

THE SOCIETY FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PARLIAMENTARIANS

2017 National FFA Parliamentary Procedure LDE (#SuperBowlLDE) Accreditation Exam (#17)

PART I---PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE RESEARCH

NAME: _____ STATE: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS: Use the 11th edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* to locate the beginning page number to the following statements and write them in the spaces provided below each statement. Then transfer the answers to the answer sheet (Example: Page 152 enter the three digit number 152). You will be allowed 30 minutes to complete this part. **Submit this part and your copy of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* to your proctor immediately after it is completed and request Part II.**

1. "After the presentation of the report of an officer, a board, or a committee, one or more motions to carry out recommendations contained in the report may be introduced."

Page: _____

2. "A *special meeting* (or *called meeting*) is a separate session of a society held at a time different from that of any regular meeting, and convened only to consider one or more items of business specified in the call of the meeting."

Page: _____

3. "Questions of privilege are of two types: (1) those relating to the privileges of the assembly as a whole; and (2) questions of personal privilege."

Page: _____

4. "Unless the assembly has a special rule providing otherwise, no member can speak more than twice to the same question on the same day—except that in the case of an *Appeal* (24), only the presiding officer can speak twice (the second time at the close of the debate), all other members being limited to one speech."

Page: _____

5. "A committee report should always be worded in the third person—that is, as shown in the next paragraph (not "I report . . ." or "We recommend . . .")."

Page: _____

THE SOCIETY FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PARLIAMENTARIANS

2017 National FFA Parliamentary Procedure LDE (#SuperBowlLDE) Accreditation Exam (#17)

PART II---MULTIPLE CHOICE WRITTEN TEST

NAME: _____ STATE: _____ SCORE: _____

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully and place the one, best answer in the blank to the left of each question. Then transfer the answer to the answer sheet. If the class of a specific motion is not named for a question, it belongs to the class on the list of permissible motions for this Leadership Development Event. You will be allowed one hour to complete this part. *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* cannot be used for this part. Remember to answer all 45 questions.

- _____ 1. **The basic principle of decision in a deliberative assembly is that:**
- A. Propositions must be adopted by a majority vote.
 - B. It takes two members to demand a rising vote.
 - C. A $\frac{2}{3}$ vote is required for all amendments.
 - D. All the decisions of the presiding officer may be reversed by a two-thirds vote.
- _____ 2. **Special rules of order:**
- A. Should be adopted as part of the bylaws.
 - B. Cannot be suspended.
 - C. Should be adopted separately from the bylaws.
 - D. Should be voted on by the officers before being proposed to the organization.
- _____ 3. **Before a member of an assembly is allowed to speak or propose a motion, he or she must "obtain the floor."**
This means that the member must:
- A. Rise and come before the assembly before speaking.
 - B. Obtain permission from the assembly before addressing the chairman and speaking.
 - C. Rise, address the chair, and wait to be recognized before speaking.
 - D. Address the chair and then speak.
- _____ 4. **The statement by the chair, "Are you ready for the question?" means the:**
- A. Assembly may not debate the pending question.
 - B. Assembly must decide if it is ready to ask questions.
 - C. Members may debate the pending question.
 - D. Members may ask the maker of the motion questions.
- _____ 5. **Which one of the following motions is an incidental motion?**
- A. Appeal
 - B. Extend Debate
 - C. Recess
 - D. Postpone an event.

- _____ **6. The motion to *Postpone Indefinitely* can be reconsidered when it has received a (an)**
- A. Affirmative vote.
 - B. Negative vote.
 - C. Plurality vote
 - D. Tie vote.
- _____ **7. The motion to Postpone to a Certain Time:**
- A. When a subsidiary motion, is debatable, amendable and may be reconsidered.
 - B. If adopted, makes the item postponed a special order.
 - C. Always includes a clock time.
 - D. Is identical to *Lay on the Table* except for terminology.
- _____ **8. When the chair takes a vote on a main motion, the abstentions are:**
- A. Called for first
 - B. Called for last and used to calculate the majority number.
 - C. Not taken.
 - D. Usually added to the affirmative votes.
- _____ **9. A meeting that is called to be held at a time different from the regular meeting to consider one or more items is called a (an):**
- A. Special Meeting
 - B. Adjourned Meeting
 - C. Annual Meeting
 - D. Sine die Meeting
- _____ **10. The motion to *Reconsider* is debatable if:**
- A. The member who proposed the motion to Reconsider voted on the prevailing side.
 - B. The motion that is to be reconsidered is debatable.
 - C. Members debate only in favor of the motion to be reconsidered.
 - D. There are amendments applied to the reconsidered motion.
- _____ **11. Who has the duty to determine if a quorum is present before a meeting is called to order?**
- A. Secretary
 - B. Parliamentarian
 - C. Presiding Officer
 - D. Vice-president
- _____ **12. How can an item of business be taken out of its proper order?**
- A. The chair simply makes an announcement.
 - B. A recess is called, and it is handled during that time.
 - C. Adopt a motion to suspend the rules.
 - D. Postpone the pending motion indefinitely, and then take up the necessary business.
- _____ **13. Which one of the following is a rule that members should obey during debate?**
- A. Address all remarks through the chairman.
 - B. Use members' names for clarity.
 - C. Speak against your own motions.
 - D. Attack members' motives.
- _____ **14. In order to have a majority vote with 51 votes cast, there must be an affirmative vote of at least**
- A. 25
 - B. 26
 - C. 27
 - D. 34

- ___ **15. When counting a rising vote, the:**
- A. Affirmative is always counted first.
 - B. Chair should always make the count without assistance.
 - C. Negative is always counted first.
 - D. Chair must report the abstentions when announcing the final results.
- ___ **16. The presiding officer of a large assembly should be chosen chiefly on his or her:**
- A. Congeniality.
 - B. Loyalty to the organization.
 - C. Ability to preside.
 - D. Experience serving as vice-president.
- ___ **17. When an individual is conferred an honorary office or membership in an organization, it:**
- A. Is an honor that confers all the rights of a regular member.
 - B. Must be renewed each year.
 - C. Is perpetual unless rescinded or qualified by the bylaws.
 - D. Means that the member may make and vote on motions.
- ___ **18. In organizations that meet monthly or more often, a board is:**
- A. Given all the power.
 - B. Required to act for the society in all cases.
 - C. Not given so much power.
 - D. Required to meet before the monthly meeting.
- ___ **19. A vacancy occurring in a committee is filled by the:**
- A. Committee itself.
 - B. Appointing power (usually the chairman).
 - C. Society.
 - D. Board of directors.
- ___ **20. Which of the following is suitable for small meetings of an ordinary society?**
- A. Committee of the whole
 - B. Quasi committee of the whole
 - C. Informal consideration
 - D. None of the answers are correct
- ___ **21. Which one of the following types of meetings would not occur in an organized society?**
- A. Special meeting
 - B. Regular meeting
 - C. Annual meeting
 - D. Mass meeting
- ___ **22. If the bylaws contain no provision for amending them, they can be amended by a:**
- A. Majority vote of the members present at any meeting.
 - B. Special committee of the officers of the society.
 - C. $\frac{2}{3}$ vote after notice at any business meeting.
 - D. $\frac{2}{3}$ vote at any special meeting.
- ___ **23. The extreme penalty that an organization can impose on a member is a (an)**
- A. Reprimand.
 - B. Fine.
 - C. Suspension.
 - D. Expulsion.

