

# US CONSTITUTION PRETEST

1. The amendment that gave 18 year olds the right to vote was:
  - a. 27th
  - b. 21st
  - c. 25th
  - d. 26th
2. How many times may the president be elected to office?
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. unlimited

RE ELECTED = 1
3. What fraction of state legislatures must approve an amendment to the US Constitution?
  - a. 3/4
  - b. 2/3
  - c. 1/3
  - d. 3/5
4. Division of power between national governments and state governments is called:
  - a. Democratic government
  - b. Federal system of government *Same as Federalism*
  - c. State government
  - d. Separation of powers
5. Which of these is not a federal court?
  - a. Supreme Court
  - b. Courts of Appeals
  - c. District Court
  - d. Circuit Court
6. How many judges are on the Supreme Court?
  - a. 9
  - b. 12
  - c. 6
  - d. 4
7. The Chief duty of the executive branch:
  - a. make laws
  - b. enforce laws
  - c. declare laws unconstitutional
  - d. administer justice

8. Who appoints cabinet members?

- a. The President
- b. The Supreme Court
- c. The Senate
- d. The Governor

9. If no candidate for president of the United States receives a majority in the electoral college, who decides who will be president?

- a. Supreme Court
- b. House of Representatives
- c. Senate
- d. League of Governors

10. The Commander-In-Chief of the armed forces is:

- a. Secretary of Defense
- b. The President
- c. Secretary of State
- d. Secretary of Labor

11. How many amendments have there been to the United States Constitution?

- a. 10
- b. 21
- c. 26~~7~~
- d. 34

12. In changing the Constitution, what is the usual role of Congress?

- a. Congress does not have a role, state legislatures only have a role.
- b. Congress can propose changes by 2/3 vote in each house.
- c. Congress can propose changes by majority vote and approval of President
- d. Congress proposes changes to Supreme Court.

13. One of the checks the legislative branch has over the judicial is:

- a. veto
- b. approval of appointment
- c. over-ride veto
- d. declare laws unconstitutional

14. The process by which a court system interprets the laws and finds them constitutional or unconstitutional is:

- a. Judicial review
- b. Checks and Balances
- c. Federalism
- d. Republicanism

Not on test

16. Which of these is not a qualification for President?
- a. residence in a particular state for at least five years
  - b. natural born citizen
  - c. 35 years of age or older
  - d. resident of US for at least 14 years
17. The term of the President of the United States is:
- a. 2 years
  - b. 4 years
  - c. 6 years
  - d. 8 years
18. Which cabinet officer would be responsible for foreign affairs?
- a. Secretary of Defense
  - b. Secretary of Labor
  - c. Secretary of Interior
  - d. Secretary of State
19. Which of these was an important weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
- a. No legislative branch
  - b. President who was too strong
  - c. Not enough power to the federal government
  - d. No state courts
20. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is:
- a. The Vice President of the United States
  - b. The Chief Justice
  - c. The Speaker
  - d. The Secretary of State
21. This is a type of law that Congress can not pass:
- a. Elastic clause law
  - b. Patent and copyright laws
  - c. Ex post facto law
  - d. A law upholding Habeas corpus
22. The 18 powers given to Congress in the Constitution are called:
- a. Implied powers
  - b. Delegated powers
  - c. Reserved powers
  - d. Stated powers

24. If the president receives a bill that has passed both houses of Congress and he does nothing about the bill, what happens after 10 days? (Congress is still in session.)

- a. It is automatically a law
- b. It is automatically vetoed
- c. It is vetoed after an additional 10 day period
- d. It is sent to the Supreme Court

25. The Bill of Rights was proposed after the Constitution was written in order to:

- a. Defeat the Constitution by angering those who wanted a strong government.
- b. To help ratify the Constitution in the states where strong government was feared.
- c. Save the Articles of Confederation.
- d. In order to embarrass George Washington.