#### ✓ LESSON 3—1 QUIZ

#### Legal Concepts

*Directions:* Fill in the blank(s) with the most appropriate term or phrase to complete the sentence.

		Answers
1.	An independent third party called a(n) may be able to help two	1
	disputing parties reach a solution.	
2.	or their deputies are	2
	officers who act as bailiffs in state courts.	
3.	carry out their duties in	3
	the federal court system.	
4.	A(n) is a governmental forum that administers justice under the law.	4
5.	A(n) decision is binding on both parties.	5
6.	A decision to or take a dispute to court could be avoided through negotiation.	6
7.	Attorneys may submit that contain written arguments on issues of law.	7
	A verbatim record written during a trial is called	8

#### Legal Application

9. Jack Taylor lives in a town that requires its residents to maintain the sidewalks in front of their homes. Jack's elderly neighbor, Zelma Showalter, trips over a large crack in his sidewalk. Her knee injury requires extensive surgery and she must go through three months of physical therapy. Zelma plans to sue Jack for improperly maintaining his sidewalk. Jack is sure that Zelma will win the case, and he will be forced to pay her medical bills as well as expensive court costs. What alternatives to litigation might Jack pursue with Zelma?

# ✓ LESSON 3—1 RETEACH

Directions: Circle the answer to each question in the puzzle below. Answers may appear in horizontal, vertical, or diagonal form. They may also be written backwards or from the bottom to the top of the puzzle.

<ol> <li>Officers who carry out duties for federal courts are called</li> <li>What is a governmental forum that administers legal justice?</li> <li>A third-party negotiator whose decision is binding is called a(n)</li> </ol>
2. What is a governmental forum that administers legal justice?  3. A third-party negotiator whose decision is binding is called a(n)
3. A third-party negotiator whose decision is binding is called a(n)
the state of thinding is called a(n)
4. A third-party negotiator whose decision is not binding is called a(n)
5. What kind of court hears disputes first?
6. Which court that tries a case is said to have original jurisdiction over it?
7. The verbatim record written during a trial is called the
8. What type of court may review the decision of a lower court?
9. A written argument on law issues is called an appellate
10. Officers who carry out duties for state courts are called
11. What term means taking a dispute to court?
12. What court officer enters cases on the court calendar?

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# LESSON 3—2 QUIZ

## Legal Concepts

Directions: In the Answers column, write the letter from Column 1 that represents the word or phrase that matches the statement in Column 2.

	Column 2	Answers
Column 1		
A. appellate	1. A type of jurisdiction that permits a	1
B. one	court to hear any kind of case  2. A type of court that does not accept	2
C. U.S. Supreme	new evidence or call witnesses	3
Court	3. The number of federal courts of appeal	
D. writ of	4. A court that has both appellate and	4
certiorari	original jurisdiction	
E. general	5. The lowest federal court with general	5
F. Federal	jurisdiction	6.
Judiciary	6. The number of circuit courts in the federal system	0
Act	7. Legislation that established the circuit	7
G. twelve	courts of appeal  8. A type of jurisdiction that permits a	8
H. federal district court	9. The number of courts of appeal for the	9
	"federal circuit"	10
I. thirteen	10. An order that compels a state court to	
J. special	turn over case records to the Supreme	
	Court	

### Legal Application

11. Luis Ramirez, owner of an office building in Pittsburgh, plans to sue the building's carpenter, John Anderson, who also lives in Pittsburgh. Luis's new shingle roof leaked and caused moderate damage to the interior walls, ceilings, etc. Luis is seeking \$70,000 in damages. Luis's attorney has promised to pursue the case through all levels of both the state and federal court systems. Is Luis's attorney making a false promise? Could his case be taken to the U.S. Supreme Court? Explain.

### ✓ LESSON 3—2 RETEACH

Directions: Give each student three slips of paper with federal district court (FDC), federal court of appeals (FCA), and U.S. Supreme Court (USSC) written on them. A different color of paper might be used for the different types of courts. Ask the students to hold up the correct paper as each question is read.

		Answers
1.	Which court is the lowest level in the federal court system with general jurisdiction?	FDC
2.	Which court has appellate jurisdiction over district courts?	FCA
3.	Which type of court has twelve courts that are considered circuit courts for a specific geographic area?	FCA
4.	Which court has original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors and public ministers?	USSC
5.	Which court has original jurisdiction over lawsuits between citizens of different states?	FDC
6.	Which court's decisions can be overturned by a constitutional amendment?	USSC
7.	Which type of court has thirteen different courts in the federal system?	FCA
8.	Which court has both original and appellate jurisdiction?	USSC
9.	Which type of court does not accept new evidence or call witnesses?	FCA
10	Which court has original jurisdiction over lawsuits involving more than \$75,000?	FDC
11	Which court can issue a writ of certiorari to state courts?	USSC
12	Which court can overturn decisions made by the Supreme Court?	USSC

# ✓ LESSON 3—3 QUIZ

## Legal Concepts

Directions: Fill in the blank(s) with the most appropriate term or phrase to complete the sentence

the s	entence.	Answers	
1.	? courts are lower courts that hear minor criminal cases and lawsuits that involve less than	1.	
2.	\$25,000.  Juvenile courts emphasize? rather	2	
3.	than punishment. Associate circuit courts are also called	3	
4. 5.	? courts.  ? courts handle cases involving \$2,500 or less.  A(n) _ ? keeps an exact account of what goes on	4.     5.	
6.	at trial including a transcript of the trial, evidence submitted, statements, and judgments.  ? courts hear cases involving young people between the ages of 13 and 18.	6.	
7.	is a judge who sits on a state	7	
8	<ul><li>? courts administer wills and estates.</li><li>. Cities have? courts that administer</li></ul>	8 9	
10	their ordinances.  1. A(n) ? is an offense against society.	10.	

11. Rick agreed to work as an assistant at a community fairground office. He was supposed to work for five hours each afternoon during the summer and his wages were to be \$3,000. He was paid only \$1,800. The community claims lack of funding and that they therefore cannot pay the remaining \$1,200. Which court should hear Rick's case? Should he plan to have an attorney represent him?

STUDENT	CLASS	DATE	

### ✓ LESSON 3—3 RETEACH

*Directions*: Unscramble the letters following each question and write the answer in the blank provided.

		Answers
1.	What kind of court administers wills? abepotr	1
2.	What is a judge on the Supreme Court called? <i>iejtusc</i>	2
3.	What kind of court administers city ordinances? <i>mpiilnuca</i>	3
4.	A court of keeps an exact account of what goes on at a trial. <i>dcrreo</i>	4
5.	What kind of court handles cases involving \$2,500 or less? <i>Islma mlisca</i>	5
6.	What kind of court administers estates? petbora	6
7.	What kind of court hears cases involving young people that are under age 18? <i>leevjuni</i>	7
8.	What is another name for associate circuit courts? toyucn rusoct	8
9.	What do juvenile courts usually recommend rather than punishment? <i>niitorbahielta</i>	9
10.	What kind of circuit courts hear minor criminal cases and lawsuits that involve no more than \$25,000? scetaisao	10
11.	What kind of court is known in other states as superior court, district court, or court of common pleas? <i>truicci</i>	11
12.	What is the title given to judges who sit on state supreme courts? <i>cejsuti</i>	12.
13.	What type of conviction has a guaranteed right to appeal to the state supreme court? <i>ipatacl drermu</i>	13
14.	What is the typical number of justices who sit on an appeal? <i>hreet</i>	14