

Q1 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is one responsibility of a citizen?

- 1. Pay taxes
- 2. Obey the laws
- 3. All of the above
- 4. Serve on a jury

Q2 - Social Studies - Citizenship

Which document outlines the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizens?

- 1. The Magna Carta
- 2. The Declaration of Independence
- 3. The Bill of Rights
- 4. The Constitution

Q3 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is the most important function of a democratic government?

- 1. Enforcing laws
- 2. Building infrastructure
- 3. Protecting individual freedoms
- 4. Conducting wars

Q4 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is the primary way citizens influence government in a democracy?

- 1. Running for office
- 2. Writing letters to the editor
- 3. Voting
- 4. Protesting

Q5 - Social Studies - Citizenship

Which of these is a right of U.S. citizens?

- 1. Right to bear arms
- 2. Freedom of speech
- 3. Freedom from taxation



4. Right to own property

Q6 - Social Studies - Citizenship

What is one responsibility of a citizen?

- 1. All of the above
- 2. Obey the laws
- 3. Serve on a jury
- 4. Pay taxes

Q7 - Social Studies - Citizenship

Which document outlines the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizens?

- 1. The Declaration of Independence
- 2. The Constitution
- 3. The Bill of Rights
- 4. The Magna Carta

Q8 - Social Studies - Citizenship

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Q9 - Social Studies - Citizenship

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Q10 - Social Studies - Citizenship

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- 4. Freedom from taxation

Q11 - Social Studies - Citizenship

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Q12 - Social Studies - Citizenship

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- 2. The Magna Carta
- 3. The Constitution
- 4. The Declaration of Independence

Q13 - Social Studies - Citizenship

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Q14 - Social Studies - Citizenship

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- 3. Voting
- 4. Writing letters to the editor

Q15 - Social Studies - Citizenship

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- 1. Freedom from taxation
- 2. Right to bear arms
- 3. Right to own property
- 4. Freedom of speech

Q16 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is the definition of economics?

- 1. The study of money and resources.
- 2. The study of trade and resources.
- 3. The study of the distribution of wealth.
- 4. The study of how goods are produced and distributed.

Q17 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is the law of supply and demand?

- 1. A relationship between price and quantity.
- 2. The effect of government on markets.
- 3. The law that states that the higher the price, the lower the demand.
- 4. An economic principle about how supply and demand work together.

Q18 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is the difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics?

- 1. The study of specific industries and businesses.
- 2. The study of national economic trends.
- 3. The relationship between a country's money and resources.
- 4. A measurement of national production.

Q19 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is GDP and how is it measured?

- 1. The total market value of all final goods and services.
- 2. The total value of investments.
- 3. The study of individual markets.
- 4. A tool to measure a country's economic growth.

Q20 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles



What is the role of government in a mixed economy?

- 1. It regulates production and consumption.
- 2. It controls the price of goods.
- 3. It provides services and regulation.
- 4. It supports private businesses.

Q21 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

How does inflation affect the economy?

- 1. It reduces purchasing power.
- 2. It creates jobs.
- 3. It leads to more jobs.
- 4. It increases wages.

Q22 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What are the factors of production in an economy?

- 1. Land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship.
- 2. Land, capital, and entrepreneurship.
- 3. Labor, capital, and technology.
- 4. Land, labor, capital, and technology.

Q23 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is the role of competition in a market economy?

- 1. It encourages innovation and lower prices.
- 2. It restricts market access.
- 3. It forces consumers to pay more.
- 4. It improves economic efficiency.

Q24 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is the difference between a market economy and a command economy?

- 1. In market economies, supply and demand control production.
- 2. In command economies, government makes all decisions.
- 3. A system where prices are decided by government planning.
- 4. In command economies, government controls resources.



Q25 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What are the main functions of money?

- 1. A medium of exchange, store of value, unit of account.
- 2. A measure of economic stability.
- 3. A form of currency.
- 4. A store of value, used for saving.

Q26 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is the concept of opportunity cost?

- 1. The next best alternative when a choice is made.
- 2. The cost of the least favorable alternative.
- 3. The cost of the next best alternative choice.
- 4. The next best alternative that could be chosen.

Q27 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is a monopoly and how does it affect the market?

- 1. It reduces choices for consumers.
- 2. It promotes equality.
- 3. It increases competition.
- 4. It limits competition.

Q28 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is fiscal policy?

