2008 National FFA Parliamentary Procedure Career Development Event Examination

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NAME:		STATE:		
	etions: Read each question carefully and place the one, best answer in the blank to the left of question. Remember to answer all 25 questions.			
	1.	Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn:		
		 A. Sets the time for the current meeting to adjourn B. Sets the time for the next meeting to adjourn C. Sets the time for a different meeting to begin D. Sets the time for the next executive committee meeting to begin 		
	2.	Members can change their votes on motions without permission from the assembly:		
		 A. Anytime B. Until the end of the current meeting C. Until the chair restates the next questions D. Until the result of the vote is announced 		
	3.	Which of the following motions is NOT used to delay action on a question?		
		 A. Postpone Indefinitely B. Postpone to a Definite Time (definitely) C. Commit (Refer to Committee) D. Lay on the Table 		
	4.	Assume a motion has been laid on the table. The motion to Take from the Table can be made:		
		 A. Immediately after the motion has been laid on the table B. At any meeting within one year of when it was laid on the table C. Up until the end of the next regularly scheduled meeting D. Up until the end of the current meeting 		
	5.	When the Previous Question is moved in the unqualified form, it applies to:		
		 A. All pending motions B. Only the immediate pending motion C. Only the motion(s) specified when the Previous Question was moved D. Only the main motion that is on the floor when the Previous question was moved. 		

	6.	The motion to Recess, in its privileged form:
		A. Must be made when other business is pending
		B. Must be made when no other business is pending
		C. Takes precedence over all privileged motions Violds to the motion to Call for the Orders of the Day
		D. Yields to the motion to Call for the Orders of the Day
	7.	Which of the following types of deliberative assemblies best describes a local
_		FFA chapter?
		A A logislative hody
		A. A legislative body B. A mass meeting
		B. A mass meetingC. A convention of delegates
		D. An assembly of an organized society
		D. All assembly of all organized society
	8.	The motion to Limit or Extend Limits of Debate:
		A. Requires a majority vote to pass
		B. Can be laid on the table along with the main motion
		C. Can be used to close debate on a motion
		D. Is amendable and debatable
	9.	The legal document that gives the name and object of a society and also other
		information as required by law is the:
		A Davidia waxada wa Aradha wita
		A. Parliamentary Authority
		B. Constitution
		C. Corporate Charter
		D. Bylaws
	10.	The member who proposes a debatable motion has the right to speak in debate:
		A. First
		B. First and last
		C. Three times for a total of 12 minutes
		D. After each speaker opposed to the motion
	11.	A single member has the power to require a:
		A. Roll call vote
		B. Ballot vote
		C. Counted vote
		D. Rising vote
		D. Rising voic
	12.	Which one of the following motions is NOT an incidental motion?
		A. Suspend the Rules
		B. Rescind
		C. Parliamentary Inquiry
		D. Division of the Ouestion

 13.	which one of the following subsidiary motions is debatable?
	A. Lay on the Table
	B. Previous Question
	C. Postpone to a Certain Time
	D. Limit or Extend Limits of Debate
 14.	The largest number of votes cast for a motion or candidate when three or more choices are possible is called a:
	A. Majority vote
	B. ² / ₃ vote
	C. Unanimous vote
	D. Plurality vote
 15.	Which of the following motions may be undebatable under certain circumstances?
	A. Postpone indefinitely
	B. Amend
	C. Commit (Refer to Committee)
	D. Postpone to a Certain Time (Definitely)
 16.	Orders of the Day are divided into two classes called:
	A. Points of Order & Good of the Order
	B. General Orders & Special Orders
	C. Orders of Business & Order of Precedence
	D. Rules of Order & Call to Order
	D. Rules of Order & Call to Order
 17.	Which of the following motions can the Previous Question be applied to?
	A. Adjourn
	B. Raise a Question of Privilege
	C. Lay on the Table
	D. Recess
 18.	Motions that seek to obstruct or thwart the will of the assembly are called:
	A. Incidental motions
	B. Dilatory motions
	C. Secondary motions
	D. Motions that bring a question again before the assembly
19.	Which motion below enables a majority of 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 to a Certain Time (Definitely)

 20.	The motion to Adjourn is always privileged when:
	 A. No time for adjournment has been set (is unqualified) B. The time for adjournment has been set ahead of time C. It sets a time to adjourn (is qualified) D. Another member has the floor
 21.	Which of the following motions is the lowest ranking privileged motion?
	A. RecessB. Call for the Orders of the Day
	C. Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn
	D. Amend Something Previously Adopted
 22.	The motion to Postpone Indefinitely remains with the main motion when the main motion is:
	A. Referred to committee
	B. Reconsidered
	C. Laid on the Table
	D. All of the above
 23.	When a primary amendment to a main motion is pending:
	A. Debate on the amendment is limited to one speech from each member
	B. Debate can extend into the merits of the motion to be amended
	C. Another primary amendment may be applied to the main motion
	D. The motion to be amended may not be discussed
 24.	Which of the following is FALSE regarding the subsidiary motion to Postpone to a Certain Time?
	A. It allows action on a pending motion to be delayed
	B. It can be moved regardless of how much debate there has been on the motion it proposed to postpone
	C. It is debatable and requires a majority vote to be adopted
	D. It has the same effect as the motion to Postpone Indefinitely
 25.	No motion can be renewed during the same meeting unless the question:
	A. Has been changed in some way
	B. Is proposed by a different member
	C. Is moved and seconded by different members
	D. Has been successfully appealed by a unanimous vote