

Chapter 2

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) Subject matter jurisdiction refers to the types of cases courts hear.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

2) Courts of Limited Jurisdiction have monetary limits for making awards.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Intermediate

3) Courts of General Jurisdiction cannot hear civil cases.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34

Level: Intermediate

4) Courts of Limited Jurisdiction often are useful for hearing initial motions for felony charges.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Intermediate

5) Subject matter jurisdiction has to do with the political boundaries where a crime has been committed.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

6) Courts of Limited Jurisdiction are often involved in bail setting.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Intermediate

7) The value of stolen property determines which court has jurisdiction.

Answer: T

Objective: Understand the different ways to classify American courts such as by jurisdiction, by its dual nature, and by the type of court.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

8) The American court system is one of the most confusing in the world.

Answer:

Objective: Understand the different ways to classify American courts such as by jurisdiction, by its dual nature, and by the type of court.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

9) Geographical jurisdiction has to do with a court's geographical boundaries.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 20-21

Level: Basic

10) Criminal courts hear both civil and criminal cases.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

11) If a crime is committed in a national park, a state court will hear and decide the case.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

12) Some of the different court systems in the United States include federal, state, juvenile, family, tribal, and lands courts.

Answer: T

Objective: Understand the different ways to classify American courts such as by jurisdiction, by its dual nature, and by the type of court.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

13) The case of *Morrisette v. United States* pertained to the theft of government property from a military artillery range.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

14) The difference between appellate courts and basic trial courts is hierarchical jurisdiction.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the difference between trial and appellate courts.

Page number: 21-22

Level: Basic

15) Trial courts are also referred to as courts of fact.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the difference between trial and appellate courts.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

16) Trial courts are not responsible for the sentencing of a defendant.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the difference between trial and appellate courts.

Page number: 21-22

Level: Basic

17) Dual court organization refers to the difference between federal and state court organization.

Answer: T

Objective: Understand that the United States has two court structures, a federal structure and a state structure.

Page number: 22

Level: Basic

18) Concurrent jurisdiction means that either state or federal courts may hear certain kinds of cases.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

19) Appellate courts hear testimony and impose sentences.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the difference between trial and appellate courts.

Page number: 21-22

Level: Basic

20) U.S. magistrates hear and decide major felony cases involving federal crimes.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

21) Federal judgeships are appointments for 10-year terms.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

22) Federal judgeships are appointments made by the Congress.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

23) The President of the United States has no authority over who gets nominated to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 26

Level: Basic

24) There are mandatory retirement ages for federal judges.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

25) U.S. magistrates hear pretrial motions.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

26) U.S. magistrates are appointed by the district judge.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

27) Circuit courts no longer exist at either the state or federal level.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 24-25

Level: Basic

28) The court of last resort is the U.S. District Court.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 26

Level: Basic

29) There were 13 federal circuit courts of appeal in 2001.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 24-25

Level: Basic

30) The U.S. district courts are the courts of original jurisdiction in the federal system.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23-24

Level: Basic

31) Each U.S. Supreme Court term commences in October of each year.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 26-27

Level: Basic

32) A writ of certiorari is the equivalent of an amicus curiae brief.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

33) Cases reach the U.S. Supreme Court through writs of certiorari.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

34) An amicus curiae brief was filed on behalf of Gary Gilmore in Utah.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

35) If a U.S. Supreme Court judge wants the high court to hear a particular case, he/she merely has to order the case placed on the U.S. Supreme Court docket.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

36) The Rule of Fours means that four U.S. Supreme Court justices must agree in order for a case to be won by the appellant.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

37) The chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court writes all of the opinions for the court, regardless of his sentiments in the matter.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

38) At least five justices must agree in order for a case to be "won" at the U.S. Supreme Court level.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

39) Courts of general jurisdiction in the state system have hierarchical jurisdiction.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34-35

Level: Basic

40) Courts of record mean that a continuous transcript of all proceedings is maintained by a court reporter.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34

Level: Basic

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The designation of "supreme court" may refer to:

A) a chancery court. B) the U.S. Supreme Court.

