

## Practice Test

- Concurrent Powers include all of the following EXCEPT the power to:  
A) tax                                      B) make and enforce laws    C) coin money                                      D) establish courts
- The statement "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers ..." is known as the  
A) supreme law of the land    B) original jurisdiction                      C) elastic clause                                      D) reserved power
- Popular sovereignty means that  
A) the States have more power than the Federal Government  
B) the courts may decide what the words of the Constitution mean  
C) the Constitution may be amended or changed.  
D) all government power belongs to the people
- The presidential appointment of Supreme Court justices is an example of  
A) formal amendment                      B) checks and balances                      C) veto power                                      D) judicial review
- What part of the Constitution stops each State from discriminating against residents of other States?  
A) the Privileges and Immunities Clause                                      B) the Full Faith and Credit Clause  
C) the First Amendment                                      D) the Preamble
- The reserved powers belong to the  
A) National Government.    B) States.                                      C) Congress.                                      D) President.
- States must honor each other's laws and court decisions according to the  
A) Fifth Amendment.                                      B) Full Faith and Credit Clause.  
C) Privileges and Immunities Clause.                                      D) act of admission.
- Governmental Powers specifically granted by the Constitution to the National Government are called  
A) concurrent powers.                      B) reserved powers.                                      C) implied powers.                                      D) expressed powers.
- The purpose of the Three-Fifths compromise was to settle a dispute on determining the  
A) proportional representation in congress.                                      B) number of Senators from each state.  
C) justices on the Supreme Court.                                      D) years in a Presidential term of office.
- As a result of the Great Compromise, the National government included a  
A) unicameral congress.                                      B) bicameral congress.  
C) strong executive branch.                                      D) lifetime judicial appointments.
- The 6th Amendment guarantees each of the rights EXCEPT the right to  
A) a speedy trial.                                      B) an impartial jury.                                      C) due process of law.                                      D) a lawyer.
- The 7th Amendment guarantees the right to a trial by jury in  
A) criminal cases.                                      B) civil cases.                                      C) murder trials.                                      D) divorce trials.
- The 8th Amendment prohibits  
A) double jeopardy.                                      B) cruel and unusual punishment.  
C) the forced quartering of troops in peoples homes.                                      D) unreasonable searches and seizures.
- According to the 10th Amendment, those powers not given to the National government are reserved for  
A) the president                                      B) the States                                      C) Supreme Court                                      D) Congress

## Unit Two Cheat Sheet

SCOTUS (Case 2)

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SCOTUS (Case 6)

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