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Name:

State and Local Government Test-Unit 5



Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. To which legislative committee are tax bills assigned?
- The Appropriations Committee
 - The Revenue Committee
 - The Ways and Means Committee
 - The Income Tax Committee

2. Which is not a method of solving conflicts peacefully?
- working together to find common ground
 - discussing the issue with the hope of resolving it
 - having a mutual friend talk to the both of you together
 - arguing your position without listening to the other person's view

3. The commissioner of labor does NOT
- enforce state labor laws
 - maintain statistical data on labor
 - administer unemployment insurance programs
 - regulate utilities in Georgia

4. Which of the following cases would always be heard in a juvenile court?
- an 18 year old accused of stealing a car
 - a 16 year old accused of murder
 - a 15 year old accused of stealing sodas from a convenience store
 - a parent accused fo abusing their 13 year old child

5. Which types of cases involve civil law?
- violation of laws
 - cases involving international law
 - dispute between citizens
 - violent crimes

6. What vote is required in the house of representatives in order for a bill to pass?
- A two-thirds vote of house members
 - A three-fifths vote of house members
 - A consensus of house members
 - A majority vote of house members

7. The maximum number of consecutive years that a Georgia governor may serve as the state's chief executive officer is
- four.
 - six.
 - eight.
 - ten.

8. Which statement is NOT true concerning the duties of the Houses of Representatives and Senate?
- Only the House of Representatives can write spending bills.
 - Only the Senate can approve appointments the governor makes.
 - Both houses can propose and pass bills.
 - Both houses have the same minimum age requirements.

9. The penalty imposed by a court upon a person convicted of a crime is called a
- trial
 - law
 - sentence
 - verdict

10. Juveniles in Georgia are not guaranteed the right to
- a fair trial.
 - be protected from self-incrimination.
 - an attorney.
 - bail when being detained.

11. Which state position maintains safe farmers' markets, and directs agribusiness programs?
- commissioner of agriculture
 - secretary of business
 - secretary of state
 - secretary of transportation

12. Who determines if a juvenile who is taken into custody should be detained or released to his or her parents?

- a. A juvenile judge
- b. An intake officer
- c. The police department
- d. The arresting officer

13. How many work days does the yearly legislative session last?
- a. It lasts all year.
 - b. 180 days
 - c. 40 days
 - d. 56 days

14. What is the fastest growing population group in Georgia?
- a. African Americans
 - b. Hispanics
 - c. Native Americans
 - d. Western Europeans

15. If the governor takes no action on a bill, it
- a. dies.
 - b. is sent to the people for a vote.
 - c. becomes law without a signature.
 - d. goes back to the legislature.

16. A grand jury in Georgia decides whether or not a
- a. person accused of a crime is guilty or not guilty.
 - b. person accused of a crime should be charged to stand trial for that crime.
 - c. law, statute, or regulation of the state has been violated or broken.
 - d. person accused, tried, and convicted of a crime received due process of law.

17. The state of Georgia spends most of its money for
- a. education.
 - b. human services.
 - c. public safety.
 - d. transportation.

18. A city with its own government is called a
- a. municipality.
 - b. village.
 - c. town.
 - d. megalopolis.

19. How old must a person be to vote in Georgia today?
- a. 16

- b. 18
- c. 21
- d. 25



20. Why is the power to make appointments to boards and executive offices important to the governor of Georgia?
- a. By appointing persons from the same political party, the governor can help one party dominate state government.
 - b. Through appointments, a governor can spread his or her influence far beyond the limited powers of the governor's office.
 - c. Through appointments to boards and executive offices, a governor can control the actions of all state agencies and boards.
 - d. By appointing political backers and campaign contributors, the governor can repay supporters and raise money for future campaigns.



