

Lesson Quiz 7-1



Congress at Work

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, rewrite it to make it true by changing the underlined words.

- _____ 1. There are two types of congressional bills: private bills and public bills.

- _____ 2. There are two types of congressional resolutions: joint resolutions and simple resolutions.

- _____ 3. The Rules Committee determines the rules of debate for a bill before it is voted into law.

- _____ 4. After the House votes to pass a bill, it becomes law.

- _____ 5. A simple resolution is passed in the same form by both houses.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Why is it difficult for a bill to become a law?
 - A. Bills require unanimous approval from the House and Senate.
 - B. House and Senate members rarely agree.
 - C. The president vetoes most bills that are sent for approval.
 - D. The process includes a system of checks and balances.
- _____ 7. A bill about education may contain details about factory emissions if the bill

A. contains a rider.	C. was a concurrent resolution.
B. lost its first majority vote.	D. was a simple resolution.
- _____ 8. What happens to a bill after it is vetoed by Congress?

A. Another vote may be held immediately.	C. It goes to the Senate for debate.
B. It goes to the president for approval.	D. It may be revised and debated again.
- _____ 9. Which type of bill deals with individual people or places?

A. amendment	C. private bill
B. joint resolution	D. public bill
- _____ 10. Committees hold hearings related to the bills they are considering in order to
 - A. express their opinions about the bill.
 - B. gather information and help them make informed decisions.
 - C. get the opinions of their constituents about the bill.
 - D. help resolutions get passed.

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Lesson Quiz 7-2



Congress at Work

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, rewrite it to make it true by changing the underlined words.

- _____ 1. Any group or citizen has the power to start a bill dealing with revenue.

- _____ 2. The Senate has the authority to amend tax bills passed by the House.

- _____ 3. Congress cannot use bills to obtain funding.

- _____ 4. An appropriations bill sets up a program and specifies a monetary amount for spending.

- _____ 5. An earmark can be used to fund specific programs for states or regions.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. What is the difference between a closed rule and open rule on House floor debates?
 - A. An open rule allows for debate; a closed rule does not.
 - B. An open rule debates taxes; a closed rule does not.
 - C. An open rule does not allow for amendments; a closed rule does.
 - D. An open rule has a time limit; a closed rule does not.
- _____ 7. During the budget process, the House of Representatives
 - A. proposes amendments to the bills.
 - B. starts and presents the bills.
 - C. vetoes the bills.
 - D. works directly with the president.
- _____ 8. How is the spending of money approved by Congress?
 - A. A general vote is taken.
 - B. First, an appropriations bill is needed.
 - C. First, an authorization bill is needed.
 - D. The Senate makes all decisions about spending.
- _____ 9. Which of the following is an example of an entitlement?
 - A. authorization bills
 - B. earmarks
 - C. federal taxes
 - D. social security payments
- _____ 10. How do entitlements impact expenditures?
 - A. They create revenues.
 - B. They have no impact on expenditures.
 - C. They increase expenditures.
 - D. They reduce expenditures.

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Lesson Quiz 7-3

**networks**

Congress at Work

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Members of Congress are influenced by constituents.
- _____ 2. Members of Congress may hold town hall meetings with constituents.
- _____ 3. Members of Congress may be influenced only by leaders from their own party.
- _____ 4. The president is not allowed to appeal directly to members of Congress and cannot try to influence them to pass bills or resolutions.
- _____ 5. Lobbyists may ask Congress to write bills, but the lobbyists may not write bills themselves.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Political fund-raising organizations established by corporations, labor unions, and other special interest groups are called
- A. charitable committees. C. nonprofit organizations.
B. committee experts. D. political action committees.
- _____ 7. A constituent can keep up-to-date with his or her Congress member's vote history by
- A. being present for every vote.
B. calling the White House.
C. proposing bills the Congress member will approve.
D. researching it on the Internet.
- _____ 8. How can other party members influence a member of Congress?
- A. They may give advice about how to vote on a bill.
B. They may meet with the Congress member's constituents about a topic.
C. They may provide tax breaks if the Congress member votes in a certain way.
D. They may take the Congress member's place and cast a vote for him or her.
- _____ 9. When communicating with members of Congress, many constituents exercise their constitutional freedom of
- A. assembly. C. press.
B. petition. D. religion.
- _____ 10. Who do lobbyists represent?
- A. special interest groups C. the president
B. the House of Representatives D. the Senate

Lesson Quiz 7-4



Congress at Work

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, rewrite it to make it true by changing the underlined words.

- _____ 1. Casework is a small part of a congressperson's job.

- _____ 2. Pork-barrel legislation appropriates money and brings jobs to states and local districts.

- _____ 3. Logrolling prevents lawmakers from passing legislation.

- _____ 4. Casework helps members of Congress understand their constituents and their needs.

- _____ 5. Congressional decision-making is done without influence from constituents.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Pork-barrel legislation in Congress is often

A. criticized.	C. outlawed.
B. limited.	D. praised.
- _____ 7. A member of Congress can learn about the priorities and concerns of his or her constituents by

A. debating bills.	C. introducing bills.
B. doing casework.	D. talking to lobbyists.
- _____ 8. How can logrolling help a bill get passed?
 - A. It cuts down on new pork-barrel projects.
 - B. It encourages new pork-barrel projects.
 - C. It ensures that all lawmakers are satisfied with a bill.
 - D. It gets more lawmakers to agree and support each others' bills.
- _____ 9. A caseworker relates information from
 - A. constituents to members of Congress.
 - B. constituents to the president.
 - C. members of Congress to the president.
 - D. senators to House representatives.
- _____ 10. Logrolling is a form of

A. casework.	C. cooperation.
B. competition.	D. debate.

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