

Pre-TEST 3

We the People: Civics

*The people's government, made for
the people, made by the people,
and answerable to the people . . .*

—DANIEL WEBSTER

1. The War Powers Act prevents the president from
 - a. declaring war on Third World nations
 - b. sending armed forces into hostilities for longer than a specified period without the approval of Congress
 - c. shipping arms to be used in a foreign war
 - d. acting as head of state in times of war

2. How is the number of representatives from each state in the House of Representatives determined?
 - a. by the area of the state
 - b. by the wealth of the state
 - c. by the population of the state
 - d. by the amount of exports the state produces

3. What is a junta?
 - a. a group of Communists who meet regularly for political discussion
 - b. a council controlling the government after a revolutionary seizure of power

- c. an organization that campaigns for a particular presidential candidate
 - d. the Spanish parliament
4. The National Organization for Women (NOW) works to
- a. pay tuition for disadvantaged women in college
 - b. strengthen laws against drunk driving
 - c. establish equal rights for women under the law
 - d. abolish abortion in the United States
5. The role of a presidential primary is to
- a. select the president of the United States
 - b. nominate a party candidate
 - c. elect the vice-president of the United States
 - d. elect delegates to a party's national convention and express candidate preference
6. One function of the FBI is to
- a. investigate threats to the security of the United States that take place within U.S. borders
 - b. stop the spread of communism in Central and South America
 - c. protect the president and vice-president
 - d. coordinate intelligence operations
7. The Selective Service System is responsible for
- a. selecting the candidates for president
 - b. choosing the members of the city council
 - c. drafting and induction into the armed forces
 - d. selecting workers in private industry for promotion to government jobs
8. What was the Stamp Act?
- a. a law passed by Congress in 1980 raising the price of stamps to 22 cents
 - b. a law passed by the British Parliament in 1765 requiring special stamps on various paper products
 - c. a law passed by Congress in 1941 requiring everyone to carry a stamped identification card

- d. a law passed by Congress in 1804 requiring that mail bear stamps
9. Which president of the United States has been impeached?
- a. Richard Nixon
 - b. Ulysses S. Grant
 - c. Andrew Johnson
 - d. Lyndon Baines Johnson
10. What is the function of a jury?
- a. to decide on the guilt or innocence of a person accused of a crime
 - b. to choose the judge who will preside over a trial
 - c. to protect the life of a person accused of a crime
 - d. to find evidence to prove a person guilty or innocent of a crime
11. Which group are all members of the president's cabinet?
- a. secretary of defense, minority whip, Speaker of the House
 - b. vice-president, secretary of state, chief justice
 - c. secretary of state, attorney general, secretary of labor
 - d. secretary of transportation, national security advisor, vice-president
12. What happens in a presidential veto?
- a. The president votes in a national election.
 - b. The senators vote to impeach the president.
 - c. The people vote to choose their president.
 - d. The president refuses to sign a bill into law.
13. The governments of Great Britain, Sweden, and Belgium are examples of
- a. republics
 - b. aristocracies
 - c. constitutional monarchies
 - d. absolute monarchies

14. In the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, Kansas, the Supreme Court ruled that
- public schools must be desegregated
 - official school prayers were illegal
 - the publication of controversial or "obscene" articles by minors in school newspapers can be suppressed by school authorities
 - children could not work in factories
15. What is the job of the secretary of state?
- to oversee the defense of the United States
 - to oversee the judicial systems of the fifty states
 - to take notes in meetings of state
 - to handle government affairs involving foreign countries
16. In order, who becomes acting president if the president of the United States dies in office?
- secretary of state, vice-president, national security advisor
 - Speaker of the House, vice-president, attorney general
 - vice-president, Speaker of the House, president pro tempore of the Senate
 - vice-president, secretary of state, Speaker of the House
17. Which agency has its offices in the Pentagon?
- the CIA
 - the Department of Defense
 - the presidential cabinet
 - the Department of State
18. The electoral college is
- a school for politicians in Washington, D.C.
 - the group representing a presidential candidate at a national convention

- c. the group of electors who actually choose the president
- d. the name for the votes of citizens in a presidential election before they are tallied
19. What does the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution state?
- The right to vote shall not be denied because of sex.
 - The sale of alcohol is prohibited.
 - The government can collect income taxes.
 - Slavery shall be abolished.
20. What are the terms in office of these officials: president, senator, representative?
- eight years, four years, four years
 - four years, six years, two years
 - two years, two years, one year
 - four years, two years, two years
21. When you cast your ballot, you
- nominate a candidate for your party
 - refrain from voting due to religious beliefs
 - choose a political party to which you will belong
 - vote in secret using a machine or a printed form
22. Alexander Hamilton and other Federalists believed that
- Canada should become part of the Union
 - slavery should be abolished
 - the United States should be ruled by a constitutional monarchy
 - the United States should have a strong central government
23. The NAACP seeks to
- uphold the rights of blacks in the United States
 - protect consumers against fraud

