

GEORGIA CONSTITUTION: TEST FILE WITH ANSWERS DESIGNATED (\*)

1. The Georgia Constitution calls for the branches of government to
  - a. be unified and collaborative
  - \*b. be separate and distinct
  - c. share officials as need be
  - d. be adaptive in their interactions as times passes
  
2. The origin and foundation of Georgia's government is
  - a. the federal government
  - b. the local governments
  - c. grants from the British Crown
  - \*d. the people
  
3. Outside of lotteries operated by and on behalf of the state, the government
  - a. may allow the establishment of casino gambling
  - \*c. must prohibit the establishment of private lotteries and casino gambling
  - d. may allow all forms of pari-mutual betting.
  
4. In regard to sovereign immunity (immunity of government for its acts harming the property or persons of individuals), the Constitution
  - a. indicates that the State no longer has such immunity
  - b. indicates that the State never had such immunity
  - \*c. indicates the State may waive such immunity in specific situations.
  - d. indicates the State may not waive such immunity.
  
5. The Constitution of Georgia
  - \*a. contains a Bill of Rights
  - b. does not contain a Bill of Rights
  - c. does not contain a protection for due process or equal protection of the the law.
  
6. Which civil liberty is protected by the Georgia Constitution?
  - a. freedom of speech
  - b. freedom of religion
  - c. freedom of the press
  - \*d. all of the above
  
7. Which civil liberty is **not** specifically protected by the Georgia Constitution?

- a. prohibition of ex post facto laws.
- \*b. right to privacy.
- c. prohibition on suspension of habeas corpus unless, during an invasion or rebellion, public safety may require it.
- d. prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment.

8. In regard to civil liberties, which of the following is **false** about the Constitution?

- a. It prohibits whipping as punishment for crime
- \*b. It provides for superiority of military authority over civil authority.
- c. It prohibits involuntary servitude
- d. It prohibits the merger of the property of each spouse at marriage, except as provided for by law.

9. Which of the following is **not** required to register to vote in Georgia?

- a. A person must be 18 year olds
- b. A person must meet minimum residency requirements as defined by law
- c. A person must be a citizen of the United States
- \*d. A person must not have committed three or more misdemeanor violations in past ten years.

10. According to Article II, the governor of the state of Georgia

- a. may not be suspended or removed from this office, except by impeachment and conviction by the senate of the General Assembly.
- b. is automatically suspended from office for any felony indictment by a grand jury
- \*c. may be suspended from office if a commission defined by the Constitution determines that a felony indictment relates to and adversely affects the administration of the office and that the interests of the public are adversely affected.
- d. may be suspended from office if the House of Representatives determines that a felony indictment relates to and adversely affects the administration of the office and that the interests of the public are adversely affected.

11. The number of representatives in the House and the number of senators

- a. is specifically defined in the Constitution.
- \*b. provides for more members of the House than of the Senate..
- c. is set at 56 in the House and 180 in the Senate
- d. is totally at the discretion of the General Assembly

12. The Constitution provides that the apportionment (defining the boundaries of districts for the purpose of election) of house and senate

seats in the General Assembly is

- a. by geography with each county having one seat in the House and in the senate.
- \*b. performed by the General Assembly.
- c. defined for each seat by the Constitution.
- d. performed by a bi-partisan commission.

13. Which of the following would disqualify a person from being a member of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly?

- \*a. being an officer in the executive branch
- b. being 21 years of age
- c. having lived in the district from which elected for only two years
- d. having been a citizen of the United States for less than five years

14. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is

- a. the clerk of the House
- b. Speaker Pro Tempore
- c. Lt. Governor
- \*d. Speaker

15. The president of the senate and presiding officer is

- a. the Governor
- b. the Speaker
- \*c. the Lt. Governor
- d. the Senate Pro Tempore

16. The standards to qualify as candidates for House and Senate in the General Assembly

- a. are exactly the same.
- \*b. differ in that the age qualifications for Senate are more restrictive than those for the House.
- c. differ in that the qualifications for the House are more restrictive than those for the Senate.
- d. are the same in that candidates for both House and Senate need not have lived within the district from which they run.

