

## CHAPTER 3 QUIZ

### TRUE/FALSE

1. Congress has the right to extend the constitutional jurisdiction of the federal courts.
2. The Supreme Court is strictly a court of review having appellate jurisdiction but no original jurisdiction.
3. A special master is used by the Supreme Court in cases in which the Court exercises original jurisdiction.
4. The granting of a petition for writ of certiorari is a good indication that the petitioner will eventually prevail before the Court.
5. An actual controversy must exist for a court to have the right to hear a case; courts cannot give advisory opinions.
6. The Supreme Court has held that a case challenging voting requirements for a specific election becomes moot once the election is over.
7. The Supreme Court has held that a case challenging abortion laws becomes moot if the plaintiff gives birth before an appeal can be heard.
8. The Supreme Court has held that a conservation group lacked standing to sue a business that was interfering in an area's aesthetics because the individual club members were not personally affected.
9. As used in connection with the concept of justiciability, the term political question is synonymous with political issue.
10. The power of judicial review allows the courts to determine if state or federal laws conflict with the Constitution.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The power or authority that a court has to hear a case is known as
  - A. the power of judicial review.
  - B. jurisdiction.
  - C. appellate review.
  - D. certiorari.
  
2. Which of the following is not within the subject matter jurisdiction of the federal courts, as expressed in the Constitution?
  - A. cases arising under federal laws
  - B. cases arising under state laws
  - C. admiralty and maritime cases
  - D. controversies between citizens of different states
  
3. Diversity of citizenship
  - A. constitutes a basis for federal court jurisdiction under the Constitution.
  - B. refers to controversies between citizens of a state and citizens of a foreign country.
  - C. refers to controversies between citizens of different states.
  - D. All of the above.
  
4. The Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in which of the following?
  - A. cases involving ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls
  - B. cases between two states
  - C. Both a and b
  - D. Neither a nor b
  
5. The Rule of Four refers to
  - A. the number of justices required to grant a petition for writ of certiorari.
  - B. the number of justices required to win a case in the Supreme Court.
  - C. the number of justices who hear Supreme Court cases.
  - D. the number of justices who hear cases in the Courts of Appeals.
  
6. Taxpayers often have difficulty pursuing court cases dealing with tax laws because
  - A. tax issues are rarely ripe.
  - B. tax issues are usually moot.
  - C. taxpayers often lack standing.
  - D. tax issues usually involve political questions.

7. Which of the following situations usually involves a political question and will, therefore, generally not be heard by the court?
- A. a controversy regarding voting rights
  - B. a controversy regarding whether a treaty was terminated
  - C. a controversy regarding reapportionment
  - D. All of the above.
8. When an appellate court remands a case, it
- A. affirms the decision.
  - B. reverses the decision and enters judgment for the party that lost at trial.
  - C. reverses the decision and sends it back to the lower court for further proceedings.
  - D. None of the above.
9. The doctrine of sovereign immunity
- A. limits the right of parties to sue the federal or state government.
  - B. as applied to state governments, is recognized in the original articles of the Constitution.
  - C. prevents anyone from ever suing the federal or state government.
  - D. All of the above. was abolished by the Eleventh Amendment.
10. Supreme Court cases involving interpretation of the Constitution are binding on the states because
- A. federal court decisions are always binding on the states.
  - B. the Supremacy Clause makes the U.S. Supreme Court the highest court in the land.
  - C. the concept of federalism requires this.
  - D. the Supremacy Clause makes the Constitution the Supreme Law of the Land.