

SHS 1 Government Objectives Solution

Section 3: Constitutionalism and Organs of Government

Instructions: Choose the most appropriate answer for each question.

1. A: Constitutionalism.
2. C: provide a framework for governance and limit the powers of the government.
3. B: written and rigid constitution.
4. B: provides clear, stable, and transparent rules for governance.
5. C: Flexibility.
6. B: constitutionalism.
7. B: it offers weaker protection against the abuse of government power.
8. B: are deliberately made difficult to amend or change.
9. C: the people, who directly elect them for a fixed term.
10. B: is the leader of the majority party or coalition in the legislature.
11. B: the president and the legislature are from different political parties.
12. C: Parliamentary system.
13. C: Parliamentary
14. B: it combines features of both presidential and parliamentary systems.
15. B: Parliamentary
16. B: balance power between the executive and legislature to ensure stability.
17. B: not a member of the legislature.
18. C: the stability provided by a fixed term of office for the president.
19. C: implementing those policies.
20. C: dependence on the confidence of the legislature.
21. C: the Legislature.
22. B: Unicameral legislature
23. B: allows for a more thorough review and debate of proposed laws.
24. B: Unicameral legislature.
25. C: Oversight.
26. B: a system of checks and balances within the legislature itself.
27. B: may pass hasty or poorly considered laws due to a lack of review.
28. C: Representation.
29. B: subject to public and representative scrutiny.
30. A: represent different interests, such as population and regional equality.
31. B: smaller, unitary states with more homogenous populations.
32. B: oversight and budgeting functions.
33. C: the Judiciary.
34. B: independent of political influence.
35. C: Supreme Court.
36. D: The District Court
37. B: Impartiality.
38. C: The Judiciary (specifically the Supreme Court)
39. C: Juvenile Court.
40. B: there is a system of appeals, allowing decisions to be reviewed.
41. B: review decisions made by the High Court.
42. C: District Court or a specialized tribunal.
43. B: rigid, written constitution.
44. B: ministers who are also MPs must balance their duties to the executive and the legislature.
45. B: an unwritten and flexible constitution.
46. B: must be approved by two different chambers, allowing for more scrutiny.
47. A: Judicial independence
48. B: legislative deadlock.
49. B: due process.
50. B: recognizes that different types of disputes require different approaches.