Political Parties and the Constitution — Practice Test

Prince Edward Island Introductory Politics 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 Canadian politics, which term names an organised group that seeks to win power by offering voters a platform**

- A political party
- B party leader
- C platform
- D opposition

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2 **In Canadian politics, which term names the person who leads a political party and usually becomes prime minister or premier if the party wins**

- A platform
- B party leader
- C opposition
- D Constitution Act 1867

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3 **In Canadian politics, which term names a partys published plan of policies it promises to pursue**

- A opposition
- B Constitution Act 1867
- C platform
- D Constitution Act 1982

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4 **In Canadian politics, which term names parties that are not in government and that scrutinise and challenge the government**

- A Constitution Act 1867
- B Constitution Act 1982
- C federalism
- D opposition

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5 **In Canadian politics, which term names the law that created Canada as a federation and divided powers between levels of government**

- A Constitution Act 1867
- B Constitution Act 1982
- C federalism
- D amending formula

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6 **In Canadian politics, which term names the law that patriated the Constitution and added the Charter of Rights and Freedoms**

- A Constitution Act 1982
- B federalism
- C amending formula
- D caucus

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7 **In Canadian politics, which term names a system in which power is shared between a central government and regional governments**

- A amending formula
- B caucus
- C federalism
- D whip

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8 **In Canadian politics, which term names the rules for changing the Constitution, generally requiring broad provincial agreement**

- A caucus
- B whip
- C political party
- D amending formula

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9 **In Canadian politics, which term names the group of elected members of one party who meet to discuss policy and strategy**

- A caucus
- B whip
- C political party
- D party leader

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10 **In Canadian politics, which term names a party member who helps keep party members voting together**

A political party

B whip

C party leader

D platform

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11 **The Liberal Party, the Conservative Party and the New Democratic Party are all federal parties that compete for seats in the House of**

A Senate only

B courts

C Commons

D provinces only

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12 **The Bloc Quebecois focuses on Quebec interests in federal politics, while the Green Party emphasises environmental**

- A trade only
- B defence only
- C language only
- D policies

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13 **A party platform helps voters compare parties because it states what each party would do on issues such as health, taxes and the**

- A environment
- B weather
- C sports
- D holidays

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14 **The official opposition is usually the largest party not in power, and its leader leads question period challenges to the**

A Senate

B government

C courts

D media

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15 **Patriation in 1982 meant Canada could amend its own Constitution without asking the British**

A courts

B monarch only

C Parliament

D Senate only

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16 **The amending formula generally requires agreement from Parliament plus seven provinces representing at least half the population, which is known as the**

A 5 and 50 rule

B 10 province rule

C unanimity rule only

D 7 and 50 rule

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17 **Federalism lets provinces run schools and hospitals while the federal government handles matters such as national defence and**

A currency

B roads only

C property

D municipalities

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18 **A party member who votes against the party line may face pressure from the whip, but members sometimes vote freely on matters of**

A budget

B conscience

C trade

D defence

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19 **Party discipline helps a government pass its program, but critics say it can limit how freely individual members represent their**

A leaders

B parties

C ridings

D donors

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20 **A coalition government forms when two or more parties agree to govern together, which is more common under minority**

- A majorities
- B senates
- C courts
- D parliaments

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21 **Political parties nominate candidates in ridings, often through local nomination meetings open to party**

- A members
- B donors only
- C voters always
- D officials only

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22 **The Constitution is supreme law, so a law that conflicts with the Constitution can be struck down by a**

A party

B court

C voter

D senator

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23 **How many years passed between 1867 and 1982**

ANSWER _____

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24 **How many years passed between 1982 and 2022**

ANSWER _____

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25

How many years passed between 1949 and 1982

ANSWER

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. A
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. 115
24. 40
25. 33

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