

Lesson Quiz 7-1

The logo for 'networks' is written in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of several intersecting lines, resembling a network or a starburst, is positioned behind the letters 't' and 'w'.

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.
 - B. lost its first majority vote.
 - C. was a concurrent resolution.
 - D. was a simple resolution.
- _____ 8. What happens to a bill after it is vetoed by Congress?
- A. Another vote may be held immediately.
 - B. It goes to the president for approval.
 - C. It goes to the Senate for debate.
 - D. It may be revised and debated again.
- _____ 9. Which type of bill deals with individual people or places?
- A. amendment
 - B. joint resolution
 - C. private bill
 - 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.

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.

Lesson Quiz 7-3

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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

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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.