

Congress Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. The largest source of federal revenue is the?**
 - A. Capital gains tax**
 - B. Social Security tax**
 - C. Property tax**
 - D. Income tax**

- 2. Which committee is responsible for reviewing proposed legislation in detail before it goes to the full chamber?**
 - A. The Ways and Means Committee**
 - B. The Standing Committee**
 - C. The Appropriations Committee**
 - D. The Conference Committee**

- 3. What is one of Congress's enumerated powers?**
 - A. Determine state laws**
 - B. Regulate interstate commerce**
 - C. Appoint Supreme Court Justices**
 - D. Conduct foreign diplomacy**

- 4. What is the role of floor leaders in Congress?**
 - A. To control the media coverage of legislative sessions**
 - B. To guide their party's legislative agenda and coordinate strategies**
 - C. To appoint committee members**
 - D. To translate legislative documents into layman's terms**

- 5. Who has the power to confirm presidential appointments?**
 - A. The House of Representatives**
 - B. The Senate**
 - C. The Supreme Court**
 - D. The Secretary of State**

- 6. Who has the authority to confirm presidential appointments?**
- A. The House of Representatives**
 - B. The Senate**
 - C. The Supreme Court**
 - D. State Governors**
- 7. The term "pork barrel" refers to legislation specifically designed to**
- A. ensure the careful inspection of farm goods and other foodstuffs**
 - B. distribute excess produce to the poor**
 - C. provide funding for local projects that are intended to benefit constituents**
 - D. encourage a balanced federal budget**
- 8. What is a joint resolution?**
- A. A legislative measure that requires the President's approval**
 - B. A proposal that does not require Presidential approval**
 - C. A type of resolution passed only by the House of Representatives**
 - D. An informal agreement between members of Congress**
- 9. The voting patterns of members of Congress correlate most strongly with?**
- A. the population density of their districts**
 - B. their economic background**
 - C. their educational level**
 - D. their political party affiliation**
- 10. Which situation best illustrates divided government in the United States?**
- A. Supreme Court justices are from one party, the president is from another.**
 - B. Majority of governors are from one party, the president is from another.**
 - C. The president and majority of Congress are from one party.**
 - D. The majority of senators and representatives are from one party, the president is from another.**

Answers

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1. D
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. D
10. D

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Explanations

1. The largest source of federal revenue is the?

- A. Capital gains tax**
- B. Social Security tax**
- C. Property tax**
- D. Income tax**

The largest source of federal revenue in the United States is the income tax. The federal government levies taxes on individuals and businesses' earnings, which comprises a significant portion of the total revenue collected. The income tax system is progressive, meaning that tax rates increase as income levels rise. This structure allows the government to collect substantial revenue from higher-income earners, ensuring that the system effectively funds various federal programs and services. While other taxes, such as corporate taxes and payroll taxes (including Social Security and Medicare taxes), contribute to federal revenue, they do not generate as much income as the individual income tax. The income tax is central to the federal budget and plays a crucial role in funding government operations, public services, and entitlement programs. Therefore, it is accurate to identify the income tax as the primary source of revenue for the federal government.

2. Which committee is responsible for reviewing proposed legislation in detail before it goes to the full chamber?

- A. The Ways and Means Committee**
- B. The Standing Committee**
- C. The Appropriations Committee**
- D. The Conference Committee**

The Standing Committee is the correct answer because this type of committee is specifically tasked with examining proposed legislation in detail. These committees are permanent and play a crucial role in the legislative process, as they evaluate bills, hold hearings, and make recommendations to the full chamber. Each standing committee focuses on particular areas of policy, allowing for a deep dive into the specifics of legislation before it is presented to all members for debate and voting. In contrast, other committees, such as the Appropriations Committee, deal with budgetary matters and funding, while the Ways and Means Committee focuses on tax-related legislation. The Conference Committee serves a different purpose, as it is composed of members from both chambers and is formed to reconcile differences between the House and Senate versions of a bill. This highlights the unique function of standing committees as the primary body responsible for the detailed review and scrutiny of proposed laws prior to wider legislative consideration.

3. What is one of Congress's enumerated powers?

- A. Determine state laws
- B. Regulate interstate commerce**
- C. Appoint Supreme Court Justices
- D. Conduct foreign diplomacy

Congress's enumerated powers are specific authorities granted to it by the U.S. Constitution, primarily found in Article I, Section 8. One of these powers is the ability to regulate interstate commerce. This means Congress has the authority to oversee trade and economic activities that cross state lines, which is essential for maintaining a unified economic system across the nation. This power allows Congress to establish laws governing various aspects of commerce, ensuring that states cannot impede each other's trade or impose conflicting regulations. The power to regulate interstate commerce encompasses various activities, including buying, selling, and transporting goods between states. This is a critical power for Congress because it helps to foster economic cooperation and prevent state-level protectionism, which could disrupt the national economy. The Supreme Court has historically interpreted this power broadly, affirming Congress's critical role in managing economic relations among the states and addressing issues that arise from interstate transactions. The other options reflect powers or responsibilities that do not fall within the enumerated powers granted specifically to Congress. For example, determining state laws is a responsibility of state governments, while the appointment of Supreme Court Justices is an executive function carried out by the President with Senate confirmation. Conducting foreign diplomacy is primarily a power of the executive branch, with Congress playing a supportive

4. What is the role of floor leaders in Congress?

- A. To control the media coverage of legislative sessions
- B. To guide their party's legislative agenda and coordinate strategies**
- C. To appoint committee members
- D. To translate legislative documents into layman's terms

Floor leaders in Congress play a crucial role in guiding their party's legislative agenda and coordinating strategies among party members. Their primary responsibility is to ensure that the party's priorities are effectively communicated and addressed within the legislative process. This involves not only strategizing on how to approach various bills and issues but also rallying support among party members for specific legislation. By acting as a liaison between party members and the wider congressional body, floor leaders help facilitate discussion and negotiation, aiming to unify party positions and enhance the likelihood of passing desired legislation. They also work to anticipate opposition and adjust tactics accordingly, making them essential figures in navigating the complexities of legislative politics. The other options do not accurately reflect the core function of floor leaders. Controlling media coverage, appointing committee members, and translating legislative documents are not part of their primary responsibilities, which are centered around legislative coordination and agenda-setting.

