

GOVERNMENT

CRCT REVIEW

Question # 1:

What is the purpose of Georgia's constitution?

- A. To ensure freedom, liberty, justice, peace, and happiness for all of the citizens of Georgia
- B. To restate the laws of the national government
- C. To provide the state with legislators to control the state
- D. To help provide instructions on how to deal with trade and conflict with other states

Question # 2:

What BEST describes the purpose of the separation of powers and checks and balances idea within the constitution?

- A. It makes the government run more smoothly.
- B. It helps to organize the government.
- C. It keeps one branch of government from becoming too powerful.
- D. It allows for the chief executive officer if need be to step in and take control of a difficult or “heated” event or discussion.

Question # 3:

What financial responsibility does a citizen have toward the government?

- A. To vote for their national and local leaders**
- B. To pay taxes**
- C. To help fund political campaigns of those running for political office**
- D. To pay a small fee anytime you cast a vote for a political candidate**

Question # 4:

How old must someone be to vote in Georgia's local, state and national elections?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 25

Question # 5:

What age group typically demonstrates a lack of interest in government by consistently having the lowest voter turnout rates?

- A. Ages 18-24
- B. Ages 35-45
- C. Ages 45-49
- D. Ages 60-64

Question # 6:

What are the dominant political parties in Georgia today?

- A. Independent, Democratic, and Republican**
- B. Federalist and Democratic-Republican**
- C. Republican and Independent**
- D. Democratic and Republican**

Question # 7:

- *Must be at least 25 years old
- *Must be a citizen of the United States
- *Must be a citizen of Georgia for at least two years
- *Must be a resident of the district from which elected for one year

Which elected office in Georgia do the qualifications above pertain to?

- A. Georgia House of Representative**
- B. Georgia Senator**
- C. Georgia Governor**
- D. Georgia Lieutenant Governor**

Question # 8:

The legislative branch is organized into various committees. What are the purpose of these committees?

- A. Review bills in detail and decide which ones should come before the “floor” for discussion
- B. Write bills that have the best chance at becoming law
- C. Propose bills that the Governor should sign into law
- D. Teach the general public about these bills

Question # 9:

How does a bill in Georgia become a law?

- A. The Governor looks over all bills and signs the ones he likes into law.**
- B. A bill must pass both houses of legislature with a majority vote and then must be sent to the Governor for approval.**
- C. Win a majority vote by the General Public**
- D. Receive the signature of the President of the United States.**

Question # 10:

Who is the chief executive officer of the state of Georgia and the state's head official?

- A. The Attorney General
- B. The Governor
- C. The Lieutenant Governor
- D. The Secretary of State

Question # 11:

Which of the following duties is not matched correctly to the branch of government?

- A. Executive-To appoint legislators**
- B. Legislative-Make and pass laws**
- C. Judicial-Make sure laws are constitutional**
- D. Executive-Enforce civil and criminal law**

Question # 12:

In the event of the Governor's death, resignation, or impeachment, who does the state constitution say would become the state's executive officer?

- A. Lieutenant Governor
- B. Secretary of State
- C. Chief Justice
- D. Speaker of the House

Question # 13:

Which elected state official controls the administration of state and federal education funds?

- A. Secretary of State
- B. Attorney General
- C. State School Superintendent
- D. Commissioner of Labor

Question # 14:

What two type of court systems are found in Georgia?

- A. Appellate courts and trial courts**
- B. Justice courts and juvenile courts**
- C. Criminal courts and civil courts**
- D. Grand courts and trial courts**

Question # 15:

What type of cases are heard at the supreme court and the court of appeals?

- A. Only cases that the Governor has deemed to be very serious**
- B. Only cases where the jury could not agree on a decision**
- C. Only cases that are being appealed from a lower-court system**
- D. Only cases requiring special assistance (an interpreter, someone to deliver case in sign language, evidence needed to be written in brail, and so forth)**

Question # 16:

There are two types of juries--a grand jury and a trial jury. Which answer below explains the role of a grand jury?

- A. To decide whether a person accused of a crime is guilty or innocent**
- B. To decide if a law, statute, or regulation of the state has been violated or broken**
- C. To decide whether a person accused of a crime should be charged and stand trial for that crime**
- D. To decide what punishment the person accused, tried, and convicted of crime should receive**

Question # 17:

What is the difference in a criminal and civil court case?

- A. The punishment for criminal cases can only be jail, and in a civil case the punishment cannot be jail.**
- B. A civil case is a dispute between two or more persons or groups while a criminal case involves the violation of an actual law.**
- C. A criminal case has a jury, but a civil case will only have a judge.**
- D. A civil case involves action directly against the government while a criminal case is against something that affects the entire population of the state.**

Question # 18:

Who is the main governing authority in almost all of Georgia's counties?

- A. Board of commissioners
- B. Transit authority
- C. Mayor
- D. Judge

Question # 19:

Which local government is the most numerous?

- A. County government**
- B. Consolidated government**
- C. Municipal government**
- D. Commissioner government**

Question # 20:

Which statement about the strong-mayor and weak-mayor forms of government is False?

- A. In a strong-mayor form of government, the mayor prepares the city budget.**
- B. In a weak-mayor form of government, the mayor serves as a figurehead.**
- C. In a weak-mayor form of government, the council appoints department heads.**
- D. In a strong-mayor form of government, the mayor only performs ceremonial duties.**

Question # 21:

Which of the following listed below is an example of a special-purpose government?

- A. The Supreme Court
- B. A school system
- C. House of Representatives
- D. Secretary of State

Question # 22:

Which statement best describes a delinquent juvenile?

- A. An individual that commits a traffic offense**
- B. Individuals that are neglected or abused by their parents or guardians**
- C. Individuals that are under seventeen years of age and who commit acts that would be crimes if they were committed as adults**
- D. Individuals under the age of eighteen that commit acts that would not be considered crimes if committed by and adult (ex: smoking)**

Question # 23:

Which is true of a juvenile case?

- A. There are no juries; decisions are made by a judge only.**
- B. Parents are not allowed to be present during a juvenile case.**
- C. The punishment of a juvenile case is a minimum of community service.**
- D. A juvenile case can last no longer than two hours.**

Question # 24:

What happens if a juvenile commits one of Georgia's seven deadly sins?

- A. They can automatically be tried as an adult.**
- B. The punishment is a minimum of twenty-years in prison.**
- C. The courts are required to arrest the parent as well for neglect.**
- D. They lose the privilege of education, citizenship, voting, and a career.**