17. The terms of Senators and Representatives are

- \*a. two years
- b. four years
- c. two years for representatives and four years for senators
- d. two years for representatives and six years for senators

18. Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly
- a. may serve for no more than two terms
  - b. may serve for no more than three terms
  - c. senators may serve for four terms and representatives for three terms
  - \*d. no limit exist on the number of terms
19. Each General Assembly reorganizes and becomes a new General Assembly
- a. every four years
  - b. every even-numbered year
  - \*c. every odd-numbered year
  - d. every six years
20. A regular session of the General Assembly can last no longer than \_\_\_ days each year.
- \*a. 40 days
  - b. 60 days
  - c. 80 days
  - d. 120 days
21. A person claims that the state has violated his civil liberty as protected under the Georgia Constitution and under the U.S. Constitution. May the state courts find that his liberty is protected under the state constitution, but not under the federal constitution even though the language is the same in both constitutions?
- \*a. yes
  - b. no
  - c. depends on the importance of the liberty
22. To pass a bill in the House or in the Senate requires a favorable vote
- \*a. of a majority of all members
  - b. of a majority of those voting
  - c. of two-thirds of all members
  - d. of two-thirds of those voting
23. All bills raising revenue or appropriating money must
- \*a. originate in the House
  - b. originate in the Senate
  - c. must receive a two-thirds vote of all members
  - d. must receive a two-thirds vote of those voting.
24. The Constitution requires that legislation

- \*a. may not concern more than one subject.
- b. may not concern more than three subjects.
- c. must have a brief title
- d. must have a title of some kind..

25. One of the following executive officers is not elected by the voters:

- a. Secretary of State
- b. Commissioner of Labor
- \*c. State Revenue Commissioner
- d. Commissioner of Agriculture

26. Georgia's General Assembly is

- a. a unicameral body
- \*b. a bicameral body
- c. a tricameral body
- d. part of a parliamentary form of government

27. Georgia Supreme Court judges are

- a. appointed by the governor for life terms
- b. elected by the people for life terms
- \*c. elected by the people for six year terms
- d. selected by the General Assembly for 6 year terms

28. Judges are selected

- a. in partisan elections
- \*b. in nonpartisan elections
- c. chosen by commissions
- d. appointed by the governor

29. According to Article III, Section VI, local or special legislation (affecting individual cities and/or counties)

- a. is not allowed by the Constitution
- b. trumps general legislation affecting all cities and/or counties
- \*c. is trumped by general legislation affecting all cities and/or counties
- d. requires a two-thirds vote

30. Votes on bills in the General Assembly

- a. must all be by roll-call votes
- b. need not ever be by roll-call votes
- \*c. must always be by roll call if a bill involves appropriations
- d. must always be by roll call if a bill involves the selection of

a judge.

31. The subject matter in a bill

- \*a. must be consistent with the title of the bill
- b. need not be consistent with the title of the bill
- c. may concern multiple subjects
- d. may not concern matters about local government

32. According to Article III, if the General Assembly votes to give the governor a bonus for a job well done, that legislative act would be

- \*a. unconstitutional
- b. constitutional
- c. authorized by Section VI, Paragraph 5 of Article III.
- d. constitutional, but only if the governor has truly done a good job.

33. Who may be impeached?

- a. Executive officials
- b. Judges
- c. Members of the General Assembly
- \*d. All of the above

34. In Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, the legislative powers of the Congress are enumerated. In Article III, Section VI, Paragraph I of the Georgia Constitution, the legislative powers of the General Assembly

- a. are similarly enumerated
- b. are the same as those of the national government
- \*c. extend to all laws deemed necessary and proper for the state, except those repugnant to the U.S. Constitution and the Georgia Constitution.
- d. are not enumerated but are said to be those powers not surrendered to the national government.

35. In the section of the Constitution on impeachment, what standards are given to determine whether a person has committed an office warranting impeachment?

