposing additional sales taxes within their jurisdictions.
 - 67. The single most important source of revenue for state government in Texas is the property tax.
 - 68. The Texas economy is tied to the booms and busts of the national economy.
 - 69. Texas, because of its widespread support for public education, has a long-standing history of spending more per pupil than most states do.
 - 70. Desegregation of public schools was supported from the beginning by Texas law.
 - 71. The constitutionality of using property tax revenues in school finance has been an issue in terms of providing equal opportunities for Texans.
 - 72. The Texas case *Edgewood ISD v. Kirby* involved funding of the schools using the property tax system.
 - 73. One of the perverse effects of public welfare is that it encourages fathers to stay connected to their families and help raise their children.
 - 74. Under the TANF program, states were given more control over welfare policies for their citizens.
- 75. The 2010 legislation passed under the Obama administration, dealing with national health care, has enjoyed unusually high levels of bipartisan support.

Texas Finance and Public Policy Exam V

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: pp. 311–12
TOP: College Tuition MSC: Factual
2. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 313
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Factual
3. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 317
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Factual
4. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 317–18
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Factual
5. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 320
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Conceptual
6. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: pp. 320–22
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Applied
7. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 322
TOP: The Texas Constitution and the Budget MSC: Applied
8. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 322
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Applied
9. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 322
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Applied
10. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 325
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Applied
11. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 325
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Conceptual
12. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 325
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Applied
13. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 325
TOP: The State Budget MSC: Applied
14. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 329
TOP: The Texas Constitution and the Budget MSC: Factual
15. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: pp. 330–31
TOP: Budgetary Process MSC: Factual
16. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 332
TOP: Budgetary Process MSC: Applied
17. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 332
TOP: Budgetary Process MSC: Factual
18. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult REF: p. 332
TOP: Budgetary Process MSC: Applied
19. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 333
TOP: Budgetary Process MSC: Factual
20. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: p. 333
TOP: Budgetary Process MSC: Conceptual

21.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: pp. 313–14
	TOP: The State Budget		MSC: Conceptual	
22.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 314
	TOP: The State Budget		MSC: Conceptual	
23.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 314
	TOP: The State Budget		MSC: Factual	
24.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 320
	TOP: The State Budget		MSC: Conceptual	
25.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: pp. 320–22
	TOP: The State Budget		MSC: Applied	
26.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 325
	TOP: The State Budget		MSC: Factual	
27.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 327
	TOP: The State Budget		MSC: Applied	
28.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Difficult	REF: pp. 327–28
	TOP: The State Budget		MSC: Applied	
29.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Difficult	REF: p. 333
	TOP: Budgetary Process		MSC: Applied	
30.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 336
	TOP: Budget Crisis—Twenty-first Century		MSC: Applied	
31.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 336
	TOP: Budget Crisis—Twenty-first Century		MSC: Factual	
32.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: pp. 148–49
	TOP: Education Policy		MSC: Factual	
33.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 343
	TOP: Public Policy in Texas		MSC: Conceptual	
34.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 343
	TOP: Public Policy in Texas		MSC: Conceptual	
35.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 345
	TOP: Education Policy		MSC: Factual	
36.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 345
	TOP: Education Policy		MSC: Factual	
37.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: pp. 345–51
	TOP: Education Policy		MSC: Factual	
38.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 346
	TOP: Education Policy		MSC: Conceptual	
39.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 346
	TOP: Education Policy		MSC: Factual	
40.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 346
	TOP: Equity in the Public School System		MSC: Factual	
41.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Difficult	REF: p. 346
	TOP: Equity in the Public School System		MSC: Factual	
42.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 346
	TOP: Equity in the Public School System		MSC: Factual	
43.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 350
	TOP: Education Reform		MSC: Factual	
44.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 351
	TOP: Education Reform		MSC: Applied	
45.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 351

	TOP: Education Reform		MSC: Factual	
46.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 352
	TOP: Poverty in Texas		MSC: Factual	
47.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 353
	TOP: Poverty in Texas		MSC: Applied	
48.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 353
	TOP: Welfare Policy		MSC: Factual	
49.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 353
	TOP: Welfare Policy		MSC: Factual	
50.	ANS: E	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 354
	TOP: Welfare Policy		MSC: Applied	
51.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 354
	TOP: Welfare Policy		MSC: Factual	
52.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 356
	TOP: Welfare Policy		MSC: Factual	
53.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 359
	TOP: Health Care Policy		MSC: Factual	
54.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: pp. 360–61
	TOP: Health Care Policy		MSC: Applied	
55.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: pp. 362–63
	TOP: Health Care Policy		MSC: Factual	
56.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: pp. 363–65
	TOP: Health Care Policy		MSC: Factual	
57.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 365
	TOP: Health Care Policy		MSC: Factual	
58.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 366
	TOP: Health Care Policy		MSC: Applied	
59.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: p. 366
	TOP: Health Care Policy		MSC: Factual	
60.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 368
	TOP: Health Care Policy		MSC: Factual	
61.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 368
	TOP: Water Policy		MSC: Factual	
62.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: p. 368
	TOP: Water Policy		MSC: Factual	
63.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Moderate	REF: pp. 369–70
	TOP: Water Policy		MSC: Conceptual	

TRUE/FALSE

64.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 313
65.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: pp. 313–14
66.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: pp. 315–16
67.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: pp. 315–20
68.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 337
69.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: pp. 345–51
70.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 346
71.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: pp. 346–47

72. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: pp. 347–50
73. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 355
74. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 356
75. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: pp. 365–66