

UGA US/GA Constitution Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 principle did Plessy vs. Ferguson establish?**
 - A. Separate but equal is unconstitutional**
 - B. Integration of schools is mandatory**
 - C. Separate but equal is justifiable**
 - D. All races should have equal facilities**
- 2. The Georgia Public Service Commission regulates which of the following?**
 - A. Water supply**
 - B. Transportation**
 - C. Utilities**
 - D. Public Schools**
- 3. What does the Supremacy Clause affirm?**
 - A. Authority of state laws over national laws**
 - B. Power of the national government**
 - C. Implied rights of citizens**
 - D. Equality of state and federal laws**
- 4. How many members are there in the Georgia House of Representatives?**
 - A. 120**
 - B. 180**
 - C. 150**
 - D. 200**
- 5. Which branch of government is responsible for making laws?**
 - A. Legislative branch**
 - B. Executive branch**
 - C. Judicial branch**
 - D. Administrative branch**

- 6. Does the governor of Georgia have the authority to exercise a line-item veto?**
- A. No, only the legislature can make those decisions**
 - B. Yes, but it cannot be overridden**
 - C. Yes, and it can be overridden by a two-thirds vote**
 - D. Yes, but only on tax bills**
- 7. What characterizes a federal system of governance?**
- A. Central authority with local governments having no power**
 - B. Multiple levels of government with divided authority**
 - C. All powers retained by the national government**
 - D. Permanent delegation of powers to a central committee**
- 8. What term describes changes made to the Constitution?**
- A. Amendments**
 - B. Ratifications**
 - C. Revisions**
 - D. Declarations**
- 9. What age must one be to qualify for membership in the Georgia Senate?**
- A. 21 years**
 - B. 25 years**
 - C. 30 years**
 - D. 35 years**
- 10. How many justices serve on the Supreme Court?**
- A. Seven justices**
 - B. Nine justices**
 - C. Eleven justices**
 - D. Thirteen justices**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What principle did Plessy vs. Ferguson establish?

- A. Separate but equal is unconstitutional**
- B. Integration of schools is mandatory**
- C. Separate but equal is justifiable**
- D. All races should have equal facilities**

The case of Plessy v. Ferguson established the principle of "separate but equal," which was interpreted to mean that racial segregation was permissible under U.S. law as long as the separate facilities provided for each race were equal in quality. This Supreme Court decision, rendered in 1896, upheld state laws that enforced racial segregation in public facilities, stating that segregation did not in itself constitute unlawful discrimination. This ruling effectively legitimized the Jim Crow laws in the southern United States and set a precedent that was not overturned until the mid-20th century civil rights movement, particularly with the Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954. The other options reference concepts that reflect subsequent legal and social changes rather than the ruling itself. For instance, the notion that separate but equal is unconstitutional arose later as societal views evolved and legal challenges were mounted against segregation. Similarly, mandatory integration of schools and equal facilities for all races were goals that emerged from the civil rights movement, opposing the precedent established by Plessy. Hence, the correct answer accurately captures the legal principle set forth by the court in the landmark case.

2. The Georgia Public Service Commission regulates which of the following?

- A. Water supply**
- B. Transportation**
- C. Utilities**
- D. Public Schools**

The Georgia Public Service Commission plays a critical role in regulating essential services that impact the everyday lives of residents in the state. This commission is specifically tasked with overseeing utilities, which include electricity, natural gas, telecommunications, and certain aspects of water services. By regulating these utilities, the commission ensures that consumers receive safe, reliable, and affordable services. Regulation by the Georgia Public Service Commission is important for maintaining standards, protecting consumers from unjust rates or poor service, and promoting fair competition among utility providers. This regulatory framework is essential in a dynamic industry where service quality is crucial for residents' well-being and where companies must operate under certain guidelines to ensure compliance with state laws. In contrast, the other options presented—water supply, transportation, and public schools—fall under different regulatory bodies or governmental entities. Water supply may be regulated at both the local and state levels but does not typically fall under the direct purview of the Public Service Commission. Transportation is managed by different departments focused on infrastructure and public transit. Public schools are governed by the Georgia Department of Education, which oversees educational policies and standards in the state. Thus, the role of the Georgia Public Service Commission is distinctly focused on the regulation of utilities.

3. What does the Supremacy Clause affirm?

- A. Authority of state laws over national laws
- B. Power of the national government**
- C. Implied rights of citizens
- D. Equality of state and federal laws

The Supremacy Clause, found in Article VI, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, establishes that the Constitution, federal laws, and treaties made under its authority form the supreme law of the land. This means that when there is a conflict between federal and state laws, federal law prevails. This clause affirms the power of the national government by ensuring that it has the ultimate authority in legal matters when it comes to maintaining uniformity and coherence in the law across all states. Consequently, the Supremacy Clause is crucial in maintaining the hierarchical structure of law in the United States, thereby ensuring that federal laws take precedence over state laws in cases of conflict.

4. How many members are there in the Georgia House of Representatives?

- A. 120
- B. 180**
- C. 150
- D. 200

The Georgia House of Representatives is composed of 180 members. This structure is defined in the Georgia Constitution, which establishes the legislature's framework and details the makeup of its two chambers, including the number of representatives. The members serve various terms, and throughout their tenure, they represent specific districts across the state, engaging in the legislative process to propose, debate, and enact laws. Understanding the composition of the House is essential for grasping how representation works within the state's government, as each member plays a crucial role in reflecting the needs and interests of their constituents.

