

Wyoming Constitution Practice Test (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

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- 1. Who brings the Governor's Message at the start of each legislative session?**
 - A. The Lieutenant Governor.**
 - B. The Speaker of the House.**
 - C. The Governor.**
 - D. The Chief Justice.**

- 2. Who is the commander-in-chief of the militia?**
 - A. The Secretary of State.**
 - B. The Governor.**
 - C. The Legislature's Presiding Officer.**
 - D. The Attorney General.**

- 3. Before a bill can become law in Wyoming, what procedural step must occur?**
 - A. It must be approved by the Governor.**
 - B. It must be printed but need not be referred to committee.**
 - C. It must be referred to a committee and printed for use of the legislators.**
 - D. It must be published in the newspaper.**

- 4. Which body has general power to fix salaries within the state?**
 - A. The Governor.**
 - B. The Supreme Court.**
 - C. The State Board of Finance.**
 - D. The Legislature.**

- 5. What is the residency requirement for Wyoming state legislators before election?**
 - A. At least 12 months preceding the election in the district they represent.**
 - B. At least 24 months in the state.**
 - C. No residency requirement.**
 - D. At least 6 months in the county.**

- 6. If a Supreme Court judge has a personal interest in a case, what is the procedure?**
- A. One of the district judges is invited to sit in his/her place**
 - B. The case is reassigned to another state's Supreme Court**
 - C. The judge continues to preside with no change**
 - D. A special master is appointed**
- 7. What makes up the legislative branch?**
- A. The Governor and the Supreme Court.**
 - B. The legislature of the State of Wyoming, which is composed of a senate and a house of representatives.**
 - C. The executive and judicial councils.**
 - D. The general assembly.**
- 8. Which constitutional provision regulates the content of bills in Wyoming?**
- A. Each bill may contain only one subject.**
 - B. A bill may address multiple unrelated subjects.**
 - C. A bill may become law without committee referral if printed.**
 - D. A bill must be signed by the Governor before printing.**
- 9. Which of the following is an example of a case over which the district court has appellate jurisdiction?**
- A. Any case appealed from civil courts as provided by law**
 - B. Any case appealed from inferior courts as provided by law**
 - C. Only criminal cases on appeal**
 - D. Appeals originate in the district court**
- 10. When do elective county and state officers take office?**
- A. January 1 following the election**
 - B. The day after the election**
 - C. The first Monday in January next following their election**
 - D. The first Monday in February after election**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who brings the Governor's Message at the start of each legislative session?

- A. The Lieutenant Governor.
- B. The Speaker of the House.
- C. The Governor.**
- D. The Chief Justice.

The main idea here is who communicates the Governor's plans and state of the state to the Legislature at the opening of the session. The Governor is the one who personally delivers the Governor's Message, addressing a joint session of both chambers to outline the state's condition, budget priorities, and proposed legislation. This reflects the executive's role in setting the legislative agenda and informing lawmakers directly. The other officials have different duties: the Lieutenant Governor serves as Senate president and handles other duties, the Speaker leads the House, and the Chief Justice heads the judiciary. They do not deliver the Governor's Message to the Legislature.

2. Who is the commander-in-chief of the militia?

- A. The Secretary of State.
- B. The Governor.**
- C. The Legislature's Presiding Officer.
- D. The Attorney General.

The governor is the commander-in-chief of the militia. This means the governor holds the supreme authority over the state's military forces, directing them to respond to emergencies, natural disasters, or civil disturbances and to enforce laws within the state. When the militia is not in federal service, the governor leads and makes decisions about its use and readiness. The other offices do not have this role: the Secretary of State handles administrative duties like elections and official records; the Legislature's presiding officer leads the legislative chamber, not military forces; the Attorney General is the chief legal officer, not a military commander.

3. Before a bill can become law in Wyoming, what procedural step must occur?

- A. It must be approved by the Governor.
- B. It must be printed but need not be referred to committee.
- C. It must be referred to a committee and printed for use of the legislators.**
- D. It must be published in the newspaper.

In Wyoming, the key step that must happen before a bill can become law is that it is referred to a committee and printed for use by the legislators. The committee stage brings focused scrutiny: a committee with expertise on the subject reviews the bill, may hold hearings, make amendments, and decides whether to report the bill back to the floor for consideration. Printing ensures every member has an official copy to study, debate, and vote on. This pre-floor review is essential because it allows careful examination and debate outside the full chamber. After a bill clears the committee, it can proceed through the legislative process toward passage and, eventually, the governor's signature. Publishing in a newspaper isn't a required step, and governor approval comes after both houses have passed the bill, not before.

4. Which body has general power to fix salaries within the state?

- A. The Governor.**
- B. The Supreme Court.**
- C. The State Board of Finance.**
- D. The Legislature.**

The key idea is that money matters and pay for state offices come from the Legislature's power to make laws and approve appropriations. In Wyoming, setting salaries for state officers and employees is done through statutes enacted by the Legislature as part of the budget and appropriations process. The Governor can propose salaries and sign or veto laws, but he cannot unilaterally fix pay. The Supreme Court and other judicial bodies have their pay governed by laws or constitutional provisions approved by the Legislature, and the State Board of Finance handles financial administration rather than independently setting salary levels. So, the Legislature is the body that has the general authority to fix salaries within the state.