21. The state legislative session begins each year on the
- a. second Monday in January
 - b. first Monday in November
 - c. first Monday in July
 - d. second Monday in April



22. A juvenile in Georgia is one who is under the age of
- a. 15
 - b. 16
 - c. 17
 - d. 18



23. Which is NOT a power of the governor?
- a. appoints state officials
 - b. pardons persons convicted of crimes
 - c. signs bills into laws
 - d. declares laws unconstitutional



24. How many members are in the Georgia House of Representatives?
- a. 435
 - b. 180
 - c. 100
 - d. 159



25. Organized groups of people who share common ideals and who seek to elect their members to government offices are called
- a. interest groups
 - b. lobbyists

- c. political parties
- d. electors



26. The grand jury decides whether or not a
- a. person accused of a crime is guilty or innocent
 - b. law or regulation has been broken
 - c. person accused of a crime should be charged and stand trial for that crime
 - d. person convicted of a crime received due process of law.



27. What happens when a house and a senate version of a bill differ after being passed by their respective bodies?
- a. The bill is referred to the governor to sign or veto.
 - b. The bill is referred to a standing committee to rewrite.
 - c. The bill is referred to a conference committee for compromise rewording.
 - d. The bill is killed.



28. Georgia's legislature is officially know as the
- a. Congress
 - b. General Assembly
 - c. State Legislature
 - d. State House of Government



29. How many counties does Georgia have?
- a. 50
 - b. 109
 - c. 159
 - d. 219



30. The U.S. Constitution says that no state can deprive any citizen of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law. All of the following describe due process EXCEPT?
- a. Persons arrested for a crime have the right to have a lawyer present during questioning.
 - b. When you are arrested you have a right to remain free until your trial.
 - c. The person accused of the crime has the right to remain silent so as not to incriminate(blame) themselves.
 - d. Individuals must be given a speedy, public trial before a fair judge and jury.



31. Special purpose district forms of government do **not** include the
- a. county board of education.
 - b. Airport Authority.
 - c. city government.

d. Port Authority.

32. What are the dominant political parties in Georgia today?

- a. Federalist and Democratic-Republican
- b. Independent, Democratic, and Republican
- c. Democratic and Republican
- d. Republican and Independent

33. How many members are in the Georgia State Senate?

- a. 435
- b. 180
- c. 100
- d. 56

34. What document explains the laws, government offices, and citizen's rights, and responsibilities in the state of Georgia?

- a. Declaration of Independence
- b. US Constitution
- c. Georgia State Constitution
- d. Articles of Confederation

35. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. In a strong mayor-council system, the mayor has a great deal of power and influence over the council.
- b. In a weak mayor-council system, both the legislative and executive powers lie with the city council and the mayor has very limited power.
- c. In a council manager system, the elected council makes laws and policies and hires a city manager to oversee day-to-day operations.
- d. All of the above.

36. Which of the following are responsibilities Georgians have to their state?

- a. Vote in state elections.
- b. Serve on jury duty when called.
- c. Serve in the military when required.
- d. All of the above.

37. An example of a consolidated city-county government is

- a. Rome-Floyd County.
- b. Pine Mountain-Harris County.
- c. Atlanta-Fulton County.
- d. Augusta-Richmond County.

38. How did Georgia leaders separate powers of state government?

- a. They created a unitary government.
- b. They gave most of the power to the governor.
- c. They separated the government powers between three branches of government.
- d. They created a plan very different from the national government.

39. The primary function of the state judicial branch is to
- a. make laws for the state.
 - b. implement laws of the state.
 - c. interpret the laws of the state.
 - d. none of the above.

40. Who becomes Georgia's chief executive officer if both the governor and the lieutenant governor are unable to serve?
- a. The secretary of state
 - b. The attorney general
 - c. The president pro tempore of state senate
 - d. The speaker of the state house of representatives

41. Put the following steps in order which describes the process if a juvenile commits a delinquent act or is accused of unruly behavior:
- 1) Informal adjustment - The juvenile and his/her parents/guardians must admit that the juvenile committed the offense and agree to certain conditions before he/she may be released.
 - 2) Supervision - The court supervises the juvenile for 90 days to make sure he/she obeys the conditions.
 - 3) Probable Cause Hearing - Within 72 hours of deciding to keep a juvenile in custody, the judge will preside over a probable cause hearing.
 - 4) Intake - the juvenile is turned over to a juvenile court intake officer who investigates the case.
- a. 4 - 3 - 1 - 2
 - b. 3 - 1 - 2 - 4
 - c. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
 - d. 2 - 4 - 1 - 3

42. Cases are automatically reviewed by the state supreme court when they deal with
- a. wills
 - b. habeas corpus
 - c. due process
 - d. the death penalty

43. What is the limit on the number of terms a state senator or representative can serve?
- a. 2 terms
 - b. 10 terms

- c. 4 terms
- d. There is no limit.

