CANADIAN POLITICAL SYSTEMS - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK POLITICAL SCIENCE 120 · UNIT B · 25 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 to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary**

- A democracy
- B republic
- C dictatorship
- D theocracy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The head of state of Canada is the monarch, represented federally by the Governor**

- A General of the Army
- B General
- C Prime Minister
- D Chief Justice

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The head of government of Canada is the**

A Governor General

B Speaker

C Prime Minister

D Chief Justice

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The Canadian Parliament consists of the monarch, the Senate and the House of**

A Commons

B Representatives

C Lords

D Assembly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Members of the House of Commons are elected from ridings, also called electoral**

- A districts
- B provinces
- C regions
- D counties

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Canada uses a first past the post electoral system, in which the candidate with the most votes in a riding**

- A shares the seat
- B wins
- C faces a runoff
- D is appointed

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The Senate of Canada has 105 senators appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime**

A Minister of Justice

B Speaker

C Minister

D Chief Justice

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Senators in Canada serve until age**

A 65

B 70

C 80

D 75

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **Cabinet ministers are usually members of Parliament and are headed by the Prime**

A Minister

B Speaker

C Governor General

D Chief Justice

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Cabinet solidarity means ministers publicly support cabinet decisions or**

A appeal

B resign

C abstain

D dissent openly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The Official Opposition is the largest party in the House of Commons not in**

A cabinet

B the Senate

C government

D Parliament

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A majority government holds more than half the seats in the House of**

A Senate

B Cabinet

C provinces

D Commons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A minority government holds the most seats but fewer than half, and must win support from other parties to pass**

- A legislation
- B budgets only
- C treaties only
- D appointments only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A confidence vote tests whether the government retains the support of the House of**

- A Senate
- B Commons
- C Cabinet
- D provinces

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **If a government loses a confidence vote, it usually resigns or calls an**

A referendum

B inquiry

C election

D recess

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage Two: Canadian Parliament

Use this reading for questions 16 to 17.

Canada is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy. Parliament consists of the monarch, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister, as head of government, leads a cabinet that must keep the confidence of the House of Commons.

16 **According to Passage Two, Canada is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy in which the Prime Minister is head of**

- A state
- B the Senate
- C the courts
- D government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **According to Passage Two, Parliament consists of the monarch, the Senate and the House of**

A Commons

B Representatives

C Assembly

D Lords

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The provinces have their own legislatures, premiers and lieutenant**

A generals

B governors

C senators

D speakers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **New Brunswick has a unicameral legislature, meaning it has one legislative**

A party

B premier

C chamber

D court

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Municipal governments in Canada are created by provincial**

A federal law

B treaties

C charters only

D legislation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Federal elections in Canada must occur at least every five years, with a fixed election date law setting a four year**

A cycle

B term for senators

C session

D recess

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Canadian citizens aged 18 or older may vote in federal**

A referendums only

B elections

C leadership races only

D senate elections

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Elections Canada is the independent agency that administers federal elections and**

- A provincial elections
- B municipal elections
- C referendums
- D party leadership races

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The Liberal, Conservative, New Democratic, Bloc Quebecois and Green are examples of Canadian**

- A unions
- B courts
- C provinces
- D parties

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A party platform is a set of policies a party promises to pursue if**

A elected

B funded

C registered

D debated

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	A	**10.**	B	**19.**	C
2.	B	**11.**	C	**20.**	D
3.	C	**12.**	D	**21.**	A
4.	A	**13.**	A	**22.**	B
5.	A	**14.**	B	**23.**	C
6.	B	**15.**	C	**24.**	D
7.	C	**16.**	D	**25.**	A
8.	D	**17.**	A		
9.	A	**18.**	B		

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