

# Texas A&M University (TAMU) POLS206 American National Government Exam 3 Practice (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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**SAMPLE**

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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. 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.**

## **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. 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!**

## Questions

- 1. What role does the President play in the legislative process?**
  - A. Only proposes laws**
  - B. Signs bills into law or vetoes them**
  - C. Interprets laws**
  - D. Determines the constitutionality of laws**
- 2. How many U.S. Senators are there?**
  - A. 50**
  - B. 100**
  - C. 200**
  - D. 435**
- 3. What is the role of a congressional committee?**
  - A. To create new laws solely**
  - B. To focus on specific areas of legislation**
  - C. To influence public opinion**
  - D. To oversee election processes**
- 4. Which branch of government is primarily responsible for making laws?**
  - A. The Executive Branch**
  - B. The Judicial Branch**
  - C. The Legislative Branch**
  - D. The Administrative Branch**
- 5. What is the primary function of the executive branch of government?**
  - A. To interpret laws**
  - B. To propose and enforce laws**
  - C. To create legislation**
  - D. To resolve disputes**

- 6. What principle restricts the Supreme Court from overturning established cases easily?**
- A. Judicial review**
  - B. Stare decisis**
  - C. Executive privilege**
  - D. Case law**
- 7. What are the main roles of the president as defined in a government context?**
- A. Head of State and Chief Diplomat**
  - B. Head of State and Head of Government**
  - C. Commander in Chief and Chief Legislator**
  - D. Chief of Staff and Head of Government**
- 8. Which of the following best describes "standing"?**
- A. The ability to bring a lawsuit based on evidence**
  - B. The requirement to have a personal stake in the outcome of a case**
  - C. The right to appeal a ruling made by a lower court**
  - D. The power to enforce legal judgments**
- 9. Which court level do federal cases typically begin in?**
- A. Supreme Court**
  - B. District Courts**
  - C. Court of Appeals**
  - D. State Courts**
- 10. What is the significance of the Electoral College?**
- A. It determines the Senate majority**
  - B. It is responsible for foreign policy decisions**
  - C. It is the body that formally elects the President and Vice President of the United States**
  - D. It conducts nationwide opinion polls**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What role does the President play in the legislative process?**

- A. Only proposes laws**
- B. Signs bills into law or vetoes them**
- C. Interprets laws**
- D. Determines the constitutionality of laws**

The President plays a crucial role in the legislative process primarily by signing bills into law or exercising the veto power. Once Congress has passed a bill, it is sent to the President for approval. The President has the authority to sign the bill, which allows it to become law, or to veto it, rejecting the legislation and sending it back to Congress. This veto power acts as an important check on legislative authority, as Congress can attempt to override a veto with a two-thirds majority in both the House and Senate, but this can be a challenging task. In contrast, the other options present roles that are not directly associated with the President's responsibilities in the legislative process. While the President can propose legislation or influence its development, this function is very different from the act of signing or vetoing bills. Interpreting laws and determining their constitutionality are functions typically performed by the judiciary, rather than the executive branch. The scope of the President's involvement primarily hinges on the approval or rejection of bills passed by Congress, emphasizing the need for a cooperative relationship between the executive and legislative branches.

**2. How many U.S. Senators are there?**

- A. 50**
- B. 100**
- C. 200**
- D. 435**

The United States Senate consists of 100 members, which is the correct answer. Each of the 50 states is represented by two senators, regardless of population size, as established by the Constitution. This structure was designed to ensure equal representation for each state in the legislative process, emphasizing the balance of power between smaller and larger states within the federal system. As a result, the total count of senators is double the number of states, leading to the total of 100 senators. This configuration contrasts with the House of Representatives, where the number of representatives is based on the population of each state, resulting in a different total that is not relevant to the Senate's composition.