- ___ 24. Which one of the following motions is debatable?
- A. Raise a Question of Privilege
 - C. The privileged motion To Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn
 - B. Previous Question
 - D. Postpone Indefinitely
- ___ 25. Which statement below is false regarding the subsidiary motion to Amend a pending motion?
- A. It is not in order if another member is debating.
 - B. It may be amended.
 - C. It is only debatable if the motion to be amended is debatable.
 - D. It requires notice and a majority vote to be adopted.
- ___ 26. The privileged motion to Recess:
- A. Is in order when another member has the floor.
 - B. May be debated.
 - C. Must be seconded.
 - D. Is decided on by the chairman without a vote.
- ___ 27. Which one of the following motions is debatable and amendable?
- A. Previous Question
 - B. Refer to a Committee
 - C. Suspend the Rules
 - D. Take from the Table
- ___ 28. Which of the following motions is NOT allowed in the absence of a quorum?
- A. Recess.
 - C. Fix the time to Which to Adjourn.
 - B. Move to call absent members to encourage them to attend the meeting.
 - D. Move to establish a committee to encourage members to attend future meetings.
- ___ 29. Usually the chair must state the question on a motion immediately after it is
- A. Made and seconded.
 - B. Made.
 - C. Submitted in writing before being proposed.
 - D. Recorded in the minutes by the secretary.
- ___ 30. A *Point of Order* arising from a motion to *Recess* would yield to a motion to
- A. Commit.
 - B. Adjourn.
 - C. Amend.
 - D. Postpone Definitely.
- ___ 31. According to *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*, who "makes an amendment?"
- A. The member who offers the amendment"
 - B. The maker of the motion that the amendment is applied to
 - C. The assembly
 - D. Both the member who proposed the amendment and the member who seconded it
- ___ 32. Which two motions below are not allowed in committees?
- A. *Main Motions* and the subsidiary motion to *Amend*
 - B. The subsidiary motions to *Limit or Extend Limits of Debate* and *Previous Question*
 - C. The incidental motions to call a *Point of Order* and a *Division of the Assembly*
 - D. None of the above

- ___ 33. **The correct motion that should be used to dispose of a motion without a direct vote is:**
- A. Lay on the Table
 - B. Postpone Indefinitely
 - C. Previous Question
 - D. Point of Order
- ___ 34. **The adoption of the motion to Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn does not:**
- A. Have the same effect as a motion to fix the time *at* which to adjourn.
 - B. Adjourn the present meeting.
 - C. Set a time for the present meeting to adjourn.
 - D. All of the above
- ___ 35. **A Division of the Assembly is in order:**
- A. Without obtaining the floor.
 - B. When another member has the floor.
 - C. Immediately after the vote has been announced.
 - D. All of the answers are correct.
- ___ 36. **In different organizations, the number of members constituting a quorum:**
- A. Is always 51% of the membership.
 - B. May vary.
 - C. Is dependent on a decision by the presiding officer prior to opening the meeting.
 - D. Can be determined immediately before roll call by a majority vote of those members present.
- ___ 37. **If a member has spoken twice on a main motion, how many times can he/she speak on an amendment that is applied to it?**
- A. Once
 - B. Two times
 - C. Three times
 - D. The member cannot speak on the amendment.
- ___ 38. **In the standard order of business, new business is considered:**
- A. After approval of the minutes.
 - B. Before the reports of the officers.
 - C. At the discretion of the President and Secretary.
 - D. After unfinished business and general orders.
- ___ 39. **The minimum affirmative vote needed to reopen nominations after they are closed is:**
- A. Majority
 - B. $\frac{2}{3}$
 - C. Majority with previous notice.
 - D. $\frac{2}{3}$ with previous notice.
- ___ 40. **When a question is considered informally, the information that should be included in the minutes should not include the:**
- A. Member who made the motion.
 - B. Disposition of the motion.
 - C. Details of debate for motions.
 - D. Exact wording of adopted main motions.
- ___ 41. **If a motion is referred to a committee, what must be included in the minutes?**
- A. Only the name of the committee chairman.
 - B. The committee members' names that are appointed by the chair.
 - C. The names of the members of the organization who voted in favor of the motion to refer.
 - D. The reasons for referring the motion to a committee.

- ___ 42. **What should you do as chairman if your mass meeting was attended by several people who were not invited?**
- A. Ask them to leave.
 - B. Allow the assembly to determine if they should be allowed to remain.
 - C. Allow them to remain but do not recognize them.
 - D. Direct the sergeant-at-arms to seat them away from those who were invited.
- ___ 43. **The presiding officer never uses the gavel to:**
- A. Drown out a disorderly member.
 - B. Call a meeting to order.
 - C. Adjourn the meeting.
 - D. Signal a recess.
- ___ 44. **The Previous Question is out of order when:**
- A. A main motion is immediately pending.
 - B. A motion to *Commit* is immediately pending.
 - C. Any one of the debatable subsidiary motions are immediately pending.
 - D. A motion which cannot be debated or amended is immediately pending.
- ___ 45. **Which of the following characteristics is FALSE about Limit or Extend Limits of Debate when it is moved as a main motion when no other business is pending?**
- A. Is debatable.
 - B. Is amendable.
 - C. Can be reconsidered.
 - D. Requires a majority vote.

THE SOCIETY FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PARLIAMENTARIANS

2017 National Parliamentary Procedure LDE Accreditation Exam (#17)

ANSWER KEY

PART I

1. Page 28.
2. Page 91.
3. Page 227.
4. Page 388.
5. Page 511.

PART II

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A (4) | 24. D (4, TINTED) |
| 2. C (17) | 25. D (8, 9 TINTED) |
| 3. C (29) | 26. C (24, 25 TINTED) |
| 4. C (37) | 27. B (42 TINTED) |
| 5. A (70) | 28. D (347-348) |
| 6. A (127) | 29. A (37) |
| 7. A (182) | 30. B (74) |
| 8. C (45) | 31. C (131) |
| 9. A (91) | 32. B (191) |
| 10. B (320) | 33. B (216) |
| 11. C (348-349) | 34. D (244-245) |
| 12. C (363) | 35. D (281) |
| 13. A (392) | 36. B (345-346) |
| 14. B (400) | 37. B (389) |
| 15. A (410-411) | 38. D (353) |
| 16. C (449) | 39. A (436) |
| 17. C (463) | 40. C (471) |
| 18. C (482-483) | 41. B (473) |
| 19. B (492) | 42. A (545) |
| 20. C (530) | 43. A (645) |
| 21. D (543) | 44. D (4, 5 TINTED) |
| 22. C (581) | 45. D (14, 15 TINTED) |
| 23. D (643) | |

THE SOCIETY FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PARLIAMENTARIANS

ACCREDITATION EXAMINATION NUMBER 21 (2018 National Parliamentary Procedure LDE)

PART I---PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE RESEARCH

NAME: _____ SCHOOL: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS: Use the 11th edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* to locate the page and beginning line number to the following statements and write them in the spaces provided below each statement. Then transfer the answers to the answer sheet. You will be allowed 30 minutes to complete this part. **Submit this part and your copy of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* to your proctor immediately after it is completed and request Part II.**

1. "Business is brought before an assembly by the *motion* of a member."

Page: _____

2. "Neither the member who offers an amendment nor the maker of the main motion *amends* or "makes an amendment"; only the assembly can do that."

Page: _____

3. "If a question of order is to be raised, it must be raised promptly at the time the breach occurs."

Page: _____

4. "The presiding officer of an assembly ordinarily is called the *chairman** when no special title has been assigned, or in a body not permanently organized, such as a mass meeting."

Page: _____

5. "An honorary office is in fact not an office but---like honorary membership---a complimentary title hat may be bestowed on members and nonmembers."

Page: _____

THE SOCIETY FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PARLIAMENTARIANS

ACCREDITATION EXAMINATION NUMBER 21 (2018 National Parliamentary Procedure LDE)

PART II---MULTIPLE CHOICE WRITTEN TEST

NAME: _____ STATE: _____

DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully and place the one, best answer in the blank to the left of each question. Then transfer the answer to the answer sheet. You will be allowed one hour to complete this part. *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* cannot be used for this part. Remember to answer all 45 questions.

- _____ 1. The minimum affirmative vote to adopt a standing rule at any business meeting is a:
- A. two-thirds with previous notice.
 - B. two-thirds without previous notice.
 - C. a majority without previous notice.
 - D. a majority and mandatory previous notice.
- _____ 2. Complex motions are presented in the form of a (an)
- A. incidental main motion.
 - B. charter.
 - C. secondary amendment.
 - D. resolution.
- _____ 3. In large assemblies, the chair has the same voting rights as any other member. This means that the chairman may vote
- A. only to make a tie.
 - B. for the negative when there is a tie vote.
 - C. when it would affect the outcome, or he may abstain.
 - D. only when a motion is obviously going to be adopted.
- _____ 4. A Call for the Orders of the Day is in order when a member:
- A. can't hear the proceedings of the meeting.
 - B. demands that the assembly proceed to the part of the agenda that deals with the program before the scheduled time.
 - C. demands that the assembly conform to its agenda.
 - D. is aware that there is a disturbance in the assembly room.