44. How are positions in the Georgia state courts filled?
- a. elected by Georgia voters
 - b. elected by Georgia legislature
 - c. appointed by Georgia's governor
 - d. appointed by the U.S. Supreme Court

45. The state legislature must redraw district voting lines for both the house and the senate in a process called reapportionment. This happens every ____ years.
- a. 2
 - b. 5
 - c. 8
 - d. 10

46. Which statement below does NOT describe Georgia's Seven Deadly Sins Act?
- a. Rather than serving time in a youth detention center, all or part of the juvenile's sentence is served in an adult prison.
 - b. If a juvenile is accused of one of these crimes, then his/her case is tried in superior court under adult guidelines rather than juvenile guidelines.
 - c. During the intake process, the juvenile make a choice to try his or her case in an adult or juvenile court.
 - d. If found guilty, each of these acts carries a mandatory ten-year prison sentence under Georgia law.

47. The decision of a jury or judge about whether a defendant is guilty as charged is called the
- a. arrest
 - b. verdict
 - c. warrant
 - d. sentencing

48. The largest branch of Georgia's government is the
- a. executive branch.
 - b. legislative branch.
 - c. judicial branch.
 - d. military branch.

49. How many justices serve on the Georgia Supreme Court?
- a. 5
 - b. 7

- c. 9
- d. 12



50. Which types of cases involve criminal law?
- a. violations of law
 - b. cases involving international law
 - c. disputes between citizens
 - d. all of the above



51. Which of the following is NOT a voting requirement for a Georgia citizen?
- a. Be at least 18 years of age
 - b. must have registered to vote 5 Mondays before Election Day
 - c. must have graduated from high school
 - d. must not be serving a prison sentence for a felony offense



52. Which description of a mayor-council form of city government is **false**?
- a. The mayor may be a “figurehead” position.
 - b. The council is responsible for making laws.
 - c. The mayor serves as chief executive officer.
 - d. The mayor appoints a board of commissioners.



53. Which state position supervises elections?
- a. secretary of state
 - b. state school superintendant
 - c. lieutenant governor
 - d. speaker of the house



54. How does a lieutenant governor most effectively affect the passage or failure of legislation in the state senate?
- a. By how he or she votes on a bill
 - b. By assigning senate bills to committee
 - c. By appointing members of committees
 - d. By establishing the senate calendar and meeting schedules



55. Which of the following are NOT activities or services that counties perform on behalf of the state?
- a. Counties provide trial courts for the state judicial system and maintain roads that are part of the state highway system and issue automobile tags and collect licensing fees.
 - b. Counties carry out state health and welfare programs.

- c. Counties provide assistance in statewide emergency situations.
- d. Counties maintain records and vital statistics on citizens such as property ownership, marriages, births, and deaths and conduct voter registration and state records,

56. Which of the following methods may be used to vote on Election Day?
- a. In person at your assigned voting place
 - b. By mail if you are out of town
 - c. In person at the county court house
 - d. Both (a) and (b)

57. Which definition does **not** describe “urban sprawl?”
- a. The unplanned growth surrounding cities
 - b. Inadequate infrastructure around cities
 - c. Inadequate building codes and guidelines
 - d. A declining tax base

58. How many consecutive years can a lieutenant governor serve in that capacity according to Georgia’s constitution?
- a. Four years
 - b. Eight years
 - c. Sixteen years
 - d. Unlimited years

59. Which of the following are examples of special purpose governments?
- a. Local school boards
 - b. Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit
 - c. Community fire departments
 - d. all of the above

60. The court hearing during which the judge reads the charges against the defendant and the defendant enters a plea of guilty, or not guilty is called the
- a. grand jury
 - b. preliminary hearing
 - c. trial jury
 - d. arraignment

61. County services do **not** include
- a. the maintenance of highway right-of-ways.
 - b. Social Security and Medicare services.
 - c. the operation of county courts and jails.
 - d. environmental health services.

