

Two hours and twenty-five minutes are allotted for this examination: 45 minutes for Section I, which consists of multiple-choice questions; and 100 minutes for Section II, which consists of four mandatory essay questions. Section I is printed in this examination booklet. Section II is printed in a separate booklet.

## SECTION I

Time — 45 minutes

Number of questions — 60

Percent of total grade — 50

**Section I of this examination contains 60 multiple-choice questions. Therefore, please be careful to fill in only the ovals that are preceded by numbers 1 through 60 on your answer sheet.**

General Instructions

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

INDICATE ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN SECTION I ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET. No credit will be given for anything written in this examination booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratchwork. 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.

Example:

Chicago is a

- (A) state
- (B) city
- (C) country
- (D) continent
- (E) village

Sample Answer

(A) ● (C) (D) (E)

pph

Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. In this section of the examination, as a correction for haphazard guessing, one-fourth of the number of questions you answer incorrectly will be subtracted from the number of questions you answer correctly. It is improbable, therefore, that mere guessing will improve your score significantly; it may even lower your score, and it does take time. If, however, you are not sure of the best answer but have some knowledge of the question and are able to eliminate one or more of the answer choices as wrong, your chance of getting the right answer is improved, and it may be to your advantage to answer such a question.

Use your time effectively, working as rapidly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on questions that are too difficult. Go on to other questions and come back to the difficult ones later if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will be able to answer all the multiple-choice questions.

The inclusion of social science source material in this examination is not intended as an endorsement by the College Board or Educational Testing Service of the content, ideas, or values expressed in the material. The material has been selected by the faculty who serve on the Committee of Examiners. In their judgment, the material printed here reflects various aspects of the course of study on which this examination is based and is therefore appropriate to use to measure the students' skills and knowledge of this course.

## Section I

Time—45 minutes

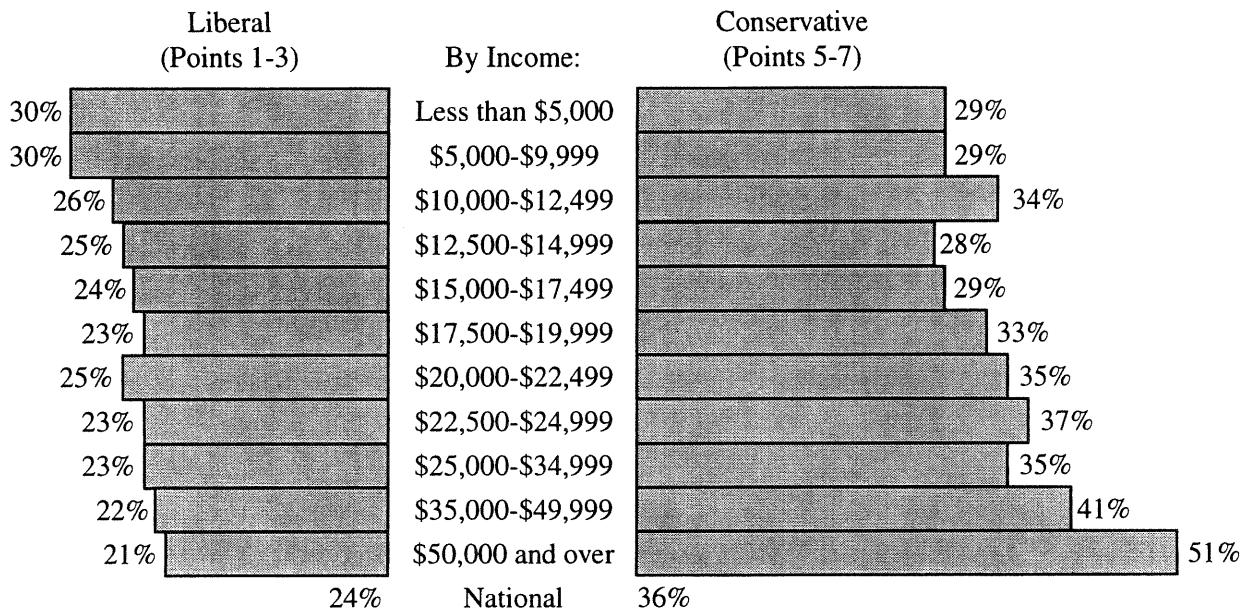
60 Questions

**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.

1. Which of the following is an example of checks and balances, as established by the Constitution?
- (A) A requirement that states lower their legal drinking age to eighteen as a condition of receiving funds through federal highway grant programs
  - (B) Media criticism of public officials during an election campaign period
  - (C) The Supreme Court's ability to overturn a lower court decision
  - (D) The requirement that presidential appointments to the Supreme Court be approved by the Senate
  - (E) The election of the President by the electoral college rather than by direct election

Question: We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. I'm going to show you a seven-point scale on which the *political* views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal—point 1—to extremely conservative—point 7. Where would you place yourself on this scale? (Point 4 not shown on scale.)

