

OGET Reading and Communication Skills Sample Practice Test

For all questions: Read each passage. Then answer each question carefully by choosing the best answer.

The Oklahoma Unicameral Legislative System

Should you be required to wear a seat belt in a moving car? How many days a year should you be required to attend school? These and other similar questions are discussed and answered by your senators—elected politicians who are authorized to institute, amend, or eliminate Oklahoma laws. Forty-nine of the fifty states in the United States have a House of Representatives and a Senate. These two-house systems are called bicameral legislatures. Oklahoma is unique in that it is the only state in the country that has just one legislative body.

The Nature of a Unicameral Legislature

A one-house system is called a unicameral legislature. In 1934 Oklahomans voted to do away with the House of Representatives.

In all other states, a bill, or proposed law, is first proposed by a member of the House or Senate. If the bill is passed by that particular legislative body, then it is passed on to the other legislative body and must be passed there, too. So, both the House and the Senate have to vote on and approve a bill before it can become a law. In Oklahoma, however, a bill is discussed and voted on only by the Senate.

How a Bill Becomes a Law in Oklahoma

Oklahoma is divided into 49 equal districts. Each district has about the same population. Voters in each district elect a senator to represent them for four years. A senator must be at least 21 years old and have lived in the district for at least a year.

The senator takes the idea for a law to the capitol and writes it up as a bill. A bill in Oklahoma may contain only one subject. Therefore, everyone is clear on exactly what is being discussed and voted on. The bill is filed with the clerk of the legislature, who reads its title aloud to all the senators and distributes written copies. Bills then get a public hearing in front of a committee of senators. Citizens can speak up and express their opinions at these hearings. After the hearing, the committee votes on whether to send the bill to the full legislature, to postpone it, or to defeat it.

If the bill goes to the full legislature, it is discussed and debated openly. Committees and individual senators can propose amendments, or changes, to the bill. The resulting draft is voted on. If a majority of senators (25 of the 49) approve it, then it has received general approval and moves on to the next stage of consideration.

The next stage involves discussion and debate of details. Amendments might be made, or the bill might be dropped. If a vote is taken and a majority of senators approve the bill in its new detailed form, then it moves on for a final reading. In the final reading, the entire bill is

read aloud to the whole senate and voted on for the final time. If the bill passes the vote, then it is sent to the governor for his or her approval. If the governor signs the bill or chooses to ignore it, then the bill becomes a law. If the governor vetoes the bill, a vote of 30 senators is needed to make the bill a law.

Oklahoma's Choice

Oklahomans made the change from a bicameral legislature to a unicameral one for a number of reasons. For one, the state of Oklahoma believes that a unicameral system is less expensive to support. In a bicameral system, there are many more politicians to pay and more building space needed than in a unicameral system. Having only senators discuss a bill and vote on it could be more efficient, both financially and logistically. In the unicameral system, ample time is allotted to carefully discuss everything in different stages but without inefficient repetition. Time and energy could be saved by not reviewing the same bill in two separate legislative bodies.

In addition, Oklahoma believes that a unicameral system tends to keep the focus on a bill. In a bicameral system, bills are sometimes altered in order to convince members of both the House and the Senate to vote for them. The original intent might get lost. Discussions, in general, are focused on the proposed law and its intent, rather than on how to get it passed by another legislative body.

Support for the Bicameral Legislature

If a unicameral legislature is so much more preferable, then why would other states choose to have a bicameral legislature instead? Some argue that the bicameral system ensures more thorough deliberation over a bill, since it has to be debated and passed by both the House and the Senate.

Bicameral legislatures believe that their process actually saves time; if one legislative body rejects a bill, then the other body does not need to take the time to debate it. There are also more leaders involved in the passing of the bill, so this could provide better "checks and balances," ensuring that no one group of leaders has too much law-making power.

Another benefit of a bicameral legislature could be that, because there are more legislative leaders in the state, there are more opportunities for citizens to make contact with them and express their views to them. Also, members of the House of Representatives in other states serve two-year terms, instead of the four-year terms that Senators serve, so citizens may feel they have more frequent control over who their elected lawmakers are.

Empowered Citizens

Regardless of which legislative structure is best, lawmakers in Oklahoma and all across the country are working hard to make the best choices for the citizens of their states. Citizens of Oklahoma can propose a new law to the senator of their district. They can attend the public hearing in which their bill is discussed. They can even speak up at the hearing and explain more fully why the law they propose should be passed. Citizens can best support lawmakers by staying involved with current events and making their voices heard.

Q1. Which sentence from the passage BEST supports the inference that a unicameral legislative system simplifies the lawmaking process?

- A. Oklahoma is unique in that it is the only state in the country that has just one legislative body.
- B. The bill is filed with the clerk of the legislature, who reads its title aloud to all the senators and distributes written copies.
- C. After the hearing, the committee votes on whether to send the bill to the full legislature, to postpone it, or to defeat it.
- D. Time and energy could be saved by not reviewing the same bill in two separate legislative bodies.