- 1. Government spending and taxation policies.
- 2. Government borrowing policies.
- 3. Taxation policies on imports and exports.
- 4. A set of economic policies that increase or decrease national spending.

Q29 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is monetary policy and how does it impact the economy?

- 1. The regulation of the money supply.
- 2. The role of the Federal Reserve in the economy.
- 3. The regulation of financial institutions.



4. The central bank's actions to control the money supply.

Q30 - Social Studies - Basic economic principles

What is the difference between imports and exports?

- 1. Goods brought into the country.
- 2. Goods sold abroad.
- 3. The balance of trade between countries.
- 4. Goods and services exchanged internationally.

Q31 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

What is the primary purpose of fact-checking?

- 1. To verify the accuracy of information
- 2. To find supporting evidence for a claim
- 3. To discredit opposing viewpoints
- 4. To gather data for research

Q32 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

Which strategy involves checking multiple sources to assess the credibility of information?

- 1. Vertical reading
- 2. Lateral reading
- 3. Linear reading
- 4. Sequential reading

Q33 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

When evaluating a website's credibility, which factor is most important?

- 1. The design and aesthetics of the site
- 2. The number of advertisements present
- 3. The author's qualifications and expertise
- 4. The popularity of the site

Q34 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

What does 'click restraint' encourage users to do?

1. Avoid clicking on any links



- 2. Click on the first link in search results
- 3. Evaluate search results before clicking
- 4. Click on sponsored content

Q35 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

Which of the following is a key aspect of lateral reading?

- 1. Reading an article from start to finish
- 2. Checking other websites to verify information
- 3. Relying on the website's 'About Us' page
- 4. Focusing solely on the content presented

Q36 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

Why is it important to evaluate photos and videos critically?

- 1. To appreciate the artistic value
- 2. To ensure they haven't been manipulated or misrepresented
- 3. To check their resolution quality
- 4. To count the number of views or likes

Q37 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

What is the benefit of using Wikipedia for initial research?

- 1. It provides detailed primary sources
- 2. It offers a broad overview of a topic with references
- 3. It contains only peer-reviewed articles
- 4. It is always 100% accurate

Q38 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

Which practice helps in assessing the reliability of data and infographics?

- 1. Ignoring the source of the data
- 2. Accepting the information at face value
- 3. Analyzing the methodology and source of the data
- 4. Focusing only on the visual appeal

Q39 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

What does 'navigating digital information' involve?



- 1. Using GPS systems effectively
- 2. Understanding how to find, evaluate, and use online information
- 3. Creating digital content for social media
- 4. Learning programming languages

Q40 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

How can you identify misinformation online?

- 1. By checking multiple sources and verifying claims
- 2. By sharing content quickly before it is deleted
- 3. By believing everything that aligns with your views
- 4. By relying only on social media sources

Q41 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

Which of these is a red flag for a misleading news article?

- 1. A lack of sources or references
- 2. A balanced and neutral tone
- 3. Detailed citations from multiple experts
- 4. Information from reputable sources

Q42 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

Why should you check the publication date of an article?

- 1. To see if its still relevant and accurate
- 2. To determine the writing style of the author
- 3. To find out how many times it has been shared
- 4. To judge the websites popularity

Q43 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

What is media bias?

- 1. A balanced reporting of events
- 2. A preference or prejudice in news reporting
- 3. A news outlet that reports from multiple perspectives
- 4. A factual and neutral news source

Q44 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills



How can you tell if an image online has been altered?

- 1. By checking metadata, reverse image search, and source credibility
- 2. By assuming every image is real
- 3. By looking at the number of shares it has
- 4. By focusing only on the caption

Q45 - Social Studies - Social Studies Skills

Which tool can help in verifying online claims?

- 1. A fact-checking website
- 2. A random blog post
- 3. A viral meme
- 4. An anonymous forum

Q46 - Social Studies - Social Studies- The Legal System

What is the main purpose of a legal system?

- 1. To make laws
- 2. To enforce laws
- 3. To interpret laws
- 4. To create wars

Q47 - Social Studies - Social Studies- The Legal System

Which branch of the government is responsible for interpreting the laws?

- 1. Executive
- 2. Military
- 3. Legislative
- 4. Judicial

Q48 - Social Studies - Social Studies- The Legal System

What document outlines the fundamental principles of the legal system in the United States?