MY POLITICAL VALUES ARE . . .



2. The graph above supports which of the following statements?

- (A) People with higher incomes are more likely to think of themselves as conservative than are those with lower incomes.
- (B) Americans with incomes under \$10,000 are twice as likely to think of themselves as liberal than as conservative.
- (C) A majority of people whose incomes fall between \$10,000 and \$50,000 think of themselves as conservative.
- (D) No income group contains more people who think of themselves as liberal than people who think of themselves as conservative.
- (E) People with higher incomes are less likely to think of themselves as either liberal or conservative than are those with lower incomes.

3. A primary election in which voters are required to identify a party preference before the election and are not allowed to split their ticket is called

- (A) an open primary
- (B) a blanket primary
- (C) a closed primary
- (D) a runoff primary
- (E) a presidential preference primary

4. When selecting a vice-presidential candidate, a presidential nominee is usually concerned primarily with choosing a running mate who
- (A) has significant personal wealth
  - (B) adds balance and appeal to the national ticket
  - (C) comes from the same ideological wing of the party as the President
  - (D) can serve as the most important domestic policy adviser to the President
  - (E) can effectively preside over the Senate
5. The primary function of political action committees (PAC's) is to
- (A) serve as fund-raising organizations for challengers
  - (B) provide members of Congress with unbiased information regarding proposed legislation
  - (C) consult with the President regarding domestic policy
  - (D) encourage broader participation in politics among the electorate
  - (E) raise campaign funds to support favored candidates

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AMONG FAMILIES  
(percentage share by economic level)

	1980	1984	1988
Lowest fifth	5.1	4.7	4.6
Second fifth	11.6	11.0	10.7
Third fifth	17.5	17.0	16.7
Fourth fifth	24.3	24.4	24.0
Highest fifth	41.6	42.9	44.0

6. Which of the following conclusions about income distribution during the Reagan administration is supported by the table above?
- (A) The share of income received by the lowest fifth increased, whereas the share received by the fourth fifth decreased.
  - (B) The share of income received by the second fifth increased, whereas the share received by the fourth fifth decreased.
  - (C) The share of income received by the highest fifth increased, whereas the share received by the lowest fifth decreased.
  - (D) The number of people earning high incomes increased.
  - (E) The middle class disappeared.

7. Registered voters directly elect which of the following?
- I. The President and Vice President
  - II. Supreme Court justices
  - III. Members of the Senate
  - IV. Members of the House of Representatives
- (A) I only  
(B) IV only  
(C) I and II only  
(D) III and IV only  
(E) II, III, and IV only
8. The role of a conference committee in Congress is to
- (A) hold hearings on proposed legislation  
(B) oversee the actions of the executive branch of the government  
(C) decide which bills should be considered by the full Senate  
(D) conduct hearings that make information available to the public  
(E) reconcile differences in bills passed by the House and Senate
9. Supreme Court justices were given tenure subject to good behavior by the framers of the Constitution in order to ensure that
- (A) justices are free from direct political pressures  
(B) justices remain accountable to the public  
(C) justices are encouraged to make politically popular decisions  
(D) cooperation between the judicial and legislative branches is assured  
(E) Presidents are encouraged to seek younger nominees for the Supreme Court
10. The committee system is more important in the House than in the Senate because
- (A) the seniority system plays no role in the House and therefore committees must play a larger role  
(B) the Constitution mandates the type of committee structure in the House  
(C) committee members are appointed by the President  
(D) the House is so large that more work can be accomplished in committees than on the floor  
(E) the majority party in the House prefers to give priority to the work of the committees
11. The most important source of the Supreme Court's caseload is
- (A) its original jurisdiction  
(B) its appellate jurisdiction  
(C) instruction from the solicitor general  
(D) the special master's certification of cases for review  
(E) Congress' certification of cases for review
12. A President attempting to influence Congress to pass a legislative program might employ all of the following strategies EXCEPT
- (A) using the media to draw attention to the legislative program  
(B) assigning legislative liaisons in the Executive Office of the President to lobby legislators  
(C) denying campaign reelection funds to legislators who oppose the President's policy stand  
(D) exploiting a partisan majority for the President's party in both the House and Senate  
(E) reminding legislators of high popularity ratings for the President in public opinion polls

