

BPA Parliamentary Procedures Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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- 1. Who should draft a corporate charter?**
 - A. An accountant**
 - B. An attorney**
 - C. A board member**
 - D. A legal assistant**
- 2. In the case where two members rise at the same time to speak, who does the chairman usually recognize?**
 - A. The member who was recognized first in the previous discussion**
 - B. The member who rises first and addresses the chair**
 - C. The member with the most seniority**
 - D. The member who made the last motion**
- 3. What happens if a motion fails to receive a second?**
 - A. It is immediately reconsidered**
 - B. It cannot proceed to debate**
 - C. It is voted on without discussion**
 - D. It is permanently dismissed**
- 4. What is the minimum affirmative vote necessary to suspend rules of order in an organization?**
 - A. A simple majority of the members**
 - B. Three-fourths of the members present and voting**
 - C. Two-thirds of the members present and voting**
 - D. An absolute majority of total members**
- 5. Which of the following best describes a mass meeting?**
 - A. A gathering with a strict agenda.**
 - B. An informal assembly open to all interested members.**
 - C. A meeting limited to committee members only.**
 - D. An exclusive meeting by invitation.**

6. What is the primary purpose of debate in meetings?

- A. To allow members to express opinions**
- B. To decide the next meeting date**
- C. To gather feedback on previous decisions**
- D. To create group cohesion**

7. Who decides the questions acted upon in a deliberative assembly?

- A. Members who are absent from the meeting.**
- B. Members who are present at a regular meeting.**
- C. Members who are elected for the term.**
- D. Members appointed by the chairperson.**

8. How can a member challenge a decision made by the chair?

- A. By raising a "point of order" or "appeal"**
- B. By calling for a vote of no confidence**
- C. By requesting the approval of the majority**
- D. By discussing it in the next meeting**

9. What can be said about the voting membership of a convention?

- A. Consists of the entire community**
- B. Includes only past members**
- C. Usually consists of delegates**
- D. Is made up of non-voting participants**

10. How is a "proxy vote" defined?

- A. A vote cast by a member in a different meeting**
- B. A vote cast by one member on behalf of another member unable to attend**
- C. A vote that is not counted**
- D. A vote conducted via email or online**

Answers

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- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. B**
- 4. C**
- 5. B**
- 6. A**
- 7. B**
- 8. A**
- 9. C**
- 10. B**

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Explanations

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1. Who should draft a corporate charter?

- A. An accountant
- B. An attorney**
- C. A board member
- D. A legal assistant

The responsibility for drafting a corporate charter typically falls to an attorney. This is because the corporate charter, also known as articles of incorporation, is a legal document that establishes a corporation's existence and details its governance structure. Attorneys possess the necessary legal expertise to ensure that the document complies with state laws and regulations, accurately reflects the corporation's purpose, and adequately addresses the rights and responsibilities of its shareholders and board of directors. Involving an attorney in this process is crucial, as they can help navigate the complexities of corporate law and avoid potential legal pitfalls that might arise from improper drafting. While other professionals such as accountants, board members, or legal assistants may provide input or support, they lack the legal training required to draft such an essential document with the necessary precision and compliance.

2. In the case where two members rise at the same time to speak, who does the chairman usually recognize?

- A. The member who was recognized first in the previous discussion
- B. The member who rises first and addresses the chair**
- C. The member with the most seniority
- D. The member who made the last motion

The chairman typically recognizes the member who rises first and addresses the chair because it follows the established protocols and courtesies in parliamentary procedure. When two members stand simultaneously, the norm is that the one who indicates their intention to speak first has priority. This practice fosters a respectful and orderly debate, ensuring that discussions can proceed smoothly without confusion. It also upholds the principle of fairness, giving the first speaker the opportunity to present their point or argument without interruption. Recognizing members in this way helps maintain decorum within the meeting, allowing participants to understand who has the floor and preventing interruptions that could lead to chaos during discussions.

3. What happens if a motion fails to receive a second?

- A. It is immediately reconsidered
- B. It cannot proceed to debate**
- C. It is voted on without discussion
- D. It is permanently dismissed

When a motion fails to receive a second, it cannot proceed to debate. In parliamentary procedure, a second is required to indicate that at least one other member supports the consideration of the motion. This is an essential step, as it prevents the assembly from wasting time on motions that do not have sufficient interest or support from the group. Without a second, the presiding officer will typically declare that the motion has not been adopted, meaning that it cannot be discussed or debated further. As a result, the motion is effectively left unaddressed, rather than being reconsidered, voted on, or permanently dismissed. This is why the understanding of the second's role in parliamentary procedure is crucial, as it maintains order and ensures that only motions with adequate support are allowed to move forward.

4. What is the minimum affirmative vote necessary to suspend rules of order in an organization?

- A. A simple majority of the members
- B. Three-fourths of the members present and voting
- C. Two-thirds of the members present and voting**
- D. An absolute majority of total members

Suspending the rules of order typically requires a two-thirds vote because it is a significant action that overrides established procedures. In parliamentary procedure, a two-thirds majority helps ensure that there is substantial support among the members for making such a change to standard operational methods. This threshold is meant to protect minority opinions and maintain order, allowing the assembly to weigh carefully whether to set aside its usual rules for a particular situation. This requirement for a two-thirds vote encourages a higher level of consensus and is a common standard in many parliamentary procedure frameworks, preventing individual members or a small group from easily altering the agreed-upon rules for their immediate convenience. The process of suspending rules is designed to be deliberate and not taken lightly, which is why a greater level of agreement is necessary compared to simpler motions or actions that may only require a simple majority.

