

**2009 National FFA Parliamentary Procedure
Career Development Event Examination**

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NAME: _____ STATE: _____

Directions: Read each question carefully and place the one, best answer in the blank to the left of each question. Remember to answer all 25 questions.

- _____ 1. The privileged motion to Adjourn:
- A. Requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote
 - B. Is in order when another member has the floor
 - C. Is not applied to any other motion
 - D. Does not require a second
- _____ 2. Which of the following motions is not a motion that brings a question again before the assembly?
- A. Withdraw a Motion
 - B. Rescind
 - C. Take from the Table
 - D. Reconsider
- _____ 3. The Orders of the Day can be set aside by:.
- A. Any member who objects
 - B. The President if there is an important item being debated
 - C. A motion to appeal the decision of the chair
 - D. A $\frac{2}{3}$ vote
- _____ 4. In the standard order of business, what follows special orders?
- A. The Treasurer's report
 - B. Standing committee reports
 - C. New business
 - D. Unfinished business and general orders
- _____ 5. An amendment must be germane to the main motion, therefore:
- A. An amendment cannot change the intent of the main motion
 - B. No new subject can be introduced by the amendment
 - C. Only one amendment may be offered at a time
 - D. The assembly must vote on whether an amendment is germane before it may be introduced

- _____ 6. A request to withdraw a motion, made before the motion is restated by the chair:
- A. Does not require a vote
 - B. Is treated as a unanimous consent vote
 - C. Requires a majority vote
 - D. Requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote
- _____ 7. Which of the following motions cannot be reconsidered?
- A. Commit (Refer to Committee)
 - B. Previous Question
 - C. Recess
 - D. Limit or Extend Limits of Debate
- _____ 8. The motion to Raise a Question of Privilege yields to all other privileged motions except:
- A. Recess
 - B. Adjourn
 - C. Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn
 - D. Call for the Orders of the Day
- _____ 9. Complex motions are often presented as a Resolution. A resolution is a:
- A. Incidental motion
 - B. Main motion
 - C. Incidental main motion
 - D. Motion that brings a question again before the assembly
- _____ 10. Which of the following motions cannot be amended?
- A. Postpone Indefinitely
 - B. Recess
 - C. Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn
 - D. Commit (Refer to Committee)
- _____ 11. A member who has been assigned the floor may be interrupted for the purpose of:
- A. Amending a motion
 - B. Limiting debate
 - C. Raising a question of privilege
 - D. Moving the previous question
- _____ 12. Which statement below is true regarding a Point of Order?
- A. Points of Order should be called on all minor irregularities.
 - B. A parliamentary inquiry has the same purpose as a point of order.
 - C. If a motion is not seconded and debate begins, it is too late to raise a point of order.
 - D. A member must rise and be recognized by the chair to raise a point of order.

- _____ 13. A main motion is pending when a member moves to “postpone this matter until the next meeting.” The motion to postpone definitely passes. At the next meeting the postpone motion will be:
- A. A special order
 - B. A general order
 - C. A qualified motion
 - D. An incidental main motion
- _____ 14. Which of the following is not a common article of the bylaws of an organization?
- A. Committees
 - B. Officers
 - C. Amendment of Bylaws
 - D. Elections and Officer Training
- _____ 15. Which statement below is true regarding debate?
- A. The chair should alternate between those favoring and those opposing the motion.
 - B. A member is entitled to debate two consecutive times.
 - C. The chair should recognize members who have the same opinion as often as possible.
 - D. The member who made the motion can speak on the question as many times as desired.
- _____ 16. An Objection to the Consideration of a Question:
- A. Is amendable and debatable
 - B. Must be seconded by a member who is going to vote on the prevailing side.
 - C. May be debated by the maker of the motion
 - D. Requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote to sustain the objection
- _____ 17. The motion to Lay on the Table takes precedence over:
- A. The motion to Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn
 - B. All privileged motions
 - C. All subsidiary motions
 - D. The motion to adjourn
- _____ 18. The unqualified form of the Previous Question can apply only to:
- A. All pending amendments
 - B. The immediate pending motion
 - C. All incidental motions
 - D. Debatable motions only

- _____ 19. An FFA chapter is an example of which type of deliberative assembly?
- A. A legislative body
 - B. An local assembly of an organized society
 - C. A convention of delegates
 - D. A board
- _____ 20. An Appeal from the decision of the chair is a:
- A. Disagreement with a ruling of the chair
 - B. Point of order stated in another way
 - C. Demand to adhere to the agenda
 - D. Disagreement between members of the assembly
- _____ 21. A motion that is taken from the table:
- A. Cannot be amended
 - B. Requires a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote to be adopted
 - C. Can be laid on the table again
 - D. Must be debated by the member who proposed the motion that was tabled
- _____ 22. The word *majority* means:
- A. "Exactly half"
 - B. "Less than half"
 - C. 51%
 - D. "More than half"
- _____ 23. Your FFA chapter meets monthly. The September meeting adjourned while a motion was still pending. What happens to the motion that was pending when the meeting adjourned?
- A. It becomes new business at the October meeting
 - B. It becomes unfinished business at the October meeting
 - C. It becomes a special order at the October meeting
 - D. It died
- _____ 24. Which of the following motions does not require a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote?
- A. Reconsider
 - B. Previous Question
 - C. Limit Debate
 - D. Suspend the Rules
- _____ 25. If neither the Chapter President or Vice President is present at a chapter meeting, the meeting should be called to order by the:
- A. Secretary
 - B. Parliamentarian
 - C. Sentinel
 - D. Advisor