13. Presidents have had the most success in changing the direction of decisions of the federal judiciary by
  - (A) threatening to ask Congress to impeach specific judges
  - (B) using the media to build consensus for the President's position
  - (C) requesting that Congress reduce the term of office that judges may serve
  - (D) using the appointment process to select judges with judicial philosophies similar to those of the President
  - (E) pressuring Congress to pass the appropriate legislation to override judicial opinions
14. Which of the following did the most to expand civil rights in the 1950's?
  - (A) State legislative decisions desegregating public accommodations
  - (B) State court decisions outlawing poll taxes
  - (C) The passage of voting-rights legislation by Congress
  - (D) Executive orders mandating affirmative action
  - (E) The Supreme Court decision declaring state-mandated school segregation to be unconstitutional
15. Which of the following is true about the right of free speech, as currently interpreted by the Supreme Court?
  - (A) It protects the right to express opinions even without the actual use of words.
  - (B) It protects the use of language deemed obscene by the courts.
  - (C) It allows citizens to disobey laws that they believe to be unjust.
  - (D) It is protected from infringement by the federal government but not from infringement by state governments.
  - (E) It cannot be limited in any manner.
16. The importance of Shays' Rebellion to the development of the United States Constitution was that it
  - (A) revealed the necessity of both adding the Bill of Rights to the Constitution and creating a new system of checks and balances
  - (B) demonstrated the intensity of antirratification sentiment within the thirteen states
  - (C) indicated that a strong, constitutionally designed national government was needed to protect property and maintain order
  - (D) convinced the delegates attending the Constitutional Convention to accept the Connecticut Plan
  - (E) reinforced the idea that slavery should be outlawed in the new Constitution
17. In a federal system of government, political power is primarily
  - (A) vested in local governments
  - (B) vested in the regional governments
  - (C) vested in the central government
  - (D) divided between the central government and regional governments
  - (E) divided between regional governments and local governments
18. Which of the following generalizations about group voting tendencies is true?
  - (A) Jewish voters tend to vote Republican.
  - (B) Protestant voters tend to be more liberal than Roman Catholics on economic issues.
  - (C) More women than men identify themselves as Republicans.
  - (D) Rural voters are more likely to support Democratic candidates than are urban voters.
  - (E) African American Democrats tend to support the more liberal candidates within their party.

19. A corporate lobbyist would be LEAST likely to have an informal discussion about a pending policy matter with which of the following?
- (A) A member of the House in whose district the corporation has a plant
  - (B) A member of the White House staff concerned about the issue
  - (C) A member of the staff of the Senate committee handling a matter of concern to the corporation
  - (D) A federal judge in whose court a case important to the corporation is being heard
  - (E) A journalist for a major newspaper concerned about the issue
20. Which of the following is a significant trend in the presidential nominating process over the past three decades?
- (A) Replacement of national party conventions by national primaries for each party
  - (B) Increasing importance of presidential primaries rather than state conventions
  - (C) A sharply declining role for political action committees (PAC's)
  - (D) Decreasing cost of campaigns
  - (E) Increasing control by political party leaders over outcomes
21. Congressional standing committees are best described as
- (A) specially appointed investigative bodies
  - (B) joint committees of the two houses of Congress
  - (C) committees created for each session
  - (D) permanent subject-matter committees
  - (E) advisory staff agencies
22. All of the following powers are granted to the President by the Constitution EXCEPT
- (A) commissioning officers in the armed forces
  - (B) addressing the Congress on the state of the union
  - (C) receiving ambassadors
  - (D) granting pardons for federal offenses
  - (E) forming new cabinet-level departments
23. In which of the following did Congress move to regain powers previously lost to the executive branch?
- (A) Budget and Impoundment Control Act
  - (B) Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act
  - (C) Presidential Disability Act
  - (D) Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
  - (E) Persian Gulf War Resolution



