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TRUE/FALSE

1 : Only Congress may pass a law in conflict with the Constitution.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : The national government has the implied power to undertake actions necessary to carry out its expressly designated powers.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

3 : Local governments, including cities, exercise police powers.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

4 : State regulatory powers are often referred to as police powers.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : A resident of one state, when in another state, can be denied the privileges and immunities of that state for any reason.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

6 : Under the full faith and credit clause, any judicial decision in one state with respect to contract rights will be honored and enforced in all states.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

7 : The U.S. Constitution divides powers among four branches of government.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

8 : The system of checks and balances in the U.S. Constitution allows each branch of government to limit the actions of the other branches.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

9 : Under the privileges and immunities clause, the federal government has the power to regulate commercial activities among the states.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

10 : The commerce clause has had no greater impact on business than any other provision in the Constitution.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

11 : The commerce clause has never been held to support the federal regulation of noncommercial activities that take place wholly within a state’s borders.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

12 : State governments do not have any authority to regulate interstate commerce.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

13 : The dormant commerce clause comes into play when state regulations affect interstate commerce.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

14 : When there is a direct conflict between a federal law and a state law, both laws are rendered invalid.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

15 : Preemption occurs when Congress chooses to act exclusively on a subject over which the federal government shares power with the states.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

16 : The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution are commonly known as the Bill of Rights.
A : true

B : false

Correct Answer : A

17 : Corporations enjoy many of the same rights and privileges as natural persons do.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

18 : Under the Ninth Amendment, people have rights in addition to those specified in the Constitution.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

19 : The rights secured by the Bill of Rights are absolute.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

20 : Nonverbal expression of belief is not a constitutionally protected form of expression.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

21 : Speech can be subject to reasonable restrictions.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

22 : If a restriction imposed by the government is content neutral, then a court will not allow it.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

23 : Political speech by corporations falls within the protection of the First Amendment.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

24 : A state may not restrict certain kinds of advertising, even in the interest of preventing consumers from being misled.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

25 : The free exercise clause prohibits the government from passing laws that have any impact on religion.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

26 : When religious practices work against public policy, the government can act.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

27 : The Fifth Amendment allows persons to be deprived of property without due process of law.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

28 : Substantive due process requires that a person have an opportunity to object to a proposed action before a fair, neutral decision maker.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

29 : Procedural due process focuses on the content of legislation.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

30 : A law that limits a fundamental right may be held to violate substantive due process.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

31 : In situations involving fundamental rights, a law that rationally relates to a legitimate government end will be struck down.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

32 : Equal protection means that the government must treat all individuals the same.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

33 : A law based on a suspect trait will not stand under the equal protection clause even if it is

necessary to promote a compelling government interest.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

34 : Privacy rights receive no protection under federal law.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

35 : The United States Supreme Court has held that a constitutional right to privacy is implied by several of the amendments in the Bill of Rights.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

36 : Generally, given the broad language of the Constitution, the line between state and national powers is often determined by
A : Congress.
B : the courts.
C : the President.
D : the administrative branch.

Correct Answer : B

37 : A federal form of government is one in which the national government shares sovereign power with
A : no one.
B : the states.
C : the national government.
D : the people.

Correct Answer : B

38 : Peoples Rights Organization (PRO), a political lobbying group, wants a certain policy enacted into law. If PRO's policy conflicts with the U.S. Constitution, a law embodying it can be imposed by
A : Congress.
B : any state.
C : the President.
D : none of the choices.

Correct Answer : D

39 : The term checks and balances refers to the system under which
A : a state must refrain from imposing unreasonable burdens on citizens of another state.

B : the powers of government are divided among its branches, each of which exercises a check on the actions of the others.
C : any judicial decision with respect to property rights in one state will be honored and enforced in all states.
D : the national government regulates interstate commerce.

Correct Answer : B

40 : The federal government has the power to regulate commercial activities among the states under
A : the commerce clause.
B : the privileges and immunities clause.
C : the full faith and credit clause.
D : the First Amendment.

Correct Answer : A

41 : Under the U.S. Constitution, the federal government has the power to regulate commercial activities among the states. This grant implies that the regulation of such activities is not within the authority of
A : Congress.
B : the states.
C : the President.
D : the courts.

Correct Answer : B

42 : A statute enacted by the Wyoming state legislature to regulate trucking affects interstate commerce. In evaluating this statute, the courts will weigh the burden that it imposes on interstate commerce against
A : the federal government’s authority to regulate the matter.
B : the purpose of interstate commerce.
C : the state’s interest in regulating the matter.
D : the statute’s impact on noneconomic activity.

Correct Answer : C

43 : A rule issued by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) limits the amount of carbon that can be emitted from a car’s exhaust system. California state law prescribes much higher limits. Under the U.S. Constitution
A : both the rule and the law are invalid.
B : both the rule and the law apply concurrently.
C : the California law takes precedence.
D : the EPA rule takes precedence.

