# Module 1: Government and Law

# Section 2: The Citizen and Government

# Electoral Process Practice Quiz--KEY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A party platform is

 A. pre-determined destinations to be visited on the campaign trail.

 **B. the proposals put forth by a political party during an election campaign.**

 C. the list of candidates representing a political party during an election campaign.

 D. a record of legislation passed by a political party.

2. For a bill to become a law in Canada, which of the following does **NOT** have to occur?

 A. It must receive Royal Assent.

 B. It must be passed by both the Senate and the House of Commons.

 C. It must be read three times.

 **D. It must be passed by the British House of Lords.**

**Use the data below to answer questions 3 and 4.**

**The Canadian House of Commons has 308 seats. Consider the following hypothetical Canadian election results. The numbers below represent seats in the House of Commons held by each party.**

**Liberal Conservative New Democratic Party Bloc Quebecois Other**

**144 117 21 23 3**

3. Based on the given data, we would have

 **A. a minority government.**

 B. a majority government.

 C. an immediate new election.

 D. none of the above.

4. Based on the given data, the official opposition would be the

 A. Liberal Party.

 **B. Conservative Party.**

 C. Bloc Quebecois.

 D. New Democratic Party.

5. In order to be elected in a riding, a candidate must win more votes than

 A. two thirds of the other candidates.

 B. half of the other candidates.

 **C. every other candidate.**

 D. the majority of candidates.

6. It is possible for a government to win a majority government with less than 50% of the popular vote.

 **A. True** B. False

7.



 **C. 3, 1, 2**

8.

****

 **C. Majority**

****

9.

**A. minority**