Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** Describe the parties in a civil case.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : The Law in Our World
Learning Objective : 01-01 Discuss the application of law in today's world.
Difficulty : 02 Medium
Gradable : manual

**2)** Explain what the term precedent means and how it is followed by courts in the United States.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Difficulty : 02 Medium
Gradable : manual

**3)** What is the name of the uniform law that has attempted to create uniformity in state laws dealing with business and commercial transactions?

 **Question Details**Topic : Uniform Commercial Code
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain the reasons for the preparation of the Uniform Commercial Code.
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Difficulty : 02 Medium
Gradable : manual

**4)** What classification of law deals with the conduct of government agencies and enforcement of their regulations?

 **Question Details**Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : Classification of Laws
Learning Objective : 01-05 Cite and describe the major classifications of law.
Difficulty : 02 Medium
Gradable : manual

**5)** Write a brief explanation of the federal court system.

 **Question Details**Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Difficulty : 02 Medium
Gradable : manual

**6)** In what court would a case involving an appeal of a decision made by the Federal Trade Commission be tried?

 **Question Details**Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Difficulty : 02 Medium
Gradable : manual

**7)** Although no single person can possibly know the entire body of law, it is important that the average person understand:

7) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) some of the general principles of law.
 B) how to avoid common legal problem and pitfalls.
 C) when to seek professional help.
 D) All of the options are correct.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : The Law in Our World
Learning Objective : 01-01 Discuss the application of law in today's world.
Gradable : automatic

**8)** The party who begins a lawsuit by filing a complaint in the appropriate court is called the:

8) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) defendant.
 B) plaintiff.
 C) attorney.
 D) aggrieved.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : The Law in Our World
Learning Objective : 01-01 Discuss the application of law in today's world.
Gradable : automatic

**9)** Although the ordinary applications of law are not always exciting, it is important to understand certain essential legal principles because they affect:

9) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) one’s business.
 B) one’s personal life.
 C) both one’s business and one’s personal life.
 D) It is not important to understand legal principles.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : The Law in Our World
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
AACSB : Knowledge Application
Gradable : automatic

**10)** Every business must comply with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ laws.

10) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) federal
 B) state
 C) local
 D) all of the options are correct.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Applications of Law
Learning Objective : 01-02 Provide examples of how the application of law affects (a) one's personal
Gradable : automatic

**11)** Legislatures at all levels of government pass many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that apply only to businesses and individuals, but some laws apply specifically to governments.

11) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) laws
 B) rules
 C) injunctions
 D) None of the options are correct.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Applications of Law
Gradable : automatic

**12)** The effects of the law in society are:

12) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) unimportant.
 B) far-reaching.
 C) insignificant.
 D) trivial.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Applications of Law
Gradable : automatic

**13)** State laws require that barbers and pharmacists pass examinations to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) licensed to practice in their profession
 B) corporate officers
 C) immune from lawsuits
 D) enrolled in the Bar Council

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : Applications of Law
Learning Objective : 01-02 Provide examples of how the application of law affects (a) one's personal
Gradable : automatic

**14)** Administrative law is:

14) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) the study of the federal Constitution, its interpretation by the federal courts, and its relationship to existing laws.
 B) the body of rules, regulations, and decisions created by administrative agencies.
 C) is the study of the rights and obligations of individuals and includes the law of property, the law of contracts, and the law of torts.
 D) concerned with the conduct of nations in their relations with other nations.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-01 Discuss the application of law in today's world.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**15)** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a written agreement between two or more countries that serves to establish terms of an international relationship.

15) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) contract
 B) mandate
 C) covenant
 D) treaty

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**16)** Treaties become legally binding when they are approved by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Senate.

16) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) one-third
 B) two-thirds
 C) one quarter
 D) half

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**17)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system of law is known as the common law and still influences legal decisions in the United States today.

17) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) civil
 B) German
 C) English
 D) customary

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**18)** The principles and ideals that protect individual liberty and freedom are incorporated in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) U.S. Executive Order No. 1579
 B) operating agreement of a typical limited liability company (LLC)
 C) memorandum of articles of a typical corporation
 D) Constitution of the United States

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**19)** In the United States, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give(s) limited, reasonable powers to the federal government.

19) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) the federal Constitution
 B) executive orders
 C) treaties
 D) common law

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**20)** Administrative agencies have the authority to:

20) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) establish rules that have the force of law.
 B) establish rules that do not have the full force of law.
 C) establish rules that the courts must follow.
 D) Administrative agencies do not have any authority to establish rules.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**21)** The literal translation of " *stare decisis*" would mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) "to stand on decided cases"
 B) "to send a summons"
 C) "to postpone a hearing without a date"
 D) "during the pendency of a proceeding"

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**22)** The effects of court decisions that involve the same or similar facts is called:

22) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) statutory law.
 B) case law.
 C) precedent.
 D) administrative law.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**23)** Administrative agencies include:

23) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) state agencies such as public service commissions.
 B) local agencies such as boards of health.
 C) federal agencies such as the National Labor Relations Board.
 D) All of the options are correct.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**24)** The laws passed by Congress and by state legislatures are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

24) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) ordinances
 B) executive orders
 C) statutes
 D) notices

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**25)** Civil law is the study of the rights and obligations of individuals and includes:

25) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) the law of property.
 B) the law of contracts.
 C) the law of torts.
 D) All of the options are correct.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**26)** Statutes are different from ordinances because statutes are enacted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of local councils or municipalities.

26) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) state and federal legislatures
 B) the US Supreme Court
 C) state courts
 D) federal agencies

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Learning Objective : 01-03 Identify the principal sources of law in the United States.
Topic : Sources of Law
Gradable : automatic

**27)** The Uniform Commercial Code was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

27) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) enacted in 1962 by Congress to create a uniform federal law for commercial transactions in the United States
 B) created in 1952 by the National Conference of Commissioners to aid states as they drafted laws regarding commercial transactions
 C) adopted by all 50 states in 1943 to create a cohesive understanding of commercial transactions in the United States
 D) a part of federal common law and was created in 1976 in a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Topic : Uniform Commercial Code
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain the reasons for the preparation of the Uniform Commercial Code.
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Gradable : automatic

**28)** The regulation of acts against the public (society) is classified as what area of law?

28) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) Civil law
 B) Criminal law
 C) Real property law
 D) Contract law

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Classification of Laws
Learning Objective : 01-05 Cite and describe the major classifications of law.
Gradable : automatic

**29)** The law concerned with the unenforceable obligations that people have to one another is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

29) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) international law
 B) rural law
 C) moral law
 D) constitutional law

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Moral Law
Learning Objective : 01-06 Distinguish moral law from legal obligations.
Gradable : automatic

**30)** The enforcement of any and all moral obligations results from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

30) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) actions by federal or state agencies
 B) actions by state courts
 C) actions by federal courts
 D) the effect on a person's conscience

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : Moral Law
Learning Objective : 01-06 Distinguish moral law from legal obligations.
Gradable : automatic

**31)** Most legal scholars agree that today's laws provide adequate protection of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the individual.

31) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) obligations
 B) responsibility
 C) duties
 D) rights

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Gradable : automatic

**32)** Courts that are given the power to hear only certain kinds of cases have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Examples are family courts, traffic courts, and tax courts.

32) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) incorporation
 B) ratio decidendi
 C) special jurisdiction
 D) venue

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Gradable : automatic

**33)** “Jurisdiction” is the authority of a court, as granted by a constitution or legislative act, to:

33) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) ordain and establish new laws.
 B) hear and decide cases.
 C) rule on the constitutionality of laws.
 D) enforce moral law.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Gradable : automatic

**34)** The federal court system includes specialized courts that hear only certain kinds of cases. An example is:

34) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) U.S. Tax Court.
 B) U.S. Bankruptcy Court.
 C) U.S. Claims Court.
 D) All of the options are correct.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Gradable : automatic

**35)** The federal district courts have original jurisdiction in cases involving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

35) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) criminal matters arising out of state statute
 B) probate matters arising out of state statute
 C) cases in which state law conflicts with county ordinances
 D) federal questions arising out of federal statute

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Gradable : automatic

**36)** If one of the parties in a case feels that he or she did not have a fair trial in the court of original jurisdiction, he or she can:

36) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) remand the case back to the original court for reconsideration.
 B) seek arbitration instead.
 C) seek an appeal in a state appellate court.
 D) All of the options are correct.

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
AACSB : Knowledge Application
Gradable : automatic

**37)** The Uniform Commercial Code has been adopted in its entirety by all 50 states.

37) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Topic : Uniform Commercial Code
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain the reasons for the preparation of the Uniform Commercial Code.
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Gradable : automatic

**38)** The State of Louisiana had earlier been a French territory, and therefore, has greatly been influenced by the French civil laws.

38) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Topic : Uniform Commercial Code
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain the reasons for the preparation of the Uniform Commercial Code.
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

**39)** The Uniform Commercial Code is a set of laws governing various commercial transactions that are designed to bring uniformity to the laws of the different states.

39) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Topic : Uniform Commercial Code
Learning Objective : 01-04 Explain the reasons for the preparation of the Uniform Commercial Code.
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Gradable : automatic

**40)** Many legal obligations are based on moral obligations, but not all moral obligations are legally enforceable.

40) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : Moral Law
Learning Objective : 01-06 Distinguish moral law from legal obligations.
Bloom's : Analyze
AACSB : Ethics
Gradable : automatic

**41)** A court has no jurisdiction if it has the authority to hear appeals from other courts.

41) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Gradable : automatic

**42)** Federal district courts do not have original jurisdiction to hear all appeals from state trial courts.

42) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
Bloom's : Understand
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Gradable : automatic

**43)** There are 50 federal circuit courts of appeals, one circuit for each state.

43) \_\_\_\_\_\_

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

 **Question Details**Difficulty : 01 Easy
AACSB : Reflective Thinking
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Bloom's : Remember
Topic : A System of Courts
Learning Objective : 01-07 Describe the structure of our federal and state court systems.
Gradable : automatic

**Answer Key**Test name: chapter 1

1) A civil law case involves curing a legal wrong between private parties, there is typically no government involvement. The parties in a civil law case are a plaintiff and a defendant. The plaintiff is the individual who brings the lawsuit and the defendant is the individual against whom the lawsuit is brought.

In a civil case, that is a legal issue between two parties, there is a plaintiff and a defendant.

2) A precedent is a court decision on which later courts rely in similar cases. In some instances, a court may be influenced by precedent; in other cases it may not. Whether a court follows a precedent or decides to overrule depends on the court that has ruled on the case and whether the previous case was decided by the highest court in the same state.

3) The conflicts in the laws of the various states were largely solved with the adoption of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).

4) The administrative branch is a reference to the part of our government that is managed by government agencies. Government agencies manage through rule making and regulation enforcement. The law that concerns the actions of government agencies is called administrative law.

Administrative law is concerned with the rules and regulations of government agencies.

5) The federal court system has three main levels: the trial court, called the District Court, the main appellate court, called the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the highest court in the United States that decides constitutional matters, the Supreme Court.

The court of first impression, or general trial court, in the federal court system is the District Court. These are courts of original jurisdiction which are authorized to hear cases that are not otherwise restricted to specialized courts. If one of the parties in a case feels that he or she did not have a fair trial in the court of original jurisdiction, he or she can, with the aid of an attorney, seek an appeal in the Circuit Court of Appeals. There are 13 circuit courts of appeals. The highest court in the United States is the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in certain cases and it hears appeals from lower courts. The Supreme Court rules on issues of constitutionality of laws.