- _____ 5. Main motions:
- A. take precedence over all motions.
 - B. are not debatable.
 - C. always require a two-thirds vote to be adopted.
 - D. are out of order when another member has the floor.
- _____ 6. Which form of amendment below would be proper to use if you wanted to strike out a paragraph and insert another paragraph?
- A. Strike out and Insert
 - B. Substitution
 - C. Strike out
 - D. Add
- _____ 7. Which of the following are examples of binding instructions which may be included in the motion to Commit?
- A. When the committee should report
 - B. How the committee should consider the question
 - C. If the committee should employ an expert consultant
 - D. All of the above
- _____ 8. Assume that debate on a motion is dragging on. What should you do if you wanted to reduce the number of times each member could debate?
- A. Obtain the floor and say, "I move that debate be limited for each member."
 - B. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "I move to limited debate."
 - C. Obtain the floor and say, "I move that debate be limited to one speech for each member."
 - D. From your seat, and without obtaining the floor say, "I move that debate be reduced."
- _____ 9. Assume that a main motion is being debated and you become aware that something else of immediate urgency has arisen. What should you do?
- A. Obtain the floor and say, "I move to lay the question on the table."
 - B. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "I move to postpone the motion."
 - C. Obtain the floor and say, "I move to lay the question on the table until 10:00 a.m."
 - D. From your seat, and without obtaining the floor say, "I move to postpone the motion indefinitely until after we decide the urgent matter of . . ."
- _____ 10. If a motion to adjourn is qualified in any way (example: "I move we adjourn in ten minutes"), it is classified as a (an)
- A. main motion.
 - B. privileged motion.
 - C. subsidiary motion.
 - D. incidental motion.

- _____ 11. The effect of adopting the privileged motion to Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn is to:
- A. adjourn the present meeting.
 - B. recess immediately.
 - C. establish a continuation of the present meeting.
 - D. set a time for adjourning the next meeting.
- _____ 12. Assume you do not agree with the chairman's ruling on your Point of Order. What could you do?
- A. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "I rise to a point of order over the decision of the chair."
 - B. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "I rise to debate the chair on his ruling."
 - C. From your seat, and without obtaining the floor say, "I move the previous question."
 - D. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "I appeal from the decision of the chair."
- _____ 13. If you call for a Division of the Assembly at a meeting of seventy members, this means that the vote must be taken again by:
- A. voice.
 - B. rising.
 - C. raising of hands.
 - D. paper ballot.
- _____ 14. A main motion is pending, and you have a question that needs to be answered by the maker of the motion. What could you do?
- A. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "Mr. Chairman, point of information, please."
 - B. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege."
 - C. From your seat, and without obtaining the floor say, "Parliamentary inquiry."
 - D. Obtain the floor and say, "I rise to a point of order."
- _____ 15. You want to cancel a motion that was adopted at a previous meeting. What could you do?
- A. Propose a second degree amendment to rescind it.
 - B. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "I object to the consideration of the question."
 - C. Obtain the floor and say, "I move to rescind the motion related to . . . adopted at the meeting last month."
 - D. Make a motion to have a special committee investigate it.
- _____ 16. Assume a few members constantly called out "Division!" on all voice votes even though the outcome was obviously unanimous. What would you do as chairman?
- A. Conduct the rising vote.
 - B. Tell the members to stop disrupting the assembly.
 - C. Either not recognize the members or rule the request out of order.
 - D. Have the assembly vote on whether they wish the division.

- _____ 17. The minutes do not become the official record of a society's proceedings until they are:
- A. sent to members of the society.
 - B. signed by the president.
 - C. approved by the society.
 - D. amended for changes.
- _____ 18. Which motion below is used to make a pending question an order of the day for a future time?
- A. Lay on the Table
 - B. Amend
 - C. Reconsider
 - D. Postpone Definitely
- _____ 19. The maker of a motion can vote against it but is not allowed to
- A. speak in opposition to it.
 - B. amend it.
 - C. propose a motion to adjourn when the motion is pending.
 - D. refer the motion to a committee.
- _____ 20. In an election, John received 50 votes, Mary received 49 votes, and Jane received 48 votes. Which person received a plurality?
- A. John
 - B. Mary
 - C. Jane
 - D. None of the above
- _____ 21. The election of officers should take place:
- A. early in a meeting.
 - B. under new business.
 - C. at the end of the meeting.
 - D. during an executive session.
- _____ 22. If neither the president or vice-president is present, the meeting should be called to order by the:
- A. secretary.
 - B. parliamentarian.
 - C. officer with the most seniority.
 - D. sergeant-at-arms.

- _____ 23. Corrections to minutes may:
- A. never be made after being accepted by the assembly.
 - B. be made only immediately after they are read to the assembly.
 - C. be made by the assembly at any time a mistake is discovered.
 - D. be made only if approved by the organization's officers.
- _____ 24. Which of the following is the primary difference between a board and a committee?
- A. The committee is larger.
 - B. The board has more authority to act independently for the assembly.
 - C. The board meets more frequently.
 - D. The quorum for a board is always larger.
- _____ 25. A motion made to the assembly after a committee report:
- A. may not be debated.
 - B. has a higher precedence than the motion to amend.
 - C. requires no second.
 - D. can be proposed when another member is speaking.
- _____ 26. If an assembly considers a question informally, this means that:
- A. members can ask each other questions without going through the chairman.
 - B. debate is not allowed on all motions and their amendments.
 - C. there is no limit on the number of times members can speak in debate on main questions and their amendments.
 - D. members may debate longer than ten minutes each time they speak.
- _____ 27. Members of a new society who sign a permanent record sheet that will be filed with the original papers of the organization are called:
- A. Original members.
 - B. Charter members.
 - C. Permanent members.
 - D. Corporate members.
- _____ 28. The time at which a bylaw amendment goes into effect is immediately upon:
- A. adjournment of the meeting.
 - B. the conclusion of the report.
 - C. its adoption.
 - D. the signatures of all the officers.
- _____ 29. If the chair is occupied by a member who is not the regular presiding officer, and the assembly feels that the member should vacate the chair, what can be done by the assembly?
- A. Propose a motion to "declare the chair vacant and elect a new chairman."
 - B. Appeal the chair's decision to remain as chairman.
 - C. Rise to a parliamentary inquiry.
 - D. Propose a motion to "allow the secretary to preside for the remainder of the meeting."

- _____ 30. The motion to call for the Previous Question may be applied to all the subsidiary motions listed below except:
- A. Refer to a Committee
 - B. Limit Debate
 - C. Lay on the Table
 - D. Extend Limits of Debate
- _____ 31. A Division of the Assembly and a Division of the Question are both
- A. undebatable.
 - B. in order when another member has the floor.
 - C. adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.
 - D. subsidiary motions.
- _____ 32. The motion to Take From the Table must always be:
- A. opened for debate by the presiding officer.
 - B. seconded.
 - C. amended.
 - D. adopted by a two-thirds vote of members present and voting.
- _____ 33. A mass meeting:
- A. is the most complicated form of a deliberative assembly.
 - B. always consists of one meeting.
 - C. does not need a large attendance to function.
 - D. has the same objectives as a convention.
- _____ 34. What does the chairman say after notifying the assembly that a motion has not been seconded?
- A. "Will the maker of the motion withdraw his/her motion?"
 - B. "The unseconded motion is postponed until the next regular meeting."
 - C. "The next item of business is . . ."
 - D. "The motion is lost."
- _____ 35. There are five classes of motions. Which one of the following belongs to the first class?
- A. Secondary motions (Privileged motions)
 - B. Main motions (Original and Incidental)
 - C. Motions that bring a question again before the assembly
 - D. Incidental motions
- _____ 36. The effect of adopting the subsidiary motion to Postpone Indefinitely is to:
- A. postpone the main motion to the next regular meeting.
 - B. lay a main motion on the table.
 - C. reject the main motion indirectly.
 - D. put a main motion off to a time which is determined by the presiding officer.

