

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 _____ Noun Plural . These _____ Noun Plural may come from a Representative--or from a _____ Noun like you. _____ Noun Plural who have ideas for laws can contact their _____ Noun Plural to _____ Verb Base Form their ideas. If the _____ Noun Plural agree, they research the _____ Noun Plural and write them into bills.

When a _____ Proper Noun has written a bill, the bill needs a _____ Noun . 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 _____ Noun . Only Representatives can _____ Verb Base Form 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 _____ Noun , _____ Noun , or international relations--review, research, and _____ Verb Base Form the bill before voting on whether or not to send the bill back to the _____ Noun .