Governance — Practice Test

Nova Scotia Canadian History 11 • 25 questions

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 **In Canada, the federal government is responsible for matters such as**

- A local garbage collection
- B national defence and foreign affairs
- C provincial highways only
- D city water systems

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2 **Provincial governments in Canada are responsible for matters such as**

A national defence

B education and health care

C foreign treaties alone

D the armed forces

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3 **Municipal governments in Canada handle local services such as**

A national defence

B criminal law

C roads, water and local policing

D currency

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4 **The division of powers between federal and provincial governments is set out in the**

A Criminal Code only

B Charter of Rights only

C Bank Act

D Constitution

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5 **Canada is a constitutional monarchy, meaning the head of state is the**

A monarch, represented by the Governor General

B prime minister alone

C chief justice alone

D speaker alone

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6 **The Governor General of Canada is appointed by the monarch on the advice of the**

A Senate alone

B prime minister

C Supreme Court

D provincial premiers

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7 **The prime minister of Canada is normally the leader of the party with**

A the most senators

B the oldest members

C the most seats in the House of Commons

D the most provinces

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8 **Members of the House of Commons are chosen by**

- A the Senate
- B the Governor General alone
- C provincial legislatures alone
- D voters in federal elections

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9 **Senators in Canada are appointed, not elected, and serve until age**

- A 75
- B 65
- C 55
- D 85

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10 **A bill becomes law in Canada after it passes the House, the Senate and receives**

A a referendum

B royal assent

C a court ruling

D a provincial vote

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11 **Responsible government means the government must keep the support of the**

A monarch alone

B military

C elected assembly

D courts alone

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12 **Responsible government was achieved in Nova Scotia in 1848 under the leadership of**

- A John A. Macdonald
- B George Brown
- C Louis Riel
- D Joseph Howe

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13 **The Constitution Act of 1867 was originally called the**

- A British North America Act
- B Charter of Rights
- C Statute of Westminster
- D Canada Act only

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14 **The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms became part of the Constitution in**

- A 1867
- B 1982
- C 1931
- D 1960

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15 **The Charter protects fundamental freedoms such as freedom of**

- A travel without any law
- B taxation
- C expression and association
- D employment for all

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16 **Under the Charter, democratic rights include the right to**

A vote at age 12

B hold office without election

C ignore election results

D vote in federal and provincial elections

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17 **Federal elections in Canada must be held at least every**

A five years

B two years

C ten years

D seven years

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18 **Canada uses a first past the post electoral system, in which the candidate with the**

A majority of all national votes wins every seat

B most votes in a riding wins

C most money wins

D longest campaign wins

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19 **A riding in Canadian politics is a**

A provincial court

B Senate committee

C federal electoral district

D municipal ward only

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20 **A majority government in the House of Commons holds**

A exactly one third of seats

B all seats

C only Senate seats

D more than half the seats

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21 **A minority government must gain support from other parties to**

A pass legislation

B appoint senators

C call a census

D set court dates

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22 **The official opposition is the party with the**

- A most senators
- B second most seats in the House
- C oldest leader
- D most media coverage

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23 **Cabinet ministers in Canada are usually chosen from**

- A the Senate only
- B the courts only
- C elected members of the governing party
- D foreign diplomats

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24 **The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court and its main role is to**

- A write all federal laws
- B run elections
- C collect taxes
- D interpret the Constitution and laws

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25 **Federalism in Canada means power is shared between**

- A national and provincial governments
- B cities only
- C courts only
- D the monarch and the army

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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