### 3. What is the role of a congressional committee?

- A. To create new laws solely
- B. To focus on specific areas of legislation**
- C. To influence public opinion
- D. To oversee election processes

Congressional committees play a critical role in the legislative process by focusing on specific areas of legislation. This specialization allows committee members to develop expertise in particular policy areas, such as finance, foreign affairs, or education. By concentrating on these subjects, committees can conduct hearings, review proposed legislation, and make recommendations to the full Congress. This process is essential for managing the vast amount of legislation that Congress considers, ensuring that different aspects are thoroughly examined and that informed discussions take place. The ability of committees to focus on specific issues means they can also engage with experts and stakeholders, gathering information that aids in crafting comprehensive and effective laws. This targeted approach ensures that legislation addresses the nuances of different fields, improving the quality of the laws passed by Congress. In contrast, the other options do not accurately capture the primary functions of congressional committees. Creating new laws is certainly part of the overall legislative process but is not the sole function of committees. Influencing public opinion and overseeing election processes are roles that do not align with the main responsibilities of congressional committees, which are primarily legislative rather than electoral or public advocacy in nature.

### 4. Which branch of government is primarily responsible for making laws?

- A. The Executive Branch
- B. The Judicial Branch
- C. The Legislative Branch**
- D. The Administrative Branch

The Legislative Branch is primarily responsible for making laws in the United States government. This branch is composed mainly of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of the Legislative Branch, also known as lawmakers or legislators, create and propose legislation that can address a variety of issues affecting the country. The process of making laws involves drafting bills, debating them, and eventually voting on their passage. Once a bill is approved by both houses, it is sent to the President for approval or veto. This structure ensures that lawmaking is a thoroughly discussed and analyzed process, reflecting the input of elected representatives who represent the interests of their constituents. Other branches of government play different roles: the Executive Branch, which is headed by the President, enforces the laws; the Judicial Branch interprets the laws and ensures they are applied fairly; and while the concept of an Administrative Branch exists, it refers more to the various bureaucratic agencies that implement and manage government policies rather than an independent branch responsible for lawmaking. Thus, the clear and distinct role of the Legislative Branch in lawmaking sets it apart as the primary body responsible for this essential function of government.

**5. What is the primary function of the executive branch of government?**

- A. To interpret laws**
- B. To propose and enforce laws**
- C. To create legislation**
- D. To resolve disputes**

The primary function of the executive branch of government is to propose and enforce laws. This branch is headed by the president at the federal level and includes various agencies and departments that carry out government policies and administration. The executive branch ensures that the laws passed by the legislative branch are implemented effectively and efficiently. It also has the authority to propose new laws or amendments to existing laws, reflecting the administration's policy priorities and responses to emerging issues. In contrast, the other branches of government have distinct roles. The legislative branch is responsible for creating laws, while the judicial branch interprets those laws and resolves disputes that arise under them. This separation of powers is fundamental to the functioning of the American government system, ensuring that no single branch becomes too powerful.

**6. What principle restricts the Supreme Court from overturning established cases easily?**

- A. Judicial review**
- B. Stare decisis**
- C. Executive privilege**
- D. Case law**

The principle that restricts the Supreme Court from easily overturning established cases is known as stare decisis. This Latin term translates to "to stand by things decided." Essentially, it encourages the Court to adhere to its previous rulings and the legal precedents that have been established over time, promoting consistency and stability in the law. By following stare decisis, the Supreme Court acknowledges the importance of maintaining a reliable legal framework, which allows individuals and institutions to have confidence in the rule of law and the careful consideration of legal principles. This principle helps ensure that similar cases are treated in a consistent manner, preventing the legal system from becoming overly unpredictable. Judicial review refers to the power of the Court to invalidate laws and executive actions that are deemed unconstitutional, but it does not specifically address the adherence to precedent. Executive privilege involves the right of the president and other members of the executive branch to withhold information from Congress or the courts, which is unrelated to judicial decisions. Case law encompasses the body of law established by previous court decisions but does not specifically describe the principle that governs the Court's relationship with its earlier rulings.