Answers

Q2. The characteristic “includes House of Representatives” is a feature of

- A. Unicameral System Only
- B. Bicameral System Only
- C. Both Unicameral and Bicameral Systems

Answers

Q3. The characteristic “makes decisions about state laws” is a feature of

- A. Unicameral System Only
- B. Bicameral System Only
- C. Both Unicameral and Bicameral Systems

Answers

Q4. The characteristic “usually saves time in law-making process” is a feature of

- A. Unicameral System Only

B. Bicameral System Only

C. Both Unicameral and Bicameral Systems

Answers

Q5. How does the organizational pattern used in the section *How a Bill Becomes a Law in Oklahoma* help the reader?

A. Chronological order helps the reader understand the steps involved in passing a bill.

B. Order of importance helps to ensure that the reader focuses on the most significant information, which is presented first.

C. Compare and contrast helps emphasize why a unicameral system is more efficient when passing a bill.

D. Problem and solution helps the reader understand how the state resolves inefficiencies in the bill making process.

Answers

Q6. How does the last paragraph contribute to the author's purpose?

A. It urges the reader to become more involved as a citizen.

B. It engages the reader by showing he or she can be involved in the law-making process.

C. It informs the reader that he or she has more to learn about legislative systems of government.

D. It entertains the reader by explaining one citizen's experience in using the legislative system to make a law.

Answers

7. This question has two parts. Answer part A, then answer part B.

Part A

Q) Part A. How might the author's perspective influence the reader?

- A.** By elaborating on the advantages of a unicameral system, the author demonstrates to the reader that a unicameral system is more complex than a bicameral system.
- B.** By focusing mainly on the processes and benefits of the unicameral system, the author helps the reader to understand why Oklahoma has selected a unicameral legislature.
- C.** By comparing a unicameral system to a bicameral one, the author helps the reader to understand that both systems essentially follow the same process.
- D.** By showing that the unicameral system is mainly facilitated by its citizens, the author demonstrates to the reader that a unicameral system is ideal.

Answers

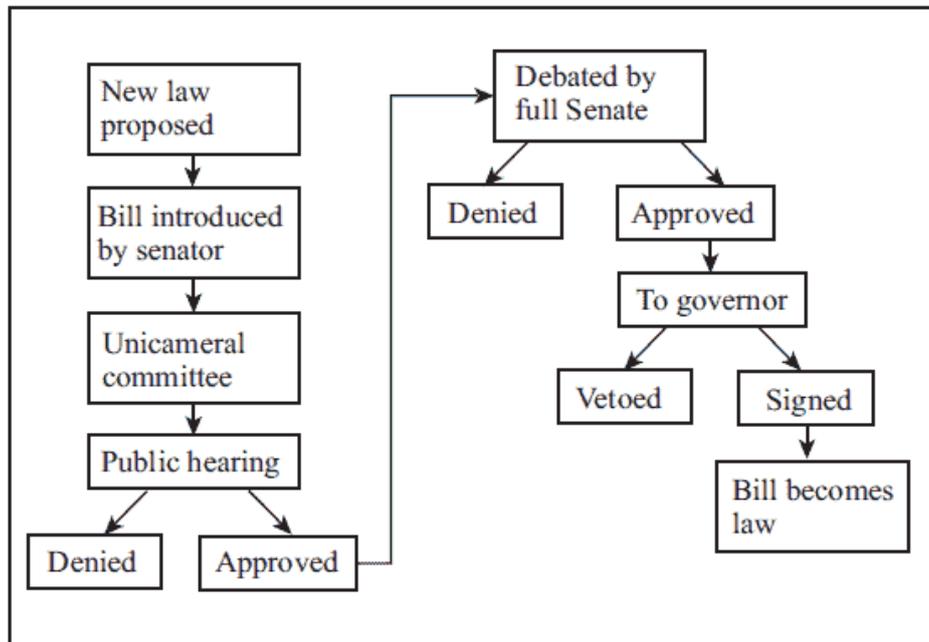
Part B

Which sentence from the passage BEST supports the answer in part A?

- A.** Having only senators discuss a bill and vote on it could be more efficient, both financially and logistically.
- B.** In a bicameral system, bills are sometimes altered in order to convince members of both the House and the Senate to vote for them.
- C.** Regardless of which legislative structure is best, lawmakers in Oklahoma and all across the country are working hard to make the best choices for the citizens of their states.
- D.** Citizens of Oklahoma can propose a new law to the senator of their district.

Answers

Q9. Maria created this flow chart called “How a Bill Becomes a Law in Oklahoma” based on the information in the passage.



What could Maria do to **BEST** improve her flow chart?

- A. change the order of the information presented to make it accurate
- B. remove the information that is repeated several times
- C. change the title to make it an accurate summary of the main idea
- D. add missing information about some outcomes of the process

Answers

Q10. How does the author’s purpose contribute to the validity of the passage?

Answers Keys: <https://gotestprep.com/oget-reading-and-communication-skills-practice-test/> by Test Prep

A. The author's intent to entertain allows the author to manipulate the facts to make the passage more interesting.

B. The author's intent to persuade allows the author to choose to include only facts that support the intended message of the passage.

C. The author's intent to inform ensures that the author uses authentic facts to convey the information in the passage

D. The author's intent to describe allows the author to use vivid language to create a visual picture in the mind of the reader.

Answers