

# Lesson Quiz 8-1



## State and Local Legislative Branches

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A governor's veto cannot be overturned in states with unicameral legislatures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The two types of legislative sessions are regular and special.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Prior to 1964 the division of a state's districts was based on geographic areas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In every state, the upper house is called the House of Representatives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Legislators may hold town hall meetings to hear the views of citizens.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. All state legislators are elected
  - A. directly by voters in their districts.
  - B. every other year in primary elections.
  - C. every year in general elections.
  - D. from results of blanket primaries.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. According to the ruling in *Reynolds v. Sims*,
  - A. rural districts were often at a disadvantage during elections.
  - B. states could divide their voting districts however they wished.
  - C. urban districts often had the advantage during elections.
  - D. voting districts had to be based on roughly equal populations.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. When are states required to adjust their district boundaries?
  - A. every five years
  - B. every ten years
  - C. just before presidential election years
  - D. whenever it would benefit them
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. After one house in a bicameral legislature passes a bill, the bill proceeds
  - A. directly to the governor for signature or veto.
  - B. directly to the voting public to decide if it passes.
  - C. through a similar process in the second house.
  - D. to a special committee for research and revision.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Who first introduces a bill to the legislature?
  - A. a member of a special committee
  - B. a member of an interest group
  - C. a member of the Attorney General's staff
  - D. a member of the legislature

# Lesson Quiz 8-2



## State and Local Legislative Branches

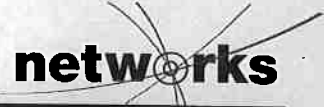
**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| _____ 1. zoning codes                   | A. land division found mostly in New England and the Midwest      |
| _____ 2. municipality                   | B. a well-known guide to meeting procedures                       |
| _____ 3. township                       | C. rules that specify how land can be used                        |
| _____ 4. direct democracy               | D. universal participation, political equality, and majority rule |
| _____ 5. <i>Robert's Rules of Order</i> | E. any subdivision of a state—besides a county                    |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. At the local level of government, citizens have
- less power than at state or national levels.
  - little chance to speak to elected officials.
  - more power than at state or national levels.
  - no avenues to participate in political issues.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How did the Street Law's Youth Act! Program in Washington, D.C., help the homeless in its city?
- It asked the president of the United States to speak at a rally.
  - It convinced the city council to make more services available to them.
  - It donated a large sum of money to the city council to help them.
  - It petitioned the Senate to provide funds for services for them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Charters for cities and municipalities spell out
- how laws are made and what powers they have.
  - how tax dollars will be spent for services.
  - how they are independent of state government.
  - how they are sovereign to state legislatures.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What is the *main* reason that local leaders sometimes create special districts?
- to enforce the elements of direct democracy
  - to have a practical solution when budgets are strained
  - to set all the zoning codes and take all the heat
  - to set the rules for hiring and firing teachers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In what way are some tribal governments similar to the federal government?
- Most have a legislative branch only.
  - Some have three branches of government.
  - The Tribal Chair has sovereign power.
  - There are tribal governments in all states.

# Lesson Quiz 8-3



## State and Local Legislative Branches

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether each statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. One way legislatures can make policy is by taking an old law off the book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Supreme Court ruling in *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board* set a precedent for tobacco-use laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. States must first have permission from the federal government to change their voting laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In passing laws to protect the public safety, states saw their prison populations grow by nearly 800 percent in the last few decades.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Local governments sometimes offer businesses tax incentives to locate in their areas.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Public policy is
  - A. adopted at the federal level only.
  - B. adopted at the state and local levels only.
  - C. a plan of action that governments adopt.
  - D. a set of totally new laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What is the *main* reason that some states are moving toward performance-based funding of higher education schools?
  - A. to attract more qualified instructors
  - B. to decrease retirement benefit payouts
  - C. to increase attendance in technical colleges
  - D. to offset the soaring costs of higher education
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What is the *main* reason that some Midwest states passed regulations regarding interstate oil pipelines?
  - A. to control more of the profits made from the oil
  - B. to have more oversight over their development
  - C. to hire local contractors to lay and inspect them
  - D. to make the federal government regulate them
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Local governments can provide mass transit systems to
  - A. improve air quality and relieve traffic congestion.
  - B. increase commuter traffic in downtown areas.
  - C. increase the number of telecommuters.
  - D. raise revenues for funding of roads and signs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A city council may prohibit outside clotheslines. Why might this be controversial?
  - A. It would be discriminatory to certain classes.
  - B. It would decrease energy consumption.
  - C. It would force people to buy electric dryers.
  - D. It would violate people's property rights.