Correct Answer : D

44 : Under the U.S. Constitution, Congress has the power to regulate
A : every commercial enterprise in the United States.
B : only *intrastate* commercial enterprises.
C : only *local* commercial enterprises.
D : only *non*-commercial activities.

Correct Answer : A

45 : Federal regulations concerning medical devices directly conflict with a certain state law. Under the U.S. Constitution, which law takes precedence is determined by
A : the full faith and credit clause.
B : the commerce clause.
C : the privileges and immunities clause.
D : the supremacy clause.

Correct Answer : D

46 : Leah, a citizen of Maine, obtains a federal license to operate a commercial fishing boat in a certain area off the Maine coast. The Maine state legislature enacts a law that bans all commercial fishing in that area. Most likely, the state law violates
A : no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
B : the commerce clause.
C : the due process clause.
D : the supremacy clause.

Correct Answer : D

47 : The state of Ohio can regulate building contractors and building codes in the state under its
A : police powers.
B : system of checks and balances.
C : entitlement to full faith and credit.
D : commerce power.

Correct Answer : A

48 : Beverly creates a website to post threatening messages about celebrities. Under the First Amendment, these messages are most likely protected
A : all of the time.
B : none of the time.
C : only if there are no accompanying ads.
D : only if the threats can be verified.

Correct Answer : B

49 : Nick, the chief executive officer of On/Off Inc., a website for short rants, claims that certain government actions infringe on rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Most of these guarantees have been held to limit
A : only the power of the federal government.
B : federal and state actions.
C : only the claims of individuals.
D : only the conduct of the states.

Correct Answer : B

50 : The Bill of Rights embodies
A : a series of protections for the individual against government action.
B : payment in the form of taxes by business entities to obtain certain rights.
C : the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several states.
D : rights established under deeds, wills, contracts, and similar instruments.

Correct Answer : A

51 : Rita, a follower of a certain religion, posts a podcast on the Sabbath! website in which she insists that Congress base all federal law on her religious principles. Under the First Amendment, Rita is guaranteed
A : the power to delegate her view to the federal government.
B : the right to fair payment for her podcast.
C : the right to a review of her opinion in due process.
D : the freedoms of religion and speech.

Correct Answer : D

52 : The members of Citizens Aware believe that a recently enacted federal law is unconstitutional. They write and sign a petition to the government to repeal the law, refuse to obey it, and stop others from complying with it. Under the First Amendment, these individuals have a right to
A : petition the government.
B : refuse to obey any law with which they disagree.
C : stop others from complying with any law.
D : none of the choices.

Correct Answer : A

53 : Lake City enacts an ordinance that bans the distribution of all printed materials on city streets. Mackensie opposes the city's latest "revenue-enhancing" measure and wants to protest by distributing handbills. In her suit against Lake City, a court would likely hold the ban on printed materials to be
A : constitutional under the First Amendment.
B : not subject to the U.S. Constitution.
C : unconstitutional under the commerce clause.
D : unconstitutional under the First Amendment.

Correct Answer : D

54 : Mary creates a t-shirt design that expresses support for Nash, a presidential candidate, and distributes t-shirts to all of her friends. The t-shirts are an example of
A : unprotected speech.
B : commercial speech.
C : symbolic speech.
D : illegal speech.

Correct Answer : C

55 : George burns a U.S. flag in his backyard. He films the activity and posts the video on YouTube.com. George's conduct is most likely
A : expressly prohibited by the Constitution.
B : protected by the First Amendment.
C : subject to reasonable restrictions under the due process clause.
D : given strict scrutiny under the equal protection clause.

Correct Answer : B

56 : Petro Energy Corporation expresses opinions on political issues through its financial contributions to political action committees and other groups. Under the First Amendment, Petro's "expression" is most likely
A : discouraged.
B : prohibited.
C : protected.
D : prescribed.

Correct Answer : C

57 : Oklahoma enacts a statute to ban advertising in "bad taste." Most likely, a court would hold this statute to be
A : an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
B : constitutional under the First Amendment.
C : justified by the need to protect individual rights.
D : necessary to protect national interests.

Correct Answer : A

58 : Serene City enacts an ordinance that bans the use of "sound amplifying systems" on public streets. Tyler wants to campaign for a seat on the city council by broadcasting his message through speakers mounted on a truck. In Tyler's suit against the city, a court would likely hold the ordinance to be
A : an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
B : constitutional under the First Amendment.
C : justified by the need to protect individual rights.
D : necessary to protect national interests.

Correct Answer : B

59 : Taco Hot Dogs, Inc., regularly advertises its products. Under the First Amendment, in comparison with noncommercial speech, the protection given these ads is
A : equally extensive.
B : not as extensive.
C : more extensive.
D : non-existent.

Correct Answer : B

60 : VidGames Inc. markets a variety of shooting, fighting, and hunting video games. A state statue is enacted to require all game makers to label any games with an option to kill something as "excessively violent." A court would likely hold this regulation to be
A : an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
B : constitutional under the First Amendment.
C : justified by the need to protect individual rights.
D : necessary to protect national interests.