- _____ 37. Which form below is NOT correct for the motion to Commit or Refer?
- A. "I move that the motion be referred to the Membership Committee."
 - B. "I move that the assembly now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the motion."
 - C. "I move that the motion be considered informally."
 - D. "I move to commit or refer."
- _____ 38. The minimum affirmative vote needed to adopt the motion to Limit or Extend Limits of Debate when it is made with no question pending is:
- A. a majority.
 - B. two-thirds.
 - C. one-fifth.
 - D. None of the above
- _____ 39. After a motion to *Adjourn* has been made and seconded when there is no other business, what would the chairman say to the assembly to adjourn by unanimous consent?
- A. "If there is no objection, the meeting will now adjourn." (Pause for response)
"Since there is no objection, the meeting is adjourned."
 - B. "Does a member wish to move to adopt the motion to adjourn by unanimous consent?" (Pause for response, and after the motion is made, seconded and voted on by the assembly) "The 'ayes' have it, and the motion to adjourn is adopted by unanimous consent."
 - C. "The chair moves that the meeting adjourn by unanimous consent."
(Pause for objection) "The meeting is adjourned."
 - D. None of the above. The chair cannot make the decision to adjourn by unanimous consent.
- _____ 40. Which of the following may not be suspended?
- A. Local, state, or national laws
 - B. The fundamental principles of parliamentary law
 - C. Rules protecting absentees
 - D. All of the above
- _____ 41. The motion to Reconsider:
- A. may have primary amendments applied to it.
 - B. is the only motion that can have a third degree amendment applied to it.
 - C. is not amendable.
 - D. is amendable only as to the time the question will be reconsidered.

- _____ 42. The chairman should not ask, "Is there any unfinished business," but should instead:
- A. direct a specific member to repeat the question to the assembly under this heading.
 - B. state the question on the first item of business under this heading.
 - C. determine by a majority vote if the assembly wishes the question to be considered.
 - D. allow the secretary to read the topic under consideration and put the question.
- _____ 43. If two members of a twelve-member board resign, a majority of the entire membership is
- A. 6.
 - B. 7.
 - C. 9.
 - D. None of the above
- _____ 44. Which statement below is true regarding the duties of the parliamentarian?
- A. The presiding officer should confer with the parliamentarian before a meeting begins.
 - B. The president should avoid conferring with the parliamentarian during a recess.
 - C. When a permanent appointee, the parliamentarian usually has a set number of functions.
 - D. When advising the presiding officer, the parliamentarian should wait until asked for advice.
- _____ 45. According to Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised, which one of the following is NOT a recommended article in an organization's bylaws?
- A. Article I: Name
 - B. Article II: Object
 - C. Article III: Members
 - D. Article IV: Officers' Names

**THE SOCIETY FOR
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PARLIAMENTARIANS**

**ACCREDITATION EXAMINATION NUMBER 21
(2018 National Parliamentary Procedure LDE)**

ANSWER KEY

PART I

1. Page 27.
2. Page 131.
3. Page 250.
4. Page 448.
5. Page 465.

PART II

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. C (18) | 24. B (390) |
| 2. D (33) | 25. C (508) |
| 3. C (153) | 26. C (540) |
| 4. C (167) | 27. B (559 & 560) |
| 5. D (103) | 28. C (597) |
| 6. B (134) | 29. A (651) |
| 7. D (172) | 30. C (4) |
| 8. C (196) | 31. A (14 & 15) |
| 9. A (217) | 32. B (26 & 27) |
| 10. A (234) | 33. C (6) |
| 11. C (244) | 34. C (36) |
| 12. D (259) | 35. B (59) |
| 13. B (280) | 36. C (127 & 128) |
| 14. A (294) | 37. D (178) |
| 15. C (302) | 38. B (192) |
| 16. C (342) | 39. A (242) |
| 17. C (355) | 40. D (260) |
| 18. D (365) | 41. C (320) |
| 19. A (395) | 42. B (359) |
| 20. A (404 & 405) | 43. A (403-footnote) |
| 21. A (439) | 44. A (466) |
| 22. A (453) | 45. D (570, 571, 572) |
| 23. C (475) | |

**THE SOCIETY FOR
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PARLIAMENTARIANS
ACCREDITATION EXAMINATION
(2019 National Parliamentary Procedure LDE)**

PART I---PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE RESEARCH

NAME: _____ **SCHOOL:** _____ **DATE:** _____

DIRECTIONS:

Use the 11th edition of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* to locate the page and beginning line number to the following statements and write them in the spaces provided below each statement. Then transfer **the** answers to the answer sheet. You will be allowed 30 minutes to complete this part. **Submit this part and your copy of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* to your proctor immediately after it is completed and request Part II.**

1. "Voting by *ballot* (slips of paper on which the voter marks his vote) is used when secrecy of the members' votes is desired."

Page: _____

2. "A *main motion* is a motion whose introduction brings business before the assembly."

Page: _____

3. "In an appeal from the decision of the chair, a tie vote sustains the chair's decision, even though his vote created the tie, on the principle that the decision of the chair can be reversed only by a majority vote."

Page: _____

4. When a committee is appointed "with power," this means with power to take all the steps necessary to carry out its instructions."

Page: _____

5. "The correction and approval of minutes (pp. 354-355) is an example of business that is normally handled by unanimous consent."

Page: _____

**THE SOCIETY FOR
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
PARLIAMENTARIANS
ACCREDITATION EXAMINATION
(2019 National Parliamentary Procedure LDE)**

PART II---MULTIPLE CHOICE WRITTEN TEST

NAME: _____ **STATE:** _____

DIRECTIONS:

Read each question carefully and place the one, best answer in the blank to the left of each question. Then transfer the answer to the answer sheet. You will be allowed one hour to complete this part. *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* cannot be used for this part. Remember to answer all 45 questions.

- _____ **1. Main motions:**
- a. Take precedence over all motions.
 - b. Are not debatable.
 - c. Always require a two-thirds (2/3) vote to be adopted.
 - d. Are out of order when another member has the floor.
- _____ **2. Motions proposed in small boards or committees:**
- a. Must be seconded.
 - b. May be seconded by the maker of the motion.
 - c. Need not be seconded.
 - d. Must be seconded by the presiding officer.
- _____ **3. A member of an assembly, in a parliamentary sense, is a person having the right to:**
- a. Examining all the records of the organization.
 - b. Attend the executive sessions.
 - c. Participate fully in its proceedings.
 - d. Debate a motion in detail before it is proposed.
- _____ **4. When a motion is adopted without the steps of stating the question and putting the motion to a formal vote, it is called adopting by:**
- a. Consensus
 - b. Unanimous (general) consent.
 - c. A withdraw of objections.
 - d. A caucus.
- _____ **5. When writing a complex main motion in the form of a resolution, what word should a preamble begin with to give reasons for the motion's adoption?**
- a. "Therefore"
 - b. "Be it resolved"
 - c. "Whereas"
 - d. "However"

- _____ **6. The bylaws of an organized local society usually provide that it shall hold:**
- Biannual adjourned meetings.
 - Regular meetings at stated intervals.
 - A specific number of meetings each year.
 - Special meetings every month.
- _____ **7. A communication addressed to the organization is normally read aloud at a meeting by the:**
- President.
 - Vice President.
 - Committee Chairman.
 - Secretary.
- _____ **8. An incidental main motion:**
- Can be made only with the permission of the assembly.
 - Is in order if an original main motion is the immediate pending question.
 - Proposes an action that is defined under parliamentary law and described by a particular parliamentary term.
 - Is the same as a main motion, except it only can be proposed when an incidental motion is pending.
- _____ **9. A motion to postpone indefinitely can be used when a member wishes to:**
- Avoid an embarrassing matter.
 - Postpone the motion to a later time.
 - Postpone the motion to the next meeting.
 - Change the motion to make it more germane.
- _____ **10. To consider a motion later in the same meeting, a member may:**
- Postpone the motion definitely.
 - Lay the motion on the table.
 - Refer the motion to a committee.
 - Call for the orders of the day on the motion.
- _____ **11. Unless there is a rule to the contrary, a member may speak:**
- Once during the same day.
 - Twice during the same day.
 - Three times on the same motion on the same day.
 - Twice on the same motion on the same day.
- _____ **12. Previous notice may be given:**
- Only by members of the executive board.
 - By charter members.
 - By any member present at a meeting.
 - By anyone present at a meeting.
- _____ **13. An organized society requires certain rules to:**
- Establish its basic structure and manner of operation.
 - Make certain it is different from other societies.
 - Allow its officers to rule against its bylaws.
 - Ensure that its officers are not liable for their actions.
- _____ **14. Which motion below would a member propose to fix a date and hour of another meeting before the next regular meeting?**
- Recess
 - Adjourn
 - Raise a Question of Privilege
 - Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn

_____ **15. If a member wishes a voice vote to be retaken as a rising vote, he/she may call out, without obtaining the floor:**

- a. "I doubt the result of the vote."
- b. "Division!"
- c. "I call for a division."
- d. Any of the above

_____ **16. After members make motions, they should:**

- a. Remain standing and wait for permission to debate.
- b. Resume their seats.
- c. Debate the motion.
- d. Sit and wait for another member to ask a question so that debate may proceed.

