**Political Dictionary**

Speaker of the House (p. 322)  
president of the Senate (p. 323)  
president pro tempore (p. 323)  
party caucus (p. 324)  
floor leader (p. 324)  
whip (p. 325)  
committee chairman (p. 325)  
seniority rule (p. 326)  
standing committee (p. 329)  
select committee (p. 331)  
joint committee (p. 333)  
conference committee (p. 333)  
bill (p. 334)  
joint resolution (p. 335)  
 concurrent resolution (p. 335)  
resolution (p. 335)  
rider (p. 335)  
discharge petition (p. 336)  
subcommittee (p. 336)  
Committee of the Whole (p. 339)  
quorum (p. 339)  
engrossed (p. 340)  
filibuster (p. 343)  
cloture (p. 344)  
veto (p. 346)  
pocket veto (p. 346)

**Practicing the Vocabulary**

**Matching** Choose a term from the list above that best matches each description.

1. Selects the party’s leaders in each house of Congress
2. Can force a committee to bring a bill to the floor of the House or Senate
3. The minimum number of legislators needed to conduct official business
4. A provision added to a popular bill because it is unlikely to succeed on its own
5. A legislative committee created for a limited time and specific purpose

**Word Relationships** Three of the terms in each of the following sets are related. Choose the term that does not belong and explain why it does not.

6. (a) committee chairman (b) seniority rule (c) party caucus (d) resolution
7. (a) filibuster (b) whip (c) cloture (d) discharge petition
8. (a) Speaker of the House (b) president of the Senate (c) president pro tempore (d) committee chairman
9. (a) discharge petition (b) resolution (c) bill (d) concurrent resolution
10. (a) rider (b) bill (c) quorum (d) resolution

**Reviewing Main Ideas**

**Section 1**

11. Why is the opening session of the House each term quite different from the opening session of the Senate?
12. What are the duties of the presiding officers in the House and Senate?
13. (a) How does the seniority rule function? (b) What are two criticisms of the seniority rule?

**Section 2**

14. What role do committees play in turning bills into laws?
15. (a) What are the different types of committees? (b) What are the duties of each type of committee?
16. What are the sources of the bills introduced in Congress?

**Section 3**

17. What happens to a bill immediately after its introduction in the House?
18. (a) How is a resolution different from a bill? (b) Describe the different types of resolutions.
19. What options does a committee have when reviewing a bill?
20. (a) How have debate and voting rules in the House changed in the past two centuries? (b) What are the benefits of these changes?

**Section 4**

21. (a) What is the usual purpose of a filibuster? (b) How can the Senate defeat a filibuster?
22. What is the purpose of a conference committee?
23. What are the President’s options when he receives a bill from Congress?