

TEST ON UNIT IV

Great Britain signed the treaty acknowledging the independence of America in (1683/1783/1883). America faced a problem of how to hold the union of (9/13/21) states together. 55 representatives chosen by their states met in (Philadelphia/Washington DC/New York), the largest city in America. The *real* purpose of the Convention was (to make amendments to the Articles of Confederation/to write a new Constitution/to discuss disputes between the states). The Virginia and other large states suggested that people would elect members of lawmaking branch (on the basis of population/ with one representative from each state). The people from Connecticut, Delaware, and New Jersey (agreed with it / were against it/ didn't mind it). The Great Compromise was worked out. It stated that (there was 1 representative from each state/ the lawmaking branch would consist of two parts/ members of the lawmaking branch would be chosen according to population of the state.)The second compromise settled the problem about slaves. People agreed that only a part of slaves were to be counted for representation purpose. This agreement was known as the (One- Third/ Three – Fifth/ Five – Seventh) Compromise.

The representatives proposed a strong central government with (2/3/5) branches: the executive (lawmaking/ carrying out the laws/ checking if the laws were carried out fairly), the legislative(lawmaking/ carrying out the laws/ checking if the laws were carried out fairly)and judicial(lawmaking/ carrying out the laws/ checking if the laws were carried out fairly).

The Legislative branch of the American government is called (the Congress/ the Senate/ the House of Representatives). The House of Representatives has (100/ 308/ 435) members. Passing a bill is a long and difficult process. A bill can originate in (the Senate/ the House of Representatives/ any house).

(The President/ the Prime- Minister/ The Congress) has the power to collect taxes, pay the debts of the US, borrow money coin money, etc.

The head of (the executive/the legislative/the judicial) branch is the President.

There are 3 main courts in the court system: district courts, courts of appeal, the Supreme Court. (District courts/ courts of appeal/ the Supreme Court) are courts where the jury system is used. The jury is made up of (10/12/20) people. The court of appeal can decide if (the person is guilty/ the person is innocent/ there was a technical mistake during the trial).

TEST ON UNIT IV Teacher's Variant

Great Britain signed the treaty acknowledging the independence of America in (1683/1783/1883). America faced a problem of how to hold the union of (9/13/21) states together. 55 representatives chosen by their states met in (Philadelphia/Washington DC/New York), the largest city in America. The *real* purpose of the Convention was (to make amendments to the Articles of Confederation/to write a new Constitution/to discuss disputes between the states). The Virginia and other large states suggested that people would elect members of law-making branch (on the basis of population/ with one representative from each state). The people from Connecticut, Delaware, and New Jersey (agreed with it / were against it/ didn't mind it). The Great Compromise was worked out. It stated that (there was 1 representative from each state/the law-making branch would consist of two parts/ members of the lawmaking branch would be chosen according to population of the state.)The second compromise settled the problem about slaves. People agreed that only a part of slaves were to be counted for representation purpose. This agreement was known as the (One- Third/ Three – Fifth/ Five – Seventh) Compromise.

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