## COMPETITION IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, 1958-1986

Year	<u>Members Reelected</u>		<u>Average Vote Won by Member</u>		<u>Members Reelected by 60% or More</u>	
	House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate
1958	90%	64%	61.2%	57.5%	63.1%	71.3%
1960	93	97	60.6	54.5	58.9	71.8
1962	92	83	62.1	54.8	63.6	40.0
1964	87	85	61.7	60.3	58.5	63.0
1966	88	88	62.7	52.6	67.7	59.3
1968	97	71	64.2	52.9	72.2	58.9
1970	95	77	65.4	56.3	77.3	45.8
1972	94	74	65.6	60.5	77.8	55.0
1974	88	85	64.0	52.5	66.4	47.8
1976	96	64	65.8	50.8	71.9	68.7
1978	94	60	65.8	52.5	78.0	53.3
1980	91	55	66.1	50.1	72.9	56.2
1982	90	93	65.0	58.6	68.9	50.0
1984	95	90	65.6	61.9	75.1	73.0
1986	98	75	69.5	59.1	81.2	71.4
1958-1986 (mean percentage)	93	77	64.4	55.7	70.2	59.0

24. The data displayed in the table above best support which of the following statements?
- (A) The reelection rate is higher in the Senate than in the House.
  - (B) The average vote won by Senate members surpasses that won by House members.
  - (C) House seats are safer from election turnover than are Senate seats.
  - (D) House members serve more terms than do Senators.
  - (E) More members of the Senate win reelection by 60% or more of the vote than do members of the House.

25. Which of the following actions can Congress take if the Supreme Court finds a federal law unconstitutional?
- (A) Appeal the Court's decision to the District of Columbia's Court of Appeals.
  - (B) Formally request the President to veto the Court's decision.
  - (C) Remove certain members of the Court and replace them with new members.
  - (D) Try to amend the Constitution.
  - (E) Reenact the same law.
26. Which of the following statements about Congress is true?
- (A) Members of Congress only occasionally are interested in and pay attention to constituents.
  - (B) The legislative process is frequently lengthy, decentralized, and characterized by compromise and bargaining.
  - (C) Lobbyists and political action committees (PAC's) successfully induce most members of Congress to trade their votes for campaign contributions.
  - (D) The growth in the size of Congress as an organization is the principal cause of growth in the federal budget deficit.
  - (E) Debate in both houses is structured by elaborate rules enacted by leaders of the majority party.
27. Which of the following is articulated in the War Powers Resolution?
- (A) The President may declare war.
  - (B) The President must finance any war efforts from a special contingency fund.
  - (C) The President must bring troops home from hostilities within 60 to 90 days unless Congress extends the time.
  - (D) The President may not nationalize state militias without congressional consent.
  - (E) The President may not send troops into hostilities without a declaration of war from Congress or a resolution from the United Nations.
28. In the 1992 election, the membership of Congress was altered significantly by an increase in the number of
- (A) conservative Democrats
  - (B) liberal Republicans
  - (C) third-party representatives
  - (D) political independents
  - (E) minorities and women
29. Discrimination in public accommodations was made illegal in the United States as a direct result of the
- (A) Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*
  - (B) Supreme Court decision in *Sweatt v. Painter*
  - (C) Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - (D) Montgomery bus boycott
  - (E) Voting Rights Act of 1965
30. Most of the individual protections of the Bill of Rights now apply to the states because of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution's
- (A) Preamble
  - (B) necessary and proper clause
  - (C) supremacy clause
  - (D) Tenth Amendment
  - (E) Fourteenth Amendment
31. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court established which of the following principles?
- (A) States cannot interfere with or tax the legitimate activities of the federal government.
  - (B) The judicial branch cannot intervene in political disputes between the President and Congress.
  - (C) The federal Bill of Rights places no limitations on the states.
  - (D) The federal government has the power to regulate commerce.
  - (E) It is within the judiciary's authority to interpret the constitution.

