

Chapter 2: Government, Law, and Ethics

Multiple Choice

1. The _____ is a general rule of conduct enforced by government.

- a. decision
- b. policy
- c. tort
- d. law

Answer – d

2. _____ laws governing relationships between people.

- a. Public
- b. Federal
- c. Private
- d. Administrative

Answer – c

3. Body of law dealing with relationships between private parties and government is _____.

- a. bill of rights
- b. public law
- c. private law
- d. constitutional law

Answer – b

4. The body of law consisting of principles derived from judicial decisions is _____.

- a. common law
- b. statutory law
- c. natural law
- d. public law

Answer – a

5. Common law in the United States had its origins in _____.

- a. Greece
- b. Ireland
- c. England
- d. France

Answer – c

6. A common law principle in which courts apply previous decisions to subsequent cases involving similar facts and questions is referred to as _____.

- a. respondeat superior
- b. res gestae
- c. stare decisis
- d. res judicata

Answer – c

7. The state where civil law is rooted in the French and Spanish legal systems is _____.

- a. New York
- b. Virginia
- c. Maryland
- d. Louisiana

Answer – d

8. The highest in the hierarchy of decisional law is _____.

- a. U.S. Constitution
- b. Commercial Law
- c. Common Law
- d. State Constitution

Answer – a

9. The federal department under which the Medicare and Medicaid programs are administered is the _____.

- a. Department of Commerce
- b. Department of Education
- c. Department of Justice
- d. Department of Health and Human Services

Answer – d

10. The federal department responsible for overseeing the nation's social insurance program is the _____.

- a. Public Health Service
- b. Office of Human Development
- c. Health and Human Services
- d. Family Service League

Answer - b

11. The federal Food and Drug Administration is an agency within the _____.

- a. Social Security Administration
- b. Public Health Service
- c. Department of Justice
- d. CMS

Answer – b

12. The federal agency that issues public warnings when hazardous products have been identified is the _____.

- a. Department of Justice
- b. Health Care Financing Administration
- c. Family Support Administration
- d. Food and Drug Administration

Answer – d

13. _____ is an extensive body of law issued by state or federal agencies to direct the enacted laws of the federal or state government.

- a. Administrative Law
- b. Labor Law
- c. Common Law
- d. Criminal Law

Answer - a

14. A _____ is used by the President to prevent a bill from becoming law by avoiding any action while Congress is in session.

- a. constitutional neglect
- b. pocket veto
- c. separation of powers
- d. declaratory judgment

Answer - b

15. A major function of the executive branch of government is to _____.

- a. enforce and administer the law
- b. enact laws
- c. resolve disputes
- d. adjudicate the law

Answer – a

16. One of the main duties of the legislative branch of government is to _____.

- a. enact laws
- b. legislate values
- c. prejudice the law

d. require religious activities

Answer – a

17. The function of the judicial branch of government is to _____.

- a. amend the law
- b. enforce the law
- c. adjudicate the law
- d. repeal the law

Answer – c

18. The highest federal court that adjudicates matters related to the U.S. Constitution is the _____.

- a. U.S. Court of Appeals
- b. U.S. Supreme Court
- c. U.S. Customs Court
- d. U.S. District Court

Answer – b

19. A state trial court is sometimes referred to as the _____.

- a. U.S. Court of Claims
- b. Appellate Court
- c. U.S. Court of Appeals
- d. District Court

Answer – d

20. A court of limited jurisdiction is the _____.

- a. U.S Supreme Court Supreme Court
- b. U.S. Court of Appeals
- c. U.S. District Court
- d. U.S. Tax Court

Answer – d

21. The only court created by the U.S. Constitution is the _____.

- a. U.S. Supreme Court
- b. United States Court of Military Appeals
- c. U.S. District Court
- d. U.S. Court of Appeals

Answer – a

22. The trial court of the federal court system is _____.

- a. U.S. Court of Appeals
- b. U.S. District Court
- c. U.S. Supreme Court
- d. U.S. Court of Claims

Answer – b

23. Torts and contracts are examples of _____.

- a. state statutes
- b. negligence
- c. public law
- d. private law

Answer – d

24. The U.S. Supreme Court consists of _____.

- a. seven associate justices and one chief justice
- b. eight associate justices and one chief justice
- c. seven associate justices and one rotating chief justice
- d. ten associate justices and one chief justice

Answer – b

25. Action that claims that one party has breached an agreement by failing to fulfill an obligation is a _____.

- a. contract
- b. writ of certiorari
- c. tort
- d. fraud

Answer – a

26. _____ are established by legislative bodies.

- a. Crimes
- b. Statutes
- c. Torts
- d. Contracts

Answer – b

27. In common law, a doctrine holding that a judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction is binding upon the parties in any subsequent litigation that involves the same or similar cause of action is referred to as _____.

- a. adjudication
- b. stare decisis
- c. res judicata

d. writ of certiorari

Answer – c

28. _____ is a federally sponsored health insurance program for persons over 65 years of age and certain disabled persons.

- a. Medicaid
- b. Welfare
- c. Medicare
- d. Commercial Insurance

Answer – c

29. _____ is a government program administered by the states to provide medical services to the poor and medically needy.

- a. Medicaid
- b. Medicare
- c. Welfare
- d. Medigap

Answer - a

30. The _____ is an independent, non-partisan office governed by a Board comprised of private citizens that provides more public review and insight into the ethical conduct of members of the House of Representatives.

- a. House of Representatives Committee on Ethics
- b. Senate Select Committee on Ethics
- c. Federal Ethics Committee
- d. Office of Congressional Ethics

Answer – d