CANADIAN POLITICAL SYSTEMS - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICAL SCIENCE 120 · UNIT B · 10 QUESTIONS

Canadian Political Systems — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **A private members bill is introduced by a member who is not a cabinet**



A senator

B minister

C speaker

D party leader

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Federalism in Canada means powers are divided between Parliament and provincial**



A municipalities

B courts

C legislatures

D territories

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3 **Territories in Canada, unlike provinces, receive powers delegated by the federal**

A Senate

B courts

C monarch

D Parliament

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4 **The Charter right to vote is protected by section 3, which also guarantees the right to be qualified for membership in a legislative**

A assembly

B cabinet

C court

D party

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5 **Lobbying means trying to influence government decisions, and Canada regulates lobbying through registration and**

A secrecy

B disclosure

C donations only

D advertising only

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6 **Interest groups seek to influence policy on behalf of members, while political parties seek to form**

A unions

B courts

C government

D media

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7 **Voter turnout is the share of eligible voters who actually**

A register

B donate

C campaign

D vote

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8 **The Governor General is appointed by the monarch on the advice of the Prime**

A Minister

B Speaker

C Senate

D Chief Justice

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9 **A throne speech at the opening of a parliamentary session outlines the governments legislative**

- A budget
- B agenda
- C cabinet
- D election date

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10 **The Senate reviews legislation passed by the House of Commons and may propose**

- A elections
- B referendums
- C amendments
- D budgets only

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. C

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