- 1. The Federalist Papers
- 2. The Magna Carta
- 3. The Bill of Rights
- 4. The Constitution



Q49 - Social Studies - Social Studies- The Legal System

Which court hears the most serious cases, including criminal trials?

- 1. The Court of Appeals
- 2. The Supreme Court
- 3. The Circuit Court
- 4. The District Court

Q50 - Social Studies - Social Studies- The Legal System

What is the term for a written law passed by a legislative body?

- 1. Constitutional law
- 2. Regulation
- 3. Statute
- 4. Case law

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- 3. To enforce laws
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- 4. Judicial

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- 3. The Magna Carta



4. The Bill of Rights

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Q61 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which document established the framework of the United States government?

- 1. The Articles of Confederation
- 2. The Constitution
- 3. The Bill of Rights
- 4. The Federalist Papers

Q62 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What is the main purpose of the Constitution?

- 1. To regulate trade with other countries
- 2. To limit the power of the government
- 3. To give power to the president
- 4. To establish the laws of the land

Q63 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which branch of government is given the power to make laws?



- 1. The Legislative Branch
- 2. The Executive Branch
- 3. The Judicial Branch
- 4. The President

Q64 - Social Studies - The Constitution

What is the system of government where power is divided between the federal government and the states?

- 1. Federalism
- 2. Oligarchy
- 3. Monarchy
- 4. Confederation

Q65 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which document was added to the Constitution to protect individual rights?

- 1. The Bill of Rights
- 2. The Articles of Confederation
- 3. The Magna Carta
- 4. The Federalist Papers

Q66 - Social Studies - The Constitution

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Q67 - Social Studies - The Constitution

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- 3. To limit the power of the government
- 4. To regulate trade with other countries



Q68 - Social Studies - The Constitution

Which branch of government is given the power to make laws?

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- 2. The Judicial Branch
- 3. The Legislative Branch
- 4. The Executive Branch

Q69 - Social Studies - The Constitution

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- 3. The Magna Carta
- 4. The Federalist Papers

Q76 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What does the term 'quantity demanded' refer to?

- 1. The amount of a good consumers are willing and able to purchase at a given price
- 2. The amount of a good producers are willing to sell at a given price
- 3. The difference between supply and demand
- 4. The market equilibrium price

Q77 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

Which factor would cause a movement along the demand curve?



- 1. A change in consumer income
- 2. A change in the price of the good itself
- 3. A change in consumer preferences
- 4. A change in the price of a substitute good

Q78 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What happens to the supply curve when there is an improvement in production technology?

- 1. It shifts to the left
- 2. It shifts to the right
- 3. It becomes vertical
- 4. It becomes horizontal

Q79 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

If the market price is above the equilibrium price, what is the result?

- 1. Shortage
- 2. Surplus
- 3. Equilibrium
- 4. Disequilibrium

Q80 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What does a demand curve illustrate?

- 1. The relationship between price and quantity demanded
- 2. The relationship between price and quantity supplied
- 3. The total market supply
- 4. The total market demand

Q81 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

Which of the following is NOT a determinant of supply?

- 1. Technology
- 2. Number of sellers
- 3. Consumer tastes
- 4. Resource prices

Q82 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand



What is the law of demand?

- 1. As the price of a good increases, the quantity demanded decreases
- 2. As the price of a good increases, the quantity demanded increases
- 3. As the price of a good decreases, the quantity demanded decreases
- 4. Price and quantity demanded are unrelated

Q83 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

When does a shortage occur in the market?

- 1. When quantity supplied exceeds quantity demanded
- 2. When quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied
- 3. When the market is in equilibrium
- 4. When prices are too high

Q84 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

How is market equilibrium achieved?

- 1. When government sets the price
- 2. When quantity supplied equals quantity demanded
- 3. When supply exceeds demand
- 4. When demand exceeds supply

Q85 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What happens to equilibrium price when demand increases and supply remains unchanged?

- 1. It decreases
- 2. It remains the same
- 3. It increases
- 4. It fluctuates randomly

Q86 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

Which of these would cause the supply curve to shift left?

- 1. A technological improvement
- 2. A decrease in production costs
- 3. An increase in input costs
- 4. A new firm entering the market



Q87 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

If the demand for a product increases and the supply remains the same, what happens to quantity supplied?

- 1. It decreases
- 2. It increases
- 3. It remains unchanged
- 4. It becomes zero

Q88 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What term describes the point where supply and demand curves intersect?