- a. treason
- b. acceptance of a bribe
- c. immoral behavior
- \*d. no standard is provided

36. In regard to funds appropriated by the General Assembly, the Constitution

- \*a. requires that appropriations expire at the end of the fiscal year, with exceptions for mandatory appropriations required by the Constitution and those required to meet contractual obligations.
  - b. allows appropriations which, in aggregate, exceeds funds on hand and anticipated revenue for the upcoming fiscal year.
  - c. prohibits spending from the State Housing Trust Fund to programs involving the participation of churches and religious institutions.
  - d. allows the General Assembly to pledge a certain percentage of tax revenue for particular items, excluding the motor fuel tax that is pledged to the general fund and is available for general appropriations.
37. With respect to apportionment of Senate and House districts:
- \*a. Districts must be composed of contiguous territory.
  - b. Gerrymandering (drawing district lines for partisan advantage) is forbidden
  - c. Reapportionment is allowed only at the mid-point between U.S. censuses.
  - d. The Constitution provides standards indicating when reapportionment the legislature is necessary.
38. Members of the each house of the General Assembly
- a. may not expel individual members of that house for any reason..
  - \*b. have immunity for their speech made on the floor of each house and in committee meetings.
  - c. may increase their salaries at any time.
  - d. may not hold individual members or citizens in contempt for disorderly behavior and imprison them for any period of time.
39. Vacancies in the General Assembly
- a. are filled by a Governor's appointment
  - \*b. occur when a member moves into another district
  - c. are filled by the General Assembly
  - d. are filled by the house in which the vacancy occurs
40. Each senator and representative must:
- \*a. take an oath before being seated
  - b. take an oath after being seated.
  - c. take a specific oath provided in the Constitution
  - d. take no oath as the Constitution does not require it.
41. When is the signature of the governor not required
- a. Following a successful vote to override a gubernatorial veto in both houses

- b. For a submission of a constitutional amendment
- c. For a proposal by the General Assembly of a new constitution to the people
- \*d. All of the above are correct
- e. None of the above is correct.

42. Which of the following is true in regard to regulation of alcoholic beverages?

- a. The State lacks authority to regulate such beverages due to the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- b. Cities and counties may regulate alcoholic beverages, but the General Assembly may not do so.
- \*c. Cities and counties may regulate alcoholic beverages for the purpose of regulating nudity.
- d. A local law regulating alcoholic beverages may be preempted by a general law of the state, even if there is no conflict between the laws.

43. The power of executive clemency in the Constitution is given to

- a. Public Service Commission
- \*b. Board of Pardons and Paroles
- c. the Governor
- d. the Attorney General

44. Who chooses the head of the Georgia Department of Transportation?

- a. the Governor
- b. the Lt. Governor
- \*c. the State Transportation Board
- d. the General Assembly

45. Who chooses the members of the State Transportation Board?

- a. the Governor
- b. the head of the Georgia Department of Transportation
- \*c. the General Assembly
- d. the electorate

46. The terms of the members (excluding those completing the terms of previous appointees) of the boards of the constitutional boards listed in Article IV:.

- a. coincide with the term of the governor.
- b. coincide with the term of state senators
- c. do not coincide with the term of the governor and are shorter than that of the governor
- \*d. do not coincide with the term of the governor and are longer than that of the governor.

47. The term of the governor is

- a. two years
- \*b. four years
- c. five years
- d. six years

48. Governors may

- a. not serve for longer than one term.
- \*b. succeed themselves for one term after having served one term.
- c. serve for as many consecutive terms as the voters will re-elect them.
- d. succeed themselves for two terms past their first term.

49. Qualifications for the office of governor include

- a. having been born in the United State
- b. having been born in Georgia
- \*c. having been a legal resident of the state for six years
- d. both "a" and "b" are correct

50. The age qualification for the office of governor is

- a. none
- b. 21
- \*c. 30
- d. 40

51. Elections for Governor and Lt. Governor are:

- a. held at the same time and place as for President and Vice-President of the United States.
- \*b. held every four years after November 1986 on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
- c. run as a team, that is, both are elected or both are defeated.
- d. nonpartisan elections.