**7. What are the main roles of the president as defined in a government context?**

- A. Head of State and Chief Diplomat**
- B. Head of State and Head of Government**
- C. Commander in Chief and Chief Legislator**
- D. Chief of Staff and Head of Government**

The main roles of the president in a governmental context primarily emphasize the functions of Head of State and Head of Government. As Head of State, the president embodies the nation and represents the United States to other countries and its citizens. This role involves ceremonial duties and signifies national unity and continuity. In addition, as Head of Government, the president has significant authority over the executive branch, overseeing the implementation of laws and administration of federal policies. This includes making executive decisions, setting domestic and foreign policy direction, and managing the federal government's operations. This dual role encapsulates the president's responsibilities in leading both the symbolic and functional aspects of governance, demonstrating the integrated nature of the presidency in American political structure. Positions like Chief Diplomat (related to the responsibility for foreign policy) and Commander in Chief (regarding the military) are crucial as well, but they are aspects of the broader roles outlined. Other options listed do not cover the complete scope of the president's roles as effectively. The importance of both the Head of State and Head of Government roles illustrates the dual nature of authority and representation vested in the presidency.

**8. Which of the following best describes "standing"?**

- A. The ability to bring a lawsuit based on evidence**
- B. The requirement to have a personal stake in the outcome of a case**
- C. The right to appeal a ruling made by a lower court**
- D. The power to enforce legal judgments**

Standing is a legal concept that requires an individual or group bringing a lawsuit to demonstrate a personal stake or interest in the outcome of the case. This principle ensures that courts address genuine disputes and grievances, preventing them from becoming involved in abstract questions or hypothetical situations. To establish standing, a plaintiff must typically show that they have suffered an injury in fact, that the injury is fairly traceable to the actions of the defendant, and that a favorable court decision would likely redress that injury. This requirement is crucial for ensuring that only those who are directly affected by an issue are able to seek judicial relief. The other options do not capture the essence of standing. For instance, the ability to bring a lawsuit based on evidence relates more to the substantive aspects of a case rather than the procedural requirement of standing. Similarly, the right to appeal a ruling and the power to enforce legal judgments pertain to different legal processes and aspects of the judiciary, not to the personal stake in a particular case.

## 9. Which court level do federal cases typically begin in?

- A. Supreme Court
- B. District Courts**
- C. Court of Appeals
- D. State Courts

Federal cases typically begin in the District Courts. These courts serve as the general trial courts of the federal court system, where most federal litigation occurs. District Courts have jurisdiction to hear a wide variety of cases, including civil and criminal matters that involve federal laws or constitutional issues. The Supreme Court operates at the highest level and primarily handles appeals from lower court rulings, rather than being a starting point for cases. The Court of Appeals is an intermediary appellate court that reviews decisions made by the District Courts, focusing on whether legal errors occurred during the trial. State Courts, while essential for handling state law matters, do not have jurisdiction over federal cases unless those cases involve aspects of state law. Thus, the correct starting point for federal cases is indeed the District Courts.

## 10. What is the significance of the Electoral College?

- A. It determines the Senate majority
- B. It is responsible for foreign policy decisions
- C. It is the body that formally elects the President and Vice President of the United States**
- D. It conducts nationwide opinion polls

The significance of the Electoral College lies in its role as the institution that officially elects the President and Vice President of the United States. Established by the U.S. Constitution, the Electoral College consists of electors from each state, whose votes are cast based on the outcome of the popular vote in their respective states during presidential elections. When citizens vote in a presidential election, they are actually voting for a slate of electors pledged to their chosen candidate. These electors then convene after the election and formally cast their votes for President and Vice President. This process is crucial because it centralizes the election of these key officials in a system designed by the framers of the Constitution to balance the influence of populous states with less populous ones. This mechanism affirms the federal character of the U.S. political system, reflecting both the popular will and the role of the individual states in the national governance structure. The Electoral College ultimately culminates in the Congress meeting in joint session to certify the election results, a procedure that underscores the importance of this institution in maintaining the integrity of the electoral process.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://tamu-pols206exam3.examzify.com>**

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