**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT UNIT REVIEW**

1. Prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group, compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair.
   1. Bias
   2. Media
   3. Accountability
   4. Judicial Branch
2. An alteration or adjustment to a bill.
   1. Accountability
   2. Amendment
   3. Legislative Process
   4. Legislative Branch
3. Who represents Britain’s monarch in Canada?
   1. The Prime Minister
   2. The Cabinet
   3. The Supreme Court of Canada
   4. The Governor General
4. Which part of the Canadian Government makes laws?
   1. The Legislative Branch
   2. The Judicial Branch
   3. The Executive Branch
   4. The Supreme Court of Canada
5. This person is hired to voice the views of a group on issues that affect its members, and to persuade decision makers.
   1. A Senator
   2. A Judge
   3. A Lobbyist
   4. A Cabinet Minister
6. Which part of the Canadian Government interprets and applies the laws?
   1. The Legislative Branch
   2. The Judicial Branch
   3. The Executive Branch
   4. The Cabinet
7. Which part of the Canadian Government puts laws into action?
   1. The Legislative Branch
   2. The Judicial Branch
   3. The Executive Branch
   4. The Senate
8. The diplomatic flu is when members of parliament cowardly refuse to show up during the voting process of passing a law?
   1. True
   2. False
9. Being answerable to someone, or something. Being true to your word.
   1. Bias
   2. Media
   3. Accountability
   4. Judicial Branch
10. What is it called when the Governor General gives a bill agreed upon in both the House of Commons and Senate?
11. Media is a means of mass communication.
    1. True
    2. False
12. In the legislative process, there is a stage called first reading. What happens during First Reading?
    1. Witnesses and/or experts are brought in to review the bill with MPs and Senates. Amendments are made.
    2. Printed copies of the bill are made, MPs and Senators read it, and there is no debate or vote.
    3. Debate and vote on amendments made to the bill during the committee stage.
    4. Debate and vote on the final form of the bill.
    5. Debate and vote on the principle of the bill.
13. In the legislative process, there is a stage called Second Reading. What happens during Second Reading?
    1. Witnesses and/or experts are brought in to review the bill with MPs and Senates. Amendments are made.
    2. Printed copies of the bill are made, MPs and Senators read it, and there is no debate or vote.
    3. Debate and vote on amendments made to the bill during the committee stage.
    4. Debate and vote on the final form of the bill.
    5. Debate and vote on the principle of the bill.
14. In the legislative process, there is a stage called the Committee Stage. What happens during the Committee Stage?
    1. Witnesses and/or experts are brought in to review the bill with MPs and Senates. Amendments are made.
    2. Printed copies of the bill are made, MPs and Senators read it, and there is no debate or vote.
    3. Debate and vote on amendments made to the bill during the committee stage.
    4. Debate and vote on the final form of the bill.
    5. Debate and vote on the principle of the bill.
15. In the legislative process, there is a stage called the Report Stage. What happens during the Report Stage?
    1. Witnesses and/or experts are brought in to review the bill with MPs and Senates. Amendments are made.
    2. Printed copies of the bill are made, MPs and Senators read it, and there is no debate or vote.
    3. Debate and vote on amendments made to the bill during the committee stage.
    4. Debate and vote on the final form of the bill.
    5. Debate and vote on the principle of the bill.
16. In the legislative process, there is a stage called Third Reading. What happens during Third Reading?
    1. Witnesses and/or experts are brought in to review the bill with MPs and Senates. Amendments are made.
    2. Printed copies of the bill are made, MPs and Senators read it, and there is no debate or vote.
    3. Debate and vote on amendments made to the bill during the committee stage.
    4. Debate and vote on the final form of the bill.
    5. Debate and vote on the principle of the bill.
17. Who are the members of the Executive Branch?
    1. Members of Parliament & the Senate.
    2. Cabinet Ministers & the Prime Minister.
    3. One Chief Justice & eight Puisne Judges.
18. Who are the members of the Legislative Branch?
    1. Members of Parliament & the Senate.
    2. Cabinet Ministers & the Prime Minister.
    3. One Chief Justice & eight Puisne Judges.
19. Who are the members of the Judicial Branch?
    1. Members of Parliament & the Senate.
    2. Cabinet Ministers & the Prime Minister.
    3. One Chief Justice & eight Puisne Judges.
20. One of the responsibilities of the Judicial Branch is to check on the powers of the Legislative and Executive Branch.
    1. True.
    2. False.
21. The Judicial Branch works in the same building as the Legislative and Executive Branch.
    1. True
    2. False
22. How does one become Prime Minister of Canada?