32. Political socialization is the process by which
- (A) the use of private property is regulated by the government
  - (B) governments communicate with each other
  - (C) public attitudes toward government are measured and reported
  - (D) political values are passed to the next generation
  - (E) children are trained for successful occupations
33. Which of the following is the most important influence on the choice made by voters in presidential elections?
- (A) Partisan identification
  - (B) Party platform adopted at the national convention
  - (C) Vice-presidential running mate
  - (D) Endorsement by political incumbents
  - (E) Appeal of the candidates' spouses
34. The advantages of incumbency in congressional elections include which of the following?
- I. Incumbents receive more campaign contributions than do challengers.
  - II. Incumbents are able to provide important services for individual voters.
  - III. The government provides campaign funds for incumbents.
  - IV. The President usually endorses incumbents for reelection.
  - V. Most American voters believe Congress does a good job.
- (A) I and II only
  - (B) III and IV only
  - (C) I, IV, and V only
  - (D) II, III, and V only
  - (E) III, IV, and V only
35. Which of the following statements about rules of procedure in the House and Senate is correct?
- (A) Debate by a determined minority in either chamber cannot be halted.
  - (B) The rules in each chamber are determined by the majority whip.
  - (C) The rules are specified in Article I of the Constitution.
  - (D) The rules can be changed by the President during a national emergency.
  - (E) The House operates more by formal rules, while the Senate operates more on informal understandings.
36. Which of the following procedures results in the removal of the President from office?
- (A) The House and Senate vote for impeachment, and the Supreme Court reaches a guilty verdict.
  - (B) The House votes for impeachment, and the Senate conducts a trial and reaches a guilty verdict.
  - (C) The House and Senate both vote for a bill of impeachment.
  - (D) Only the House votes for a bill of impeachment.
  - (E) A criminal court finds the President guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors."
37. Interest groups and political parties both promote United States democracy by
- (A) expressing detailed, ideologically distinct programs
  - (B) centralizing public authority
  - (C) linking citizens to the political process
  - (D) increasing domination of the political process by elites
  - (E) lobbying members of Congress

38. Which of the following statements accurately describes the selection of the caseload for the United States Supreme Court?
- (A) The United States Constitution spells out all of the categories of cases that the Supreme Court must hear.
  - (B) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has the authority to select the cases that the Court will hear.
  - (C) The Solicitor General in the Department of Justice determines the Supreme Court's agenda.
  - (D) The Supreme Court is free to choose the cases it hears with only a few limitations.
  - (E) The Attorney General screens cases for consideration by the Court.
39. The boundaries of United States congressional districts are usually determined by
- (A) the Federal Election Commission (FEC)
  - (B) the state legislatures
  - (C) the House Rules Committee
  - (D) a conference committee of the House and Senate
  - (E) the director of the United States Census Bureau
40. Public monies are used to help finance which of the following campaigns?
- I. Presidential
  - II. Congressional
  - III. Gubernatorial
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) I and II only
  - (D) II and III only
  - (E) I, II, and III
41. Diversity of public policy throughout the United States is primarily a consequence of
- (A) federalism
  - (B) separation of powers
  - (C) innovation within bureaucratic agencies
  - (D) decentralization in the Senate
  - (E) lack of party discipline in the House
42. All of the following have contributed to an increase in presidential power in the post-1945 era EXCEPT
- (A) tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War period
  - (B) an increase in public expectations for services from the federal government
  - (C) economic and domestic problems such as inflation, unemployment, and civil rights issues
  - (D) increasing United States involvement in international affairs
  - (E) legislation granting the President the power to impound funds appropriated by Congress
43. One of the formal tools used by Congress for oversight of the bureaucracy is
- (A) the line-item veto
  - (B) authorization of spending
  - (C) impoundment bills
  - (D) private bills
  - (E) senatorial courtesy

44. Decisions reached by the Supreme Court under the leadership of Chief Justice Earl Warren (1953-1969) did all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) rule against malapportionment in state legislatures
  - (B) void state statutes that permitted school segregation
  - (C) invalidate state abortion statutes
  - (D) expand the rights of criminal defendants
  - (E) increase protection for First Amendment freedoms
45. The “Miranda warning” represents an attempt to protect criminal suspects against
- (A) unfair police interrogation
  - (B) biased jury selection
  - (C) imprisonment without trial
  - (D) illegal wiretapping
  - (E) unjustified police surveillance
46. The reserved powers of the state governments can best be described as those powers
- (A) not specifically granted to the national government or denied to the states
  - (B) implied in the Fifth Amendment
  - (C) listed specifically in the Tenth Amendment
  - (D) exercised by both national and state governments
  - (E) granted to states as part of the implied powers doctrine
47. Critical elections in the United States typically have occurred
- (A) as a result of a temporary shift in the popular coalition supporting one or both parties
  - (B) whenever a third party has secured more than fifteen percent of the presidential vote
  - (C) each time a Republican has been elected President
  - (D) when voter turnout has declined significantly from the previous election
  - (E) when groups of voters have changed their traditional patterns of party loyalties
48. When 18 to 21 year olds received the right to vote in 1971, in the 1972 national elections they did which of the following?
- (A) Voted overwhelmingly for Republican candidates.
  - (B) Voted overwhelmingly for Democratic candidates.
  - (C) Voted overwhelmingly for radical candidates.
  - (D) Turned out at a lower rate than the rest of the electorate.
  - (E) Turned out at the same rate as the rest of the electorate.
49. The largest amount of political coverage in newspapers during presidential campaigns is devoted to
- (A) day-to-day campaign activities
  - (B) the platforms of the major parties
  - (C) candidates’ policy stands on domestic issues
  - (D) candidates’ stands on foreign policy issues
  - (E) candidates’ experience and qualifications
50. A state has 11 electoral votes. In a presidential election, the Democratic candidate receives 48 percent of that state’s popular vote, the Republican candidate receives 40 percent of the vote, and an independent candidate receives 12 percent of the vote.
- If the state is similar to most other states, how will the electoral votes most likely be allocated?
- (A) The Democratic candidate will receive 5 electoral votes, the Republican will receive 4, and the independent will receive 2.
  - (B) The Democratic candidate will receive 6 electoral votes and the Republican will receive 5.
  - (C) The Democratic candidate will receive all 11 electoral votes.
  - (D) The votes will not be allocated until there has been a runoff election between the Democratic and Republican candidates.
  - (E) The House of Representatives will determine the allocation of the electoral votes.

51. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about political parties in the United States?
- (A) Parties increasingly identify themselves with coherent ideologies to attract large blocs of voters.
  - (B) The percentage of voters identifying themselves as either Democrats or Republicans has been declining since the 1970's.
  - (C) National party organizations are generally the strongest party organizations.
  - (D) It is increasingly difficult for third parties to gain more than two percent of the popular vote.
  - (E) Most candidates prefer to run as independents rather than as Democrats or Republicans.
52. The congressional power that has been contested most frequently in the federal courts is the power to
- (A) establish post offices
  - (B) coin money
  - (C) levy taxes
  - (D) regulate commerce with foreign nations
  - (E) regulate interstate commerce
53. Which of the following is an accurate statement about committees in Congress?
- (A) The work of a committee ends when it submits a bill to the full House or Senate for consideration.
  - (B) An individual representative or senator can serve on only one committee and one subcommittee.
  - (C) Membership on key committees such as House Rules and Senate Finance is limited to fixed terms.
  - (D) Standing committees oversee the bureaucracy's implementation of legislation.
  - (E) Committee recommendations tend to have little influence on floor voting.
54. The request of recent Presidents for the line-item veto is a challenge to which of the following principles?
- (A) Separation of powers
  - (B) Senatorial courtesy
  - (C) Eminent domain
  - (D) Executive privilege
  - (E) Congressional oversight
55. Which of the following form an "iron triangle"?
- (A) President, Congress, Supreme Court
  - (B) President, House majority leader, Senate majority leader
  - (C) Interest group, Senate majority leader, House majority leader
  - (D) Executive department, House majority leader, President
  - (E) Executive department, Congressional committee, interest group
56. An election involving more than two candidates in which the person who receives the most votes is the winner is called
- (A) a majority election
  - (B) a proportional election
  - (C) a plurality election
  - (D) a simple election
  - (E) an indirect election

57. Cabinet members often do not have a dominant influence on presidential decision-making because
- (A) cabinet members generally maintain close independent ties to Congress
  - (B) cabinet members generally view their position only as a stepping-stone to further their own political ambitions
  - (C) cabinet members are not permitted to disagree publicly with the President
  - (D) presidential goals often conflict with the institutional goals of individual cabinet-level agencies
  - (E) only half of all cabinet members can be members of the President's party
58. A fundamental source of power for the federal bureaucracy lies in its
- (A) role in moving legislation out of sub-committees
  - (B) role in mediating interstate conflicts
  - (C) ability to convince Congress to fund most projects it supports
  - (D) ability to mobilize public opinion in support of legislative initiatives
  - (E) ability to set specific guidelines after receiving a general mandate from Congress
59. The establishment clause in the First Amendment does which of the following?
- (A) Guarantees freedom of speech to all citizens.
  - (B) Prevents prior restraint of the press.
  - (C) Prohibits the setting up of a state church.
  - (D) Defines the concept of dual citizenship.
  - (E) Allows citizens to enter freely into contracts with other citizens.
60. *Griswold v. Connecticut* and *Roe v. Wade* are similar Supreme Court cases in that both cases are based on the
- (A) rights of gay men and lesbian women
  - (B) right of privacy
  - (C) right to an abortion
  - (D) right to freedom from cruel and unusual punishment
  - (E) right of women to equal protection before the law

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.

