

Social sciences

Unit 3 quiz



1) The territorial organisation of Spain

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

2) Autonomous and local government

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