A. Key Terms and Concepts
Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F.

1. A senator is required to meet the same requirements for office as a member of the House.
2. Like the House, all the Senate seats are up for election at the same time.
3. If a new State joins the nation, the total number of senators in the Senate will remain the same.
4. The words continuous body, as applied to the Senate, mean that all its seats are never up for election at the same time.
5. The Senate may expel one of its members with a two-thirds vote.

B. Main Ideas
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

6. Why is the Senate called the upper house?
   a. It always meets on the second floor of the Capitol.
   b. It has stricter qualifications than the House, more prestige, a longer term of office, and has been a stepping-stone to higher political office.
   c. The job of a senator is easier than that of a representative.
   d. Membership in the Senate is a requirement for running for President.

7. Why do members of the Senate serve six years, whereas members of the House serve only two?
   a. It costs more to run for the Senate than for the House.
   b. The job of senator takes longer to learn than that of representative.
   c. Senators should not be as concerned with the pressures of election campaigns, so that they can focus on the "big picture" of government.
   d. Senators need time to train their bigger staffs.

8. Which of the following is a qualification for election to the Senate?
   a. citizenship for at least nine years
   b. 25 years of age
   c. inhabitant of a nearby State
   d. possession of great wealth

9. Why have senators usually become famous earlier in their careers than representatives?
   a. their great wealth
   b. their closeness to the presidency
   c. the popularity of the Senate
   d. the small size, long terms, and large staffs of the Senate

10. Before the adoption of the 17th Amendment in 1913, who chose senators?
    a. State governors
    b. State legislatures
    c. State supreme courts
    d. the people of the State
A. As You Read

Using information from this section, compare data about the Senate with data about the House by filling in the blanks in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term Length</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Elections</td>
<td>Tuesday following first Monday in November of each even-numbered year</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Qualifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>At least 25 years</th>
<th>4.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of Citizenship</td>
<td>At least 7 years</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Inhabitant of the State</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How Chosen**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Originally</th>
<th>By voters in district</th>
<th>7.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>By voters in district</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

9. The Senate is a _________, that is, all of its seats are never up for election at the same time.

10. _________ are the people and interests the senators represent.