

# Law

1. Noun Plural
2. Noun Plural
3. Noun
4. Noun Plural
5. Noun Plural
6. Verb Base Form
7. Noun Plural
8. Noun Plural
9. Proper Noun
10. Noun
11. Verb Present Ends In S
12. Noun
13. Verb Past Tense
14. Noun
15. Verb Base Form
16. Verb Present Ends In S
17. Noun
18. Noun
19. Noun
20. Verb Base Form
21. Noun

# Law

Laws begin as \_\_\_\_\_. These \_\_\_\_\_ may come from a Representative--or from a \_\_\_\_\_ like you. \_\_\_\_\_ who have ideas for laws can contact their \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ their ideas. If the \_\_\_\_\_ agree, they research the \_\_\_\_\_ and write them into bills.

When a \_\_\_\_\_ *Proper Noun* has written a bill, the bill needs a \_\_\_\_\_. The Representative \_\_\_\_\_ *Verb Present ends in S* with other Representatives about the bill in hopes of getting their support for it. Once a bill has a \_\_\_\_\_ *Noun* and the support of some of the Representatives, it is ready to be \_\_\_\_\_ *Verb Past Tense*.

In the U.S. House of Representatives, a bill is introduced when it is \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
hopper--a special box on the side of the clerk's \_\_\_\_\_. Only Representatives can \_\_\_\_\_  
bills in the U.S. House of Representatives.

When a bill is introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives, a bill clerk assigns it a number that begins with \_\_\_\_\_ . A reading clerk then Verb Present ends in S the bill to all the

Representatives, and the Speaker of the House sends the bill to one of the Noun standing committees.

When the bill reaches committee, the committee members--groups of Representatives who are experts on topics such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or international relations--review, research, and \_\_\_\_\_ the bill before voting on whether or not to send the bill back to the \_\_\_\_\_.