



Name: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. **(p.362) Which of the following BEST describes the makeup of the legislature in the United States?**
 - A. Unicameral
 - B. Parliamentary
 - C. bicameral
 - D. executive
 - E. unichamber

2. **(p. 364) How often are House members elected?**
 - A. every two years, in even-numbered years
 - B. every two years, in odd-numbered years
 - C. every three years, in even-numbered years
 - D. every three years, in odd-numbered years
 - E. every four years, in even-numbered years

3. **(p. 364) Which constitutional amendment shifted the power to elect senators from state legislators to popular elections?**
 - A. Fifteenth
 - B. Sixteenth
 - C. Seventeenth
 - D. Eighteenth
 - E. Nineteenth

4. **(p. 364) Which of these factors makes it more likely that incumbents will prevail in congressional elections?**
 - A. stronger name recognition
 - B. easier access to media
 - C. the privilege of franking, or sending mail free of charge
 - D. larger campaign contributions
 - E. All these answers are correct.

5. **(p. 365) Which of the following statements about reapportionment is NOT accurate?**
 - A. It redraws the congressional district boundaries within the state.
 - B. It is a reallocation of seats in the House of Representatives.
 - C. It is based on the federal census.
 - D. It can diminish the advantage of incumbency.
 - E. It may cause a state to gain or lose congressional representatives.

6. **(p. 365) How often does reapportionment and redistricting of seats occur in the House of Representatives?**
- A. every 2 years
 - B. every 4 years
 - C. every 6 years
 - D. every 10 years
 - E. every 12 years
7. **(p. 365) The practice of redrawing electoral boundaries for political advantage is known as**
- A. majority-minority district formation.
 - B. gerrymandering.
 - C. reapportionment.
 - D. redistricting.
 - E. casework.
8. **(p. 366) Under Supreme Court jurisprudence, the drawing of legislative district boundaries for the purpose of benefitting an incumbent, political party, or another group is unconstitutional**
- A. whenever it is applied.
 - B. when it is clearly partisan.
 - C. when it creates a majority-minority district.
 - D. when it eliminates the minority party's influence in the district.
 - E. when it eliminates the minority party's influence statewide.
9. **(p. 367) The MOST precise way to describe attempts by state legislatures to address racial imbalance in the House of Representatives is**
- A. by reapportionment.
 - B. by redistricting.
 - C. through the creation of majority-minority districts.
 - D. through the creation of minority-majority districts.
 - E. through gerrymandering.
10. **(p. 369) Within the instructed delegate model, elected representatives act**
- A. according to their conscience at all times.
 - B. mostly according to their conscience, and occasionally in line with constituents.
 - C. equally according to conscience and in line with constituents.
 - D. in line with constituents, unless constituents' views contradict representatives' personal views.
 - E. in line with constituents, even if those views contradict representatives' personal views.
11. **(p. 369) Appropriations of funds by congressional legislators for projects in their districts are known as**
- A. pork barrel projects.
 - B. earmarks.
 - C. preferred bills.
 - D. block grants.
 - E. categorical block grants.

12. (p. 370) A special form of representation, personal aid to a constituent or group of constituents, is known as
- A. private billing.
 - B. pork.
 - C. bringing home the bacon.
 - D. earmarks.
 - E. casework.
13. (p. 370) When a member of Congress advocates on behalf of a constituent who has an issue with a bureaucratic agency, he or she is playing the role of
- A. legislator.
 - B. caseworker.
 - C. ombudsperson.
 - D. trustee.
 - E. instructed delegate.
14. (p. 371) _____ is the process by which Congress "checks" the executive branch to ensure that laws are being administered in keeping with legislators' intentions.
- A. Supervision
 - B. Oversight
 - C. Engagement
 - D. Regulation
 - E. Casework
15. (p. 372) Compared to the House, the Senate
- A. has more members.
 - B. has a shorter electoral cycle.
 - C. is more prestigious.
 - D. relies more on leaders and committee chairs.
 - E. is less dependent on staff.
16. (p. 374) Identify the correct chronological order of a legislative bill's passage.
- A. introduction, committee review, conference committee reconciliation, House and Senate approval, presidential approval
 - B. introduction, conference committee reconciliation, committee review, House and Senate approval, presidential approval
 - C. introduction, committee review, House and Senate approval, conference committee reconciliation, presidential approval
 - D. committee review, introduction, conference committee reconciliation, House and Senate approval, presidential approval
 - E. introduction, conference committee reconciliation, House and Senate approval, committee review, presidential approval
17. (p. 374) The wooden box into which House members insert proposed bills is known as the
- A. matchbox.
 - B. hopper.
 - C. earmark.
 - D. jumper.
 - E. casket.

