

## 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

## 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.