*They must be the leader of a political party.*

*That Political Party must win the most seats in the House of Commons.*

1. Who are Members of Parliament accountable too?

*Their constituents & Political Party*

1. What are the responsibilities of the Senate?

*Provide a “sober second thought” to proposed legislation.*

*Represent the interests and rights of Canada’s regions and minorities.*

1. Who appoints Senators?

*The Prime Minister*

1. Members of the Supreme Court of Canada are appointed by:
   1. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet.
   2. The Governor General by advice of the Queen.
   3. The Prime Minister by advise of the Governor General.
   4. The Senate and the Cabinet Ministers.
2. What is the “Oppositional Government” in Canada?

*The political party that won the second most amount of seats in the House of Commons.*

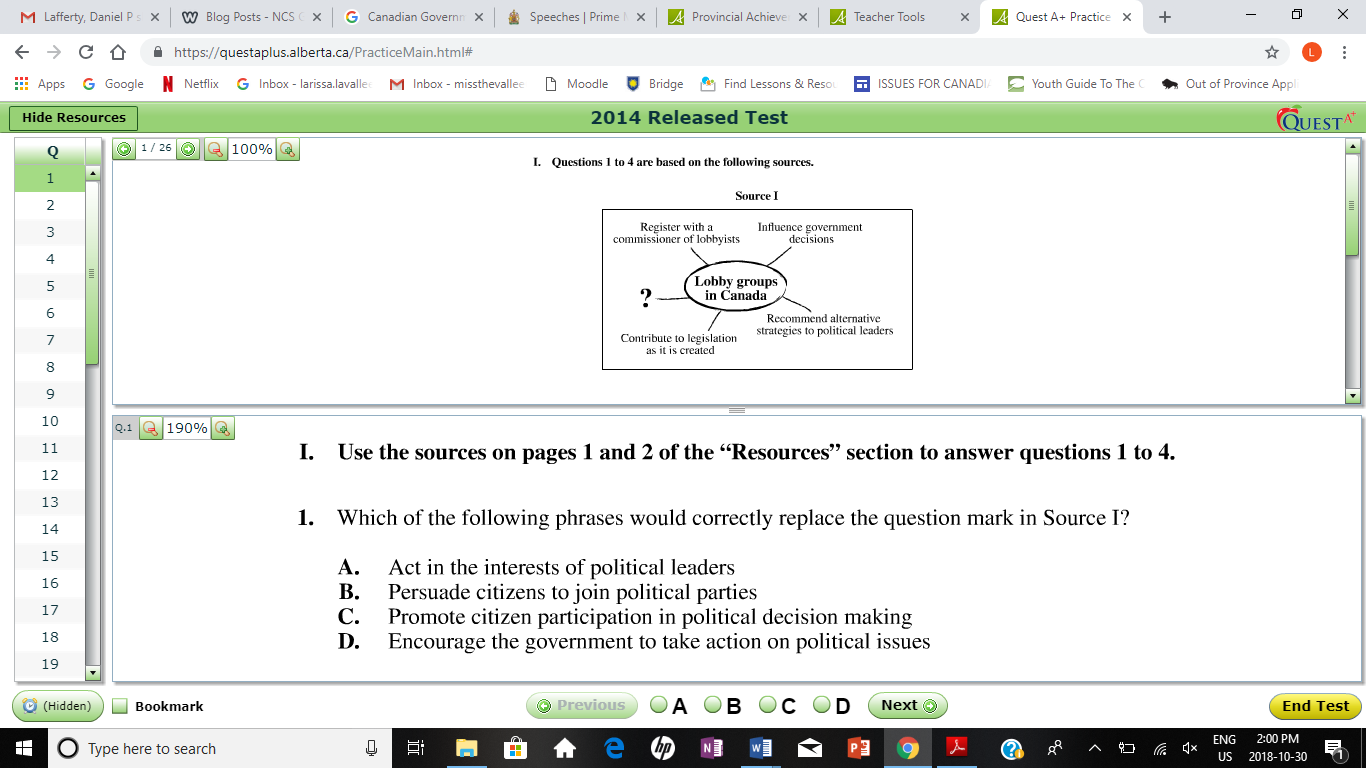
1. A Political Party is a group of individuals who share the same beliefs on how the government should function.
   1. True
   2. False
2. Political parties on the “left wing” of the political spectrum are considered to:
   1. embrace social equality, social services and government intervention in the economy.
   2. Favour individual liberty, free markets and lower taxes.
3. The Judicial Branch includes the Provincial Courts of Canada.
   1. True
   2. False



<https://calgaryherald.com/gallery/the-heralds-latest-editorial-cartoons>

What is the message the above political cartoon is trying to communicate to it’s audience? How does it communicate that message? Is the political cartoon biased? Explain why or why not.

[https://questaplus.alberta.ca/PracticeMain.html#](https://questaplus.alberta.ca/PracticeMain.html)



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