1. Congress is called a bicameral legislature because it has two:
   a. Chambers
   b. Parties
   c. Terms
   d. Senators

2. The main function of the legislative branch is to _____ laws.
   a. Approve
   b. Interpret
   c. Make
   d. Overturn

3. The President _________ the executive branch.
   a. Advises
   b. Leads
   c. Is a check against
   d. Votes for

4. What happens after the President signs a bill?
   a. Congress approves it
   b. The vice president signs it
   c. Congress vetoes it
   d. It becomes a law

5. Who represents you in Congress?
   a. The President and vice president
   b. Your district representative and both Senators from your state
   c. Your state's governor
   d. The Supreme Court

6. One example of a check on presidential power is the President's:
   a. Ability to veto a bill
   b. Role as the leader of the military
   c. Authority to appoint Supreme Court justices
   d. Limitation to two four-year terms

7. What can you infer from the fact that the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional?
   a. The Supreme Court has few checks on its power
   b. The Supreme Court interprets the Constitution
   c. The President can overrule Supreme Court decisions
   d. Congress has the final word on laws in the United States

8. Cabinet members must be approved by the Senate. This is an example of the _____ branch limiting the power of the _____ branch.
   a. Legislative; executive
   b. Legislative; judicial
   c. Executive; legislative
   d. Executive; judicial

9. Which group can impeach the President?
   a. Supreme Court
   b. Congress
   c. Cabinet
   d. Voters

10. The establishment of three branches of government is meant to ensure that:
    a. All people have a say in government
    b. No part of government has too much power
    c. Lawmakers protect the Constitution
    d. Government officials cannot serve for life