



Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

The National Legislature

A. As You Read

The main points of Section 1 are supplied for you below in the form of questions. As you read the section, fill in the answers to the questions.

Two Houses of Congress

1. What is the historical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system? _____

2. What is a practical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system? _____

3. What is a theoretical reason for Americans choosing a bicameral system? _____

Terms and Sessions

4. What is a term of Congress? _____

5. What is a session of Congress? _____

6. How many sessions are there in a term of Congress? _____

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

7. adjourn _____
8. special session _____

U.S. GOVERNMENT
CONGRESSIONAL COMPARISON CHART
CHAPTER 10

SENATE

HOUSE OF REP.

1. SIZE (NUMBERS)
2. LENGTH OF TERM
3. LENGTH OF SESSION
4. HOW MANY TERMS?
5. DATE OF ELECTION
6. AGE
7. LENGTH OF
CITIZENSHIP
8. RESIDENCE
9. HOW OFTEN DO
ELECTIONS OCCUR?
10. COMPENSATION
11. OTHER BENEFITS



Section 4 Guided Reading and Review The Members of Congress

A. As You Read

As you read Section 4, answer the questions below on the roles played by members of Congress and the compensation and privileges of the job.

Roles Played by a Member of Congress

1. **Legislator:** What does a legislator do? _____

2. **Committee member:** What do members do as part of a congressional committee? _____

3. **Trustee:** How does a member of Congress act as a trustee? _____

4. **Delegate:** How does a member of Congress act as a delegate? _____

5. **Partisan:** How does a member of Congress act as a partisan? _____

6. **Politico:** How does a member of Congress act as a politico? _____

Compensation and Privileges

7. **Salary:** What is the current salary of a member of Congress? _____
8. **Nonsalary compensation:** What are some fringe benefits for members of Congress? _____

9. **Privileges:** To what does the phrase "cloak of legislative immunity" refer? _____

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

10. constituency _____
11. oversight function _____

U.S. GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

IN EACH POSITION FIND THE NAME OF THE POSITION, THE
RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE CURRENT PERSON HOLDING THAT
POSITION

NAME: _____

SENATE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

1.

2.

PARTY OFFICERS

3.

4.

5.

6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PRESIDING OFFICER AND PARTY LEADER

1.

PARTY OFFICERS

1.

2.

3.

4.

U.S. GOVERNMENT
CHAPTER 12
COMMITTEES IN CONGRESS

NAME: _____

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. What is a standing committee?
2. What are the functions?
3. 3 examples of such committees.

SELECT COMMITTEES

1. DEFINE:
2. THE FUNCTION?
3. THREE EXAMPLES

TYPES OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

JOINT COMMITTEES

1. DEFINE:
2. THE FUNCTION?
3. THREE EXAMPLES

CONFERENCE COMM.

1. DEFINE:
2. THE FUNCTION?
- 3.

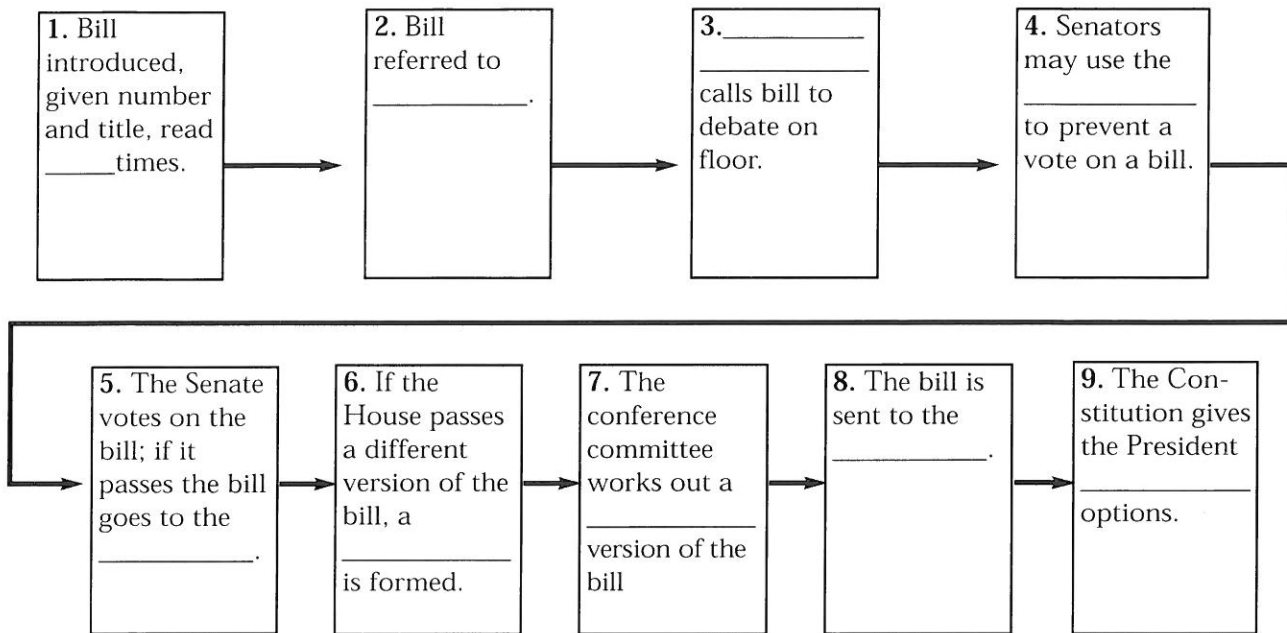
HOW DOES THE "HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE" ACT AS A TRAFFIC COP
IN THE LOWER HOUSE?



Section 4 Guided Reading and Review
The Bill in the Senate

A. As You Read

Fill in the blanks on the flowchart below that outlines the movements of a bill through the Senate.



B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

10. The Senate is reluctant to use _____ to limit debate.
11. In practice, just the threat of a _____, an attempt to “talk a bill to death,” can result in the Senate’s failure to consider certain bills.
12. By not acting on a bill sent by Congress within 10 days of adjourning, the President performs a _____.
13. The President may _____ a bill sent to him by Congress by refusing to sign it.

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Section 3 Guided Reading and Review

How a Bill Becomes a Law: The House

A. As You Read

Fill in the information below by writing the answers in the blanks provided.

1. Most bills are introduced in Congress by _____

2. A bill is _____
3. A resolution deals with _____
4. A joint resolution is like a bill because _____

5. A concurrent resolution deals with _____

6. At a first reading of a bill, the clerk _____

7. Five courses of action a committee may take on a bill are: _____

8. Four types of votes in the House are: _____

9. After a bill has been passed and signed by the Speaker, _____

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Define the following terms.

10. rider _____
11. quorum _____
12. concurrent resolution _____
13. discharge petition _____
14. Committee of the Whole _____

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