

TEST PRACTICE

The following questions are designed to resemble the types of questions that will be asked on the Ohio Graduation Test. Practicing with these questions will familiarize you with the types of questions on the test. If you have difficulty identifying the correct answer, discuss it with your teacher.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Select the best answer and circle it.

1. In an absolute monarchy, the ruler gets to be in power by
 - A. getting the most votes in a democratic election.
 - B. being a family relative of the previous ruler.
 - C. taking power in a military coup d'etat.
 - D. winning the most votes in the Electoral College.

2. In a particular country, the government is run by religious leaders. There is no freedom of religion as all of the citizens of that country are required to be members of the same religion as the leadership. What kind of governmental system is in this country?
 - A. Constitutional monarchy
 - B. Parliamentary democracy
 - C. Presidential democracy
 - D. Theocracy

3. In a parliamentary democracy, the nation's chief executive gets to that position by
 - A. being elected by all of the voters.
 - B. winning the most votes in the Electoral College.
 - C. being selected by a majority in the legislative branch.
 - D. simply declaring that he/she is the ruler of the country.

4. Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain is a good example of a constitutional monarch because she
 - A. has absolute power over decisions made by Parliament.
 - B. is more of a figurehead than a real ruler in Great Britain.
 - C. was elected to the position of queen by a vote of the British people.
 - D. can gain complete power any time she thinks is appropriate.



5. A country has a form of government in which the executive branch can veto legislation passed by the legislative branch. However, the legislative branch can also check the power of the executive branch by overriding the veto and by approving executive appointments. Which form of government is in this country?

- A. Dictatorship
- B. Absolute monarch
- C. Parliamentary democracy
- D. Presidential democracy

6. The people have some control over the government in each of the following systems **except**

- A. absolute monarchy.
- B. constitutional monarchy.
- C. parliamentary democracy.
- D. presidential democracy.

7. In Japan, the legislature is called the Diet. The executive is the prime minister, who is a member of the Diet and is selected by the majority party in the Diet. If one party does not have a majority, then two or more parties may form a coalition to select the prime minister. Japan is an example of which system of government?

- A. Absolute monarchy
- B. Parliamentary democracy
- C. Presidential democracy
- D. Theocracy

8. Each of the following systems of government have clearly defined procedures for the transfer of power **except**

- A. constitutional monarchy.
- B. dictatorship.
- C. parliamentary democracy.
- D. presidential democracy.



SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

Answer these questions as completely as possible. Use additional paper if needed.

9. Compare absolute monarchies and dictatorships by describing one way they are similar and one way they are different.

10. Describe how someone becomes the leader of countries that have a dictatorship, absolute monarchy, parliamentary democracy, and presidential democracy.



EXTENDED RESPONSE QUESTIONS:

Answer these questions as completely as possible. Use additional paper if needed.

11. Great Britain, France, and Japan are examples of parliamentary democracies, while the United States is an example of a presidential democracy. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the parliamentary and presidential democracies in governing effectively.

12. In a presidential democracy, such as in the United States, there is a system of checks and balances and a separation of powers. This prevents one branch of government from becoming too powerful at the expense of the other branches. Analyze absolute monarchies and parliamentary democracies to determine the extent of checks and balances and separation of powers in those systems of government.