

SECTION 3 QUIZ

Spending and the Budget

A. KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. Benefits to those meeting eligibility requirements are _____ programs.
- _____ 2. Interest on the public debt is an example of _____ spending.
- _____ 3. When Congress has failed to pass all of its appropriations before the end of a fiscal year, it must pass a(n) _____, which allows the Federal Government to continue to function.
- _____ 4. Farm subsidies and the defense budget are _____ spending.
- _____ 5. The _____ helps congressional budget committees evaluate the President's budget.

Column II

- a. controllable
- b. uncontrollable
- c. entitlement
- d. continuing resolution
- e. Congressional Budget Office
- f. Office of Management and Budget

B. MAIN IDEAS

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The Department of _____ spends the largest amount of federal funds.
 - a. Defense
 - b. State
 - c. Health and Human Services
 - d. the Interior
- _____ 7. What, according to the author, is likely to become the second largest category of public spending in the near future?
 - a. interest on the public debt
 - b. defense spending
 - c. foreign aid
 - d. spending on entitlement programs
- _____ 8. Which institution is responsible for appropriating all of the money spent by the Federal Government?
 - a. the executive branch
 - b. the Senate alone
 - c. the House alone
 - d. Congress
- _____ 9. In the first step of the budgeting process, each federal agency prepares a detailed estimate of its spending needs for the coming year and submits it to
 - a. the Office of Management and Budget.
 - b. the Congressional Budget Office.
 - c. the House Budget Committee.
 - d. the Senate Appropriations Committee.
- _____ 10. Each year, Congress passes two concurrent resolutions concerning the budget: one in May, which _____, and one in September, which _____.
 - a. sets binding spending limits, details how the needed money will be raised
 - b. sets overall targets for federal spending in the coming year, estimates how much each federal agency will need
 - c. sets overall targets for federal spending in the coming year, sets binding spending limits for all federal agencies
 - d. appropriates a particular sum of money for each federal agency, details how that money must be spent