5. Who has the power to confirm presidential appointments?

A. The House of Representatives

B. The Senate

C. The Supreme Court

D. The Secretary of State

The Senate has the authority to confirm presidential appointments, which is a crucial aspect of the checks and balances system established by the U.S. Constitution. This power is outlined in Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution, which states that the President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States created by Law. This process ensures that presidential candidates for key positions, such as Cabinet members, federal judges, and ambassadors, undergo thorough scrutiny by the Senate. It requires a majority vote in the Senate for confirmation, thereby allowing elected representatives to have a say in these crucial appointments. This mechanism serves to prevent any potential overreach of executive power by allowing the legislative branch to review and approve appointments.

6. Who has the authority to confirm presidential appointments?

A. The House of Representatives

B. The Senate

C. The Supreme Court

D. State Governors

The authority to confirm presidential appointments is held by the Senate, as outlined in Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. This section provides that the President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States. This process is a critical component of the system of checks and balances designed to ensure that no single branch of government becomes too powerful. By requiring Senate approval of presidential appointments, the framers of the Constitution aimed to create a safeguard against potential abuses of power by the executive branch. The Senate's role empowers it to review the qualifications and character of nominees, thereby contributing to the accountability of the executive branch. This responsibility includes holding confirmation hearings and ultimately voting to approve or reject appointments, which reinforces the collaborative governance model envisioned by the Constitution.

7. The term "pork barrel" refers to legislation specifically designed to
- A. ensure the careful inspection of farm goods and other foodstuffs
 - B. distribute excess produce to the poor
 - C. provide funding for local projects that are intended to benefit constituents**
 - D. encourage a balanced federal budget

The term "pork barrel" specifically refers to legislation that allocates government funds for local projects aimed at benefiting constituents, particularly in specific districts or states. This practice is often utilized by lawmakers to gain favor with their constituents by bringing tangible benefits and improvements to their local areas. The funding can be used for various projects such as infrastructure, education, or community initiatives, which can enhance the lawmaker's appeal to voters and help secure political support. This kind of funding is criticized by some for contributing to increased government spending and for prioritizing local interests over national issues. However, from the perspective of local communities, "pork barrel" spending is often seen as a means of ensuring that federal resources are directed towards areas that may otherwise be overlooked, thus fulfilling the needs and expectations of constituents.

8. What is a joint resolution?

- A. A legislative measure that requires the President's approval**
- B. A proposal that does not require Presidential approval
- C. A type of resolution passed only by the House of Representatives
- D. An informal agreement between members of Congress

A joint resolution is indeed a legislative measure that requires the President's approval. This type of resolution is used both for legislative purposes and for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Unlike simple resolutions, which only require action by one chamber of Congress and do not need the President's signature, joint resolutions must be passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate and then sent to the President for approval, making it crucial in the legislative process for enacting law or formalizing significant actions. In contrast, a proposal that does not require Presidential approval is typically a simple resolution, which does not carry the force of law or require the President's involvement. A type of resolution passed only by the House of Representatives would also not qualify as a joint resolution, as joint resolutions inherently require passage by both chambers. Similarly, an informal agreement between members of Congress would not be classified as a joint resolution, as it lacks the formal legislative process that joint resolutions undergo.

9. The voting patterns of members of Congress correlate most strongly with?

- A. the population density of their districts**
- B. their economic background**
- C. their educational level**
- D. their political party affiliation**

Members of Congress typically align their voting patterns closely with their political party affiliation. This is due to the party's ideological framework, which shapes members' beliefs on various issues including economics, social policies, and governance. Political parties often have a defined set of values and priorities, creating a strong influence on the voting behavior of their members. When members of Congress cast their votes, they often do so in a manner that reflects the stance of their party to maintain party unity and support legislative goals. This phenomenon is observable in party-line votes, where Democrats and Republicans may overwhelmingly support or oppose legislation in accordance with their party's posture on that issue. While factors such as population density, economic background, and educational level can influence congressional members' decisions, these elements are typically secondary to the dominant role that party affiliation plays in shaping their legislative behavior. The alignment with party values and the necessity to respond to party leadership and constituents who share similar political leanings greatly solidify this correlation.

10. Which situation best illustrates divided government in the United States?

- A. Supreme Court justices are from one party, the president is from another.**
- B. Majority of governors are from one party, the president is from another.**
- C. The president and majority of Congress are from one party.**
- D. The majority of senators and representatives are from one party, the president is from another.**

Divided government in the United States occurs when different parties control different branches of government, particularly when one party holds the presidency while another party controls one or both chambers of Congress. The situation where the majority of senators and representatives belong to one party while the president is from another perfectly exemplifies this concept. This creates a contrasting dynamic where legislative and executive powers may be at odds, impacting the legislative process, policy-making, and governance. In practice, when Congress is controlled by a different party than the president, it can lead to gridlock, as the two branches may have conflicting priorities and agendas. This dynamic often requires compromise and negotiation, providing a clear illustration of divided government. The other choices do not accurately reflect the definition of divided government as they either do not involve both branches or do not represent conflicting party control as clearly as the correct choice. For instance, when the president and the majority of Congress are from the same party, that indicates a unified government rather than a divided one.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://congress.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!