

# Advanced Public Policy and Governance

Public Policy · Practice Test · 16 Questions

---

**1. In his 1951 work, who is credited with founding the 'policy sciences' and proposing a multidisciplinary approach to studying public policy?**

- A) Harold Lasswell
- B) David Easton
- C) Charles Lindblom
- D) Theodore Lowi

**2. According to Theodore Lowi's typology of public policy, which category involves the transfer of resources from one societal group to another?**

- A) Distributive
- B) Regulatory
- C) Redistributive
- D) Constituent

**3. In John Kingdon's Multiple Streams Framework, what are the three specific 'streams' that must converge for a policy window to open?**

- A) Inputs, Outputs, Feedback
- B) Problems, Policies, Politics
- C) Agenda, Formulation, Implementation
- D) Actors, Institutions, Ideas

**4. Which concept was introduced by Herbert Simon to describe decision-makers who seek a 'good enough' solution rather than an optimal one?**

- A) Rational Choice
- B) Incrementalism
- C) Bounded Rationality
- D) Punctuated Equilibrium

**5. Charles Lindblom's 1959 article, 'The Science of "Muddling Through"', is a foundational text for which policy-making model?**

- A) Rational-Comprehensive Model
- B) Incrementalism
- C) Garbage Can Model
- D) Game Theory

**6. In the context of policy implementation studies, Jeffrey Pressman and Aaron Wildavsky's famous 1973 case study focused on which US city?**

- A) Chicago
- B) New York
- C) Oakland
- D) Seattle

**7. The 'Advocacy Coalition Framework' (ACF), which emphasizes the role of belief systems in policy change over time, was developed by whom?**

- A) Paul Sabatier
- B) Elinor Ostrom
- C) Frank Baumgartner
- D) Michael Lipsky

**8. Michael Lipsky coined which term to describe public service workers who have direct contact with citizens and exercise discretion in their roles?**

- A) Policy Entrepreneurs
- B) Middle Managers
- C) Street-level Bureaucrats
- D) Technocrats

**9. Which theory, developed by Baumgartner and Jones, suggests that policy is characterized by long periods of stability interrupted by brief periods of major change?**

- A) Social Construction Theory
- B) Punctuated Equilibrium Theory
- C) Path Dependency
- D) Elite Theory

**10. Who was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences for her work on the governance of common-pool resources?**

- A) Janet Yellen
- B) Elinor Ostrom
- C) Esther Duflo
- D) Joan Robinson

**11. In the 'Garbage Can Model' of organizational choice, which of the following is NOT one of the four streams identified by Cohen, March, and Olsen?**

- A) Problems
- B) Solutions
- C) Choice Opportunities
- D) Financial Resources

**12. Thomas Dye famously defined public policy as 'whatever governments choose to do or...'**

- A) ...what they are forced to do.
- B) ...not to do.
- C) ...how they allocate funds.
- D) ...the laws they pass.

**13. What statistical measure is most commonly used in public policy to represent the income distribution of a nation's residents and measure inequality?**

- A) Consumer Price Index
- B) Gross Domestic Product
- C) Gini Coefficient
- D) Human Development Index

**14. Which term refers to a market situation where the production or consumption of a good results in costs or benefits to a third party not involved in the transaction?**

- A) Monopoly
- B) Information Asymmetry
- C) Externality
- D) Public Good

**15. In the 'Iron Triangle' model of policy-making, what are the three points of the triangle?**

- A) Media, Public, Government
- B) Executive, Legislative, Judicial
- C) Interest Groups, Bureaucracy, Congressional Committees
- D) Think Tanks, Lobbyists, Voters

**16. Which type of policy evaluation focuses on the actual changes in the target population or environment rather than the actions taken by the agency?**

- A) Process Evaluation
- B) Output Evaluation
- C) Impact Evaluation
- D) Fiscal Evaluation