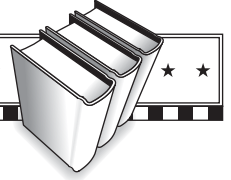


Guided Reading Activity 7-1 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



How a Bill Becomes Law

★ DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to complete these sentences.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

1. _____ usually deal with individual people or places.
2. _____ apply to the entire nation. They may be controversial, dealing with such issues as _____, _____, or _____.
3. _____ deal with internal matters of only one house of Congress.
4. When both houses of Congress agree, they may pass a _____, for example to correct an error in an _____ or to _____ for a special purpose.
5. _____, on the other hand, do not have the force of law and do not require the president's signature. Yet, to take effect, _____ of Congress must pass them.
6. Fewer than 10 percent of the bills introduced in Congress become public laws. Three reasons that so few bills become laws are: _____

7. The ideas for new bills may come from _____, _____, _____, or officials in the _____ branch.
8. To introduce a bill in the House, a member must _____.
9. To introduce a bill in the Senate, _____.

★ DIRECTIONS Use the information in your textbook to define the following terms:

INTRODUCING A BILL

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. pigeonholing _____
_____ | F. recorded vote _____
_____ |
| B. hearings _____
_____ | G. role-call vote _____
_____ |
| C. quorum _____ | H. veto _____ |
| D. voice vote _____
_____ | I. pocket veto _____
_____ |
| E. standing vote _____
_____ | J. line-item veto _____
_____ |