- 1. Shortage
- 2. Surplus
- 3. Equilibrium
- 4. Market failure

Q89 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

When the price of a substitute good rises, what happens to the demand for the original good?

- 1. It decreases
- 2. It remains unchanged
- 3. It increases
- 4. It depends on the income level

Q90 - Social Studies - Supply and Demand

What is the term for government intervention that sets a minimum legal price for a good?

- 1. Price ceiling
- 2. Equilibrium price
- 3. Price floor
- 4. Market price

Q91 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What is a bank?

- 1. A financial institution
- 2. A building where money is stored



- 3. A place to withdraw cash
- 4. An institution that makes loans

Q92 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

Which of the following is a type of bank account?

- 1. Savings account
- 2. Checking account
- 3. Investment account
- 4. Investment, savings, and credit cards

Q93 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What is the role of central banks in an economy?

- 1. Regulate the money supply
- 2. Help businesses get loans
- 3. Increase the money supply
- 4. Provide currency exchange services

Q94 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What does the term 'interest rate' mean?

- 1. The amount charged for borrowing money
- 2. The fee a bank charges for loans
- 3. The percentage of your savings in a bank
- 4. The fee for depositing money

Q95 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

How does inflation affect banking?

- 1. It decreases the purchasing power of money
- 2. It has no impact on banks
- 3. It stabilizes the economy
- 4. It increases the value of the dollar

Q96 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What is the purpose of a savings account?



- 1. To save money for the future
- 2. To borrow money
- 3. To borrow money
- 4. To earn interest on your deposits

Q97 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What is a loan?

- 1. Money borrowed from a bank
- 2. Money given by a bank that must be paid back with interest
- 3. Money that is invested
- 4. A credit line from a financial institution

Q98 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What are the different types of loans available?

- 1. Personal, mortgage, auto
- 2. Business, student, payday
- 3. Home, student, payday
- 4. Secured and unsecured loans

Q99 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What is the difference between a credit card and a debit card?

- 1. A debit card is used for spending your own money, while a credit card is used for borrowed money
- 2. A debit card charges interest, a credit card does not
- 3. Credit cards are often used to pay for things you cannot afford immediately
- 4. A debit card is linked to a checking account, while a credit card is not

Q100 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What does 'bankruptcy' mean in finance?

- 1. The legal process of reducing debt
- 2. When an individual or business cannot pay back its debt
- 3. The process of acquiring wealth
- 4. The end of a business

Q101 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance



What is the stock market?

- 1. A place to buy and sell shares of companies
- 2. A system of exchanges for buying and selling currency
- 3. A market for bonds and government securities
- 4. A venue for buying and selling financial instruments

Q102 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

How do stocks affect the economy?

- 1. Stocks can impact a company's growth and influence the economy
- 2. Stocks are only for the rich
- 3. Stocks represent ownership in a company
- 4. Stocks are a type of bond

Q103 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What is financial literacy?

- 1. Understanding how money works and managing it
- 2. Managing your finances effectively
- 3. Basic knowledge of taxes
- 4. Understanding financial products and services

Q104 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What is the purpose of investment?

- 1. To grow your wealth over time
- 2. A way to spend without saving
- 3. To track how much you earn
- 4. A way to secure a job

Q105 - Social Studies - Social Studies- Banking and finance

What is a budget and why is it important?

- 1. A plan for your income and expenses
- 2. A method of managing financial resources
- 3. A way to predict your financial future
- 4. A record of financial behavior



Q106 - Social Studies - Government

Which form of government is characterized by rule by the people?

- 1. Monarchy
- 2. Dictatorship
- 3. Democracy
- 4. Oligarchy

Q107 - Social Studies - Government

What is the primary role of the executive branch in a government?

- 1. Create policies
- 2. Enforce laws
- 3. Interpret laws
- 4. Make laws

Q108 - Social Studies - Government

In which type of government does a single person have absolute power?

- 1. Republic
- 2. Dictatorship
- 3. Monarchy
- 4. Democracy

Q109 - Social Studies - Government

What is the key difference between a republic and a democracy?

- 1. A democracy is a dictatorship
- 2. A republic does not allow voting
- 3. A republic has elected officials who represent the people
- 4. A democracy allows citizens to directly vote on laws

Q110 - Social Studies - Government

Which branch of government is responsible for interpreting the laws?

- 1. Executive
- 2. Legislative
- 3. Military



4. Judicial

Q111 - Social Studies - Government

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Q115 - Social Studies - Government

Which branch of government is responsible for interpreting the laws?

