

EPITOME MODEL ISLAMIC SCHOOLS
GOVERNMENT INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Instruction: Attempt all questions from this section

Time Allowed for this section: 20 minutes

SECTION A: MCQ

1. The principle of separation of powers, as outlined in the U.S. Constitution, was primarily influenced by the writings of: A) John Locke B) Montesquieu C) Thomas Hobbes D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
2. The Federalist Papers were written to: A) Advocate for the ratification of the Constitution B) Oppose the Bill of Rights C) Support the Articles of Confederation D) Critique the Declaration of Independence
3. Under the Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention, the number of representatives in the House of Representatives is based on: A) Equal per state B) Population size C) Geographic area D) Economic output
4. The Supremacy Clause in Article VI establishes that: A) Federal law is the supreme law of the land B) States have veto power over federal laws C) The president can override Congress D) The judiciary is subordinate to the executive
5. The Anti-Federalists' primary concern with the Constitution was the lack of: A) A strong central government B) Protections for individual rights C) State representation D) Economic regulations
6. A bill becomes law after passing both houses of Congress and: A) Receiving the president's veto override B) Being signed by the president or not vetoed within 10 days C) Automatic enactment after 30 days D) Approval by the Supreme Court
7. The filibuster in the Senate can be ended by: A) A simple majority vote B) A three-fifths cloture vote C) Unanimous consent D) Presidential intervention
8. Gerrymandering refers to the manipulation of: A) Electoral college votes B) Congressional district boundaries for partisan advantage C) Campaign finance limits D) Voter ID requirements
9. The power of the purse, which allows Congress to control federal spending, is derived from: A) Article I, Section 9 B) The Commerce Clause C) The Necessary and Proper Clause D) The 14th Amendment
10. Standing committees in Congress primarily handle: A) Long-term investigations B) Routine legislative oversight and bill review C) Impeachment proceedings D) Confirmation of appointments
11. The War Powers Resolution of 1973 requires the president to: A) Consult Congress before introducing troops into hostilities B) Seek congressional approval for all military actions C) Report to Congress within 48 hours of committing forces D) Limit deployments to 60 days without declaration
12. Logrolling in Congress involves: A) Delaying votes on unpopular bills B) Mutual support for each other's legislative priorities C) Public shaming of opponents D) Bipartisan compromise on budgets
13. The president's veto can be overridden by: A) A simple majority in both houses of Congress B) A two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress C) A Supreme Court ruling D) A national referendum
14. Executive orders derive their authority from: A) Article II of the Constitution B) Congressional delegation C) Judicial precedent D) State governors' approval

15. The Cabinet secretaries are appointed by the president and confirmed by: A) The House of Representatives B) The Senate C) The Supreme Court D) A joint congressional committee
16. The Bully Pulpit refers to the president's use of: A) Media and public opinion to advance agenda B) Military threats against adversaries C) Judicial appointments for leverage D) Veto power exclusively
17. Impoundment of funds by the president was limited by the: A) Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 B) War Powers Resolution C) National Emergencies Act D) Line Item Veto Act
18. The role of the vice president in the Senate is to: A) Vote on all legislation B) Preside and vote only to break ties C) Chair committees D) Introduce bills
19. Judicial review was established by the Supreme Court in: A) Marbury v. Madison (1803) B) McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) C) Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) D) Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)
20. The doctrine of stare decisis means: A) Courts follow precedents set by prior decisions B) Judges must recuse themselves in conflicts C) Appeals go directly to the Supreme Court D) Federal courts have original jurisdiction
21. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court applies to cases involving: A) Ambassadors or states as parties B) Constitutional questions only C) Appeals from lower federal courts D) Criminal trials
22. The writ of habeas corpus can be suspended by: A) Congress in cases of rebellion or invasion B) The president unilaterally C) State governors D) The judiciary
23. Strict constructionism in judicial interpretation emphasizes: A) Original intent of the Constitution B) Broad societal changes C) Legislative history D) International law
24. The 10th Amendment reserves powers not delegated to the federal government to: A) The states or the people B) Local municipalities C) The president D) Foreign allies
25. Cooperative federalism is characterized by: A) Shared responsibilities between federal and state governments (e.g., grants-in-aid) B) Strict state sovereignty C) Federal preemption in all areas D) Dual sovereignty without overlap
26. In a unitary system of government, power is: A) Concentrated at the national level B) Divided equally between national and regional levels C) Held primarily by regional governments D) Decentralized through confederation
27. The full faith and credit clause requires states to: A) Honor public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of other states B) Share tax revenues equally C) Align voting laws D) Extradite criminals only
28. The First Amendment protects freedom of speech but allows restrictions for: A) Clear and present danger (Schenck v. United States) B) All political expression C) Symbolic speech only D) Prior restraint always
29. The Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment was used in Brown v. Board of Education to end: A) Segregated public schools B) Women's suffrage C) Poll taxes D) Gerrymandering
30. Suspect classifications under strict scrutiny include: A) Race and national origin B) Age and gender C) Economic status D) Political affiliation
31. The right to privacy, implied in the Bill of Rights, was affirmed in: A) Griswold v. Connecticut (contraception) B) Roe v. Wade (abortion, later overturned) C) Miranda v. Arizona (rights of accused) D) Gideon v. Wainwright (counsel)

32. Affirmative action programs must meet: A) Strict scrutiny to remedy past discrimination B) Rational basis review C) Intermediate scrutiny D) No judicial review
33. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 targeted: A) Literacy tests and poll taxes in discriminatory jurisdictions B) Felon disenfranchisement nationwide C) Campaign finance in elections D) Voter ID requirements
34. The Electoral College allocates electors based on: A) Congressional representation (senators + representatives) B) Popular vote percentage C) State legislatures D) National convention votes
35. Soft money in campaigns refers to: A) Unlimited contributions to political parties for party-building activities B) Direct candidate contributions C) PAC hard money D) Foreign donations
36. Interest groups primarily influence policy through: A) Lobbying, litigation, and mobilization B) Running candidates C) Controlling media D) Judicial appointments
37. The spoils system was replaced by the: A) Pendleton Civil Service Act (merit-based appointments) B) Hatch Act C) Ethics in Government Act D) Federal Election Campaign Act
38. Public opinion polls measure attitudes but are limited by: A) Sampling errors and question wording B) Always reflecting true voter intent C) Legal mandates D) Media bias only
39. Fiscal federalism involves: A) Federal grants to states for specific purposes (categorical grants) B) State control over national budgets C) International aid D) Local tax reforms
40. The iron triangle in public policy consists of: A) Congressional committees, bureaucratic agencies, and interest groups B) President, Congress, and Supreme Court C) Voters, parties, and media D) States, localities, and federal executive