

VII. Legislative Branch of Government

Identifications: **HR) House of Representatives**
 USS) US Senate
 USC) US Congress

- _____ 01. 100 members.
- _____ 02. 435 members.
- _____ 03. 535 members.
- _____ 04. Officially enacts laws.
- _____ 05. Members serve 2 year terms.
- _____ 06. One-third (1/3) of its members are elected every two years.
- _____ 07. Every state has two members in this branch.
- _____ 08. Some states send more law-makers to this branch than do others.
- _____ 09. Its members serve 6 year terms.
- _____ 10. It can be presided over by the Vice-President.
- _____ 11. It is presided over by the "Speaker."
- _____ 12. It can be presided over by the President Pro-tempore.
- _____ 13. It approves all presidential appointments.
- _____ 14. It impeaches federal officials.
- _____ 15. It declares war.
- _____ 16. It elects the president when the Electoral College fails to do so.
- _____ 17. It approves treaties with foreign nations.
- _____ 18. It governs federal territories.
- _____ 19. All tax bills must start in this branch.
- _____ 20. It tries all impeachment cases.
- _____ 21. It is the only one that can have an entirely new membership after an election.
- _____ 22. A state's representation in this body is **not** affected by the census.
- _____ 23. Richard Durbin represents you in this branch.
- _____ 24. Philip Crane represents you in this branch.
- _____ 25. Peter Fitzgerald represents you in this branch.
- _____ 26. Of the three choices above, the only one Philip Crane does not belong to.
- _____ 27. Of the three choices above, the only one R.Durbin and P.Fitzgerald do not belong to.

VIII. Law-Making Procedure

True or False:

- ___ 01. A "bill" is another word for a "law."
- ___ 02. "Suggesting a bill" is the same as "introducing" a bill.
- ___ 03. Bills can be suggested by anyone.
- ___ 04. Bills can be introduced by anyone.
- ___ 05. Bills are reviewed by specialized committees before they are considered by either the House or the Senate.
- ___ 06. Bills can be changed after their introduction.
- ___ 07. House or Senate committees can submit "substitute" bills for introduced bills.
- ___ 08. A bill has to pass only one branch of Congress before a president can sign it into law.
- ___ 09. The president has a choice between a House or Senate version of a bill.
- ___ 10. Bills must pass the House and Senate in identical form before they can be sent to the president.
- ___ 11. Differences between a House and Senate version of a bill are resolved by a House - Senate "Conference" committee.
- ___ 12. A two-thirds (2/3s) majority is needed in each branch of Congress before a bill is sent to the president.
- ___ 13. A House or Senate committee can "kill" a bill, thus preventing it from becoming a new law.
- ___ 14. The president legally can take six days to sign a bill into law.
- ___ 15. The president legally can take sixteen days to sign a bill into law.
- ___ 16. A bill can become a law without the president's signature.
- ___ 17. The president can veto bills.
- ___ 18. The House and Senate are powerless to override a presidential veto.
- ___ 19. Vetoed bills can still become laws.
- ___ 20. A 2/3's vote is needed in either the House or the Senate to override a presidential veto.
- ___ 21. A 2/3's vote is needed in both the House and the Senate to override a presidential veto.
- ___ 22. A vetoed bill that receives a 75 % override vote in the House and a 60 %

override vote in the Senate will become a law.

___23. A vetoed bill that receives a 67% override vote in the House and a 80% override vote in the Senate will become a law.

___24. A vetoed bill that receives 400 override votes in the House and 70 override votes in the Senate will become a new law.

___25. The US Supreme Court is required by the Constitution to formally rule on the constitutionality of all new laws passed by the legislative and executive branches.