

- 1. Which one of the following subsidiary motions should be proposed if you wanted to change the wording of a main motion?
 - a. Postpone Indefinitely
 - b. Commit (or Refer)
 - c. Amend
 - d. Previous Question
- 2. The basic form of motion by which business is introduced is a(an)
 - a. Main motion.
 - b. Incidental main motion.
 - c. Privileged motion.
 - d. Subsidiary motion.
- 3. If a rising vote is not decisive, a counted vote can be ordered by
 - a. Anyone in attendance without a second.
 - b. The secretary.
 - c. The chair or the assembly.
 - d. The parliamentarian.
- 4. A chairman may take an affirmative vote by saying
 - a. "All those in favor say aye."
 - b. "All in favor, say aye."
 - c. "Those in favor of the motion, say aye."
 - d. Any of the above.
- 5. The basic form of motion by which business is introduced is a (an)
 - a. Main motion.
 - b. Incidental main motion.
 - c. Privileged motion.
 - d. Subsidiary motion.
- 6. If two secondary motions and a main motion are pending at a time, which motion is the immediately pending question?
 - a. The main motion
 - b. The first secondary motion stated by the chair
 - c. The motion most recently stated by the chair
 - d. They are all immediately pending questions.



- 7. A motion to postpone indefinitely can be used when a member wishes to
 - a. Avoid an embarrassing matter.
 - b. Postpone the motion to a later time.
 - c. Postpone the motion to the next meeting.
 - d. Change the motion to make it more germane.
- 8. Which motion would you propose if you wanted to close debate and vote immediately on a pending motion?
 - a. Postpone Definitely
 - b. Previous Question
 - c. Lay on the Table
 - d. Amend
- 9. Most incidental motions
 - a. Are not debatable.
 - b. Are always debatable.
 - c. May be debated if permission is granted by the chairman.
 - d. May be debated after they are amended.
- 10. A member may call the chair's attention to a breach of rules by immediately
 - a. Calling out "Question!"
 - b. Rising to a Point of Information.
 - c. Proposing a motion to Suspend the Rules that are being violated.
 - d. Making a Point of Order.
- 11. One standard descriptive characteristic deals with precedence. The main motion ranks the lowest, and this means that it
 - a. Takes precedence over all other motions.
 - b. Can be debated in detail before being proposed.
 - c. Takes precedence over no other motions.
 - d. Has a higher precedence than subsidiary motions.
- 12. Assume that your organization holds business meetings less often than quarterly. How can a main motion go over to the next session?
 - a. Make the motion a special order.
 - b. Refer the motion to a committee to report at the next meeting.
 - c. Table the motion and take it from the table at the next meeting.
 - d. Make a motion to reconsider the motion and it will be taken up at the next meeting.



- 13. When a main motion and a motion to postpone the main question indefinitely are pending, the first vote is taken on the
 - a. Main motion.
 - b. Motion to postpone indefinitely.
 - c. Amendment.
 - d. None of the above. The chair makes the decision which is dependent on the worth of each amendment.
- 14. The motion to Postpone Indefinitely can
 - a. Be laid on the table.
 - b. Go to committee with the main motion.
 - c. Be moved only when the main motion is pending.
 - d. Be applied to all subsidiary motions.
- 15. If you were the presiding officer, what would be the next step you would pursue after an amendment to a main motion was adopted?
 - a. More new business
 - b. A motion to adjourn
 - c. Debate on the adopted amendment
 - d. Debate on the amended main motion.
- 16. Assume a main motion is pending that you feel should be put off until the next meeting. What should you do?
 - a. Obtain the floor and say, "I move to postpone the main motion to our next regular meeting."
 - b. Obtain the floor and say, "I move to postpone the main motion indefinitely to our next regular meeting."
 - c. Obtain the floor and say, "I move to table the motion to our next regular meeting."
 - d. Obtain the floor and say, "I move to rescind the motion to our next regular meeting."
- 17. A Recess may be taken to
 - a. Count ballots.
 - b. Secure information.
 - c. Allow for informal consultation.
 - d. All of the above.
- 18. Assume that a member at a meeting is debating the main motion while an amendment is the immediately pending question. What could you do to stop the member from speaking on the main motion?
 - a. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "I rise to a point of order."
 - b. From your seat, and without obtaining the floor say, "Point of information."
 - c. Obtain the floor and say, "I rise to a question of privilege."
 - d. Rise, and without obtaining the floor say, "I rise to a parliamentary inquiry."



- 19. An example of a legal method of voting other than a voice vote is by
 - a. Ballot.
 - b. Roll call.
 - c. Conducting a standing vote.
 - d. All of the above.
- 20. If a member calls for a Division when a voice vote is obviously a majority, the chairman should
 - a. Conduct the rising vote.
 - b. Declare to the assembly that the call for a Division is dilatory.
 - c. Conduct another voice vote because it is faster.
 - d. Conduct a rising, counted vote and enter the votes in the minutes.
- 21. Before a motion may be debated upon by the assembly, it must be
 - a. Amended.
 - b. Explained by the chair regarding its merits.
 - c. Debated by the maker of the motion and then seconded.
 - d. Made, seconded, and stated by the chair.
- 22. In order to have a majority vote with 51 votes cast, there must be an affirmative vote of at least
 - a. 25.
 - b. 26.
 - c. 27.
 - d. 34.
- 23. Which officer handles preparing refreshments for a meeting
 - a. Reporter
 - b. Sentinel
 - c. Chaplin
 - d. Chairman
- 24. All chapter officers must know
 - a. Knowledge and understanding of the chapter, state, and national bylaws and constitutions
 - b. A working knowledge of parliamentary procedure
 - c. The willingness to memorize official ceremonies
 - d. All of the above
- 25. Which office is associated with the Plow
 - a. Secretary
 - b. Parliamentarian
 - c. Historian
 - d. Vice-President

