**Chapter One**

1-1

Political science is:

a. the philosophy of government and politics

b. the Congress, the president and the judiciary

c. the 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)

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1-3

Law is:

a. rules enacted by public officials

b. the study of jurisprudence

c. rules enacted by civic associations

d. a and b

Answer (a)

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1-4

Courts decide disputes based on:

a. law

b. politics

c. a whim

b. balancing interests

Answer (a)

p.6

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.7

1-6

The outer ring of the legal system includes:

a. lawyers

b. judges

c. victims

d. courts

Answer (c)

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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 of the legal system

b. lawmakers

c. law interpreters

d. law consumers

Answer (a)

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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)

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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. a and b

e. a, b, and c

Answer (e)

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1-13

Courts are passive institutions.

a. true

b. false

Answer (a)

1-14

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

a. true

b. false

Answer (a)

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1-15

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

a. true

b. false

Answer (b)

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1-16

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

a. true

b. false

Answer (b)

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