52. The Lt. Governor shall

- a. have executive duties prescribed by the Governor
- b. have duties as may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with the powers of the Governor or other provisions of the Constitution.
- c. have the duties of the Governor when he or she is not in the state.
- \*d. Both "a" and "b" are correct.

53. The Georgia Constitution prohibits local laws that conflict with general laws. According to Article X, Section 1, Paragraph 1, may the Constitution be amended with amendments exempting a particular city or county from this restriction?

- \*a. No
- b. Yes
- c. Yes, but only if the amendment is voted on by a statewide electorate
- d. Yes, but only if the amendment is first approved by local officials of the particular city or county.

54. The chief legal advisor of the executive branch is

- a. the Secretary of State
- b. the District Attorney
- c. the Chief Prosecutor
- \*d. the Attorney General

55. Special sessions of the General Assembly:

- a. May only be called upon a decision by the Governor that there is a need for such
- b. Like a regular session of the Assembly, the Assembly may pass any legislation affecting the welfare of the state during a special session.
- c. the Governor may not call a special session of the General Assembly
- \*d. A special session can occur without the Governor issuing a call for one.

56. One of the following is not an executive officer of Georgia:

- a. Insurance Commissioner
- b. State School Superintendent
- c. Lt. Governor
- \*d. Comptroller General

57. With the possible exception of juveniles, the trial court of the State of Georgia for felony cases is

- a. State Court
- b. Court of Appeals
- \*c. Superior Court
- d. Magistrate Court

58. In appellate cases involving constitutionality of law, the Supreme Court has

- a. no jurisdiction
- b. shared appellate jurisdiction with the Court of Appeals

- c. shared appellate jurisdiction with the Superior Court
- \*d. exclusive jurisdiction

59. Judicial vacancies are filled by:

- \*a. appointment by governor
- b. special election called by governor
- c. appointment by Senate
- d. appointment by General Assembly

60. The duty to take care that the laws of the state are faithfully executed is that of

- a. the Supreme Court
- \*b. the Governor
- c. the courts
- d. the Secretary of State

61. The power to "discipline, remove and cause the involuntary retirement of Judges" is that of

- a. the Governor
- \*b. the Judicial Qualifications Committee
- c. the Supreme Court
- d. the General Assembly

62. About judges in Georgia:

- \*a. Judges of the Superior and state courts are elected on a nonpartisan ballot every four years
- b. Judges of the Superior and state courts are appointed by the Governor for four year terms
- c. Judges of the State Supreme Court are appointed for terms of good behavior by the Governor.
- d. All judges are elected on partisan ballots.

63. The Chief Justice of the Georgia's Supreme Court :

- a. is chosen by the Governor
- b. is elected by the people
- c. is elected by the General Assembly
- \*d. is elected by the members of the Supreme Court

64. District attorneys:

- a. are appointed by the governor.
- \*b. enjoy immunity from private suit for actions arising from the performance of their duties.
- c. appointed by counties.

- d. are appointed by the judges of the Superior Courts.
65. What kind of public education is the State obligated by the Constitution to provide to its citizens?
- a. free education through the primary school level, but not through the high school level
  - b. a quality education
  - \*c. an adequate education
  - d. none
66. The decisions of the Supreme Court
- \*a. bind all other courts as precedents.
  - b. bind only the Court of Appeals as precedents.
  - c. bind only the Superior Courts as precedents
  - d. bind all other courts as precedents, but only in regard to questions of constitutional law.
67. In which cases does the Supreme Court have original jurisdiction (may serve as the trial court)?
- a. cases concerning divorce
  - b. cases concerning contracts
  - c. cases concerning probate of wills
  - \*d. none
68. The salary of judges
- a. is prescribed in the Constitution
  - b. may be reduced by law during a judge's term of office
  - \*c. is prescribed by law
  - d. is determined by the governor.
69. If the state passes a law abolishing the state income tax in 2006, would that law prohibit the state from passing a law creating a state income tax in 2010? See Article VII, Paragraph 1.
- a. yes
  - \*b. no
  - c. yes, but only because it applies to the income tax rather than the sales tax
  - d. no, because the law in 2006 would be unconstitutional as the income tax is required by the Constitution.
70. The Constitution seeks to remove the Board of Regents for the University System of Georgia from political pressure. Which of the following does **not** illustrate this point and is also not a true statement?.