C) a court of common pleas. D) None of the above.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 26-27

Level: Basic

2) Courts that are restricted concerning the types of cases they will hear are classified according to:

A) subject matter jurisdiction. B) the Rule of Four.

C) common law. D) procedural law.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

- 3) Petty offenses are heard in Courts of:
- A) Limited Jurisdiction.
 - B) Last Resort.
 - C) Appeal.
 - D) General Jurisdiction.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Basic

- 4) Circuit courts:
- A) no longer exist.
 - B) are found in Tennessee.
 - C) have no criminal jurisdiction.
 - D) are found in the federal system.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

- 5) The case of *Morrisette v. United States* had to do with:
- A) theft of artillery shells from a military reservation.
 - B) counterfeiting.
 - C) armed robbery of a U.S. post office.
 - D) murder on an Indian reservation.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

- 6) Speeding in Sequoia National Park is an offense that is likely to be heard by:
- A) a federal district court judge.
 - B) a U.S. magistrate.
 - C) an intermediate court of appeals.
 - D) the U.S. Supreme Court.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

7) Hierarchical jurisdiction refers to:

- A) the Rule of Fours.
- B) the dual court system.
- C) the difference between appellate and trial courts.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 21-22

Level: Basic

8) The dual court system refers to:

- A) subject matter jurisdiction and hierarchical jurisdiction.
- B) civil and criminal courts.
- C) a practice that is no longer permitted.
- D) the difference between federal and state courts.

Answer: D

Objective: Understand that the United States has two court structures, a federal structure and a state structure.

Page number: 22

Level: Basic

9) The general trial court for the federal system is the:

- A) U.S. District Court.
- B) U.S. Supreme Court.
- C) Circuit Court of Appeal.
- D) U.S. Magistrate Court.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23-24

Level: Intermediate

10) U.S. District Courts hear:

- A) appeals from the U.S. Supreme Court.
- B) both civil and criminal cases.
- C) criminal cases only.
- D) civil cases only.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 23-24

Level: Intermediate

11) State appellate courts are authorized to do which of the following?

- A) Retry cases by allowing the introduction of new evidence.
- B) Review the procedures of the case to determine if a judicial error was made.
- C) Reevaluate the search and seizure techniques of the arresting officer.
- D) Reconsider the original grand jury indictment.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 35

Level: Difficult

12) How many justices are there on the U.S. Supreme Court?

- A) 9.
- B) 5.
- C) 7.
- D) 12.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 26

Level: Basic

13) The person over whom a court has power and the subject matter over which a court can make legally binding decisions are referred to as its:

- A) district.
- B) limits.
- C) jurisdiction.
- D) interpretation.

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the different types of jurisdiction like subject matter, geographic, and hierarchical.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

14) Names for Courts of General Jurisdiction include:

- A) court of common pleas.
- B) superior court.
- C) circuit court.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34-35

Level: Basic

15) When a case is appealed from a U.S. district court, it is appealed next to the:

- A) state supreme court where the federal district court is located.
- B) state intermediate court of appeal.
- C) circuit court of appeal.
- D) U.S. Supreme Court.

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 25

Level: Intermediate

16) When four or more U.S. Supreme Court judges agree to hear a case, this is called:

- A) hierarchical jurisdiction.
- B) subject matter jurisdiction.
- C) limited jurisdiction.
- D) the Rule of Four.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

17) When persons file petitions on behalf of others, these petitions are known as:

- A) amicus curiae briefs.
- B) habeas corpus petitions.
- C) writs of certiorari.
- D) None of the above.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

18) All state courts have:

- A) the same names for their court systems.
- B) the same hierarchy of courts.
- C) the same court organization as the federal court system.
- D) different court organizations.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 28

Level: Intermediate

19) When the U.S. Supreme Court hears a case and votes 4-4, this means that:

- A) those bringing the suit prevailed.
- B) a vacancy on the U.S. Supreme Court may exist.
- C) one judge didn't vote.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Intermediate

20) What does it mean for a case to be heard en banc in a circuit court?