- c. make sure medicines are safe and effective
d. ensure world peace
24. When the Senate ratifies a treaty, it
- votes it down
 - approves it by a two-thirds vote
 - allows the President to veto it
 - changes its wording
25. What is a naturalized citizen?
- someone who was born in the United States
 - someone whose parents were born in the United States
 - an immigrant who applies for citizenship and passes a test
 - an immigrant who has lived in the United States for at least five years
26. The landmark Supreme Court case *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- gave blacks equal rights under the law
 - required "separate but equal" treatment for whites and blacks
 - freed slaves in Southern states
 - established quotas for hiring minorities in federal positions
27. The Voting Rights Act of 1965
- eliminated literacy tests for voters
 - required literacy tests for voters
 - gave eighteen-year-olds the vote
 - gave blacks the vote
28. The right of parties in a case to appeal a decision means
- the trial must begin again with brand-new evidence
 - the jury may reconsider their decision for thirty days
 - the decision may be reversed or upheld by a higher court

- d. the decision was unwarranted and did not stand up to scrutiny
29. What is the Bill of Rights?
- the first ten amendments to the Constitution
 - the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence
 - the code of laws of the thirteen colonies
 - any constitution created by a state government
30. The historic separation of church and state in the United States
- makes it possible for schools to teach creationism
 - enables the Senate to begin each day with a prayer
 - forbids the support with public funds of religious groups
 - means that Christmas is not a federal holiday
31. The system of checks and balances was designed to
- make it easier for Congress to pay for federal programs
 - keep one branch of government from overpowering another
 - assign the enforcement of laws to the judicial branch
 - allow the chief executive to select a cabinet
32. To be a democracy, a country *must*
- have a constitution and elected representatives
 - provide economic equality and equal opportunity
 - allow each citizen one vote on each issue
 - none of the above
33. You may sue someone for libel if that person
- publishes something that is incorrect
 - publishes a lie that injures you personally or professionally

- c. uses your name without your consent
 d. publishes your writing without your consent
34. Which statement best expresses the primary tenet of socialism and communism?
 a. Economic equality is preferable to private control of resources.
 b. The people belong to the state.
 c. Commerce should be free of governmental interference.
 d. The acquisition of empire is the lifeblood of the system.
35. What is a prime minister?
 a. the head of state in Great Britain
 b. a high-ranking member of the aristocracy
 c. the leader of the Anglican Church
 d. the head of a parliamentary government
36. If you oppose capital punishment, you do not want
 a. convicted criminals to face the death penalty
 b. physical punishment of students by teachers
 c. heads of state to face impeachment
 d. unreasonable search and seizure
37. A nation with a bicameral legislature
 a. is run by a premier and cabinet
 b. is run by the direct vote of the people
 c. has two legislative houses
 d. has two political parties
38. According to the decision in the 1973 Supreme Court case *Roe v. Wade*,
 a. segregation in public schools violates equal protection
 b. a wife may charge her husband with rape and assault

- c. the Constitution protects the rights of the unborn
 d. states may not forbid abortion in the first two trimesters
39. The Iowa caucuses are held in order to
 a. select a candidate for president
 b. send delegates to party conventions
 c. determine which party has more support
 d. allow voters to indicate issues of concern
40. The Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 did all of the following *except*
 a. prohibit criticism of the government
 b. require fourteen years' residency for naturalization
 c. allow the president to deport or arrest "dangerous" immigrants
 d. restrict the immigration of non-Europeans
41. Strictly defined, liberalism versus conservatism means
 a. change versus preservation of the status quo
 b. government control versus individual freedom
 c. secular humanism versus religious fundamentalism
 d. equal opportunity versus individualism
42. Which of the following is *not* an example of civil disobedience?
 a. boycotting
 b. passive resistance
 c. hijacking
 d. nonpayment of taxes
43. A writ of habeas corpus is intended
 a. to allow a prisoner to hire a lawyer at the public's expense
 b. to suspend civil liberties in times of war
 c. to prevent arbitrary imprisonment and ensure judicial review

- d. to prevent defendants from having to incriminate themselves
44. Which of these is always true of the U.S. Congress?
- The majority party in the Senate also leads the House.
 - The House and Senate may be led by different parties.
 - If one party leads the House, another leads the Senate.
 - No one party may dominate either house.
45. If defendants in a case invoke the Fifth Amendment, or "plead the Fifth," they
- are asking for extra time to prepare a case
 - are invoking the right not to testify against themselves
 - are refusing to answer all questions posed by the judge
 - can be retried later for the same offense
46. Which of the following is *not* true of bills in the U.S. Congress?
- Bills become laws if they are approved by Congress and the president.
 - Only the House can initiate a bill asking for higher taxes.
 - If a bill is not passed in one session of Congress, it dies.
 - The Senate may not add to or change a bill from the House.
47. What is a nomination?
- an executive's selection of an appointee
 - a party's selection of a candidate for office
 - a or b
 - neither a nor b

48. The case of *Miranda v. Arizona* gave suspects in a crime
- the ability to plead guilty to a lesser charge
 - the right to due process and judicial review
 - the right to be informed of their rights
 - money to hire an attorney to represent them
49. The U.S. attorney general has all of these duties *except*
- running the Department of Justice
 - advising the president in legal matters
 - nominating Supreme Court justices
 - overseeing cases that involve the government
50. A defense attorney represents the accused, and a prosecuting attorney represents
- the victim
 - the state
 - the convicted
 - the court

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1. The U.S. House of Representatives passed the veto. The Act Congress before longer than a
2. e number of ilation of the 1929 set the
3. A junta is a iment after a Some historic n in 1808 and id El Salvador