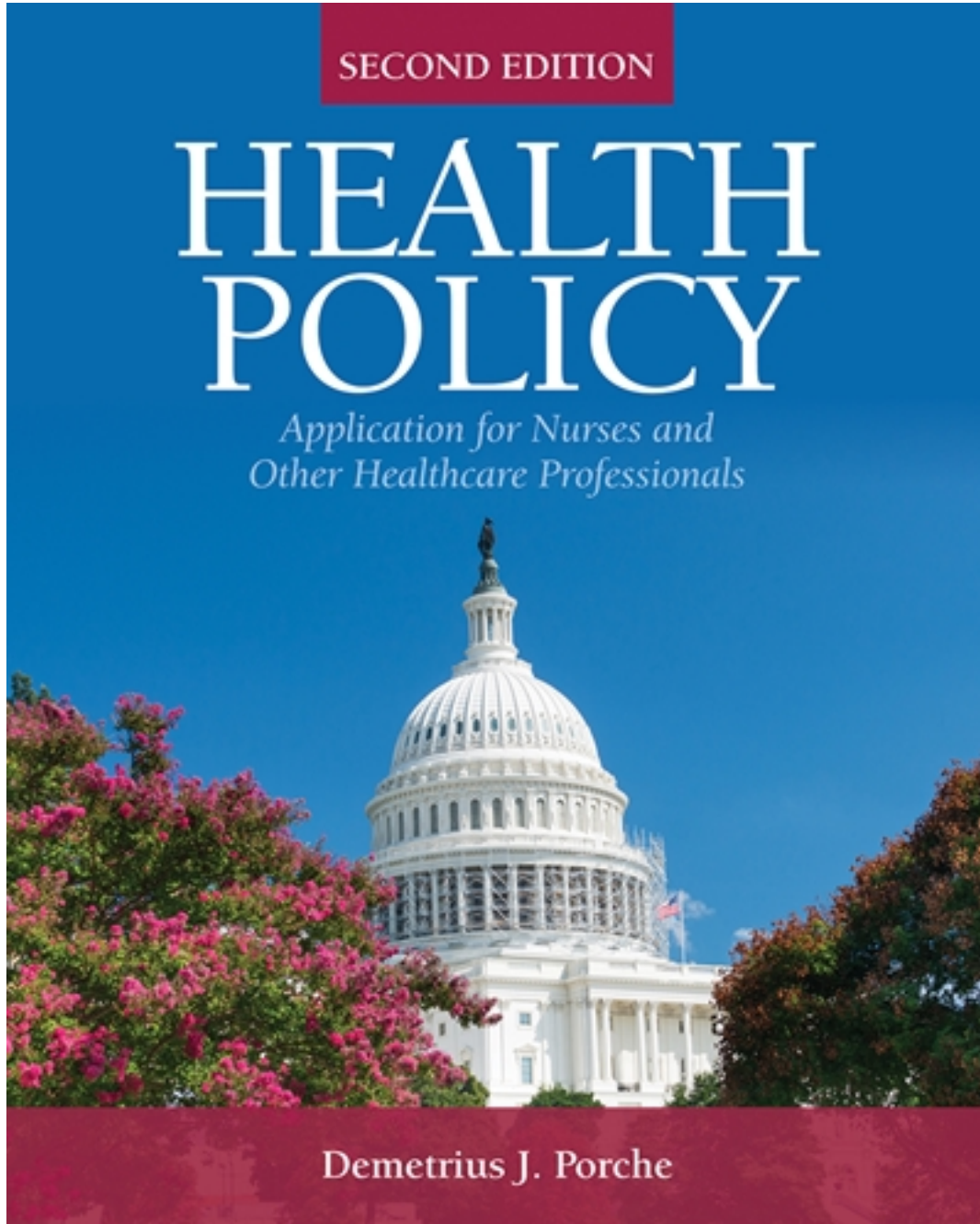


# Test Bank for Health Policy Application for Nurses and Other Healthcare Professionals 2nd Edition by Porche

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# Test Bank

Chapter number: 2 – Governmental Structure

1. What is the basis of the U.S. legal system?

- a. Congress
- b. The President of the United States
- c. The Supreme Court
- d. U.S. Constitution

Answer: d

2. How many amendments are included in the U.S. Bill of Rights?

- a. 7
- b. 10
- c. 27
- d. 33

Answer: b

3. Describe the essential characteristics of a federalist government structure.

Answer: There are three essential characteristics of federalism. First, there is a hierarchical structure of multiple governmental bodies that preside over the same geographic area or populations. Second, although hierarchical, each governmental body may wield its own authority and power, and this authority and power may overlap with other governmental bodies. Finally, the top-most governmental law reigns supreme—the U.S. Constitution must be followed above all other laws.

4. Which statement by the healthcare professional requires more education regarding federalism?

- a. “The U.S. Constitution ensures that national, state, and local governments are protected.”
- b. “Federalism ensures representation of the people within a democracy.”
- c. “This is a political system providing for national, state, and local political units.”
- d. “One purpose is to decrease governmental level conflicts.”

Answer: a

5. A new healthcare professional requires more mentoring when identifying which power as a federalist delegated state power?

- a. Parens patriae
- b. Police
- c. Preemptive
- d. Taxation

Answer: c

6. Explain preemption and the different types.

Answer: The national supremacy clause in the U.S. Constitution allows the federal government to preempt state or local laws, through total or partial preemption. Total preemption occurs when the federal government prevents states from making laws regarding a topic where a federal law

exists. Partial preemption occurs when the federal government allows states to implement law where federal law exists, but typically only at a stricter level than the federal law.

7. Which branch of government will a state ultimately use if appealing a total preemption of powers?
- a. Executive
  - b. Federal
  - c. Judicial
  - d. Legislative

Answer: c

8. Describe the members and chambers of the legislative branch.

Answer: The legislative branch consists of two chambers—the House of Representatives, and the Senate—whose members are collectively known as Congress. There are two senators from each state who serve six-years each. Representatives are delegated based on population and each serve two-years. The population is based on the census and reallocated every 10-years.

9. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)—a Health and Human Services department—relies on funding for many different healthcare program grants. Which federal legislation is most important for those relying on these healthcare programs?
- a. Appropriations bill
  - b. Authorization bill
  - c. Omnibus bill
  - d. Reconciliation bill

Answer: a

10. When does the federal budget fiscal year begin?
- a. January 1
  - b. April 15
  - c. July 1
  - d. October 1

Answer: d