Chapter 6 Study Guide

**Question 1**

2.5 / 2.5 points

An example of a limited-jurisdiction trial court is:

- [ ] A) Juvenile court.
- [ ] B) Probate court.
- [x] C) Both of the above.
- [ ] D) None of the above.

**Question 2**

0 / 2.5 points

All of the following courts make precedent except:

- [ ] A) Intermediate appellate courts.
- [x] B) General-jurisdiction trial courts.
- [ ] C) Circuit courts of appeals.
- [ ] D) State supreme courts.

**Question 3**

0 / 2.5 points

U.S. district courts, circuit courts of appeals, and special federal courts are created by:

- [ ] B) Presidential executive orders.
- [ ] C) U.S. Supreme Court decisions.
- [ ] D) The U.S. Constitution.

**Question 4**

0 / 2.5 points

How many justices are on the U.S. Supreme Court?

- [ ] A) 7.
- [ ] B) 8.
- [x] C) 9.
- [ ] D) 10.

**Question 5**

0 / 2.5 points

When a justice in the minority writes an opinion that shows his or her opposition to the majority’s decision, the opinion is known as a:
A) Plurality opinion.
B) Concurring opinion.
C) Majority opinion.
D) Dissenting opinion.

Question 6 0 / 2.5 points

Standing to sue means:

A) The plaintiff has some stake in the outcome of the lawsuit.
B) The defendant must have some stake in the outcome of the lawsuit.
C) The court must have some stake in the outcome of the lawsuit.
D) The plaintiff, defendant, and court must have some stake in the outcome of the lawsuit.

Question 7 0 / 2.5 points

That which usually allows a court to have jurisdiction over persons and businesses located in another state is commonly known as:

A) Venue.
B) A long-arm statute.
C) Personal jurisdiction.
D) Service of process.

Question 8 0 / 2.5 points

All of the following are forms of alternative dispute resolution except:

A) Arbitration.
B) Mediation.
C) Minitrials.
D) Litigation.

Question 9 0 / 2.5 points

The ADR process whereby a neutral third-party hears the merits of and decides a legal dispute is known as:

A) Arbitration.
B) Conciliation.
C) Facilitation.
D) Mediation.

**Question 10** 0 / 2.5 points

The ADR process whereby a neutral third-party oversees a bargaining process between opposing parties, helping them identify issues of agreement that might lead to settlement, but does not decide the outcome is known as:

A) Arbitration.
B) Conciliation.
C) Facilitation.
D) Mediation.

**Question 11** 0 / 2.5 points

The trial court for the federal court system is:

A) Court of Common Pleas.
B) United States District Court.
C) Commonwealth Court.
D) Court of Appeals.

**Question 12** 0 / 2.5 points

A law suit between citizens of two different states is:

A) Federal question jurisdiction.
B) Diversity jurisdiction.
C) *In personam* jurisdiction.
D) None of the above.

**Question 13** 0 / 2.5 points

Which decision of the Supreme Court has no value as precedent but resolves the dispute?

A) Plurality decision.
B) Unanimous decision.
C) Majority decision.
D) Tie decision.

**Question 14** 0 / 2.5 points

Which statements best describes fact finding?
A) An impartial third party hears and decides the dispute.
B) An impartial third party assists the parties in resolving their dispute.
C) An impartial third party investigates the dispute.
D) All of the above.

Question 15
Which court grants appeal by permission?

A) Court of Appeals. 
B) District Court.
C) Superior Court.
D) Supreme Court.

Question 16
The intermediate appellate court for the federal court system is:

A) Court of Appeals.

Question 17
Which is not a court of limited jurisdiction?

A) United States Patent Court.
B) United States District Court.
C) United States Bankruptcy Court.
D) United States Tax Court.

Question 18
The court may obtain jurisdiction over a defendant:

A) Because the defendant lives in that jurisdiction.
B) Because the defendant has sufficient contacts with that jurisdiction.
C) Either a or b will grant the court jurisdiction over the defendant.
Question 19

This jurisdiction authorizes the court to hear and decides disputes involving property within its geographical borders.

- A) Subject matter jurisdiction.
- B) *In personam* jurisdiction.
- C) Long arm jurisdiction.
- D) *In rem* jurisdiction.

Question 20

Matters that both the federal and state courts have the authority to hear and resolve are:

- A) Concurrent jurisdiction.
- B) Exclusive jurisdiction.
- C) Subject matter jurisdiction.
- D) None of the above.