MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Statutes are generally written
   a. in general terms for application to all citizens.
   b. in highly specific terms for application to specific citizens.
   c. only for criminal issues.
   d. only for U.S. citizens.

   ANS: A         PTS: 1

2. Originally, the U.S. Constitution provided for which of the following?
   a. Thirteen colonial courts
   b. Military courts
   c. A single federal court
   d. Courts to be created by each of the states and overseen by the Congress

   ANS: C         PTS: 1

3. The Supreme Court most commonly employs what type of jurisdiction?
   a. State jurisdiction
   b. Appellate jurisdiction
   c. Pendent jurisdiction
   d. U.S. district court jurisdiction

   ANS: B         PTS: 1

4. Which court has the general authority to change the trial court’s verdict on review?
   a. Appellate court
   b. Municipal court
   c. Federal district court
   d. Judicial court

   ANS: A         PTS: 1

5. How many levels do the federal courts comprise (excluding specialty courts)?
   a. Three
   b. Six
   c. Nine
   d. Twelve

   ANS: A         PTS: 1

6. What is the initial step in case analysis?
   a. Understand the charges against the accused.
   b. Understand the various elements of the judicial opinion.
   c. Understand the law as it applies in an individual case.
   d. Conduct a thorough client interview.

   ANS: B         PTS: 1

7. What is the general function of the appellate court in all cases?
   a. Determine if a statute was constitutional.
   b. Determine if a statute was applicable in a particular case.
   c. Determine if a law was in violation of a federal statute.
   d. Determine if law was applied properly and fairly.
8. Which of the following responses is not a reason for the limited number of published trial court opinions?
   a. Cost-effectiveness
   b. Lack of customers to purchase the publications
   c. Limited value of trial opinions
   d. Frequency of overturned opinions
   
   ANS: D  PTS:  1

9. The goal of the case analysis is to identify why the appellate court ultimately agreed or disagreed with which court?
   a. Federal court
   b. District court
   c. Judicial court
   d. Trial court

   ANS: D  PTS:  1

10. A case brief contains two types of facts: occurrence facts and
    a. proven facts.
    b. documented facts.
    c. legal facts.
    d. undisputed facts.

   ANS: C  PTS:  1

11. The primary distinction between the appellate and trial court is
    a. the maximum penalty.
    b. the number of jurors.
    c. the role of each court.
    d. the type of evidence admitted.

   ANS: C  PTS:  1

12. Federal trial courts are known as
    b. U.S. district courts.
    c. U.S. federal courts.
    d. U.S. municipal courts.

   ANS: B  PTS:  1

13. What is the first step in preparing a case brief?
    a. Identify key issues.
    b. Identify key facts.
    c. Identify similar cases.
    d. Identify similar verdicts.

   ANS: B  PTS:  1

14. Legal analysis is performed with respect to statutes and what else?
    a. Administrative law and cases
    b. Administrative law and verdicts
    c. Published opinions and cases
    d. Published convictions and verdicts

   ANS: A  PTS:  1

15. The specific elements of a judicial opinion are often written in which format?
    a. Bullet format
    b. Detailed format
    c. Key issue format
    d. Narrative format
16. What is the primary function of the U.S. Supreme Court today?
   a. Review all actions of the legislative and executive branches.
   b. Review all federal death sentences.
   c. Review laws from different states that may conflict with the Constitution.
   d. Review cases with resolved constitutional issues.
   **ANS: C**

17. Who determines the boundaries for the circuit court of appeals?
   a. Congress
   b. Individual state’s executive branch
   c. Individual state’s judicial branch
   d. U.S. courts of appeals
   **ANS: A**

18. When there are no judicial precedents, a judge must create one. This is known as what?
   a. Administrative law
   b. Delegated law
   c. Common law
   d. Original law
   **ANS: C**

19. Judicial opinions from a single court are published in what manner?
   a. Annually
   b. Topically
   c. Sequentially
   d. Chronologically
   **ANS: D**

20. In law-related professions, the term *brief* usually refers to some type of document containing
   a. legal pleadings.
   b. legal analysis.
   c. full court opinions.
   d. full statutory text.
   **ANS: B**

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. If a judge finds a statute inapplicable, another statute or legal principle from a previous case can be applied.
   **ANS: T**

2. The court’s decision is the final essential element of a case brief.
   **ANS: T**

3. The court of last resort is a state’s highest court.
   **ANS: F**

4. The judicial branch is the only route people can seek to obtain individual resolution of statutory legal issues.
5. Case law significantly benefits the general public.

ANS: T  PTS: 1

6. The U.S. district courts can be used as courts of original jurisdiction.

ANS: T  PTS: 1

7. Congress does not have the authority to create new courts.

ANS: F  PTS: 1

8. Statutes provide highly detailed discussions of potential case scenarios.

ANS: F  PTS: 1

9. The current federal and state court systems consist of two basic types of courts.

ANS: T  PTS: 1

10. The terms *common law* and *case law* should not be used interchangeably.

ANS: T  PTS: 1

**MATCHING**

*Match the most appropriate term to the definition.*

a. U.S. district courts  

b. legal analysis  

c. three-tier  

d. trial  

e. protection of the Constitution  

f. case analysis  

g. U.S. circuit court of appeals  

h. appellate  

i. federal court of appeals  

j. state court

1. The method of breaking a judicial opinion into basic components for comparison with other circumstances  
2. Trial-level courts within the federal judicial system  
3. A type of court in which evidence is presented and the verdict is rendered  
4. A function of the judicial system  
5. Not generally subject to the authority of lower federal courts  
6. Function that involves review of the action of subordinate courts  
7. The general process of examining precedent and predicting its effect on current or potential circumstances  
8. A court within the appellate level of the federal court system  
9. Eleven courts of equivalent authority  
10. The levels of the federal and about one-half of the state court systems.
Match the most appropriate term to the definition.

a. Has only three bases for establishing original jurisdiction
b. Has authority to reach parties beyond its own state boundaries in some instances
c. Primary source of authority is not to review actions of other courts.
d. Most review actions of trial courts within a specified region that generally crosses several states.
e. Is ultimately subject only to the authority of Congress

11. trial courts
12. state courts
13. U.S. courts of appeals
14. U.S. Supreme Court
15. U.S. district courts

11. ANS: C  PTS:  1
12. ANS: B  PTS:  1
13. ANS: D  PTS:  1
14. ANS: E  PTS:  1
15. ANS: A  PTS:  1