

## Quiz on 2/6 (THIS FRIDAY!!!)

### What you need to know:

- Terms, qualifications, leadership, number of members and powers of the House of Representatives and Senate
- Veto
- Override
- How a bill becomes a law
- The role, benefits, and types of Interest groups
- The role of Lobbyists
- Laws regulating lobbyists and interest groups (no bribery/ gifts!)

### Practice Questions:

1. Which of the following is generally NOT a method that interest groups use the influence the government?
  - A. Bribery
  - B. Direct lobbying
  - C. Testifying before congress
  - D. Endorsements
2. Which group most frequently benefits from interest group donations?
  - A. Charitable organizations
  - B. Political action committees
  - C. Research institutes
  - D. Congressmen running for reelection
3. In order to achieve their goals lobbyists must
  - A. Maintain close relationships with congressmen
  - B. Live in the state they represent
  - C. Be relatively unaware of major public issues
  - D. Bribe congressmen
4. Interest groups representing businesspeople are often among the most successful lobbying groups in Washington, DC, for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
  - A. Such groups have the financial resources to sustain successful campaigns
  - B. Many such groups have existed for several decades, allowing them to master the legislative system and develop close ties with legislators.
  - C. In many districts, these groups' voters make up the majority of votes.
  - D. These groups' constituents contribute to many legislators' campaigns, and gain greater access to legislators

5. Why does the House of Representatives have more members than the Senate?
  - A. Number of representatives is 5 per state.
  - B. Number of representatives is based on state population.
  - C. Number of representatives does not have a set number, so there is no limit on it.
  - D. There are not more members in the House of Representatives than the Senate.
  
6. How do the qualifications for the House and Senate compare?
  - A. The qualifications are exactly the same
  - B. The qualifications for the House are more strict
  - C. The qualifications for the Senate are more strict
  - D. There are not qualifications for either house of Congress
  
7. The Senate has
  - A. 2 members per state
  - B. Representation based on population
  - C. 5 members per state
  - D. 1 member per state
  
8. One of the shared powers of Congress is
  - A. The make laws
  - B. To Try impeachments
  - C. To declare executive acts unconstitutional
  - D. The veto laws