Correct Answer : A

61 : Congress enacts the Ad Restriction Act (ARA) to limit advertising in certain circumstances. The ARA will be considered valid if it directly advances a substantial government interest
A : and goes no further than necessary to achieve its objective.
B : without regard to how "far" it goes.

C : and the parties affected by it can elect how “far” to go in applying it.
D : and goes further than necessary to ensure full coverage.

Correct Answer : A

62 : Pat stands in front of Rooster’s Round-Up Café, shouting “fighting words” that are likely to incite Rooster’s patrons to respond violently. The First Amendment protects such speech
A : all of the time.
B : none of the time.
C : only if it is noncommercial.
D : only if it is symbolic.

Correct Answer : B

63 : Pros in Politics, a bookstore in Capitol City, sells publications that criticize government actions and policies. The city enacts an ordinance prohibiting the sale of such materials in the interest of preserving public tranquility. This ordinance is most likely
A : an invalid invasion of individuals’ privacy.
B : an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
C : a violation of corporations’ rights to certain privileges.
D : constitutional under the First Amendment.

Correct Answer : B

64 : Georgia enacts a law requiring all businesses in the state to donate 10 percent of their profits to Protestant churches that provide certain services to persons whose income is below the poverty level. Price-Lo Stores files a suit to block the law’s enforcement. The court would likely hold that this law violates
A : no clause in the U.S. Constitution.
B : the establishment clause.
C : the free exercise clause.
D : the supremacy clause.

Correct Answer : B

65 : Under the First Amendment, in comparison with commercial speech, the protection given obscene speech is
A : equally extensive.
B : not as extensive.
C : more extensive.
D : non-existent.

Correct Answer : D

66 : Marie claims that a Nebraska state statute infringes on her “procedural due process” rights. This claim focuses on
A : procedures used in making decisions to take life, liberty, or property.
B : the content of the statute.
C : the treatment of similarly situated individuals.
D : the steps to be taken to protect Marie’s privacy.

Correct Answer : A

67 : Jared claims that a Kentucky state statute infringes on his “substantive due process” rights. This claim focuses on
A : procedures used to make decisions to take life, liberty, or property.
B : the content of the statute.
C : the treatment of similarly situated individuals.
D : the steps to be taken to protect Orin’s privacy.

Correct Answer : B

68 : River City enacts an ordinance that prohibits all advertising on the sides of trucks. A court would likely review this ordinance under the principles of
A : equal protection.
B : free exercise.
C : interstate commerce.
D : due process.

Correct Answer : D

69 : To reduce traffic, Market Town enacts an ordinance that allows only a few specific street vendors to operate in certain areas. A court would likely review this ordinance under the principles of
A : equal protection.
B : free exercise.
C : interstate commerce.
D : free speech.

Correct Answer : A

70 : John, a law enforcement official, monitors Kelsey’s Internet activities—e-mail and website visits—to gain access to her personal financial data and student information. This may violate Kelsey’s right to
A : privileges and immunities.
B : privacy.
C : free speech.
D : free exercise.

Correct Answer : B

ESSAY

71 : Kim operates Kim’s Fruits & Vegetables, a small market stocked entirely with produce grown on her adjacent farm. Under what clause of the Constitution can the federal government regulate Kim’s activities? What is Kim’s best argument against federal regulation of her farm and business?

Correct Answer : Under the commerce clause, at least in theory, Congress has the power to regulate any activity—interstate or intrastate—that affects interstate commerce. Thus, under that clause, it could be argued that the farmer’s growing and selling of produce is subject to federal regulation because these activities affect interstate commerce.The farmer-vendor’s best argument against federal regulation of her farm and business in this problem might be that in her case these activities and their effects are purely local. But because of the economic

character of these activities, there is an effect on interstate commerce, however minimal and despite their local character. For example, customers who buy produce from the market are not likely to purchase the same goods from stock traded in interstate commerce. Thus, it is unlikely that a court would accept this argument.

72 : The Wisconsin state legislature enacts a statute that prohibits the advertising of video games “because the games might be harmful to minors.” Despite this new statute, the president of x-Games, Inc., orders x-Game marketers to place ads in various media. When an x-Game ad appears on YUTV, a local television station, x-Games and YUTV are charged with violating the statute. What is the defendants’ best defense against a conviction?

Correct Answer : x-Games and YUTV cannot be convicted because a state legislature cannot enact a statute that restricts commercial speech (in this situation, marketing video games) to this extent.The First Amendment protects commercial speech. Because commercial speech does not receive as much protection as noncommercial speech, however, states can place some restraints on the former. For example, to protect consumers, a state may ban certain kinds of marketing practices, such as deceptive or misleading advertising. Generally, a restriction on commercial speech will be considered valid as long as it (1) seeks to implement a substantial government interest, (2) directly advances that interest, and (3) goes no further than necessary to accomplish the objective.Here, the complete ban on ads for video games “because the games might be harmful to minors” is too restrictive: it goes too far in attempting to protect minors for an apparently unsubstantiated purpose.