



DO NOT WRITE ON THIS EXAM

1. **(p. 459) In the federal judicial system, the main courts of original jurisdiction for most cases are the**
 - A. trial courts.
 - B. trial courts and appeals courts.
 - C. appeals courts and the Supreme Court.
 - D. trial courts and the Supreme Court.
 - E. the Supreme Court.

2. **(p. 459) The Supreme Court predominately acts as a court of**
 - A. original jurisdiction.
 - B. dual jurisdiction.
 - C. shared jurisdiction.
 - D. appellate jurisdiction.
 - E. mandamus jurisdiction.

3. **(p. 459) Which early landmark case granted the Supreme Court its MOST significant power?**
 - A. Marbury v. Madison
 - B. Dred Scott v. Sanford
 - C. Lochner v. Ellison
 - D. McCulloch v. Maryland
 - E. Holden v. Brink

4. **(p. 459) The authority of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of governmental action is known as**
 - A. jurisdiction.
 - B. judicial review.
 - C. precedent.
 - D. common law.
 - E. stare decisis.

5. **(p. 460) Initially, the federal judiciary was**
 - A. very strong, with ultimate authority.
 - B. quite strong, with no authority.
 - C. quite weak, with little authority.
 - D. very weak, with no authority.
 - E. dependent on the states for its existence.

- 6. (p. 460) What type of court system exists in the United States?**
- A. single court system
 - B. dual court system
 - C. triple court system
 - D. quadruple court system
 - E. multiple court system
- 7. (p. 460) Common law is based on which of the following?**
- A. legislation
 - B. statute
 - C. earlier court decisions
 - D. previous decisions of British Parliament
 - E. administrative rulings
- 8. (p. 460) The principle of stare decisis, a Latin phrase that means "let the decision stand," is the basis of the modern legal concept of**
- A. jury trials.
 - B. precedent.
 - C. code law.
 - D. judicial statute.
 - E. the primacy of common law.
- 9. (p. 461) Which of the following statements about constitutional law is accurate?**
- A. Constitutional law is binding only on the actions of the federal government.
 - B. The law of state constitutions is supreme, but the U.S. Constitution is next.
 - C. Constitutional law arises from federal statutes.
 - D. All laws in the United States must comply with the U.S. Constitution.
 - E. All these answers are correct.
- 10. (p. 461) Statutes and acts are authored by**
- A. Congress.
 - B. legislatures.
 - C. the president.
 - D. the Supreme Court.
 - E. Congress and other legislatures.
- 11. (p. 461) The compilation of all the laws passed by the U.S. Congress is known as**
- A. the Federal Register.
 - B. United States Reports.
 - C. constitutional law.
 - D. the U.S. Code.
 - E. the U.S. common law.

- 12. (p. 461) The compilation of a state's criminal law is known as its**
- A. state code.
 - B. penal code.
 - C. criminal code.
 - D. statutory code.
 - E. constitutional code.
- 13. (p. 462) In the process of administrative rule making, which of the following uses their discretion to establish rules and regulations to implement policy?**
- A. federal bureaucrats
 - B. the Supreme Court
 - C. federal appeals courts
 - D. state high courts
 - E. the Supreme Court and state high courts
- 14. (p. 462) The vast majority of crimes in the United States are dealt with by**
- A. local legislation.
 - B. state legislation.
 - C. federal legislation.
 - D. international legislation.
 - E. None of these answers is correct.
- 15. (p. 463) Who files suit in a case dealing with a violation of criminal law?**
- A. the victim
 - B. any concerned citizen
 - C. the plaintiff
 - D. the government
 - E. the accuser
- 16. (p. 463-464) Which of the following is a key difference between criminal trials and civil trials?**
- A. Criminal trials always have juries, whereas juries are optional in civil trials.
 - B. Criminal trials require a higher degree of certainty of guilt or responsibility.
 - C. Criminal trials always have judges.
 - D. Criminal trials include an automatic appeal to a federal appellate court.
 - E. Criminal trial decisions can be appealed, whereas civil trial decisions cannot.
- 17. (p. 465) Which of the following are considered courts of last resort, whose opinions carry the force of law?**
- A. federal district courts
 - B. special courts
 - C. federal appeals courts
 - D. state high courts
 - E. the Supreme Court and state high courts