1. Executive



- 2. Legislative
- 3. Judicial
- 4. Military

Q116 - Social Studies - Government

Which form of government is characterized by rule by the people?

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- 3. Democracy
- 4. Monarchy

Q117 - Social Studies - Government

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Q120 - Social Studies - Government

Which branch of government is responsible for interpreting the laws?



- 1. Judicial
- 2. Military
- 3. Executive
- 4. Legislative



Answer Key

- Q1: Serve on a jury
- Q2: The Declaration of Independence
- Q3: Protecting individual freedoms
- Q4: Running for office
- Q5: Right to bear arms
- Q6: Pay taxes
- Q7: The Constitution
- Q8: Conducting wars
- Q9: Running for office
- Q10: Freedom of speech
- Q11: Obey the laws
- Q12: The Constitution
- Q13: Building infrastructure
- Q14: Voting
- Q15: Freedom from taxation
- Q16: The study of how goods are produced and distributed.
- Q17: The effect of government on markets.
- Q18: The relationship between a country's money and resources.
- Q19: The total market value of all final goods and services.
- Q20: It regulates production and consumption.
- Q21: Unknown
- Q22: Land, capital, and entrepreneurship.
- Q23: It encourages innovation and lower prices.
- Q24: In command economies, government controls resources.
- Q25: A measure of economic stability.
- Q26: The next best alternative when a choice is made.
- Q27: It limits competition.
- Q28: A set of economic policies that increase or decrease national spending.
- Q29: The role of the Federal Reserve in the economy.
- Q30: Goods and services exchanged internationally.
- Q31: To verify the accuracy of information
- Q32: Lateral reading
- Q33: The author's qualifications and expertise



- Q34: Evaluate search results before clicking
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- Q44: By checking metadata, reverse image search, and source credibility
- Q45: A fact-checking website
- Q46: To interpret laws
- Q47: Legislative
- Q48: The Magna Carta
- Q49: The Court of Appeals
- Q50: Case law
- Q51: To create wars
- Q52: Executive
- Q53: The Constitution
- Q54: The Supreme Court
- Q55: Regulation
- Q56: To create wars
- Q57: Military
- Q58: The Constitution
- Q59: The Court of Appeals
- Q60: Constitutional law
- Q61: The Constitution
- Q62: To establish the laws of the land
- Q63: The President
- Q64: Monarchy
- Q65: The Articles of Confederation
- Q66: The Federalist Papers
- Q67: To establish the laws of the land
- Q68: The President



- Q69: Oligarchy
- Q70: The Articles of Confederation
- Q71: The Bill of Rights
- Q72: To regulate trade with other countries
- Q73: The President
- Q74: Federalism
- Q75: The Federalist Papers
- Q76: The amount of a good consumers are willing and able to purchase at a given price
- Q77: A change in the price of the good itself
- Q78: It shifts to the right
- Q79: Surplus
- Q80: The relationship between price and quantity demanded
- Q81: Consumer tastes
- Q82: As the price of a good increases, the quantity demanded decreases
- Q83: When quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied
- Q84: When quantity supplied equals quantity demanded
- Q85: It increases
- Q86: An increase in input costs
- Q87: It increases
- Q88: Equilibrium
- Q89: It increases
- Q90: Price floor
- Q91: A financial institution
- Q92: Checking account
- Q93: Increase the money supply
- Q94: The amount charged for borrowing money
- Q95: It decreases the purchasing power of money
- Q96: To save money for the future
- Q97: Money borrowed from a bank
- Q98: Personal, mortgage, auto
- Q99: A debit card charges interest, a credit card does not
- Q100: The end of a business
- Q101: A system of exchanges for buying and selling currency
- Q102: Stocks are only for the rich
- Q103: Basic knowledge of taxes



- Q104: To track how much you earn
- Q105: A record of financial behavior
- Q106: Democracy
- Q107: Enforce laws
- Q108: Republic
- Q109: A democracy allows citizens to directly vote on laws
- Q110: Military
- Q111: Oligarchy
- Q112: Interpret laws
- Q113: Republic
- Q114: A democracy allows citizens to directly vote on laws
- Q115: Legislative
- Q116: Oligarchy
- Q117: Interpret laws
- Q118: Monarchy
- Q119: A democracy allows citizens to directly vote on laws
- Q120: Legislative