_____ **17. If you wanted to propose a time limit in the discussion of a main motion, what would you say after obtaining the floor?**

- a. "I move to limit debate to twelve more minutes."
- b. "I move we vote on this motion immediately."
- c. "I move to limit the previous question."
- d. "I move to close debate."

_____ **18. An original main motion is a main motion that:**

- a. Amends another motion.
- b. Introduces a substantive question as a new subject.
- c. Is related to the business of the assembly or its past or future action.
- d. Allows the maker of the motion to serve as chairman if it is referred to a committee.

_____ **19. The seconder of a motion has the right to withdraw his/her second:**

- a. Anytime during a meeting.
- b. If the maker of the motion modifies the motion that was seconded before it is stated by the chair.
- c. Immediately after the motion is stated by the chair.
- d. After the minutes are read for approval by the assembly.

_____ **20. During a regular meeting, the presiding officer refers to himself/herself as:**

- a. "I"
- b. "Your presiding officer."
- c. "The chair."
- d. "The President."

_____ **21. A member can move to Adjourn a meeting while business is pending provided that:**

- a. Two-thirds of the assembly votes in the affirmative.
- b. The time for the next meeting has been established.
- c. There are no immediately pending amendments.
- d. Important announcements that have been established by the agenda have been made.

_____ **22. Which one of the following is a standard descriptive characteristic of a motion?**

- a. Other motions which are applicable to the motion.
- b. The number of times members may debate on the motion.
- c. The duties of the secretary regarding the motion.
- d. When the minority may speak.

- _____ **23. If a motion is considered and adopted without having been seconded, it:**
- Is lost.
 - Must be proposed, seconded and voted on again at a future meeting.
 - Is still adopted.
 - Is automatically laid on the table.
- _____ **24. The statement by the chair, “Are you ready for the question?” means the:**
- Assembly may not debate the pending question.
 - Assembly must decide if it is ready to ask questions.
 - Members may debate the pending question.
 - Members may ask the maker of the motion questions.
- _____ **25. One method of calling for a counted rising vote is for a member to rise, address the chair and move that the vote be counted. This motion must be seconded and adopted by a:**
- Unanimous vote.
 - Two-thirds (2/3) vote.
 - Majority vote.
 - None of the above, a vote is not necessary.
- _____ **26. The motion to Postpone to a Certain Time can be made while:**
- The main motion with an amendment is pending.
 - The motion to Lay on the Table is pending.
 - Another member has the floor.
 - Another member is debating a main motion.
- _____ **27. If a main motion is pending and a motion to amend is being debated, which one of the following motions would be out of order?**
- Point of Order
 - Limit Debate
 - Postpone Indefinitely
 - Adjourn
- _____ **28. The requirement of a second to a motion is for the guidance of the:**
- Maker of the motion to determine who supports the motion.
 - Secretary in recording the name of the seconder in the minutes.
 - Chair so that the question on the motion can be stated.
 - Members to recognize who supports the motion.
- _____ **29. If an assembly decides to do what a motion proposes, the motion is carried or:**
- Adopted.
 - Accepted.
 - Passed.
 - Endorsed.
- _____ **30. Business is brought before the assembly by a member making a formal proposal called a(an):**
- Agenda.
 - Motion.
 - Order.
 - Memorandum.
- _____ **31. Special meetings can only be called if they are authorized:**
- In the bylaws.
 - By the president.
 - By all of the officers of an organization.
 - By a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

- _____ **32. What specifies the sequence in which certain general types or classes of business are brought up or permitted to be introduced at a meeting?**
- Order of business.
 - Bylaws.
 - Standing rules.
 - Charter.
- _____ **33. Which of the following is not classified as a secondary motion?**
- Original main motions.
 - Incidental main motions.
 - Motions that bring a question again before the assembly.
 - All of the above.
- _____ **34. The motion to Ratify is a(an):**
- Subsidiary motion
 - Privileged motion
 - Main motion
 - Incidental main motion
- _____ **35. The term rules of order refers to the:**
- Rules of parliamentary procedure.
 - Agenda.
 - Adopted bylaws.
 - General orders of business.
- _____ **36. A Parliamentary Inquiry may be used at a meeting to:**
- Request the chair's opinion on a matter of parliamentary procedure as it relates to the business at hand.
 - Inquire about the facts of the pending business.
 - Require that the chairman conduct a counted standing vote.
 - Introduce a new parliamentary authority to be considered.
- _____ **37. The lowest ranking privileged motion is:**
- Raise a Question of Privilege
 - Recess
 - Call for the Orders of the Day
 - Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn
- _____ **38. Motions that relate in different ways to the pending business or to business otherwise at hand are called:**
- Main motions
 - Privileged motions
 - Incidental motions
 - Subsidiary motions
- _____ **39. A standing rule passed at one session does not interfere with the freedom of a later session because it can be suspended for the duration of any session by a:**
- Majority vote.
 - Decision of the presiding officer.
 - Mandate from a majority vote of the organization's officers.
 - Two-thirds (2/3) vote of the standing committee on standing rules.
- _____ **40. One characteristic of subsidiary motions is that they are:**
- Always applied to another motion after they are voted on.
 - The highest ranking of all motions.
 - Applied to any main motion.
 - Only applied to a main motion after it has been amended.

- _____ **41. When a convention concludes:**
- Official delegates must meet to elect new officers.
 - The assembly is normally dissolved.
 - Alternate delegates begin their own convention.
 - All of the officers may meet to adopt new bylaws.
- _____ **42. The maker of a motion:**
- Must always speak first in debate on the motion.
 - May assign his/her right to debate to another member without permission of the assembly.
 - Has the right to speak first and last on his or her motion.
 - Has the right to speak first in debate on the motion.
- _____ **43. The motion to Commit (or Refer):**
- Need not be seconded.
 - Is not debatable.
 - Can be applied to main motions with any amendments that may be pending.
 - May be proposed when another member has the floor provided debate has not begun.
- _____ **44. The primary purpose of using the subsidiary motion to Amend is to:**
- Eliminate the main purpose of the main motion.
 - Modify the wording of a pending motion.
 - Lengthen the debate time on the main motion.
 - Call for an immediate vote on the original main motion.
- _____ **45. The motions to Discharge a Committee and Take from the Table have the common feature of:**
- Requiring a two-thirds (2/3) vote for adoption.
 - Allowing members to each debate twice.
 - Proposing that the assembly take up a matter still “within its control.”
 - Correcting an action taken previously.

2019 National FFA Parliamentary Procedure LDE & SAEP Accreditation Exam Answer Key

Part 1. Research

1. RONR. p. 412
2. RONR, p. 100
3. RONR, p. 406
4. RONR, p. 490
5. RONR, p. 55

Part II. MULTIPLE CHOICE

(note: the page number in the parliamentary authority (RONR) as well as the cross reference to the National Association of Parliamentarians (NAP) Book of Knowledge (BOK) is provided.)

1. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 5 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.H.
KEY: Main Motion NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 103
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 NAT: NAP BOK II.4.C.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 35 fn
3. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.B.
KEY: Deliberative Assembly NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 3
4. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK II.1.G.
KEY: Voting NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 54
5. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 5 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.N.
KEY: Resolutions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 107
6. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 NAT: NAP BOK II.6.C.
KEY: Bylaws NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 6
7. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.A.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 28
8. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 5 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Main Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 101
9. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.A.
KEY: Subsidiary Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 63
10. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.A.
KEY: Subsidiary Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 64

11. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.J.
KEY: Debate NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 43
12. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 122
13. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 NAT: NAP BOK I.3.A.
KEY: Rules of an Assembly NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 10
14. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Privileged Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 68
15. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK II.1.G.
KEY: Voting NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 52
16. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK II.1.C.
KEY: Handling a Motion NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 34
17. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.A.
KEY: Subsidiary Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 64
18. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 5 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Main Motion NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 100
19. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.H.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR, 11th ed., p. 40
20. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.A.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 24
21. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Privileged Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 68
22. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Characteristics of Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 79
23. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.H.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 37
24. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.H.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 37
25. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK II.1.G.
KEY: Voting NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 52
26. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 180
27. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 126-127
28. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.H.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 36
29. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.H.
KEY: Handling a Motion NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 32

30. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.B.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 27
31. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 4 NAT: NAP BOK II.1.J.
KEY: Meetings NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 92
32. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.D.
KEY: Conduct of Business NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 25
33. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Secondary Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 59
34. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 124
35. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 NAT: NAP BOK II.6.A.
KEY: Rules of an Assembly NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 15
36. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Incidental Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 72
37. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Privileged Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 67
38. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Classification of Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 69
39. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 4 NAT: NAP BOK III.1.H.
KEY: Standing Rules NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 87
40. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Subsidiary Motions NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 64
41. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 NAT: NAP BOK II.1.J.
KEY: Deliberative Assembly NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 7
42. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 2 NAT: NAP BOK I.1.H.
KEY: Debate NOT: RONR, 11th ed., p. 42
43. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 170
44. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 130
45. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 3 NAT: NAP BOK I.2.
KEY: Motions Which Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly
NOT: RONR 11th ed., p. 78

Name: _____ Chapter: _____ Date: _____

Society for Agricultural Education Parliamentarians Accreditation Exam 2021-1 Part II

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (2020)* or other references are not allowed on Part I of the exam.

- _____ 1. The motion to Raise a Question of Privilege takes precedence over all the motions below except the motion to:
- Amend
 - Commit (or Refer)
 - Limit Debate
 - Recess
- _____ 2. Usually the article on members in the bylaws covers all of the following except:
- The names of the members.
 - Classes of members.
 - Qualifications or eligibility of members.
 - The required fees and dues and the payable due dates.
- _____ 3. What method of voting should the chair use in a large assembly to determine if a question has obtained two-thirds of the votes cast?
- Voice.
 - Rising.
 - Show of hands.
 - Ballot.
- _____ 4. The motion to Postpone Indefinitely is used by:
- The chair to place a main motion on the agenda at the next regular meeting.
 - A member to send a main motion to a standing committee.
 - Members who wish to change the pending main motion.
 - The assembly to show that it does not wish to take a position on the main motion.
- _____ 5. The minimum affirmative vote necessary to adopt a motion to Reconsider is:
- A majority.
 - Two-thirds.
 - One-third.
 - Answer not given. It doesn't require a vote since the chair makes the decision.
- _____ 6. If you were chairman and were unsure on how to rule on a Point of Order, what would you do?
- Ignore it and make a ruling after the meeting and include it in the minutes.
 - Submit it to a vote of the assembly.
 - Notify the assembly that a ruling would be made after they debate the point of order.
 - Consult with all the officers immediately and then make a ruling.

Name: _____

- _____ 7. If a motion for the *Previous Question* fails to gain the necessary votes:
- Debate is stopped on it.
 - The motion to which it was applied is lost.
 - Debate continues on the pending motion as if this motion had not been made.
 - Members may not ask the maker of the motion questions directly for the duration of the meeting.
- _____ 8. If a main motion and a primary amendment are pending, and a motion to lay the main motion on the table is adopted, the amendment itself:
- Can be brought up by any member as a new motion.
 - Becomes the immediately pending question.
 - Dies and is taken up under unfinished business at the next regular meeting.
 - Adheres to the main motion and goes to the table with it.
- _____ 9. If it appears that a motion will require time or study to perfect, it would be appropriate for a member to make a motion to:
- Postpone to a Certain Time
 - Postpone Definitely
 - Commit
 - Amend
- _____ 10. One characteristic of subsidiary motions is that they are:
- Always applied to another motion after they are voted on.
 - The highest ranking of all motions.
 - Applied to any main motion.
 - Only applied to a main motion after it has been amended.
- _____ 11. Which statement below is FALSE regarding main motions?
- They bring business before the assembly.
 - They can be made only while no other motion is pending.
 - It is preferable to avoid a main motion containing a negative statement.
 - They may be proposed even if they present the same question that was previously rejected at the same session.
- _____ 12. The questions acted upon in a deliberative assembly are normally decided by the:
- Officers of the organization.
 - Members who are present at a regular meeting.
 - Members who vote by mail.
 - Entire membership of the organization.
- _____ 13. The object of the motion to Take from the Table is to make pending again a motion that was:
- Postponed to a certain time at the last meeting.
 - Postponed indefinitely.
 - Rescinded.
 - Laid on the table.

Name: _____

- _____ 14. An amendment to an amendment:
- May be amended with the consent of the maker of the secondary amendment.
 - May not be amended.
 - May never be debated.
 - Requires a two-thirds (2/3) vote to be adopted.
- _____ 15. Which article below is generally not included in an organization's bylaws?
- Committees.
 - Parliamentary Authority.
 - Officers.
 - A listing of all the members' legal names and addresses.
- _____ 16. A member of an assembly, in a parliamentary sense, is a person having the right to:
- Examining all the records of the organization.
 - Attend the executive sessions.
 - Participate fully in its proceedings.
 - Debate a motion in detail before it is proposed.
- _____ 17. The basic principle of decision in a deliberative assembly is that:
- Propositions must be adopted by a majority vote.
 - It takes two members to demand a rising vote.
 - A 2/3 vote is required for all amendments.
 - All the decisions of the presiding officer may be reversed by a 2/3 vote.
- _____ 18. If 40 votes are cast, a majority is:
- 20
 - 21
 - 19
 - 18
- _____ 19. MEMBER: (After obtaining the floor) "I move that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet at 9:00 a.m. next Wednesday." The adoption of this motion establishes a (an):
- Postponed meeting.
 - Adjourned meeting.
 - Recessed meeting.
 - Special meeting.
- _____ 20. The chief advantage of committees is that they allow greater freedom of debate on motions. This means that members can speak:
- Three times on each topic.
 - Only two times, but as long as they wish.
 - on motions even after they are adopted.
 - as many times as they wish.
- _____ 21. The main motion is a motion that:
- Takes precedence over everything.
 - Cannot be applied to any other motion.
 - Can be moved at any time.
 - Always requires a majority vote.

Name: _____

- _____ 22. Which one of the following is usually made by the chairman?
- Primary amendments to a main motion.
 - Reconsidering motions.
 - Referring a motion to a special committee.
 - Declaring that nominations are closed.
- _____ 23. Which motion listed below has the lowest precedence or rank?
- Amend
 - Main
 - Adjourn
 - Commit (or Refer)
- _____ 24. Which of the following terms or phrases deal with the order in which business is taken up in a session?
- Agenda.
 - Order of Business.
 - Orders of the Day.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 25. The agenda for a regular business meeting calls for unfinished business to be taken up:
- Before committee reports.
 - Before new business.
 - Immediately after the call to order.
 - Immediately after the reading of the minutes.
- _____ 26. After a member makes a Point of Order, the chair should always:
- Ask for a second.
 - Determine if the maker wishes to debate it first.
 - Make certain that amendments that are applied to it are germane.
 - Try to make a ruling on it.
- _____ 27. Who has the duty to determine if a quorum is present before a meeting is called to order?
- Secretary.
 - Parliamentarian.
 - Presiding officer.
 - Vice President.
- _____ 28. Which of the following must be ordered after a demand by only one member?
- Object to the Consideration of a Question.
 - Division of the Assembly.
 - Withdrawal of a Motion (during debate).
 - Previous Question.
- _____ 29. Motions that do not relate to the pending business, but are so important that they may interrupt anything else are called:
- Main motions.
 - Privileged motions.
 - Subsidiary motions.
 - Incidental motions.

