Chapter Eight Multiple Choice (Answers Below)

1. Which of the following is NOT a common feature of federalism?
   1. A written constitution
   2. A bicameral legislature
   3. A division of powers
   4. None of the above
2. Which of the following describes federal systems in which regional authorities enjoy only partial autonomy?
   1. Semi-federal
   2. Federalesque
   3. Quasi-federal
   4. None of the above
3. In Canada, which of the following can collect indirect taxes?
   1. The federal government
   2. The provincial government
   3. Both
   4. Neither
4. Which of the following expressions is commonly used to describe the difference between revenue-generating ability and the cost of exercising authority?
   1. Horizontal distributional failure
   2. Vertical fiscal imbalance
   3. Median revenue shortfall
   4. None of the above
5. Which of the following describes a case wherein one level of government makes law and another administers it?
   1. Descendant law
   2. Federal authority-sharing
   3. Federal interdelegation
   4. None of the above
6. Which of the following describes a system in which the national government derives its powers from sub-national authorities?
   1. Federal
   2. Unitary
   3. Confederal
   4. None of the above
7. Local governments combining to create a unified authority establish which system?
   1. Federal
   2. Imperial
   3. Republican
   4. None of the above
8. Which of the following is a common form of fiscal transfer?
   1. Unconditional
   2. Shared cost
   3. Block funding
   4. All of the above
9. Regular co-operation between levels of government constitutes which of the following?
   1. Cross-government action
   2. Jurisdictional blurring
   3. Intergovernmental relations
   4. All of the above
10. Equalization payments consist of which of the following transfer arrangements?
    1. From the federal government to all provincial governments
    2. From the federal government to some provincial governments
    3. From some provincial governments to other provincial governments
    4. From some provincial governments to the federal government
11. In a bicameral system, confidence is usually associated with which of the following?
    1. The first chamber
    2. The second chamber
    3. The larger chamber
    4. None of the above
12. Which of the following factors are usually considered in the operation of an upper house?
    1. Equality
    2. Elections
    3. Effectiveness
    4. All of the above
13. Which of the following countries has the least democratic upper house?
    1. The United States
    2. Brazil
    3. Austria
    4. Canada
14. Which of the following countries indirectly elects members to the upper house of the legislature?
    1. Austria
    2. Brazil
    3. The United States
    4. All of the above
15. Which of the following describes a suspensive veto?
    1. When no one knows the outcome of a veto vote
    2. When the outcome of a veto vote is left hanging
    3. When a vote delays the passage of legislation
    4. None of the above
16. The process of altering the constitution is described in which of the following?
    1. The amending formula
    2. The alteration agenda
    3. The transformation option
    4. None of the above
17. On which of the following issues can the Canadian senate NOT initiate legislation?
    1. Money
    2. Transportation
    3. Health
    4. All of the above
18. Which of the following countries does NOT require popular ratification of constitutional amendments?
    1. Australia
    2. Switzerland
    3. Germany
    4. None of the above
19. Which of the following countries has a complex and rigid amending formula?
    1. The United States
    2. Germany
    3. Canada
    4. None of the above

Answers: 1d, 2c, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6c, 7a, 8d, 9c, 10b, 11b, 12d, 13d, 14a, 15c, 16a, 17a, 18c, 19c