- 18. (p. 466) According to the Constitution, which of the following is empowered to establish federal district courts?**
- A. the president
 - B. the Supreme Court
 - C. Congress
 - D. the Department of Justice
 - E. the Attorney General of the United States
- 19. (p. 467) Which of these special courts has come under increased media scrutiny due to its use since the 9/11 attacks?**
- A. Court of International Trade
 - B. U.S. Court of Military Appeals
 - C. U.S. Tax Court
 - D. FISA (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act) Court
 - E. U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals
- 20. (p. 468) How many justices are there on the Supreme Court?**
- A. 5
 - B. 7
 - C. 9
 - D. 11
 - E. 13
- 21. (p. 468) The leading justice on the Supreme Court, who provides both organizational and intellectual leadership, is known as the**
- A. chief justice.
 - B. associate justice.
 - C. official justice.
 - D. advisory justice.
 - E. head justice.
- 22. (p. 470) To date, how many women have served on the bench of the Supreme Court?**
- A. two
 - B. four
 - C. seven
 - D. nine
 - E. fourteen
- 23. (p. 470) The term symbolic representation refers to which of the following in the selection of federal judges?**
- A. judicial qualifications of the candidate
 - B. the candidate's ideological views
 - C. the demographic represented by the candidate
 - D. opinions of constituents regarding the candidate
 - E. All these answers are correct.

- 24. (p. 470) The attempt to ensure that governing bodies are representative of major demographic groups in proportions similar to their representation in the population at large is known as**
- A. descriptive representation.
 - B. substantive representation.
 - C. proportional representation.
 - D. symbolic representation.
 - E. delegate representation.
- 25. (p. 471) Which of the following share power in the selection of federal court judges?**
- A. the House of Representatives and the Senate
 - B. the House of Representatives and the president
 - C. the Senate and the Supreme Court
 - D. the Supreme Court and the House of Representatives
 - E. the Senate and the president
- 26. (p. 471) Senatorial courtesy gives senators of the same political party as the president the right to veto judicial appointments to which of the following courts?**
- A. state high courts
 - B. federal district courts
 - C. state courts of appeals
 - D. federal circuit courts of appeals
 - E. the Supreme Court
- 27. (p. 472) What term is used to describe a court made up of a group of judges who must evaluate a case together and decide on an outcome?**
- A. collegial court
 - B. combined court
 - C. conflated court
 - D. concurrent court
 - E. corporate court
- 28. (p. 472) A request to the Supreme Court that they review a case that was already decided is done via a(n)**
- A. discuss list.
 - B. writ of certiorari.
 - C. certiorari petition.
 - D. amicus curiae.
 - E. brief.

- 29. (p. 472) Who is charged with drafting pool memos, which summarize the facts, describe the legal arguments, and make a recommendation as to whether the Supreme Court should take the case?**
- A. the chief justice
 - B. the associate justices
 - C. the Attorney General of the United States
 - D. Supreme Court clerks
 - E. the U.S. Attorney's Office in each state
- 30. (p. 472) For the Supreme Court to hear a case, how many of the nine justices must want to hear it?**
- A. four
 - B. five
 - C. six
 - D. seven
 - E. all nine
- 31. (p. 473) The view that judicial decision making is guided by the ideology of individual judges is known as the**
- A. attitudinal model.
 - B. legal model.
 - C. dissenting opinion.
 - D. strategic model.
 - E. concurring opinion.
- 32. (p. 474) A Supreme Court justice who agrees with the majority in a case, but disagrees in whole or in part with the majority opinion, has the option to write a**
- A. minority opinion.
 - B. dissenting opinion.
 - C. concurring opinion.
 - D. supporting opinion.
 - E. congruent opinion.
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