

The Legislative Department of the Philippines

Political Science · Practice Test · 22 Questions

1. What is the primary function of the Legislative Department?

- A) To execute laws
- B) To interpret laws
- C) To make, alter, or repeal laws
- D) To appoint judges

2. In which body is the legislative power vested in the Philippines?

- A) The President
- B) The Supreme Court
- C) The Congress of the Philippines
- D) The People

3. What are the two components of the Congress of the Philippines?

- A) The Senate and the Presidency
- B) The House of Representatives and the Judiciary
- C) The Senate and the House of Representatives
- D) The Senate and the Local Government Units

4. What is the original legislative power possessed by?

- A) The Senate
- B) The House of Representatives
- C) The President
- D) The sovereign people

5. What is derivative legislative power?

- A) Power held only by the President
- B) Power delegated by the people to legislative bodies
- C) Power to interpret laws
- D) Power to veto legislation

6. What type of limit on legislative power curtails the content of the law?

- A) Procedural limits
- B) Substantive limits
- C) Judicial limits
- D) Executive limits

7. An example of a substantive limit on legislative power is:

- A) A bill requiring a presidential signature
- B) A law impairing freedom of speech
- C) A law requiring public hearings
- D) A law setting a term limit for legislators

8. What type of limit on legislative power curtails the manner of passing laws?

- A) Substantive limits
- B) Judicial limits
- C) Procedural limits
- D) Constitutional limits

9. An example of a procedural limit on legislative power is:

- A) A law prohibiting discrimination
- B) A bill needing presidential approval to become law
- C) A law limiting free speech
- D) A constitutional amendment process

10. How many Senators compose the Philippine Senate?

- A) 12
- B) 20
- C) 24
- D) 50

11. How are Senators elected?

- A) From specific districts
- B) By the President
- C) At large by qualified voters
- D) Through a party-list system

12. Which of the following is NOT a qualification for a Senator?

- A) Natural-born citizen
- B) At least 35 years of age
- C) Able to read and write
- D) A lawyer by profession

13. What is the minimum age requirement to be a Senator on the day of the election?

- A) 25 years old
- B) 30 years old
- C) 35 years old
- D) 40 years old

14. How long is the term of office for a Senator?

- A) 3 years
- B) 4 years
- C) 6 years
- D) 8 years

15. What is the maximum number of consecutive terms a Senator can serve?

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Unlimited

16. How many members can the House of Representatives have?

- A) Exactly 250 members
- B) Not more than 250 members, unless fixed by law
- C) A minimum of 100 members
- D) A maximum of 200 members

17. Members of the House of Representatives are elected from:

- A) The entire nation
- B) Legislative districts and through a party-list system
- C) Provincial capitals
- D) Cities only

18. What percentage of the total representatives in the House of Representatives do party-list representatives constitute?

- A) 10%
- B) 15%
- C) 20%
- D) 25%

19. For how many consecutive terms after the ratification of the Constitution were half of the party-list seats filled by selection or election from specific sectors?

- A) One
- B) Two
- C) Three
- D) Four

20. What is the minimum population required for a city or province to have at least one representative in the House?

- A) 100,000
- B) 150,000
- C) 200,000
- D) 250,000

21. What is the general composition of a legislative district in the House of Representatives?

- A) Scattered territories
- B) Contiguous, compact, and adjacent territory
- C) Only urban areas
- D) Only rural areas

22. When must Congress reapportion legislative districts?

- A) Every year
- B) Every five years
- C) Within three years following the return of every census
- D) Only when a new President is elected