6) The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals would have jurisdiction in this case.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals would have jurisdiction in a case where an individual was appealing a decision of the Federal Trade Commission.

7) D

The average person should strive to understand some of the general principles of law, how to avoid common problems and pitfalls, and when to seek professional help.

8) B

The party who begins a lawsuit by filing a complaint in the appropriate court is the plaintiff in a case.

9) C

It is important to understand certain essential legal principles because they affect both one’s business and one’s personal life.

10) D

Every business must comply with federal, state and local laws.

11) A

Legislatures at all levels of government pass many laws that apply only to businesses and individuals, but some laws apply specifically to governments.

12) B

The effects of law are far-reaching and reverberate throughout society.

13) A

State laws require that barbers and pharmacists pass examinations to be licensed.

14) B

Administrative law is the body of rules, regulations, and decisions created by administrative agencies.

15) D

A treaty is a written agreement between two or more countries that serves to establish terms of an international relationship.

16) B

Treaties become legally binding when they are approved by two-thirds of the Senate.

17) C

The English system of law is known as the common law and still influences legal decisions in the United States today.

18) D

In the United States, the principles and ideals that protect individual liberty and freedom are incorporated in the Constitution of the United States (the federal Constitution).

19) A

The Constitution gives the federal government certain reasonable powers and, at the same time, clearly limits the use of those powers.

20) A

Administrative agencies have the authority to establish rules that have the force of law.

21) A

The practice of a court relying on previous decisions is known as *stare decisis*, which means "to stand on decided cases."

22) B

Sometimes a statute or a common law precedent may be difficult to apply to certain cases or, with the passing of time, may take on different meaning. An existing statute or an accepted precedent may be based on outmoded standards of justice. In such cases, a court may disregard earlier interpretations of a statute or a principle of common law, or it may interpret them differently. The court’s decisions in these cases influence later cases because they too become precedents that may be followed in similar cases. The effects of these decisions have been called case law.

23) D

Administrative agencies include federal agencies such as the National Labor Relations Board, state agencies such as public service commissions, and local agencies such as boards of health.

24) C

The laws passed by Congress and by state legislatures are called statutes, and the field of the law that deals with these statutes is known as statutory law.

25) D

Civil law is the study of the rights and obligations of individuals and includes the law of property, the law of contracts, and the law of torts.

26) A

The laws passed by Congress and by state legislatures are called statutes, and the field of the law that deals with these statutes is known as statutory law.

27) B

The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) was prepared in 1952 by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

28) B

Criminal law is concerned with acts against society (criminal acts) and the regulation of criminal activity.

29) C

Moral law is the "law" concerned with the unenforceable obligations that people have to one another.

30) D

A person's conscience is often the only means of enforcement of moral obligations.

31) D

Most legal scholars agree that today's laws provide adequate protection of the rights of the individual.

32) C

The authority or power of a court to hear cases, as granted by a constitution or legislative act, is known as the court's jurisdiction. Courts that are given the power to hear only certain kinds of cases have special jurisdiction. Examples are family courts, traffic courts, and tax courts.

33) B

“Jurisdiction” is the authority of a court, as granted by a constitution or legislative act, to hear and decide new cases.

34) D

The federal court system includes specialized courts that hear only certain kinds of cases. Three of these specialized courts are the U.S. Tax Court, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, and the U.S. Claims Court.

35) D

The federal district courts have original jurisdiction in cases involving federal statutes and in cases when the parties are citizens of different states and the amount involved is greater than $75,000.00.

36) C

If one of the parties in a case feels that he or she did not have a fair trial in the court of original jurisdiction, he or she can seek an appeal in a state appellate court with the aid of an attorney.

37) FALSE

Not every state has adopted the entire UCC. For example, Louisiana has adopted only parts of the Code.

38) TRUE

39) TRUE

40) TRUE

41) FALSE

42) TRUE

43) FALSE