- A) The entire aggregate of judges in the circuit will hear the case.
- B) No judges will hear the case.
- C) A jury will hear the case.
- D) Only one judge hears the case.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

21) The case of North v. Russell pertained to:

- A) judicial competence.
- B) aggravated assault.
- C) robbery.
- D) burglary.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 32

Level: Intermediate

22) Which court is mentioned in Article III, section 1 of the U.S. Constitution?

- A) The U.S. Supreme Court.
- B) The U.S. District Courts.
- C) The DC Circuit Court.
- D) The magistrates courts.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 26

Level: Basic

23) The ABBS means:

- A) Appellate Bulletin Board System.
- B) Alternative Bar and Bench System.
- C) Army of Blue Blooded Soldiers.
- D) Absolute Bulletin Board Scheduling.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Basic

24) A court where a record is kept of the proceedings and of what is said by all parties is called a:

- A) Court of Limited Jurisdiction.
- B) justice of the peace court.
- C) magistrate court.
- D) court of record.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34

Level: Basic

25) U.S. Supreme Court justices are nominated for terms of how many years?

- A) 20 years.
- B) 30 years.
- C) 10 years.
- D) All appointments are lifetime appointments.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 26

Level: Basic

26) Compared with past years, criminal courts have been processing cases:

- A) with about the same speed.
- B) more quickly.
- C) more slowly.
- D) with about the same frequency.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34

Level: Intermediate

27) Intermediate courts of appeal became necessary during which period?

- A) 1900. B) 1950. C) 1820. D) 1793.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

28) The U.S. Supreme Court receives approximately how many appealed cases annually?

- A) 750. B) 5000. C) 200. D) 7000.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 27

Level: Basic

29) How many minutes are attorneys granted to present their case in front of the Supreme Court?

- A) 10 minutes. B) 60 minutes.
C) 50 minutes. D) 30 minutes.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

30) Which justice assigns the writing of the dissenting opinion?

- A) The senior justice in the majority opinion the judge volunteers to write the opinion.
B) The senior justice voicing the minority opinion.
C) The chief justice.
D) None of the above.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the federal court structure including U.S. Magistrate Courts, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

31) How many states do not require judges in courts of limited jurisdiction to be educated in the law?

- A) 24. B) 36. C) 12. D) 18.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Intermediate

32) In general, state courts have how many tiers in their court structure?

- A) 10.
- B) 5.
- C) 6.
- D) All states have tiered court structures.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Basic

33) The PACER program allows patrons to accomplish the following?

- A) Access information about bankruptcy court cases.
- B) Submit a pleading to the court.
- C) Acquire information on judicial opinions.
- D) Get information about court dates.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34

Level: Basic

34) Which courts in the state system have the greatest caseloads?

- A) Courts of Last Resort.
- B) Courts of General Jurisdiction.
- C) Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.
- D) Intermediate Courts of Appeal.

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Intermediate

35) Which of the following states does not have a Court of Limited Jurisdiction?

- A) South Dakota.
- B) Hawaii.
- C) Arizona.
- D) Texas.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Basic

36) Which of the following is not a name for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction?

- A) Municipal courts. B) City courts.
C) Peace courts. D) County courts.

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 33

Level: Basic

37) Which types of cases represent the largest percentage of cases in Courts of Limited Jurisdiction?

- A) Arson offenses. B) Theft offenses.
C) Sex offenses. D) Traffic offenses.

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34

Level: Basic

38) What percentage of cases are plea bargained in Courts of General Jurisdiction?

- A) 70. B) 60. C) 90. D) 80.

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 34

Level: Basic

39) Judges at the Intermediate Courts of Appeal in the state system are:

- A) nominated. B) appointed by the governor.
C) elected. D) appointed by the legislature.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 36

Level: Intermediate

40) Which state has the highest paid Intermediate Court of Appeals judges?

- A) New Mexico. B) California.
C) New York. D) Texas.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the state court structure including Courts of Limited Jurisdiction, Courts of General Jurisdiction, Intermediate Courts of Appeal, and Courts of Last Resort.

Page number: 36

Level: Basic