

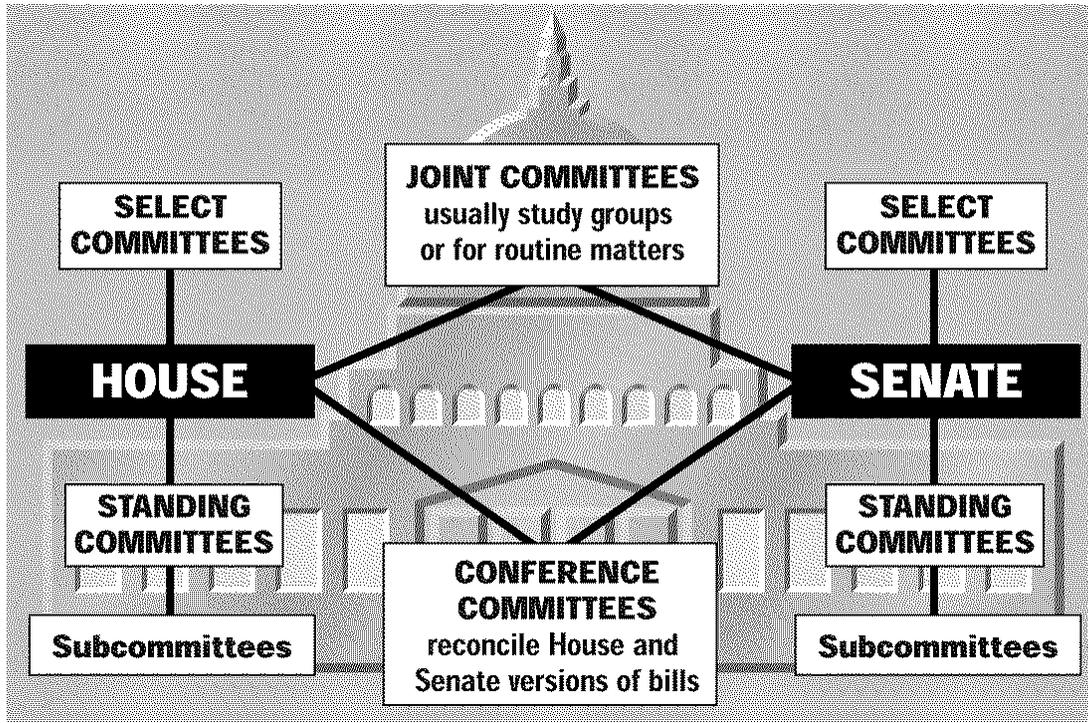
Name:
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Unit 4 Test Study Guide

- 1 The United States Congress, which is made up of two houses, is a
- 2 What are the qualifications for election to the Senate?
- 3 In Congress the majority and minority leaders are assisted by
- 4 The standing committees of each house are controlled by
- 5 This group specializes in a subcategory of its standing committee's responsibility.
- 6 These committees act as study groups for the House and Senate.
- 7 What are qualifications for election to the House of Representatives?
- 8 The process of setting up new congressional districts after reapportionment is called
- 9 People in districts represented in Congress are called
- 10 The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the
- 11 The president of the Senate is the
- 12 A filibuster can be stopped when three-fifths of the Senate votes for
- 13 The power to write the rules in Congress is controlled by the

Committee Structure of Congress



14  Which committee works to adapt House and Senate versions of bills?

15  Which committee serves as a study group?

16 Laws for raising money for the federal government are called

17 Proposed laws to authorize spending money are called

18 Witnesses who do not tell the truth can be prosecuted for

19 Some historians believe that the checks and balances system causes

20 In Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, these powers of Congress are described.

21 What implies that Congress has powers beyond those expressed in the first 17 clauses of Article I, Section 8?

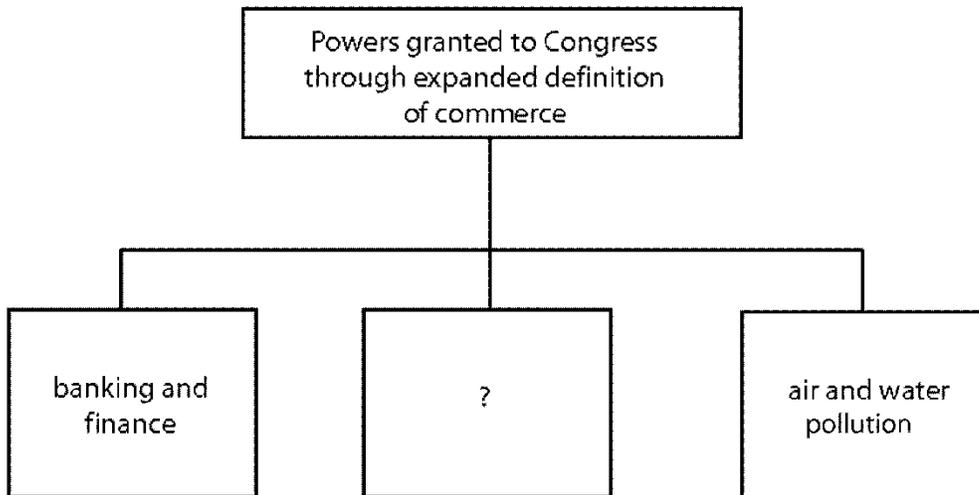
22 Freedom from prosecution for witnesses whose testimony ties them to illegal acts is called

“You’ve got to give it all you can that first year. . . . You’ve got just one year when they treat you right, and before they start worrying about themselves. The third year, you lose votes. . . . The fourth year’s all politics. You can’t put anything through when half the Congress is thinking how to beat you.”

