Chapter 6 Review

True/False

____ 1. Members of Congress are more religious than the general public.

____ 2. Incumbents are prohibited from pursuing casework because it is seen as an unfair electoral advantage.

____ 3. A bill goes through markup in a full committee after a subcommittee votes in favor of it.

____ 4. Studies show that members of Congress vote in conformity with the prevailing opinion of their constituents a majority of the time.

____ 5. The House currently has 435 members, but this number increases automatically every ten years after the census is conducted.

____ 6. The Congressional Budget Office evaluates the economic effects of different spending programs and provides information to Congress on the anticipated cost of proposed policies.

____ 7. Congress has ceded to the president a major role in the legislative process.

____ 8. Logrolling was deemed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court following the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

____ 9. A conference committee is composed of members from the House and Senate committees that originally considered the bill.

____ 10. In the face of inaction by a House committee, a discharge petition signed by a majority can force a bill out of a committee and to the floor.

____ 11. Most bills become law.

____ 12. The increasing partisanship and unproductivity of Congress have contributed to its low approval ratings.

____ 13. The Supreme Court has prohibited the practice of gerrymandering.

____ 14. The necessary and proper clause allows Congress to increase the scope of its authority.

Completion

15. In either chamber of Congress, the __________________________ is the highest-ranking leader in the minority party.

16. __________________________ committees include members from both houses of Congress and are set up to conduct investigations or special studies.

17. The Constitution is vague about the __________________________ process, even though it remains Congress’s ultimate oversight of the U.S. president.

Minor Summative Assessment

Objectives: Objectives: II (D), IV (A-C), V (C)
18. Congress may override a presidential __________________________ with a two-thirds vote in each chamber.

19. The Constitution specifies that the presiding officer of the Senate is the __________________________.

20. When a bill is introduced in Congress, several members may be listed as __________________________ in order to show their support for the proposed legislation.

21. The most powerful person in Congress is the __________________________.

22. At their party __________________________ at the beginning of each new Congress, Democrats will meet to nominate or elect party officers, review committee assignments, discuss party policy, impose party discipline, set party themes, and coordinate media.

23. Cloture is the only way other senators can end a(n) __________________________.

24. The __________________________ oversees House business and is the official spokesperson for the House.

25. Bills are referred for consideration to __________________________ committees that continue from one Congress to the next.