

1. The duties of the House _____ Committee are best described as those of a traffic cop.
2. When the Senate's Republican caucus wants party members to vote for a bill, the person who determines how many votes can be counted on is the _____.
3. The main reason Congress creates _____ is to divide the workload.
4. A bill can become a law without the President's signature if the President fails to act on it within _____ days of receiving it while Congress is in session.
5. To propose a constitutional amendment, Congress uses a _____.
6. How and when bills reach the floor of the House is decided by the _____ Committee.
7. Committee _____ usually are chosen on the basis of seniority.
8. Unlike the House, the _____ has a legislative process with few limits on debate.
9. Bills are introduced in the Senate by _____.
10. In the Vice President's absence, the presiding officer of the Senate is the _____.
11. The _____ Committee may set conditions for considering a bill, speed up consideration of a bill, or prevent the consideration of a bill.
12. The main way to end a filibuster is by invoking _____.

13. On the first day of each new term the House elects a _____ to preside.

14. In order to prevent a bill passed by Congress from becoming a law, the President may refuse to sign it and attach a _____ message.

15. Proposed measures that apply to scientific individuals or places are _____.

16. The _____ serves in the absence of the Vice President of the US.

17. Most _____ committees do not produce compromise bills.

18. When a bill is introduced in the House, it is FIRST given a _____ and _____.

19. Most measures introduced into the House die in _____.

20. In the Senate a _____ may be ended with a vote that invokes cloture.

21. _____ committees act as a third house of Congress when they produce a compromise bill that both the House and the Senate will accept.

22. The _____ may sign a bill within 10 days, veto a bill, or pocket veto.

23. At the beginning of each new term, the _____ faces few organizational problems as it is a continuous body.

24. _____ hold considerable power due mainly to the fact that the majority party has more seats than the other party has.

25. The role of the House Rules Committee is played in the Senate by the _____.
26. In both houses, _____ committees are usually headed by members chosen on the basis of seniority.
27. Bills that originate in either house of _____ may be formulated by private citizens.
28. The purpose of a _____ is to prevent action on a bill.
29. _____ leaders may use a Union calendar, House calendar, or Private calendar to schedule debate on a bill.
30. A compromise bill worked on by a _____ committee of House and Senate members is usually passed by both houses of Congress.
31. The organization of the Senate at the beginning of each term is easier and less time consuming than that of the House because the Senate is a _____ body.
32. The presiding officer in the Senate is _____.
The presiding officer in the House is _____.
33. Education and Labor, Rules, and Ways and Means are all examples of _____ committees.
34. The conference committee must meet on a compromise bill even if both houses pass similar bills because the bill must be _____ when it goes to the President.
35. The _____ Committee decides if a bill will be taken up by the full House.
36. After a bill's first reading, it is sent to the appropriate _____.

37. The _____ Committee can kill a bill even after it has been recommended by a standing committee by refusing to approve the removal of a bill from the calendar and setting a time for its appearance on the floor.