



MULTIPLE CHOICE

DIRECTIONS Select the letter of the best answer.

- 1 Which of these phrases best describes the United States Constitution?
- A a written document that describes the purpose and structure of the United States government
 - B a set of written rules for voters in the United States
 - C a written document that describes how states should be governed
 - D a 10,000-page book that contains all the nation's laws passed since 1786

Use the boxed information to answer question 2.

Congress is the legislative, or law-making, branch of the federal government.

- 2 What is the best synonym for federal?
- A state
 - B local
 - C national
 - D regional

- 3 Which of the following is a duty or power shared by all levels of government?
- A managing trade between states
 - B collecting taxes
 - C controlling the military
 - D printing money
- 4 What is the purpose of the Declaration of Rights in the California Constitution?
- A It outlines the duties of the governor.
 - B It sets up a Senate and an Assembly.
 - C It lists the rights and freedoms of Californians.
 - D It gives the legislature the right to pass a bill that has been vetoed by the governor.
- 5 Who holds the highest elected office in the executive branch of California's government?
- A the President
 - B the governor
 - C the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court
 - D the 40 state senators

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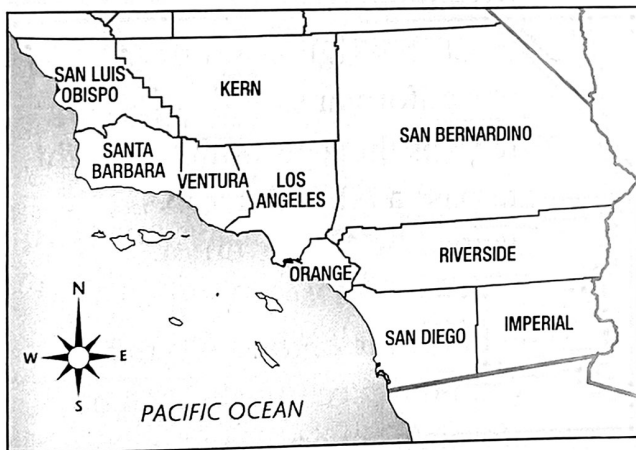
Use the boxed information to answer question 6.

“... [the people] have the right to alter or reform [the government] when the public good may require.”

—California Constitution,
Article II, Section 1

- 6** Which action is the best example of the meaning of the quotation above?
- A holding a recall election
 - B passing a bill
 - C appealing a court decision
 - D collecting taxes

Use the map to answer questions 7 and 8.



- 7** Which place is bordered by the Pacific Ocean and Riverside, Orange, and Imperial Counties?
- A Arizona
 - B San Bernardino County
 - C San Diego County
 - D Los Angeles County

- 8** What counties are next to and directly west of San Bernardino County?
- A Los Angeles and Kern Counties
 - B Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties
 - C Orange and Ventura Counties
 - D Riverside and San Diego Counties
- 9** Which statement about the municipal level of government is true?
- A It always operates at both the local and state levels.
 - B It is the same as the county level.
 - C It often has the most direct effect on citizens' lives.
 - D It is responsible for courts in each county.
- 10** What form of municipal government do three-fourths of California cities have?
- A mayor-city manager
 - B regional council
 - C mayor-council
 - D council-manager

(continued)

MATCHING

DIRECTIONS Match each term with its description. Write the letter of the correct term on the blank line.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| 11 | _____ idea for a law written and voted on by the state legislature | A. initiative |
| 12 | _____ group who leads the county government | B. Cabinet |
| 13 | _____ group of key advisors to the President | C. board of supervisors |
| 14 | _____ idea for a law written and voted on directly by voters | D. rancheria |
| 15 | _____ land set aside for an American Indian tribe in California with its own government | E. bill |

SHORT ANSWER

DIRECTIONS Answer each question in the space provided.

16 What are the branches of the federal government and their purposes?

17 How do both the United States Constitution and the California Constitution limit the power of government?

18 – 19 Name and describe two kinds of local government.

(continued)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

20 Use the sentences in the box below to complete this flowchart about how a bill becomes a law in California.

The governor vetoes the bill.
A committee studies the bill and reports on it.
A member of the Assembly or Senate writes a bill.
The bill becomes a law.
The governor signs the bill.

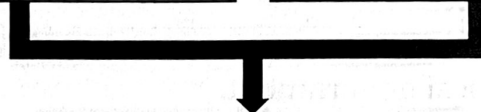


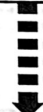


Most members of the Assembly and most members of the Senate vote for the bill.



The governor does not sign the bill but does not veto it.





More than two-thirds of the Assembly and of the Senate must vote for the bill again. The bill becomes a law.