62. What is the primary purpose fo the Legislative Branch?

- a. to make laws
- b. to carry out laws
- c. to enforce laws
- d. to interpret laws

63. How many articles are in the Georgia State Constitution?
- a. 7
 - b. 2
 - c. 11
 - d. 20

64. Which qualification is **not** a requirement to be elected governor of Georgia?
- a. A governor must be at least 30 years old before taking office in Georgia.
 - b. A governor must be a resident of Georgia for at least six years prior to taking office.
 - c. A governor must have an advanced degree or advanced education prior to taking office.
 - d. A governor must have been a U.S. citizen for at least fifteen years prior to taking office.

65. Prior to the 1950s, what economic activity dominated Georgia's economy?
- a. Agriculture
 - b. Mining
 - c. Fishing
 - d. Industry

66. Which term means to take a person into physical custody and charge him or her with committing a crime?
- a. warrant
 - b. bail
 - c. arrest
 - d. verdict

67. Any act committed by a juvenile that would be considered a crime if it were committed by an adult is called what?
- a. a delinquent act
 - b. an unruly act
 - c. an informal adjustment
 - d. a criminal consequence

68. When was Georgia's first state constitution ratified?
- a. 1776
 - b. 1777

- c. 1865
- d. 1867



69. Less serious crimes, punishable by less than one year in prison and fines of less than \$1000 or both, are called
- a. felonies
 - b. misdemeanors
 - c. violations
 - d. offenses



70. The supreme court of Georgia has
- a. six justices elected by popular vote to six-year terms of office.
 - b. five justices elected by popular vote to four-year terms of office.
 - c. five justices elected by popular vote to seven-year terms of office.
 - d. seven justices elected by popular vote to six-year terms of office.



71. Which branch of state government employs the most people?
- a. The legislative branch
 - b. The executive branch
 - c. The judicial branch
 - d. By law they must all employ the same number of people.



72. What must happen to a bill before it can be brought up for a vote in the house of senate?
- a. The governor must approve the bill.
 - b. The Georgia State Supreme Court must agree with the bill.
 - c. All bills must be reviewed by a house and a senate committee.
 - d. None of these things have to happen.



73. How long is a term of office for state senators and representatives?
- a. 2 years
 - b. 6 years
 - c. 4 years
 - d. none of the above



74. Who presides over the state senate?
- a. the lieutenant governor
 - b. the speaker of the House
 - c. the vice president

d. the majority leader of the senate

75. What is the correct sequence of steps in a bill's becoming a law?
1. A bill is assigned to a committee.
 2. Copies of a bill are given to all legislators.
 3. The governor may sign or veto the bill.
 4. A bill is sent to a full chamber of the legislature.
- a. 1-2-4-3
 - b. 2-1-4-3
 - c. 2-4-1-3
 - d. 4-2-1-3

76. Which position is **not** an elective statewide office in Georgia?
- a. Justices of the state supreme court
 - b. State senator
 - c. Commissioner of agriculture
 - d. Director of the Department of Transportation

77. The largest source of revenue in Georgia is
- a. fees and sales.
 - b. income taxes.
 - c. sales taxes.
 - d. the state lottery.

78. The main governing authority in almost all of Georgia's counties is the _____.
- a. board of commissioners
 - b. transit authority
 - c. mayor
 - d. judge

79. Rights for Georgia citizens are modeled after
- a. British Common Law
 - b. The Bill of Rights
 - c. John Locke's Writings
 - d. The Declaration of Independence

80. The state's courts do **not** enforce laws in cases where
- a. court interpretations of laws or case laws are involved.
 - b. violations of the constitutional laws of Georgia have been charged.
 - c. violations of regulations of the agencies of the executive branch of state government have been charged.
 - d. violations of federal laws or regulations of federal agencies have been charged.
