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Topic: Basics of Law

Subtopic: Sources of Law

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Multiple-Choice Question Type

<question type="mc">

1. Which source of law establishes basic rights, is essentially inviolate, and is the most difficult to add to, amend, or appeal?
- a. administrative law
 - b. statutory law
 - c. constitutional law
 - d. case law

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. Constitutions cannot be added to, amended, or appealed on the basis of other forms of law; they provide the framework.
- b. Incorrect. Constitutions cannot be added to, amended, or appealed on the basis of other forms of law; they provide the framework.
- c. Correct. Constitutions cannot be added to, amended, or appealed on the basis of other forms of law; they provide the framework.
- d. Incorrect. Constitutions cannot be added to, amended, or appealed on the basis of other forms of law; they provide the framework.

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Level of difficulty: Medium

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2. What source of state law is supreme law within the borders of its state and provides the authority for the state statutory law structure?
- a. state administrative regulations
 - b. state legislative enactments
 - c. state codes
 - d. state constitutions

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. The constitution of each state is supreme within its own borders, unless it is in conflict with the U.S. Constitution. State constitutions provide the framework for all other state laws and statutes, just as the U.S. constitution does for federal law.
- b. Incorrect. The constitution of each state is supreme within its own borders, unless it is in conflict with the U.S. Constitution. State constitutions provide the framework for all other state laws and statutes, just as the U.S. constitution does for federal law.
- c. Incorrect. The constitution of each state is supreme within its own borders, unless it is in conflict with the U.S. Constitution. State constitutions provide the framework for all other state laws and statutes, just as the U.S. constitution does for federal law.
- d. Correct. The constitution of each state is supreme within its own borders, unless it is in conflict with the U.S. Constitution. State constitutions provide the framework for all other state laws and statutes, just as the U.S. constitution does for federal law.

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Level of difficulty: Difficult

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<question type="mc">

3. What is the name for the laws that the U.S. Congress has the power to pass?

- a. statutes
- b. common laws
- c. constitutional laws
- d. administrative laws

Analysis:

- a. Correct. The U.S. Constitution gives the U.S. Congress the power to pass laws; these laws are called statutes.
- b. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution gives the U.S. Congress the power to pass laws; these laws are called statutes.
- c. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution gives the U.S. Congress the power to pass laws; these laws are called statutes.
- d. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution gives the U.S. Congress the power to pass laws; these laws are called statutes.

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Level of difficulty: Easy

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<question type="mc">

4. To what topics are statutes, laws passed by the U.S. Congress, limited or restricted?

- a. tax law
- b. criminal law
- c. constitutional laws
- d. there are no restrictions

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. The U.S. Congress is not limited or restricted as to what topics it can legislate. The only stipulation is these statutes may not conflict with any article of the U.S. Constitution.
- b. Incorrect. The U.S. Congress is not limited or restricted as to what topics it can legislate. The only stipulation is these statutes may not conflict with any article of the U.S. Constitution.
- c. Incorrect. The U.S. Congress is not limited or restricted as to what topics it can legislate. The only stipulation is these statutes may not conflict with any article of the U.S. Constitution.
- d. Correct. The U.S. Congress is not limited or restricted as to what topics it can legislate. The only stipulation is these statutes may not conflict with any article of the U.S. Constitution.

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Level of difficulty: Difficult

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<question type="mc">

5. Which act helps regularize and coordinate the statutory law of different states?

- a. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- b. Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)
- c. legislative rule (LR)
- d. state implementation plans (SIPs)

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) governs contracts for the sale of goods, commercial paper, security interests and other commercial transactions as a means of allowing commercial entities to operate across state borders with certainty.
- b. Correct. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) governs contracts for the sale of goods, commercial paper, security interests and other commercial transactions as a means of allowing commercial entities to operate across state borders with certainty.
- c. Incorrect. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) governs contracts for the sale of goods, commercial paper, security interests and other commercial transactions as a means of allowing commercial entities to operate across state borders with certainty.
- d. Incorrect. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) governs contracts for the sale of goods, commercial paper, security interests and other commercial transactions as a means of allowing commercial entities to operate across state borders with certainty.

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Level of difficulty: Difficult

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<question type="mc">

6. The series of rules created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are considered what source of law?

- a. constitutional law
- b. statutory law
- c. administrative law
- d. common law

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. The regulations and rules created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are a part of administrative law. Administrative law includes the rules, orders, and decisions of all administrative agencies.
- b. Incorrect. The regulations and rules created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are a part of administrative law. Administrative law includes the rules, orders, and decisions of all administrative agencies.
- c. Correct. The regulations and rules created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are a part of administrative law. Administrative law includes the rules, orders, and decisions of all administrative agencies.
- d. Incorrect. The regulations and rules created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are a part of administrative law. Administrative law includes the rules, orders, and decisions of all administrative agencies.

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Level of difficulty: Medium

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<question type="mc">

7. Which of the following is the correct order of precedence in matters of conflicting laws, rules, and regulations (in order of greatest precedence to least)?

- a. U.S. Constitution — State Legislative Statutes – State Administrative Regulations
- b. State Administrative Regulations – State Legislative Statutes – U.S. Constitution
- c. U.S. Legislative Statutes – U.S. Constitution – State Administrative Regulations
- d. U.S. Constitution – State Legislative Statutes – U.S. Legislative Statutes

Analysis:

- a. Correct. The U.S. Constitution lays the foundation for the framework of laws and regulations that rest upon it. State legislative statutes support the administrative regulations that are built upon it.

- b. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution lays the foundation for the framework of laws and regulations that rest upon it. State legislative statutes support the administrative regulations that are built upon it.
- c. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution lays the foundation for the framework of laws and regulations that rest upon it. State legislative statutes support the administrative regulations that are built upon it.
- d. Incorrect. The U.S. Constitution lays the foundation for the framework of laws and regulations that rest upon it. State legislative statutes support the administrative regulations that are built upon it.

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Level of difficulty: Difficult

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<question type="mc">

8. What source of law guarantees our basic freedoms like free of speech, free press, and freedom to exercise religion?

- a. Administrative Law
- b. Statutory Law
- c. Constitutional Law
- d. Case Law

Analysis:

- a. Incorrect. Constitutional law guarantees our basic freedoms like free speech, free press, and freedom to exercise religion. It also protects the rights of those accused of crimes, assures equality under the law, and guarantees payment for any property the government takes from a citizen.
- b. Incorrect. Constitutional law guarantees our basic freedoms like free speech, free press, and freedom to exercise religion. It also protects the rights of those accused of crimes, assures equality under the law, and guarantees payment for any property the government takes from a citizen.
- c. Correct. Constitutional law guarantees our basic freedoms like free speech, free press, and freedom to exercise religion. It also protects the rights of those accused of crimes, assures equality under the law, and guarantees payment for any property the government takes from a citizen.
- d. Incorrect. Constitutional law guarantees our basic freedoms like free speech, free press, and freedom to exercise religion. It also protects the rights of those accused of crimes, assures equality under the law, and guarantees payment for any property the government takes from a citizen.

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Level of difficulty: Medium

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True/False Question Type

<question type="true-false">

9. Court decisions form another source of law by interpreting constitutional provisions, statutes, and regulations and presenting these decisions as precedent upon which future decisions can be based.

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Correct. This statement is true. Court decisions and common law doctrines represent another source of law.

F

Incorrect. This statement is true. Court decisions and common law doctrines represent another source of law.

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Level of difficulty:

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