5. Which branch of government is responsible for making laws?

- A. Legislative branch**
- B. Executive branch**
- C. Judicial branch**
- D. Administrative branch**

The legislative branch is specifically designated as the branch of government responsible for creating and enacting laws. This branch typically consists of elected representatives who gather in a legislative assembly—such as Congress at the federal level in the United States or state legislatures at the state level. Members of the legislative branch debate proposed laws, also known as bills, and vote on their passage. Once a bill is approved by the legislative branch, it is then sent to the executive branch for approval or veto. This system ensures that the power to make laws is held by representatives of the people and is separate from the powers of the executive, which is responsible for enforcing laws, and the judicial branch, which interprets laws and administers justice. The existence of an administrative branch isn't standard terminology in exploring the governmental structure, which makes it less applicable to the question of law-making. The clear structure and delineation of duties among branches emphasize the role of the legislative branch in the law-making process.

6. Does the governor of Georgia have the authority to exercise a line-item veto?

- A. No, only the legislature can make those decisions**
- B. Yes, but it cannot be overridden**
- C. Yes, and it can be overridden by a two-thirds vote**
- D. Yes, but only on tax bills**

The governor of Georgia does have the authority to exercise a line-item veto, which refers to the power to reject specific provisions within a budget bill while approving the rest. This authority is significant because it allows the governor to manage state expenditures more effectively by eliminating unnecessary funding without vetoing the entire budget. The line-item veto can be overridden by the legislature, but it requires a two-thirds vote in both the House and the Senate. This characteristic ensures that the governor's decisions can still be checked by the legislative branch, maintaining a balance of power between the two entities. The process of requiring a two-thirds majority for an override demonstrates the high threshold necessary to counterbalance the governor's veto power, underscoring its importance in the governance of Georgia. The other choices present incorrect scenarios. The assertion that only the legislature can make such decisions disregards the constitutional powers granted to the governor. Claiming the governor's veto cannot be overridden contradicts the existing system of checks and balances. The statement about the line-item veto being restricted only to tax bills misrepresents the broader applicability of this veto power to various items in the budget, not solely those related to taxation.

7. What characterizes a federal system of governance?

- A. Central authority with local governments having no power
- B. Multiple levels of government with divided authority**
- C. All powers retained by the national government
- D. Permanent delegation of powers to a central committee

A federal system of governance is defined by the presence of multiple levels of government, which share authority and responsibilities. In such systems, power is divided between a central government and various regional or local governments. This division ensures that while the central government may handle broad national issues, local governments can address more localized concerns, reflecting the diverse needs and preferences of different regions within the country. This structure allows for a balance of power where neither level of government is entirely sovereign; rather, they operate collaboratively on various matters. In contrast to a unitary system where the central authority holds all power, a federal system emphasizes the coexistence and cooperation of various government levels, which can enhance responsiveness and accountability to the citizenry. The other options do not accurately represent the federal system. A central authority without local power, retaining all national powers, or delegating them permanently to a committee describes more of a centralized or unitary approach, rather than the cooperative model fundamental to federal governance.

8. What term describes changes made to the Constitution?

- A. Amendments**
- B. Ratifications
- C. Revisions
- D. Declarations

The term that describes changes made to the Constitution is "Amendments." An amendment is a formal alteration or addition to the Constitution that changes its original text. The process for amending the Constitution is specifically outlined in Article V of the Constitution, which allows for amendments to be proposed either by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress or by a convention called for by two-thirds of state legislatures. Following this, amendments must be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures or by conventions in three-fourths of the states. The other terms do not accurately capture the nature of constitutional changes. Ratifications refer specifically to the approval process required for an amendment to become part of the Constitution, not the amendment itself. Revisions imply a broader and more general change rather than the specific legal process of amending the Constitution. Declarations typically pertain to proclamations or statements and do not encompass the formal procedure or the nature of altering constitutional text. Thus, "Amendments" is the precise term for constitutional changes.

9. What age must one be to qualify for membership in the Georgia Senate?

- A. 21 years
- B. 25 years**
- C. 30 years
- D. 35 years

To qualify for membership in the Georgia Senate, an individual must be at least 25 years old. This requirement reflects the state's constitutional guidelines aimed at ensuring that senators have a level of maturity and life experience appropriate for the responsibilities of legislative office. The age of 25 is consistent with similar requirements in many other states, which often set the minimum age for state senators in this range. By setting this threshold, Georgia aims to ensure that its senators are capable of understanding complex issues and making informed decisions that impact the lives of their constituents. Other ages mentioned, such as 21, 30, or 35, do not align with Georgia's requirements, which has firmly established the age of 25 as the minimum to enter the state Senate.

10. How many justices serve on the Supreme Court?

- A. Seven justices
- B. Nine justices**
- C. Eleven justices
- D. Thirteen justices

The Supreme Court of the United States is composed of nine justices. This number has been in place since 1869, although the Constitution does not specify the number of justices. Congress has the power to change the size of the Court, but the current structure of nine justices has created a stable framework for the Court's function and its role in interpreting the Constitution. Each justice serves not just as a decision-maker on cases but also as an important member of the judicial system, influencing legal precedents and the broader interpretation of law in the United States.

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://ugausgaconstitution.examzify.com>

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