

American Government & Politics: A Christian Worldview – Test 4

- _____ 1. A member of the House must be at least ____.
A. 35 B. 30 C. 25 D. 21
- _____ 2. Each state is represented in the Senate by ____.
A. one senator
B. two senators
C. three senators
D. a number based on population
- _____ 3. Bills for raising revenue must begin in ____.
A. the Senate
B. the courts
C. the House
D. the executive branch
- _____ 4. A presidential veto can be overridden by ____.
A. a simple majority
B. a court decision
C. state legislatures
D. a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress
- _____ 5. Which is an enumerated power of Congress?
A. Declaring war
B. Appointing judges without approval
C. Running state elections
D. Creating state laws
- _____ 6. The three-fifths clause affected ____.
A. taxation policy
B. voting rights
C. military service
D. representation in Congress
- _____ 7. One criticism of the modern House is that ____.
A. representatives serve too many constituents
B. there are too many representatives
C. districts are too small
D. states have unequal power
- _____ 8. Listing both powers (Section 8) and prohibitions (Section 9) seems ____.
A. necessary
B. redundant
C. unrelated
D. incomplete
- _____ 9. The “general welfare” clause is debated because ____.
A. it limits taxation
B. it applies only to war
C. it can be interpreted broadly
D. it removes state authority
- _____ 10. The “commerce clause” raises questions about ____.
A. foreign policy
B. taxation limits
C. military control of the United States
D. how far Congress can regulate trade

- ____ 11. The “necessary and proper” clause allows Congress to ____.
- A. carry out its listed powers effectively
 - B. make any law it wants
 - C. override the Constitution
 - D. control all states
- ____ 12. The President’s main constitutional role is to ____.
- A. write laws
 - B. carry out laws
 - C. interpret laws
 - D. all of these
- ____ 13. The Constitution gives the power to declare war to ____.
- A. the President
 - B. the courts
 - C. the Congress
 - D. the states
- ____ 14. One purpose of the Electoral College is to ____.
- A. prevent large states from dominating smaller ones
 - B. eliminate elections
 - C. increase federal power
 - D. reduce state influence
- ____ 15. Supreme Court justices are ____.
- A. elected by voters
 - B. appointed and serve during good behavior
 - C. chosen by states
 - D. limited to fixed terms
- ____ 16. Congress can limit the Supreme Court by ____.
- A. removing justices at will
 - B. ignoring decisions
 - C. appointing new judges
 - D. restricting the cases it may hear
- ____ 17. The “Supremacy Clause” applies only to laws that ____.
- A. Congress passes
 - B. states approve
 - C. follow the Constitution’s limits
 - D. courts enforce
- ____ 18. Article VI states that ____.
- A. all officials must be Christian
 - B. religion must be established
 - C. states control religion
 - D. no religious test is required for office
- ____ 19. The Bill of Rights is best described as ____.
- A. limits placed on government power
 - B. rights granted to citizens
 - C. laws passed by Congress
 - D. state constitutions
- ____ 20. The First Amendment begins with the word “Congress,” showing that it ____.
- A. applies to all governments
 - B. limits the states
 - C. grants new rights
 - D. restricts the national government

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