Name: _____

- _____ 30. The motion to Rescind can be applied to a:
- Main motion which has been adopted.
 - Contract when the party has been informed.
 - Resignation which has been acted upon.
 - Negative result of an appeal.
- _____ 31. If you wanted to propose a time limit in the discussion of a main motion, what would you say after obtaining the floor?
- "I move to limit debate to twelve more minutes."
 - "I move we vote on this motion immediately."
 - "I move to limit the previous question."
 - "I move to close debate."
- _____ 32. The only action that can legally be taken in the absence of a quorum is:
- Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn.
 - Recess or Adjourn.
 - Take measures to obtain a quorum.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 33. If you were the presiding officer and several members addressed the chair at about the same time after a motion was made, you should call on the member who:
- Has already debated twice.
 - Has the same opinions as all the other previous speakers.
 - Has debated once.
 - Made the motion and has not debated.
- _____ 34. Which motion would you propose if you wanted to close debate and vote immediately on a pending motion?
- Postpone Definitely.
 - Previous Question.
 - Lay on the Table.
 - Amend.
- _____ 35. The privileged motion to Call for the Orders of the Day is used primarily to:
- Order the chairman to take an immediate recess.
 - Require that a meeting conform to its agenda.
 - Indicate to members when a point of order may be called.
 - Write orders for all committees to complete their tasks by a specific time.
- _____ 36. In order that business can be legally transacted in an assembly, a quorum is necessary. A quorum in an assembly is the number of members entitled to vote who:
- Are present.
 - Must vote.
 - Must be present.
 - May be present.
- _____ 37. The first article in an unincorporated society's bylaws lists the society's:
- Members.
 - Name.
 - Officers.
 - Meeting times.

Name: _____

- _____ 38. To consider a motion later in the same meeting, a member may:
- Postpone the motion definitely.
 - Lay the motion on the table.
 - Refer the motion to a committee.
 - Call for the orders of the day on the motion.
- _____ 39. Before members can make a motion or debate, they must rise and address the chair and:
- Then must be recognized by the chair.
 - Ask the chair if they may speak.
 - Then speak in favor of the proposed motion.
 - Ask the assembly for recognition and then speak.
- _____ 40. Which motion below enables a majority of the assembly to bring back for further consideration a motion that has already been voted on?
- Amend
 - Postpone Indefinitely
 - Reconsider
 - Previous Question
- _____ 41. Which one of the following subsidiary motions should be proposed if you want to change the wording of a main motion?
- Postpone Indefinitely.
 - Commit (or Refer).
 - Amend.
 - Previous Question.
- _____ 42. Main motions should start with the words:
- "I move that..."
 - "I so move..."
 - "I wish to move..."
 - "I motion that..."
- _____ 43. All subsidiary motions can be applied to:
- An original main motion.
 - A Point of Order.
 - Themselves.
 - Third degree amendments.
- _____ 44. Before a member of an assembly is allowed to speak or propose a motion, he or she must "obtain the floor." This means that the member must:
- Rise and come before the assembly before speaking.
 - Obtain permission from the assembly before addressing the chairman and speaking.
 - Rise, address the chair, and wait to be recognized before speaking.
 - Address the chair and then speak.
- _____ 45. The motion to *Postpone Indefinitely* is used when a member of the assembly wishes to avoid:
- An undesirable consequence.
 - A direct vote on the question.
 - An embarrassing matter.
 - The motion by postponing it to the next meeting.

Society for Agricultural Education Parliamentarians Accreditation Exam 2021-1 Part II
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 19:6(1)
2. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 56:19
3. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 44:5
4. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 11:1
5. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 37:9(7)
6. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 23:18
7. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 16:5(7)
8. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 17:3(2)
9. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 10:30(4)
10. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 6:6
11. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 10:26(3)
12. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 1:1, p. 2
13. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 34:1
14. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12:7(6)
15. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 2:9, p. 12
16. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 1:4, p. 2
17. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 1:6, p. 3
18. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 44:1
19. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 22:7
20. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 13:2
21. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 10:8(2)
22. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31:4
23. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 5:11
24. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 41:1
25. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 41:6
26. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 23:2(2)
27. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 40:11
28. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 29:1
29. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 6:11
30. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 35:2(2)
31. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 6:5(5)
32. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 40:7-8
33. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 3:33
34. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 6:5(6)
35. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 18:1
36. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 40:1
37. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 56:17
38. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 6:5(4)
39. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42:2

40.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 37:1
41.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 6:5(2)
42.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4:4
43.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 10:8(2)
44.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 3:31
45.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 11:1

Name: _____

State: _____

2022 National FFA Parliamentary Procedure LDE & SAEP Accreditation Exam - PART II

DIRECTIONS:

Read each question carefully and place the one, best answer in the blank to the left of each question. Then transfer the answer to the answer sheet. You will be allowed one hour to complete this part. *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* cannot be used for this part. Remember to answer all 45 questions.

- _____ 1. The quorum of an assembly is:
- Two-thirds (2/3) of the members present at a meeting.
 - The largest number that can be depended on to attend any meeting.
 - The number of members who must be present for business to be legally transacted.
 - The number of members who always vote on motions brought before the assembly.
- _____ 2. If the motion to *Postpone Indefinitely* is adopted, what happens to the pending main motion?
- An ad hoc committee studies it and reports back at the next regular meeting.
 - It is brought back under the heading of Unfinished Business at the next regular meeting.
 - It is killed for the duration of the session.
 - It is automatically passed without debate.
- _____ 3. The motion to *Lay on the Table* is commonly misused in meetings in the place of the motion to:
- Adjourn
 - Postpone to a Certain Time
 - Reconsider
 - Commit (or Refer)
- _____ 4. If a motion to adjourn is qualified in any way (example: "I move we adjourn in 10 minutes"), it is classified as a(an):
- Main motion.
 - Privileged motion.
 - Subsidiary motion.
 - Incidental motion.
- _____ 5. The motion to Raise a Question of Privilege takes precedence over all the motions below except the motion to:
- Amend
 - Commit (or Refer)
 - Limit Debate
 - Recess
- _____ 6. Which motion below would you use to obtain the chairman's opinion on a matter related to parliamentary procedure as it relates to the pending business?
- Parliamentary Question of Privilege.
 - Point of Parliamentary Information.
 - Parliamentary Inquiry.
 - Parliamentary Authority Opinion.

Name: _____

- _____ 7. Which one of the following motions is debatable?
- _____ a. Raise a Question of Privilege.
 - _____ b. Previous Question.
 - _____ c. The privileged motion to Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn.
 - _____ d. Postpone Indefinitely.
- _____ 8. The privileged motion to Call for the Orders of the Day is used primarily to:
- _____ a. Order the chairman to take an immediate recess.
 - _____ b. Require that a meeting conform to its agenda.
 - _____ c. Indicate to members when a point of order may be called.
 - _____ d. Write orders for all committees to complete their tasks by a specific time.
- _____ 9. Motions that assist the assembly in treating or disposing of a main motion are called:
- _____ a. Main motions.
 - _____ b. Subsidiary motions.
 - _____ c. Incidental motions.
 - _____ d. Privileged motions.
- _____ 10. With a main motion and an amendment pending, which of the following motions would be out of order?
- _____ a. Lay on the Table.
 - _____ b. Recess.
 - _____ c. Postpone Indefinitely.
 - _____ d. Refer to a Committee.
- _____ 11. When an amendment is pending:
- _____ a. Debate on the amendment is limited to one speech from each member.
 - _____ b. The motion to be amended may not be discussed.
 - _____ c. Debate can extend into the merits of the motion to be amended.
 - _____ d. Another primary amendment may be applied to the motion to be amended.
- _____ 12. A meeting that is in continuation of the immediately preceding regular or special meeting is a(an):
- _____ a. Regular meeting.
 - _____ b. Special meeting.
 - _____ c. Adjourned meeting.
 - _____ d. Annual meeting.
- _____ 13. The motion calling for a Division of a Question is used to:
- _____ a. Obtain a standing vote on the pending question.
 - _____ b. Divide the pending question into parts and assign the parts to ad hoc committees.
 - _____ c. Separate, debate, and vote on different, distinct parts of a motion.
 - _____ d. Determine if debate should be divided equally between members.
- _____ 14. After the presiding officer calls a meeting to order, the next order of business is usually:
- _____ a. New business.
 - _____ b. Reports of officers.
 - _____ c. Unfinished business.
 - _____ d. Reading and approval of the minutes.

