1. Which case would most likely be heard by the Supreme Court?
   a. A murder case
   b. A million-dollar lawsuit
   c. A case involving First Amendment rights
   d. A contract dispute

2. What happens immediately after the President nominates a Supreme Court justice?
   a. The justice must be approved by the House of Representatives
   b. The justice must be approved by the Senate
   c. The justice must be approved by the rest of the Supreme Court
   d. The justice is sworn in and takes her seat on the Supreme Court

3. Judicial review is a check on the powers of the President and Congress. Which choice best expresses this idea?
   a. By declaring laws unconstitutional, the Court can block the powers of Congress and the President
   b. By reading laws before they're passed, the Court forces Congress and the President to work together
   c. By reviewing the Constitution, the Court makes sure that new amendments are fair
   d. Both the President and members of Congress can be removed from office by the Supreme Court

4. What other institution is part of the judicial branch of the federal government?
   a. The Federal Bureau of Investigation
   b. The Federal Bureau of Prisons
   c. The Central Intelligence Agency
   d. The Federal Courts of Appeals

5. Place the following in sequence: A) A federal appeals court rules on a case; B) The Supreme Court rules on a case; C) The Supreme Court agrees to hear a case
   a. C, A, B
   b. A, B, C
   c. A, C, B
   d. C, B, A

6. In the sentence, "A Supreme Court justice construes the meaning of the Constitution," what does "construes" mean?
   a. Interprets
   b. Adds to
   c. Writes about
   d. Declares illegal

7. Which of these is an opinion about the Supreme Court?
   a. The justices usually rule on issues pertaining to Constitutional law
   b. The justices should never let their own ideas influence their rulings
   c. The justices can throw out a law passed by Congress and signed by the President
   d. The justices can remain on the court for their entire lives, if they choose to do so

8. How are Supreme Court decisions different from lower court decisions?
   a. Lower court decisions are usually based on civil law; Supreme Court decisions are based on criminal law
   b. Supreme Court decisions can't be appealed; lower court decisions can
   c. Supreme Court decisions are issued by justices; all lower court decisions are issued by juries
   d. All lower court decisions are based on state laws; Supreme Court decisions are based on federal laws

9. What is a federal law?
   a. A law that is written by a Supreme Court justice
   b. A law that is passed by a state assembly
   c. A law that affects the entire country
   d. A law that cannot be declared unconstitutional

10. A ruling on a case heard by the Supreme Court is most like:
    a. Advice from one of your friends
    b. A recommendation from your neighbor
    c. A lecture by one of your teachers
    d. A rule established by your parents