

Assessment

Theme 1: Your Role as a Taxpayer
Lesson 2: How Taxes Evolve

Part 1

Match the clues to the correct terms found in the answer key. Write the letter of the correct term in the space provided.

Answer Key:

- A. Ways and Means Committee
- B. president
- C. informal tax legislation process
- D. Finance Committee
- E. formal tax legislation process

- _____ The process of strict constitutional steps that a proposed tax bill must pass through before it becomes law is called this
- _____ This occurs when individuals and interest groups express and promote their opinions about tax legislation
- _____ Where the tax bills originate in the House of Representatives
- _____ Where the Senate reviews and often rewrites bills
- _____ Where a bill goes after it is approved by Congress; it is either signed or vetoed

Part 2

Classify the following examples as being part of the informal or formal tax legislation process. Write the letter of the correct response in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Attendance at town meetings
 - A. formal
 - B. informal
- _____ 2. Circulating and signing petitions
 - A. formal
 - B. informal
- _____ 3. Presenting a bill to the full Senate
 - A. formal
 - B. informal

- ___ 4. Joining and supporting lobbying groups
 - A. formal
 - B. informal

- ___ 5. Overriding a presidential veto
 - A. formal
 - B. informal

Part 3

Put the following steps of the formal tax legislation process in the correct order by writing the number in which the event occurs in the space provided.

- ___ The compromise version of the bill is sent to both the House and the Senate for approval.

- ___ The bill goes to the Senate, where it is reviewed and often rewritten by the Finance Committee. The committee's version is then presented to the full Senate.

- ___ The tax bill is initiated in the House of Representatives and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. When members of this committee reach agreement about the legislation, they write a proposed law.

- ___ If the president vetoes the bill, Congress may try to override the veto with a two-thirds vote of each house.

- ___ After the Senate approves the bill, it is sent to a joint committee of House and Senate members, who try to arrive at a compromise version.

- ___ After Congress passes the bill, it goes to the president, who can either sign it into law or veto it.

- ___ The bill goes to the full House, where it is debated, possibly amended, and eventually approved.