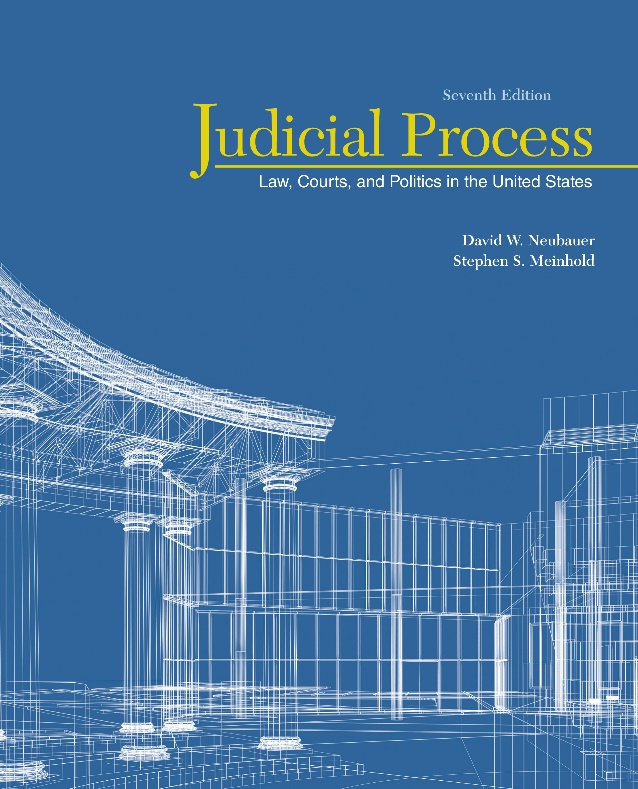
**Multiple Choice and True/False Test Items**

***for***

***Judicial Process: Law, Courts, and***

***Politics in the United States, Seventh Edition***

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**Chapter One**

1-1

Political science is the:

a) philosophy of government and politics

b) congress, the President and the judiciary

c) systematic study of government and politics

d) how government and politics are the same

Answer (c)

p.2

1-2

The term “legal system” refers to the:

a. Senate judicial affairs committee

b. power of judges to rule laws unconstitutional

c. importance of original intent

d. the many governmental institutions that address legal rules

Answer (d)

p.6

1-3

Law is:

a. rules enacted by public officials

b. the study of jurisprudence

c. rules enacted by civic associations

d. both a and b

Answer (a)

p.5

1-4

Courts decide disputes based on:

a. law

b. politics

c. a whim

b. balancing interests

Answer (a)

p.5

1-5

Lawyers are part of which ring of the legal system?

a. inner ring

b. middle ring

c. outer ring

d. environment

Answer (b)

p.6

1-6

The outer ring of the legal system includes:

a. lawyers

b. judges

c. victims

d. courts

Answer (c)

p.6

1-7

Lawyers are primarily involved in:

a. consuming the law

b. interpreting the law

c. making the law

d. cheating the law.

Answer (b)

p.7

1-8

Social, economic and political forces influence:

a. all aspects the legal system

b. lawmakers

c. law interpreters

d. law consumers

Answer (a)

p.8

1-9

In the context of law, politics is best understood as:

a. partisan affairs

b. undue personal influence

c. the authoritative allocation of values

d. corruption

Answer (c)

p.9

1-10

One of the ways in which courts are the same as other branches of government is that they:

a. are required to act

b. engage in discretion

c. must follow Tocqueville procedures

d. are always responsive to public opinion

Answer (c)

p.9

1-11

One of the ways in which courts differ from other branches of government is that courts:

a. have the ability to set their own agenda

b. can refuse to act

c. are passive

d. are very responsive to public opinion

Answer (c)

p.10

1-12

Examples of social policies that involve the Courts include:

a. racial segregation in public schools

b. the application of the death penalty

c. excessive jury verdicts

d. only a and b

e. all of the above

Answer (e)

p.11-12

1-14

Courts are passive institutions.

a. true

b. false

Answer (a)

p.9

1-15

Law is often the best starting point for explaining what courts do.

a. true

b. false

Answer (a)

p.6

1-16

Political scientists believe not enough emphasis is placed on the judiciary being distinctive.

a. true

b. false

Answer (b)

p.9

1-17

A decreasing number of controversial issues are being brought to the American judiciary.

a. true

b. false

Answer (b)

p.11

1-18

U.S. courts are both legal and political institutions.

a. true

b. false

Answer (a)

p.10

1-19

How do courts interact with the other institutions of government?

1-20

Define politics and explain why knowing a definition of politics is important for understanding our judicial system.

1-21

Are courts political or legal institutions, or both? Explain your answer.

1-22

Provide three examples of how discretion is a key element of court decisions.

1-23

Give an example of how the Supreme Court’s decision in Obergfell v. Hodges (2015) illustrates the intersection of law and politics.

**Key Terms**

Political science

Law

Courts

Dual court system

Politics

Court decision