



We the People: The Citizen & the Constitution

QUIZ

Unit Three, Lesson 13

“What is the legislative branch?”

Name _____

Date _____

Vocabulary Matching

Directions: Write the letter of the definition next to the appropriate vocabulary word.

- 1. Article I _____ a. (noun) the national legislature of the federal government, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives
- 2. bill _____ b. (noun) proposed law given to the legislature for approval
- 3. Congress _____ c. (adjective) not allowed by the U.S. Constitution; illegal
- 4. unconstitutional _____ d. (noun) the power of the president to refuse a bill passed by Congress; (verb) the act of doing so
- 5. veto _____ e. (noun) part of the Constitution that describes the legislative branch

Short Answer

Directions: Answer the following instruction in the space provided below. If you need additional space, continue your answer on the back of the page.

6. Describe the four basic steps that must be followed for Congress to create a law.

Multiple Choice

Directions: Read the following carefully. Circle only the best answer for the question or to complete each partial statement.

7. Article I of the U.S. Constitution lists the powers of
 - a. the executive branch.
 - b. the legislative branch.
 - c. the judicial branch.
 - d. the people.
8. Which of the following powers does Congress not have?
 - a. tax the people
 - b. raise an army and navy to defend our nation
 - c. create a court system
 - d. act as commander in chief of the armed forces
9. The two houses of Congress are
 - a. the House of Representatives and the White House.
 - b. the Senate and the Supreme Court.
 - c. the House of Representatives and the Senate.
 - d. the Senate and the White House.
10. The total number of representatives in the House of Representatives is limited to
 - a. 100.
 - b. 435.
 - c. 2.
 - d. 535.
11. When a bill is goes to committee
 - a. it's discussed or revised or decided that it's not a good bill.
 - b. representatives vote on it and send it to the president to sign into law.
 - c. it becomes a law.
 - d. it can't become a law.
12. Once a bill receives a majority vote from the house it originated in, it's sent to
 - a. the other house for a vote.
 - b. the president to be signed into law.
 - c. the people to vote on it.
 - d. back to committee to be edited.
13. If the bill passes in both houses
 - a. it becomes a law.
 - b. it's sent to the people to vote on it.
 - c. it's sent to the president.
 - d. it's sent to the judicial branch to determine if it's constitutional.
14. If a president signs a bill passed by both houses
 - a. it is vetoed.
 - b. it becomes law.
 - c. it goes back to committee to be rewritten.
 - d. Congress still must vote to make it into a law.
15. If a law is declared "unconstitutional," that means
 - a. the Constitution does not give Congress the right to pass such a law.
 - b. the president will be impeached.
 - c. the law is allowed by the U.S. Constitution.
 - d. the law is a good one.

Lesson 13 Answers

1. E 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. SEE PAGE 108, "REVIEW THE LESSON,"
QUESTION 5; 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A