—Lyndon Johnson



23 In this quote, President Johnson is referring to this which often causes conflict between Congress and the president.



24 Complete the chart, identifying the powers granted to Congress through the expanded definition of Congress.

- 25 In this process, each bill is given a title and a number.

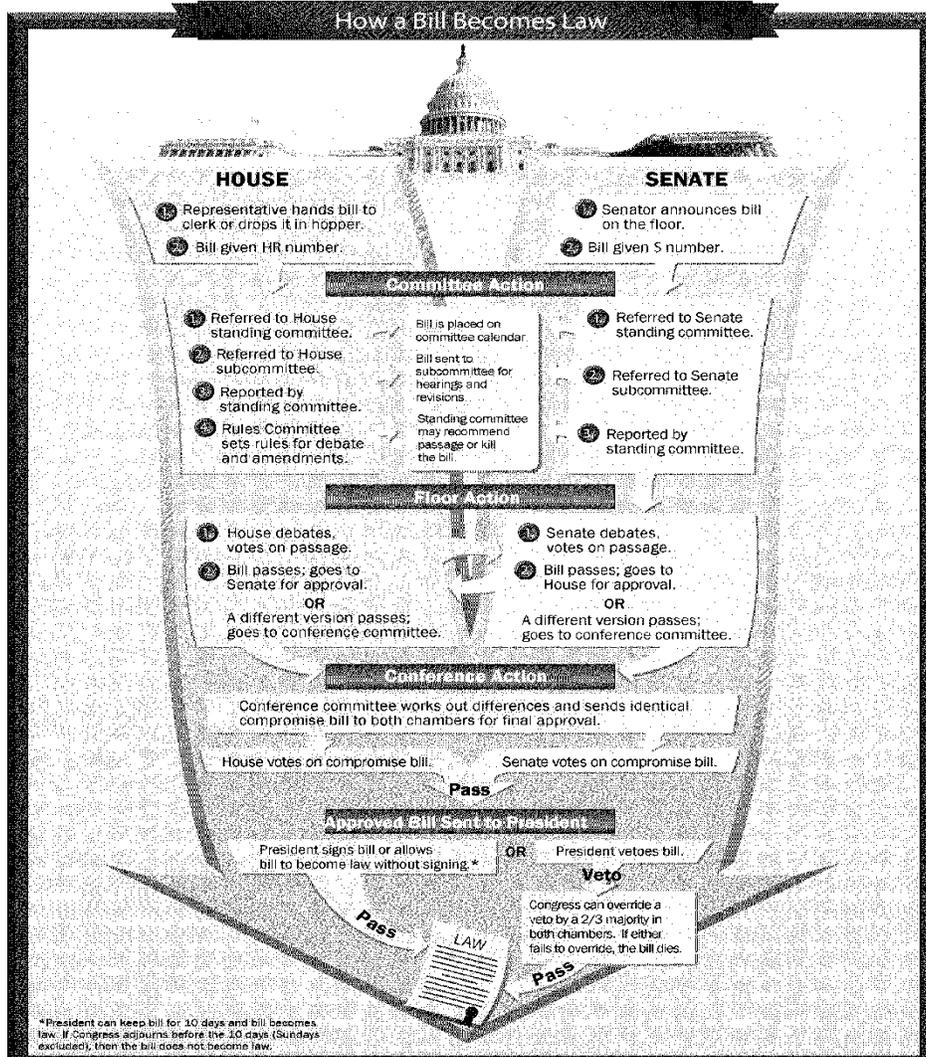
- 26 Special-interest groups that raise money to help elect lawmakers are called

- 27 These bills deal with general matters and apply to the entire nation.

- 28 These bills deal with individual people or places.

- 29 Representatives of interest groups that work to influence Congress are called

- 30 Through public-works bills, Congress appropriates billions of dollars for local projects that are often called



31  In which step does the House debate on the bill?

32  In which step do members of both chambers reach a compromise, sending the bill on for final approval?

33 Which of the following is a qualification for someone serving in the Senate?

34 The number of House members representing each state is recalculated every

- 35 This is the chamber where the Speaker is in control of the day to day business and where the majority of work is done in committees.
- 36 Describe the characteristics (race, gender, age, profession) of the average members of the House and Senate?
- 37 What is a filibuster and why/how has this tool be used to stop and/or prevent action in the Senate?
- 38 Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the Senate?
This is the chamber where a bill of revenue must originate.
This is the chamber where the vice president can break a tie vote.
This is the chamber where the president pro tempore serves.
This is the chamber that has the power to ratify treaties.
- 39 Which of the following can introduce a bill?
- 40 How many members are in the House of Representatives?