5. Which of the following best describes a mass meeting?

- A. A gathering with a strict agenda.**
- B. An informal assembly open to all interested members.**
- C. A meeting limited to committee members only.**
- D. An exclusive meeting by invitation.**

A mass meeting is characterized by its informal nature and its openness to all interested participants. This means that anyone who wants to join can attend, as long as they have an interest in the topics being discussed. Such meetings are typically organized to address matters that concern a large group, allowing for inclusive dialogue and sharing of perspectives among a diverse audience. The focus on being open to all members distinguishes a mass meeting from other types of gatherings that may restrict attendance. For instance, a meeting with a strict agenda tends to have a more formal structure and may limit participation to ensure that all agenda items are covered efficiently. Similarly, meetings limited to committee members or those by invitation only are designed for specific groups and do not allow for the broader community involvement that mass meetings encourage. Thus, the correct description of a mass meeting highlights its informal assembly aspect, making it accessible to all those interested.

6. What is the primary purpose of debate in meetings?

- A. To allow members to express opinions**
- B. To decide the next meeting date**
- C. To gather feedback on previous decisions**
- D. To create group cohesion**

The primary purpose of debate in meetings is to allow members to express their opinions. Debate fosters an environment where participants can share their perspectives, ideas, and concerns regarding specific agenda items or motions. This open exchange of thoughts is crucial for democratic decision-making, as it enables members to hear a variety of viewpoints, leading to more informed choices collectively. Through debate, members can challenge each other's ideas, clarify misunderstandings, and ultimately arrive at a consensus that reflects the group's collective insight. While other options may touch upon important aspects of meetings, they do not capture the essence of why debate is integral. For instance, deciding the next meeting date, gathering feedback on previous decisions, and creating group cohesion are all valid activities in their own right, but they do not embody the fundamental purpose of debate. Debate is primarily focused on discussion and dialogue, allowing members to articulate their stance on issues at hand and contributing to a more thorough examination of ideas before decisions are made.

7. Who decides the questions acted upon in a deliberative assembly?

- A. Members who are absent from the meeting.**
- B. Members who are present at a regular meeting.**
- C. Members who are elected for the term.**
- D. Members appointed by the chairperson.**

In a deliberative assembly, the questions that are acted upon are determined by the members who are present at a regular meeting. This aligns with the fundamental principle of democratic procedure, where decisions and discussions are conducted by the representatives present who can engage in debate and provide input on the matters at hand. If a member is absent, they cannot participate in the discussions or voting processes, rendering them unable to influence the issues being addressed. Similarly, while members may be elected for a term or appointed by the chairperson, these roles do not grant them the authority to dictate which questions are raised or acted upon in the absence of participation or input from the broader assembly's members present during the meeting. This process ensures that the decisions reflect the will of those actively participating, fostering a democratic environment where all present voices contribute to the decision-making.

8. How can a member challenge a decision made by the chair?

- A. By raising a "point of order" or "appeal"**
- B. By calling for a vote of no confidence**
- C. By requesting the approval of the majority**
- D. By discussing it in the next meeting**

A member can challenge a decision made by the chair by raising a point of order or an appeal. The point of order is typically used to call attention to a perceived mistake in the procedure or interpretation of rules, while an appeal is a formal request for the group to decide whether to uphold or overturn the chair's decision. This is a critical mechanism in parliamentary procedure as it allows members to have a say in decisions affecting the group and ensures that the chair is held accountable for their rulings. The other options do not align with established parliamentary procedures. Calling for a vote of no confidence is a separate and more drastic measure that typically pertains to the leadership as a whole rather than decisions made by the chair on specific issues. Requesting the approval of the majority does not specifically provide a mechanism for challenging a chair's ruling; rather, it may relate to promoting or adopting a motion. Discussing the decision in the next meeting does not provide immediate recourse to challenging the chair's authority or decision and does not follow the proper procedures for addressing such matters in a timely manner.

9. What can be said about the voting membership of a convention?

- A. Consists of the entire community**
- B. Includes only past members**
- C. Usually consists of delegates**
- D. Is made up of non-voting participants**

The voting membership of a convention typically consists of delegates who are authorized representatives chosen to deliberate and make decisions on behalf of a specific group or community. This structure allows conventions to efficiently manage discussions and voting processes by ensuring that the individuals present have been selected for their expertise, experience, or representation of their constituencies. Delegates may be elected by local chapters, organizations, or other entities, reflecting a systematic approach to ensure that diverse perspectives are included in decision-making. This organized representation is essential in conventions, especially when dealing with complex issues that require careful consideration and consensus-building. In contrast, the entire community, past members, or non-voting participants do not embody the voting membership. While community involvement can be important for input and feedback, the formal decision-making process typically relies on a structured group of delegates who have the authority to cast votes and influence the outcomes of the convention's business.

10. How is a "proxy vote" defined?

- A. A vote cast by a member in a different meeting**
- B. A vote cast by one member on behalf of another member unable to attend**
- C. A vote that is not counted**
- D. A vote conducted via email or online**

A proxy vote is specifically defined as a vote cast by one member on behalf of another member who is unable to attend the meeting. This practice allows members who may be otherwise engaged or unavailable to still have a voice in decision-making processes. With a proxy vote, the absent member designates another individual to exercise their voting rights, ensuring that their preferences are represented even in their absence. This mechanism is often used in organizations to maintain a quorum and facilitate participation, particularly in large groups where physical attendance may be challenging. Proxy voting fosters inclusivity and ensures that all members can contribute to important decisions, regardless of their ability to be present at the meeting.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://bpaparliamentaryprocedures.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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