**2010 NORTH DAKOTA STATE FFA**

**PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE EXAM**

Instructions: Mark all answers on the answer card using a #2 lead pencil. Please be sure your name and chapter are written clearly on your answer card.

Return this test and your answer card to the room monitor. Make dark marks, erase completely to change.

1. The primary purpose of *Adjourn* is to:

A. Delay action on a motion B. End the meeting

C. Take a break from business D. Set a time for continuation of the current meeting

2. Which motion is amendable?

A. Division of a Question B. Adjourn C. Appeal D. Previous Question

3. If two secondary motions and a main motion are pending at a time, which motion is the immediately pending question?

A. the main motion B. the first secondary motion stated by the chair

C. the motion most recently stated by the chair D. they are all immediately pending questions

4. Which one of the following motions may be used to delay consideration of a main motion later in the same meeting or until the next meeting?

A. Fix a Time to Adjourn B. Postpone Indefinitely C. Postpone Definitely D. Reconsider

5. On the motion to *Appeal*, a tie vote means:

A. The motion passes B. The decision of the chair is sustained

C. The Appeal is sustained D. The Appeal is tied, no decision can be made

6. A member who has the floor may be interrupted by:

A. Main Motion B. A Recess C. An Appeal D. Previous Question

7. After a motion has been passed, a request to *Withdraw* it may be granted to anyone by the presiding officer without voting.

A. True B. False

8. Which motion enables the assembly to bring back for further consideration a motion that has already been voted on?

A. Rescind B. Take from the Table C. Reconsider D. Postpone Definitely

9. Which of the following statements is true regarding the rules of debate?

1. debate should not be germane
2. the maker of the motion has first right to debate
3. members can speak three times and for no more than 25 minutes on each motion
4. everyone may refer to members by their names during the debate.

10. Which motion can be *Reconsidered*?

A. Reconsider B. Division of the House C. Postpone Definitely D. Division of the Question

11. A chairman may take an affirmative vote by stating

A. “All those in favor say aye.” B. “All in favor, say yes.”

C. “Those in favor of the motion, say aye.” D. Any of the above

12. Except for the chairman, members of the assembly are limited to speak on an appeal

A. Once B. Twice C. Three times D. None of the above

13. Which series of motions below is arranged from highest to lowest precedence?

A. recess, adjourn, main motion, amend B. adjourn, amend, recess, main motion

C. main motion, amend, recess, adjourn D. adjourn, recess, amend, main motion

14. If the amendment to the privileged motion *to fix time to which to adjourn* is made and

immediately seconded, what would your next step be as chairman?

A. take a vote on the amendment

B. ask for debate on the amendment

C. notify the assembly that the motion cannot be amended

D. declare the amendment will be voted on after the motion to fix time to which to adjourn is adopted

15. A chapter has a total membership of 120, and 61 members are needed for a quorum. There are 90 members present. if all members present vote, the minimum vote required to adopt the previous question is

A. 60 B. 61 C. 68 D. 75

16. Which of the following motions cannot be reconsidered?

1. Refer or Commit B. Previous Question C. Recess D. Limit or Extend Debate

17. After debating a member sits down. What does this mean.

A. He/She is ready to vote B. Someone else can have the floor

C. They would like to casually continue to debate D. They are very, very tired

18. The President may give preference in recognizing a member who may not have been the first to rise and address the chair if the:

A. Member made the motion

B. Member has not already spoken on the motion

C. The President knows the opinions of the members and is alternating between those for and against

D. All of these reasons may be correct

19. The President conveys his decisions to the members in a meeting through:

A. A really big Sentinel B. The Agenda C. The Gavel D. Controlling Debate

20. A recess should not be called:

A. To count ballots B. To secure additional information

C. To allow for informal consultation D. When another member has the floor

21. After the minutes of the previous meeting are read and approved, what is the next order of business?:

1. Unfinished business B. Officer Reports C. The Treasurers Report D. Adjournment

22. When responding to a parliamentary inquiry, the chair:

1. Can never defer the answer
2. Is giving an opinion
3. Is not obligated to answer a hypothetical question
4. Can suggest that the member take a course in parlance

23. If the motion to “Postpone Indefinitely” is adopted, what happens to the pending main motion?

1. It is killed for the duration of the current meeting
2. It is killed and cannot be introduced again to this organization
3. It is available to a committee for consideration and reintroduction
4. It is brought back up as new business at the next meeting

24. Whenever a business meeting gets out of hand and strays from the agenda, a member can correct this using:

A. A Parliamentary Inquiry B. A Call for Orders of the Day C. A Point of Order D. The Question of Privilege

25. The chair should interrupt the speaker only if:

A. A rule violation occurs B. They want to express their personal opinion

C. They don't like the debate D. They feel it is time to take the vote

**2010 ND STATE FFA**

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE EXAM

KEY

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 10. C | 19. C |
| 2. A | 11. D | 20. D |
| 3. C | 12. A | 21. B |
| 4. C | 13. D | 22. B |
| 5.B | 14. A | 23. A |
| 6. C | 15. A | 24. B |
| 7. B | 16. C | 25. A |
| 8. C | 17. B |  |
| 9. B | 18. D |  |