



Social sciences

Unit 3 quiz

1) The territorial organisation of Spain

1. Spain is divided into municipalities, provinces and...
A) continents
B) autonomous communities
C) oceans
2. A municipality can be...
A) only a big city
B) a city, town, village, or group of villages
C) only a village
3. How many provinces are there in Spain?
A) 27
B) 50
C) 17
4. Spain has... autonomous communities.
A) 17
B) 50
C) 2
5. Ceuta and Melilla are...
A) provinces in the north of Spain
B) autonomous cities in the north of Africa
C) autonomous communities in Portugal
6. The Constitution of 1978 says Spain is...
A) one big municipality
B) organised into communities and provinces
C) part of Africa
7. A province is made up of many...
A) islands
B) seas
C) municipalities
8. Autonomous communities can be made up of...
A) only one province
B) one or more provinces
C) only cities
9. A province is "a territory with borders". Borders are...
A) imaginary lines that separate places
B) the name of a mountain
C) only rivers
10. Which is an example of an autonomous community?
A) Murcia
B) Cartagena
C) Europe

2) Autonomous and local government

11. Autonomous government elections happen every...
A) two years
B) ten years
C) four years
12. Who votes in autonomous and local elections?
A) citizens over 18
B) all children
C) tourists
13. In autonomous elections, people choose...
A) the president directly
B) deputies of the autonomous Parliament
C) the mayor of the town
14. The deputies choose...
A) the EU flag
B) the king/queen
C) the president of the autonomous community
15. The Statute of Autonomy is important because it...
A) is a video game
B) helps self-government and can include symbols like flags
C) changes the continent
16. Autonomous communities can make decisions about...
A) education and healthcare
B) the Sun and the Moon
C) oceans and deserts
17. The mayor works in...
A) the EU Parliament
B) the Supreme Court
C) the town hall
18. Town councillors meet in the...
A) municipal plenary meeting
B) beach meeting
C) forest meeting
19. Local government is responsible for...
A) recycling and rubbish collection
B) making EU laws
C) choosing the Prime Minister of Spain

3) Diversity in Spain

22. Spain is linguistically diverse. This means...
- A) everyone speaks the same language
 - B) there are different languages in Spain
 - C) nobody can speak
23. Which is a co-official language in Spain?
- A) French
 - B) English
 - C) Basque
24. Spain is culturally diverse because...
- A) all regions have the same traditions
 - B) there are different dances, holidays, customs, foods and music
 - C) there are no celebrations

4) The political organisation of Spain

25. Spain is a...
- A) dictatorship
 - B) empire
 - C) parliamentary monarchy
26. In Spain, citizens vote to choose...
- A) their representatives in Parliament (Cortes Generales)
 - B) the president of the EU
 - C) the judge of every court
27. The head of state in Spain is...
- A) the Prime Minister
 - B) the monarch (king/queen)
 - C) the mayor
28. Which power debates and makes laws?
- A) Executive power
 - B) Judicial power
 - C) Legislative power
29. The Government (Prime Minister and ministers) is part of the...
- A) Executive power
 - B) Legislative power
 - C) Judicial power
30. The Courts of Justice are part of the...
- A) Executive power
 - B) Judicial power
 - C) Legislative power
31. The Supreme Court is...
- A) the highest court of justice
 - B) a city council
 - C) the EU bank

5) Europe and the European Union

33. Europe is a...
- A) country
 - B) province
 - C) continent
34. Europe is located entirely in the...
- A) Northern Hemisphere
 - B) Southern Hemisphere
 - C) Western Africa
35. In the unit, Europe has about...
- A) 5 countries
 - B) 50 countries
 - C) 500 countries
36. The European Union (EU) is a group of... countries.
- A) 50
 - B) 17
 - C) 27
37. The official currency of the EU is the...
- A) dollar
 - B) euro
 - C) yen
38. One objective of the EU is to promote...
- A) traditions and festivities
 - B) cooperation and economic growth
 - C) war and conflicts
39. EU values include...
- A) freedom, democracy, equality, and respect for human rights
 - B) only sports
 - C) no rules
40. Which institution represents the citizens of the EU?
- A) The European Parliament
 - B) The European Central Bank
 - C) The Supreme Court
41. Which institution decides the political strategy of the EU?
- A) The town hall
 - B) The European Court of Justice
 - C) The European Council
42. Which institution is the executive power of the EU?
- A) The European Commission
 - B) The Senate
 - C) The mayor

43. Which institution adopts the EU laws?

- A) The Council of the European Union
- B) The local police
- C) The Constitutional Court

44. Which institution makes sure EU laws are followed?

- A) The recycling service
- B) The European Council
- C) The European Court of Justice

45. Which institution is responsible for all money matters in the EU?

- A) The European Central Bank
- B) The European Parliament
- C) The Supreme Court

46. Which institution makes sure EU money is spent properly?

- A) The European Court of Auditors
- B) The European Commission
- C) The Senate

6) Non-violence at school

47. Violence is...

- A) a problem in societies
- B) a type of food
- C) a continent

48. One way to stop violence is to...

- A) ignore it
- B) shout more
- C) change violent behaviour into non-violent behaviour

49. Non-violence teaches...

- A) how to break rules
- B) how to fight
- C) respect and peaceful solutions

50. Schools can help by...

- A) educating students about non-violent behaviour
- B) banning all games
- C) stopping learning