Name: _____

- _____ 15. Which motion below has the highest precedence?
- Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn.
 - Lay on the Table.
 - Call for the Orders of the Day.
 - Main Motion.
- _____ 16. When a motion to Recess is made while another motion is pending it is a(an):
- Incidental motion.
 - Privileged motion.
 - Incidental main motion.
 - Main motion.
- _____ 17. Which of the following must be ordered after a demand by only one member?
- Object to the Consideration of a Question.
 - Division of the Assembly.
 - Withdrawal of a Motion (during debate).
 - Previous Question.
- _____ 18. Which one of the following is a motion that brings a question again before the assembly?
- Lay on the Table
 - Reopen Nominations
 - Postpone Definitely
 - Take from the Table
- _____ 19. To be in order, an amendment must always be:
- Germane.
 - Made by the member who proposed the motion that the amendment is applied to.
 - Short.
 - In the form of a question.
- _____ 20. The subsidiary motion to *Limit or Extend the Limits of Debate*:
- Can only be applied to amendments.
 - Requires a majority vote to be adopted.
 - Is in order when another member has the floor.
 - Takes precedence over all debatable motions.
- _____ 21. Which one of the following motions is amendable?
- Lay on the Table.
 - Commit (or Refer).
 - The privileged motion to Adjourn.
 - Raise a Question of Privilege.
- _____ 22. The questions acted upon in a deliberative assembly are normally decided by the:
- Officers of the organization.
 - Members who are present at a regular meeting.
 - Members who vote by mail.
 - Entire membership of the organization.

Name: _____

- _____ 23. Which motion below has the effect of setting the time, and sometimes the place, for another meeting to continue the business of the meeting?
- Adjourn
 - Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn
 - Recess
 - Call for the Orders of the Day
- _____ 24. In contrast to the motion to Reconsider, the motion to Rescind:
- Does not need to be seconded.
 - Is never debatable.
 - Can be made by any member.
 - Requires a majority vote of all the members of a society to be adopted.
- _____ 25. Main motions:
- Take precedence over all motions.
 - Are not debatable.
 - Always require a two-thirds (2/3) vote to be adopted.
 - Are out of order when another member has the floor.
- _____ 26. Which statement below is true regarding the subsidiary motion to Move the *Previous Question*?
- A second is not needed.
 - The chairman must call on members for and against this motion when it is debated.
 - It does not prevent the making of privileged or incidental motions.
 - It is in order when another member has the floor.
- _____ 27. To withdraw a motion that has been stated by the chair requires:
- A secondary amendment.
 - Approval of the member who seconded the motion to be withdrawn.
 - Permission of the assembly.
 - Approval of the secretary.
- _____ 28. The incidental motion to Appeal is used:
- To have the chairman's ruling voted on by the assembly.
 - If a member wishes to appeal to the maker of a motion to accept an amendment.
 - When an accurate standing vote is needed on a main motion.
 - To point out that another member's debate is not germane.
- _____ 29. When an organization needs to make a decision that requires more than a majority vote, common requirements are a:
- Rising vote.
 - Ballot vote.
 - 2/3 vote or previous notice
 - 3/4 vote and previous notice

Name: _____

- _____ 30. Your organization has 60 regular members in attendance at a regular meeting and the president, who is the presiding officer. If all 60 regular members voted, how many would have to vote in favor of the motion to Move the Previous Question for it to be adopted? Assume the president does not vote.
- 20
 - 40
 - 30
 - 31
- _____ 31. A meeting that is called to be held at a time different from the regular meeting to consider one or more items, is called a(an):
- Adjourned meeting.
 - Executive meeting.
 - Special meeting.
 - Sine die* meeting.
- _____ 32. The object of the incidental motion to Suspend the Rules is to suspend one or more rules contained in the:
- Parliamentary authority.
 - Special rules of order.
 - Standing rules of the assembly.
 - All of the above.
- _____ 33. All of the following should be included in *Article IV: Officers* of the bylaws except:
- The specific date new officers are to assume their duties.
 - How the officers will be elected.
 - The method of nominating officers.
 - The length of term of officers.
- _____ 34. The actual reading of the minutes by a society's secretary may be waived if:
- The chairman decides they are not important.
 - They are too long.
 - They are sent to all members in advance and no member objects to not reading them.
 - The secretary does not have time.
- _____ 35. Which statement below is true regarding debate?
- A member is entitled to debate two consecutive times.
 - The chair should recognize members who have the same opinion as often as possible.
 - The chair should alternate between those favoring and those opposing a measure.
 - The member who made a pending motion can speak on the question as many times as desired.
- _____ 36. The minimum affirmative vote necessary to suspend Standing Rules is:
- A majority with notice.
 - A majority without notice.
 - Two-thirds without notice.
 - Two-thirds with notice.

Name: _____

- _____ 37. When a member makes a Point of Order, how is it normally decided?
- The chair rules on it.
 - It can be adopted by a majority vote of the assembly after it is seconded.
 - It can be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the assembly after it is seconded.
 - The parliamentarian rises after the breach of order is described by the member and immediately rules on it.
- _____ 38. A Request for Information (or Point of Information) is a request directed to the chair, or through the chair to another member, for information relevant to:
- Parliamentary procedure.
 - A motion that was adopted at the last regular meeting.
 - The business at hand, but not concerned with parliamentary procedure.
 - The comfort of the meeting room.
- _____ 39. In the absence of a society's president and vice-president:
- Any standing committee chairman can preside.
 - A chairman pro tem should be elected.
 - The secretary can put questions to a vote.
 - Any volunteer from the assembly may preside.
- _____ 40. The highest ranking of the following motions is a(an):
- Main motion.
 - Amendment.
 - Amendment to the motion to Recess.
 - Recess.
- _____ 41. To take a motion out of its proper order at a meeting requires:
- A two-thirds vote in the affirmative.
 - A majority vote in the affirmative.
 - The chairman's approval.
 - A three-fourths affirmative vote by ballot.
- _____ 42. Which motion below would you make if an original main motion is proposed that is strongly undesirable?
- Division of a Question.
 - Objection to the Consideration of a Question.
 - Objection to the Previous Question.
 - Appeal the Question.
- _____ 43. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the motion to Reconsider?
- It must be made only on the same day the vote to be reconsidered was taken.
 - It must be made only by a member who voted with the prevailing side.
 - It can only be moved by a member who voted "Aye" if the motion was adopted, or "No" if the motion was lost.
 - It requires a two-thirds vote or a majority vote with previous notice.
- _____ 44. A committee that has a continuing existence and is in the society's bylaws is called a(an):
- Special committee.
 - Standing committee.
 - Ordinary committee.
 - Whole committee.

Name: _____

- _____ 45. The purpose of the motion to *Commit* or *Refer* is to send a pending question to a committee so that:
- a. It may be delayed.
 - b. They can amend it and take action without permission from the assembly.
 - c. The question may be carefully investigated and put into better condition for the assembly to consider.
 - d. They can Lay it on the Table during informal discussions at a committee meeting.

2022 National FFA Parliamentary Procedure LDE & SAEP Accreditation Exam - PART II

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 3:3
2. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 11:1
3. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 17:1
4. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 21:3
5. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 19:6(1)
6. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 33:3
7. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: Tinted p. 4
8. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 18:1
9. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 6:3
10. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: Tinted p. 4
11. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12:7(5)
12. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 9:17
13. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 27:1
14. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 3:16(1)
15. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: Tinted p. 4
16. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 20:2
17. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 29:1
18. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 34:1
19. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 12:6
20. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 15:5(1)
21. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: Tinted p. 4
22. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 1:1, p. 2
23. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 22:1
24. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 35:3
25. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 10:8(3)
26. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 16:2
27. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 33:13
28. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 24:1
29. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 1:7, p. 4
30. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 44:4
31. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 9:13
32. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 25:3
33. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 56:23,25,27
34. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 41:9
35. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42:9(3)
36. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 25:15
37. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 23:2(7)
38. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 33:6
39. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 47:11(3)

40.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: Tinted p. 4
41.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 41:38
42.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 26:1
43.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 37:8
44.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 50:7-8
45.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 13:1