- a. The appropriations for the University System is made in a lump sum rather than by college or university.
- \*b. The governor can remove the members of the Board of Regents at any time.
- c. Members of the Board serve for seven-year terms.
- d. The Board of Regents has the exclusive authority to create new colleges.

71. A constitutional controversy in Georgia concerns the independence of the Superintendent of State Schools from the State Board of Education. Which of the following is true and suggests independence of the superintendent from the Board in directing state schools?

- \*a. The Superintendent is elected by the people.
- b. The Superintendent is elected by the General Assembly.
- c. The Superintendent is the executive officer of the Board.
- d. The Superintendent is appointed by the Board.

72. Which of the following is true about local school systems in Georgia?

- a. The superintendent is elected by the people.
- b. The General Assembly may not propose the consolidation of school districts.
- \*c. The General Assembly may define the duties of the School Superintendent.
- d. The members of the local school board are appointed by county officials.

73. One sentence in the Constitution has had a major impact causing the addition of provisions allowing for benefits to particular groups. For example, Art. VIII, Section VII, allows the General Assembly to provide scholarships, loans or other assistance to students. The goal of this provision is to deal with the concerns raised by

- \*a. the prohibition on gratuities
- b. the prohibition on scholarships
- c. the concerns raised by the "due process" clause
- d. limitations on taxes.

74. The Constitution provides the use of what tax by local school systems as the primary means of financing schools?

- a. excise taxes
- b. income tax
- c. special assessments
- \*d. property tax

75. Article VII, Section I establishes a general rule of uniformity in taxation to promote fairness in the exercise of the taxing power by the state. An exemption specified in Article VII, Section II of the

Constitution to such uniformity in the area of property tax is

- a. grocery store exemption
- b. drug store exemption
- \*c. homestead exemption
- d. governmental employee exemption

76. According to Article VII, Section III, for what purposes may the power of taxation be used if the General Assembly so ordains?

- a. for education
- b. for prosecution of crime
- c. for public health
- \*d. all of the above

77. In Article VII, Section III, the Constitution

- a. enumerates the types of taxes that the state may use
- b. enumerates the types of taxes that counties may use
- c. prohibits the use of an income tax
- \*d. does not limit the types of taxes to be used by the State

78. State constitutions are said to require a balanced budget. To what extent does Article III, section IX require a balanced budget?.

- a. Expenditures in the general appropriations bill may not exceed revenues from the past fiscal year.
- b. Expenditures in the general appropriations bill are not restricted.
- \*c. Expenditures in the general appropriations bill may not exceed what the Governor expects the State to receive in revenue for the next fiscal year plus any surplus from the current fiscal year.
- d. Expenditures may not exceed the revenue that the General Assembly expects the State to receive in the next fiscal year.

79. In regard to state debt, which of the following is true?

- a. Due to the requirement of a balanced budget in the state, the Constitution does not allow the State to borrow money
- b. No limit exist on the amount of funds borrowed by the State.
- \*c. The State may issue bonds to build highways.
- d. The State may use its bonding power to aid individuals or corporations.

80. According to the Constitution, which of the following is true in regard to counties in Georgia?

- \*a. The State may not increase the number of counties beyond 159.
- b. The General Assembly may not by law affect the powers and limitations of counties.
- c. The General Assembly may consolidate two counties without the

approval of the voters of the two counties.

d. The office of sheriff is not a county office, but is a municipal office.

81. Article IX, Section II, Paragraph III discusses supplementary powers for counties and municipalities. Which of the following is true?

a. A county may provide services inside cities at any time it chooses.

