

College Prep American Government – Lecture 14 – True False – Test - Original

1. \_\_\_ The Supreme Court is given both original and appellate jurisdiction by the U.S. Constitution.
2. \_\_\_ A majority of the cases the Supreme Court hears come to it through its appellate jurisdiction.
3. \_\_\_ In contrast to Supreme Court judges, federal judges can be appointed by the president without Senate approval.
4. \_\_\_ Partisanship is no longer an important factor in the nomination of lower court judges by the president.
5. \_\_\_ Congress may sometimes structure its debate on legislation in such a way as to make its intent clear to the courts and thus to influence subsequent court decisions on the legislation.
6. \_\_\_ The Supreme Court is responsive to public opinion, although much less so than Congress or the president.
7. \_\_\_ Advocates of judicial restraint contend that judicial policymaking weakens compliance with judicial rulings, and thus erodes the Court's legitimacy.
8. \_\_\_ Advocates of judicial activism maintain that the courts should work closely within the confines of legislation and precedent, seeking to discover their application to specific cases, rather than searching for new principles.
9. \_\_\_ The facts of a case are important in determining which laws are applied to the case.
10. \_\_\_ The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court must be a member of the majority decision of the court in order for it to be valid.

Answer Key]

1T, 2T, 3F, 4F, 5T, 6T, 7T, 8F, 9T, 10F