# 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.

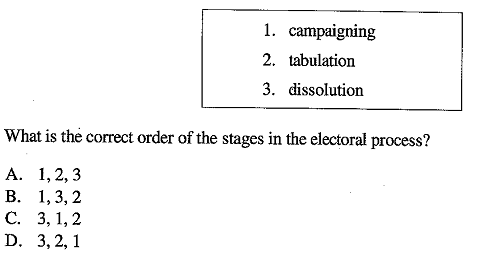
**C. every other candidate.**

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.

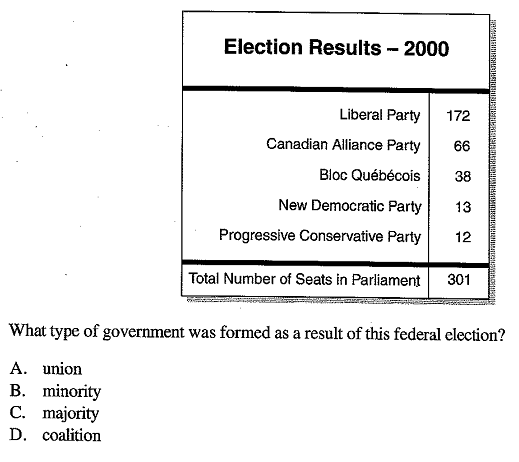
**A. True** B. False

7.

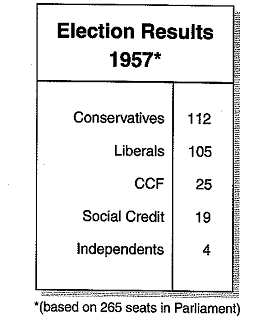


**C. 3, 1, 2**

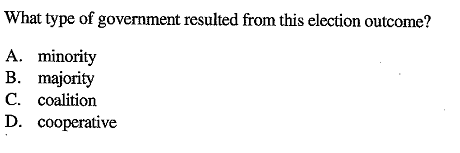
8.

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**C. Majority**

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9.

**A. minority**