\*b. All cities and counties may provide police and fire protection.

c. The General Assembly may prohibit cities from providing police and fire protection.

d. The General Assembly may not regulate or restrict cities in how they provide police and fire protection.

82. The legislative power of the State is vested in

a. the Governor

\*b. the General Assembly

c. the judiciary

d. the executive branch

83. While the Constitution gives counties home rule power that allows them to make laws relating to its property, affairs and local government, the General Assembly retains significant control over governance at the local level. The General Assembly

a. May pass general laws superseding local laws passed under home rule through general laws.

b. May under Article IX, Section II, Paragraph I (c)(2) pass local laws in regard to the form and compensation of the governing authority of a county and such local law will be supreme over county home rule power.

c. may use local law to control each individual county in its laws and policies.

\*d. Both choices "a" and "b" are correct.

84. Under Article IX, Section II, Paragraph IV,

a. the General Assembly may override the zoning laws of cities and counties.

\*b. the General Assembly may establish procedures for the making of zoning laws in cities and counties.

c. the General Assembly has no authority in regard to the zoning laws of cities and counties.

d. Cities and counties are prohibited from passing ordinances (laws) in regard to zoning.

85. Under Article IX, Section II, Paragraph IX, the Constitution provides immunity for local governments from suits for torts. Which of

the following is **not** included in this grant of immunity?

- a. school government
- b. city government
- c. county government
- \*d. None of the above

86. In regard to their power to tax, cities and counties

- a. may use any tax they wish to raise funds
- b. may only use the sales tax to raise funds
- \*c. may use any tax authorized by the Constitution or general law.
- d. may not levy tax

87. In regard to debt as defined in Article IX, Section V, Paragraph 1, each city or county

- a. may take on debt without the assent of the qualified voters of the city or county.
- b. is not restricted in how much debt that it issues.
- c. may take on debt up to 50 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within its jurisdiction..
- \*d. may not take on more debt greater than 10 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property withing its jurisdiction.

88. In Article IX, Section VI, Paragraph I, what kind of obligation is indicated not to be the kind of debt referred to in the limitations on the amount of debt that may be incurred by a city or county?

- a. General obligation bonds
- \*b. Revenue bonds
- c. industrial bonds
- d. Special bonds

89. In regard to constitutional amendments, Article X, Section I, Paragraph I, allows for what kind of amendments?

- a. Amendments affecting individual counties and cities.
- \*b. Amendments that have general and uniform applications
- c. Amendments proposed as the result of petitions having the signatures of 30 percent of the qualified voters of the state.
- d. There is no restriction on the kinds of amendments allowed.

90. How may the Constitution be amended?

- \*a. proposal by the General Assembly and approval by voters
- b. constitutional convention called by petition of 30 percent of the qualified voters of the state and approval of the proposed document by voters
- c. proposal by General Assembly, approval of governor and approval by voters.

d. approval by General Assembly

91. In regard to the bearing of arms in Article I,

- a. the Constitution does not allow the keeping and bearing of arms.
- b. The General Assembly may prohibit the keeping and bearing of arms.
- \*c. The General may regulate how arms are borne.
- d. There is no reference to the keeping and bearing of arms in the Constitution.

92. According to Article I,

- a. freedom of speech and of the press is absolute
- \*b. freedom of speech and of the press is qualified so as to allow for regulation of abuse of speech and press
- c. freedom of speech and of the press is not mentioned.
- d. freedom of speech and of the press is qualified by a prohibition on defamation.

93. In Article I, which of the following is prohibited as a punishment for crime?

- \*a. whipping
- b. hanging
- c. being placed in a stockade
- d. financial penalty

94. In Article I, which is prohibited?

- a. imprisonment for debt
- b. involuntary servitude
- c. legislation concerning the social status of individuals.
- \*d. all of the above

95. Article I indicates that the enumeration of rights protected in the Constitution from interference from the Government of Georgia

- a. is to be considered the totality of the rights protected.
- \*b. should not be construed so as to deny people any inherent right previously enjoyed..
- c. is taken from the U.S. Constitution.
- d. should be construed as privileges and not rights.

