

**Government Unit Test  
Teams Game Tournament Questions PART B**

1. Identify whether the following positions are ELECTED or APPOINTED: Governor General, MP, Senator, Cabinet, Supreme Court judge
2. What is a by-election?
3. What is the difference between a majority government and a minority government?
4. What is a vote of non-confidence? When is this more likely to occur?
5. What is the role of the Opposition?
6. How do you become the Official Opposition?
7. What happens in Question Period?
8. Who is the 'referee' of the House and ensures government protocol is followed?
9. Elected politicians who do not belong to a political party are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. How is the Senate created? How many seats are in the Senate?
11. What is the role of the Senate?
12. True or False: The Senate can propose bills.
13. Many would like to see the Senate reformed using 'Triple E' reform. What do the three E's stand for?
14. What are the titles for these federal government positions at the provincial government level?  
Governor General, Prime Minister, MP
15. Who makes up the Executive Branch at the provincial level?
16. Who makes up the Legislative Branch at the provincial level?
17. Someone elected to the Legislative Assembly in Victoria is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
18. What is the name for a law created by a municipal government?
19. Identify one complaint municipal governments currently have.
20. What is an order in council and who can make it?
21. What is the difference between a bill and a private member's bill?
22. During what stage in passing a bill do politicians first get to debate the bill?
23. What happens if a bill is defeated in the House?
24. What role does the Governor General/Lieutenant Governor play in the passing of a bill?
25. What is the role of pressure groups and lobbyists?
26. When can someone engage in civil disobedience?
27. When was the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms added to the Constitution?
28. What was the precursor to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms brought in by Diefenbaker in 1960?  
Why was this a positive step toward human rights but not as great as the Charter?
29. What is the significance of the 'notwithstanding clause' (section 33)?
30. Name the highest court in Canada that upholds the Charter and hears cases on human rights?

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Teams Game Tournament ANSWERS PART B**

1. GG = appointed; MP = elected; Senator = appointed; Cabinet = appointed; Supreme Court judge = appointed
2. When a riding/constituency/electoral district must elect a representative to government between major election dates
3. majority government = party with the most votes has 51% or more of the seats  
minority government = party with the most votes has less than 50% of the seats; must form a coalition with other parties in order to govern
4. when the government does not have the support of the majority (51%+) of the house to pass legislation; more likely to occur in a minority government
5. examine and criticize government policy
6. party with the second most number of seats becomes the Official Opposition
7. Opposition MPs can voice their opinions/concerns/criticisms towards the gov't for 45 min each day
8. Speaker of the House
9. Independents
10. Senators are appointed by the Queen/GG on recommendation from the PM; 105 seats
11. To provide a sober second thought to legislation passed in the House of Commons (review, amend, delay, defeat, bills)
12. True (any bill created in the Senate that deals with laws or spending \$ must be passed by the House of Commons)
13. Equal, Elected, Effective
14. GG = Lieutenant Governor; PM = Premier; MP = MLA
15. Lieutenant Governor, Premier, Cabinet, Civil Service
16. Legislative Assembly, Lieutenant Governor
17. Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)
18. By-law
19. A) by-laws must be approved by the provincial gov't B) given more responsibilities without more power C) not enough money to deliver services to the people
20. Bill created by either the PM or Cabinet that does not need to be passed in the H of C and can immediately be signed by the GG
21. a bill is put forward in gov't by the Executive Council; a private member's bill can be put forward by any member of the gov't not in the Cabinet
22. Second Reading
23. A vote of non-confidence has occurred; gov't is dissolved and we have an election
24. Provide formal (royal) assent – sign the bill to become a law
25. Influence government to address topics and make/change policies surrounding these topics
26. Only when the law itself causes significant harm
27. 1982
28. Bill of Rights; first time human rights became official law in Canada, yet this law could be changed or repealed = needed more permanency by placing in the Constitution
29. Allows government to pass a law that can violate your fundamental freedoms, legal rights, and/or equality rights.
30. Supreme Court of Canada