

1. If no presidential candidate has a majority in the electoral college, the question of who should become president is decided by:
 - a. The U.S. House.
 - b. The U.S. Senate.
 - c. The United States Supreme Court.
2. To date, only one president has been a Roman Catholic, and that person was _____.
3. Our president is both head of state and chief executive, which means that the president:
 - a. Engages in ceremonial activities both at home and abroad, as well as faithfully ensuring that the acts of Congress are enforced.
 - b. Designates the vice president to represent the United States in public ceremonies abroad.
 - c. Makes sure that treaties are upheld but delegates other actions to the cabinet.
4. When the president issues an executive order, such action represents the president's _____.
5. Upon impeachment by the House of Representatives, the president:
 - a. Must leave office immediately.
 - b. Cannot run for reelection.
 - c. Is tried by the Senate.
6. A president who disagrees with a part of legislation that he or she has signed into law can make a written declaration regarding the law's enforcement. This declaration is called a _____.
7. The White House chief of staff, the ambassador to the United Nations, and the head of the Environmental Protection Agency:
 - a. Have at different times been named members of the president's cabinet.
 - b. Are all part of the Executive Office of the President.
 - c. Are not subject to presidential appointment.
8. The president, vice president, secretaries of State and Defense, and national security adviser are part of the _____.
9. If the president dies, the vice president takes over. If the vice president is also unavailable, then the following officer becomes president:
 - a. The president pro tempore of the Senate.
 - b. The Speaker of the House.
 - c. The secretary of State.
10. The only formal duty imposed on the vice president by the Constitution is to preside over the _____.