96. The rights listed in Article I, section 1, are

- \*a. limitations on the power of the General Assembly
- b. not limitations on the General Assembly
- c. limitations on only the General Assembly, but not the rest of

the government of Georgia  
d. statements of principles rather than limitations on any branch of government.

97. As seen in the Bill of Rights, the State of Georgia

- a. May imprison citizens for failure to pay their debts.
- \*b. May not imprison citizens for failure to pay their debts.
- c. May imprison citizens for failure to pay their debts, but only after due process.
- d. May imprison citizens for failure to pay their debts, but only if they have lived in Georgia for less than ten years.

98. As seen in the Bill of Rights, the State of Georgia

- \*a. May not directly or indirectly provide money in aid of religious institutions.
- b. May provide money indirectly in aid of religion.
- c. Is encouraged to provide money in aid of religious institutions..
- d. May provide money for Christian institutions, but not for the institutions of other faiths.

99. According to the Bill of Rights, the judiciary of the State

- a. may not declare legislative acts of the State to be violations of the Georgia Constitution.
- b. may not declare legislative acts of the State to be violations of the U.S. Constitution.
- \*c. must declare legislative acts of the State in violation of the Georgia Constitution or of the U.S. Constitution to be unconstitutional and therefore void..
- d. may find a legislative act of the State to be unconstitutional and therefore void, but only if the act violates both the Georgia and U.S. Constitutions.

100. According to Article III, Section VI what limits exists on the power of the General Assembly in making laws?

- a. Law may not be repugnant to the Georgia Constitution.
- \*b. Laws may not violate either the Georgia Constitution or the U.S. Constitution.
- c. The State may only exercise specifically enumerated powers.
- d. The State may exercise only those powers specifically delegated by the U.S. Constitution to the states.

101. According to Article III, Section VI, which of the following is a specific limitation on the power of the General Assembly?

- a. It may not enact a special law relating to the rights or status of private persons.

- b. It may not enact population bills (those that use classification by population to determine the applicability of law) affecting local governments.
- c. It may not grant gratuities, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution.
- \*d. All of the above choices are correct.
- e. None of the above choices is correct.

102. The power to issue injunctions is

- a. available to all courts in Georgia
- b. limited to the Superior Courts
- c. limited to the appellate courts
- \*d. limited to the appellate courts and the Superior Courts

103. Article VII, Section III, of the Constitution requires that ,except as otherwise provided in the Constitution

- \*a. all revenue collected from taxes, fees, and assessments for state purposes be paid into the general fund of the state treasury.
- b. all revenue collected from taxes, fees and assessments for state purposes must be paid into any funds chosen by the General Assembly.
- c. all revenue collected from taxes, fees and assessments for state purposes must be paid into funds designated by the state treasurer.
- d. all revenue collected from taxes, fees and assessments for state purposes must be paid into funds designated by the governor.

104. According to Article V, Section II, the Constitution requires that, unless otherwise provided by the Constitution or by law, a vacancy resulting from the death or resignation of the holder of a public office

- a. should be filled by appointment of the Governor until an election can be called to fill the vacancy.
- b. should be filled by election within a six month period.
- \*c. should be filled by appointment of the governor to serve the balance of the unexpired term.
- d. should be filled the Supreme Court to serve the balance of the unexpired term.

105. According to Article III, section VII, the General Assembly

- a. may pass only one appropriations bill per session and that is called the general appropriation bill.
- b. may pass supplementary appropriations bills at any time without any restrictions.
- c. may pass supplementary bills if revenue is available or has been provided for through a tax
- d. may pass supplementary bills, but only after the passage of a general appropriations bill.

\*e. both c and d are correct choices

106. Which of the following is true about the veto powers of the governor?

- a. The Governor lacks the power to veto legislation.
- b. The veto of the Governor may be overridden by a majority vote of each house of the General Assembly.
- \*c. The Governor may veto individual appropriations within bills.
- d. The Supreme Court can override a veto of the Governor.