5. What is the residency requirement for Wyoming state legislators before election?

- A. At least 12 months preceding the election in the district they represent.**
- B. At least 24 months in the state.**
- C. No residency requirement.**
- D. At least 6 months in the county.**

Long-term local residency is required to ensure a candidate has established ties to the community and understands the district they will represent. Specifically, a prospective legislator must have lived in the district for at least 12 months immediately before the election. This time frame demonstrates ongoing connection to local concerns and accountability to voters in that district. Options that require longer state-wide residency miss the point of district accountability, while claiming no residency would remove any guarantee of local ties. A requirement focused only on county residency is narrower than the district itself and may not align with the district boundaries. The 12-month district residency requirement best ensures the candidate is genuinely rooted in the community they seek to serve.

6. If a Supreme Court judge has a personal interest in a case, what is the procedure?

- A. One of the district judges is invited to sit in his/her place**
- B. The case is reassigned to another state's Supreme Court**
- C. The judge continues to preside with no change**
- D. A special master is appointed**

When a Supreme Court judge has a personal interest in a case, fairness requires that judge to step aside so the decision isn't influenced by any stake in the outcome. To keep the case moving and maintain confidence in the court's impartiality, Wyoming provides a substitute for that case: a district judge is invited to sit in the Supreme Court for the proceedings. This lets the case be heard by a neutral judge from the state's judiciary without delaying justice, and it avoids involving a different state's court or creating a long-term change in the bench. The other options don't fit this situation. Reassigning the case to another state's Supreme Court would violate state sovereignty and proper jurisdiction. The judge continuing to preside without change would undermine impartiality. Appointing a special master is generally used for fact-finding or complex proceedings, not for replacing a sitting appellate judge in a normal appeal.

7. What makes up the legislative branch?

- A. The Governor and the Supreme Court.**
- B. The legislature of the State of Wyoming, which is composed of a senate and a house of representatives.**
- C. The executive and judicial councils.**
- D. The general assembly.**

Wyoming's legislative branch is the Wyoming Legislature, a bicameral body made up of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. This structure is defined in the state constitution to create a lawmaking body with two houses that can represent different constituencies and provide checks and balances in the lawmaking process. The other options point to the executive or judicial parts of government, or use a term not officially describing the Wyoming legislature, so the best description is the legislature composed of a senate and a house of representatives.

8. Which constitutional provision regulates the content of bills in Wyoming?

- A. Each bill may contain only one subject.**
- B. A bill may address multiple unrelated subjects.**
- C. A bill may become law without committee referral if printed.**
- D. A bill must be signed by the Governor before printing.**

Wyoming requires that a bill address only one subject, with the subject clearly expressed in the bill's title. This single-subject rule keeps legislation clear and honest, so the public and lawmakers know exactly what the measure covers and can evaluate it without being surprised by unrelated provisions grafted into the same bill. It also discourages logrolling—linking together multiple topics to gain support for a broad package. If a bill tried to tackle unrelated topics, it would violate this rule and would typically be rejected or split into separate measures, ensuring each bill stands on its own merits. The other options address procedural steps rather than the content constraint, so they don't fit the constitutional standard governing how bills are written.

9. Which of the following is an example of a case over which the district court has appellate jurisdiction?

- A. Any case appealed from civil courts as provided by law**
- B. Any case appealed from inferior courts as provided by law**
- C. Only criminal cases on appeal**
- D. Appeals originate in the district court**

Appellate jurisdiction means a court's power to review the decision of a lower court. For the district court, that role is to hear cases appealed from inferior courts as provided by law. This reflects the idea that lower tribunals decide matters first, and the district court reviews those decisions on appeal, applying the law to ensure correct rulings and procedures. The option that asserts appeals come from inferior courts matches this structure. It isn't limited to criminal cases and isn't about starting appeals in the district court itself, which would skip the proper step of appealing from the lower court first.

10. When do elective county and state officers take office?

- A. January 1 following the election**
- B. The day after the election**
- C. The first Monday in January next following their election**
- D. The first Monday in February after election**

The main idea here is when newly elected county and state officers begin their terms. In Wyoming, the constitution sets the start date as the first Monday in January after the election. Since general elections are held in November, this creates a uniform transition point: the new officials take office in January, not immediately after the election and not on a fixed date like January 1. That's why the correct choice is the first Monday in January next following their election. It aligns with the election cycle and provides time for the oath, certification of results, and an orderly transition. The other options don't fit because January 1 isn't tied to the election schedule, taking office the day after the election is impractical given the November voting and certification process, and starting on the first Monday in February would delay the transition beyond the January window defined by the constitution.

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://wyomingconstitution.examzify.com>

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

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