- 18. (p. 374) What is the second step in the process of a bill becoming a law?**
- A. Introduction
 - B. conference committee reconciliation
 - C. presidential approval
 - D. House and Senate approval
 - E. committee review
- 19. (p. 374) Permanent committees with a defined legislative jurisdiction are known as**
- A. lead committees.
 - B. subcommittees.
 - C. select committees.
 - D. standing committees.
 - E. joint committees.
- 20. (p. 375) Advisory committees, like the specially created House committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming that held hearings on the issue of climate change, are examples of**
- A. lead committees.
 - B. subcommittees.
 - C. select committees.
 - D. standing committees.
 - E. joint committees.
- 21. (p. 375) Committees that include members of both chambers of Congress are known as**
- A. lead committees.
 - B. subcommittees.
 - C. select committees.
 - D. standing committees.
 - E. joint committees.
- 22. (p. 375) Identify the correct chronological sequence of subcommittee procedures in Congress.**
- A. hearings, markup, agency review, report
 - B. hearings, agency review, markup, report
 - C. agency review, markup, hearings, report
 - D. agency review, hearings, markup, report
 - E. markup, agency review, hearings, report
- 23. (p. 376) In what way does the House of Representatives determine the terms of debate and the scope of amendments that will be allowed on a bill?**
- A. through the Rules Committee
 - B. by unanimous consent
 - C. through cloture
 - D. by joint committee
 - E. through markup

24. (p. 376) In an attempt to block the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the former Republican senator from South Carolina Strom Thurmond spoke for 24 hours and 18 minutes on the Senate floor. This set the record for the Senate's longest
- A. cloture.
 - B. filibuster.
 - C. consent agreement.
 - D. discharge petition.
 - E. markup.
25. (p. 374) What is the fourth step in the process of a bill becoming a law?
- A. Introduction
 - B. conference committee reconciliation
 - C. presidential approval
 - D. House and Senate approval
 - E. committee review
26. (p. 378) In what position in the line of presidential succession is the Speaker of the House?
- A. second
 - B. third
 - C. fourth
 - D. fifth
 - E. sixth
27. (p. 378) Who is the MOST powerful person in the House of Representatives?
- A. House majority leader
 - B. Speaker of the House
 - C. House majority whip
 - D. House minority leader
 - E. House minority whip
28. (p. 378) Which of the following House leaders is responsible for developing party strategy, working with minority party leadership, and encouraging unity among majority party legislators?
- A. House majority leader
 - B. Speaker of the House
 - C. House majority whip
 - D. House minority leader
 - E. House minority whip
29. (p. 378) Which of the following leaders acts as a go-between with the leadership and the majority party members in the House?
- A. House majority leader
 - B. Speaker of the House
 - C. House majority whip
 - D. House minority leader
 - E. House minority whip

30. (p. 379) According to the Constitution, who is the president of the Senate?

- A. vice president
- B. president pro tempore
- C. Senate majority leader
- D. Senate majority whip
- E. Senate minority leader

31. (p. 380) Who is the MOST powerful person in the Senate?

- A. president pro tempore
- B. the vice president
- C. Senate minority leader
- D. Senate majority leader
- E. None of these answers is correct.

32. (p. 383) The reciprocal practice of trading votes, or _____, is widely used in Congress.

- A. Earmarking
- B. Filibustering
- C. Cloture
- D. log-rolling
- E. markup

33. (p. 376) If both the House and the Senate pass bills on the same topic but with differences between the bills, the bills are then sent to a

- A. conference committee.
- B. subcommittee.
- C. select committee.
- D. standing committee.
- E. joint committee.

BONUS (5pts):

Name the person holding the following positions in the House of Representatives:

1. Speaker of the House (Paul Ryan)
2. House majority leader (Kevin McCarthy)
3. House majority whip (Steve Scalise)
4. House minority leader (Nancy Pelosi)
5. House minority whip (Steny Hoyer)

Guess Who?

