

Lesson Quiz 6-1

Congressional Powers

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

- _____ 1. All bills designed to raise revenue originate in the Senate.
- _____ 2. The commerce clause was created to prevent presidents from committing troops abroad without notifying Congress.
- _____ 3. Both Congress and the state governments can propose constitutional amendments.
- _____ 4. The Founders showed the importance of the legislative branch by devoting nearly half of the Constitution to it.
- _____ 5. The government is prevented from punishing someone without a public trial.

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

- _____ 6. An expressed power is different from an implied power because
 - A. expressed powers are always legislative powers whereas implied powers are not.
 - B. expressed powers are listed in the Constitution.
 - C. expressed powers must pass judicial review.
 - D. implied powers are granted by the executive branch.
- _____ 7. Alexander Hamilton stated that
 - A. all government powers must be specifically stated in the Constitution.
 - B. every governmental power must also include the means to carry out that power.
 - C. the judicial branch should be more powerful than the legislative branch.
 - D. the legislative branch should be given explicit, but not implied, powers.
- _____ 8. The difference between an appropriations bill and an authorization bill is that the first
 - A. applies to internal expenditures and the second applies to external expenditures.
 - B. applies to national expenditures and the second applies to state expenditures.
 - C. is passed by the Senate and the second is passed by the House.
 - D. proposes to authorize money and the second actually allocates the money.
- _____ 9. In the Civil Rights Act of 1964, what part of the Constitution is used to make discrimination in public facilities illegal?

A. commerce clause	C. Fourth Amendment
B. Fifth Amendment	D. necessary and proper clause
- _____ 10. One way Congress can encourage spending and business expansion is by
 - A. applying the "necessary and proper" clause.
 - B. increasing regulations and restrictions.
 - C. limiting interstate commerce.
 - D. reducing taxation and regulation.

Lesson Quiz 6-2

networks

Congressional Powers

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

- _____ 1. Congress has the right to oversee the work of both the executive and the judicial branches.
- _____ 2. Unlike in criminal court, witnesses in congressional hearings can be forced to testify against themselves.
- _____ 3. Some congressional investigations have led to reforms in government agencies.
- _____ 4. When a congressional committee wants a witness to appear, it issues a legislative veto.
- _____ 5. One way to decide if a news source is biased is to compare reports from several sources.

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

- _____ 6. The power of the purse is important in oversight because it allows Congress to
- A. appoint an independent counsel. C. issue a subpoena.
B. hold hearings and question witnesses. D. review, and possibly modify, agency budgets.
- _____ 7. How is legislative oversight typically different from congressional investigation?
- A. Investigation involves the executive branch whereas oversight involves the legislature.
B. Investigation involves the judicial branch whereas oversight involves the legislature.
C. Investigation is an expressed power but oversight is an implied power.
D. Oversight typically involves reviewing activities over a longer period of time.
- _____ 8. After a two-year investigation into investment banks' role in the economic meltdown of 2008, Congress
- A. decided there was little need for banking reform.
B. determined banks had properly informed customers about their investment risks.
C. passed a major banking reform bill.
D. was unable to subpoena the needed witnesses.
- _____ 9. Legislative oversight is an example of checks and balances because
- A. Congress can determine whether a power is explicit or implied.
B. Congress can see if the executive branch is carrying out a law as it intended.
C. oversight lets Congress judge whether or not a particular law is unconstitutional.
D. oversight requires Congress to relinquish its power of judicial review.
- _____ 10. Which of the following investigations resulted in Congress finding out that one of its members had been bribed?
- A. the investigation into the activities of lobbyist Jack Abramoff
B. the investigation into the Civil Rights Act of 1964
C. the investigation into the economic meltdown of 2008
D. the investigation into the IRS actions in unfairly scrutinizing certain groups

Lesson Quiz 6-3

Congressional Powers

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

- _____ 1. Tension between the president and Congress occurs as each works to protect its power.
- _____ 2. In a divided government, the legislative process typically moves more quickly than in an undivided government.
- _____ 3. People who support the line-item veto think it could help the president control spending.
- _____ 4. During wartime, Congress has given presidents extra powers so that they can act quickly.
- _____ 5. In recent years, the president has taken more and more control over the federal budget.

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

- _____ 6. The president can provide a check on Congress's power to create legislation by
- A. declaring a proposed law unconstitutional.
 - B. overriding a veto.
 - C. refusing to fund a bill.
 - D. vetoing a bill.
- _____ 7. In a divided government, power struggles can occur because
- A. one party controls the White House and the other controls Congress.
 - B. the Congress can override a presidential veto with a three-fourths majority.
 - C. the Congress creates the national budget and the president approves it.
 - D. the House of Representatives and the Senate are controlled by different parties.
- _____ 8. While the president proposes the national budget,
- A. Congress has the authority to impound it.
 - B. Congress must approve it.
 - C. the Supreme Court must rule whether it is constitutional.
 - D. the taxpayers must approve it.
- _____ 9. The Congressional Impoundment Control Act
- A. gave the president the power of the line-item veto.
 - B. increased Congress's role in creating the budget.
 - C. required the government to create a balanced budget.
 - D. took emergency powers away from the president.
- _____ 10. The Supreme Court ruled that the line-item veto is unconstitutional because
- A. Congress cannot give away its constitutional powers through legislation.
 - B. it does not allow for adequate input from voters.
 - C. it gives Congress too much power over the executive branch.
 - D. the Senate is the only governmental body that can veto a bill.