

## ***Rights to Life, Liberty, and Property***

1. Established rules and regulations that restrain those who exercise governmental power are termed
  - a. civil rights.
  - b. civil liberties.
  - c. due process.
  - d. law.
2. All of the following are naturalization requirements EXCEPT
  - a. possessing a good moral character.
  - b. being able to read, write, and speak English.
  - c. being over age 18.
  - d. paying a \$250 petition fee.
3. The basic right of citizenship was given constitutional protection
  - a. in the original Articles of Confederation.
  - b. in the Constitution's Bill of Rights.
  - c. in the Fourteenth Amendment.
  - d. was never given in the Constitution.
4. The bureaucracy that investigates aliens' requested naturalization is/are the
  - a. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
  - b. Senior Executive Service (SES).
  - c. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).
  - d. (a and c)
5. The right to renounce citizenship is called
  - a. dual citizenship.
  - b. expatriation.
  - c. renunciation.
  - d. abdication.
6. An estimated \_\_\_\_\_ undocumented aliens illegally cross our borders.
  - a. 23,000
  - b. 230,000
  - c. 2,300,000
  - d. writ of habeas corpus
7. Most undocumented aliens come from the nation or region of
  - a. Mexico.
  - b. Cuba.
  - c. Caribbean.
  - d. Asia.
8. States may not deny certain benefits to illegal immigrants EXCEPT:
  - a. public education.
  - b. emergency health care.
  - c. disaster relief.
  - d. welfare.

9. Naturalization requires new citizens to
  - a. renounce allegiance to their former country.
  - b. swear to support and defend the Constitution.
  - c. promise to bear arms on behalf of the United States when required to do so by law.
  - d. (all of the above)
  
10. The Immigration Act of 1965, as amended, sets an annual ceiling of \_\_\_\_\_ for refugee aliens to come to the U.S. as permanent residents.
  - a. 67,500
  - b. 675,000
  - c. 555,000
  - d. (none of the above)
  
11. The total number of immigrants that enter the U.S. each year is about
  - a. 800,000.
  - b. 1,100,000.
  - c. 2,200,000.
  - d. 3,300,000.
  
12. About \_\_\_\_ political refugees are admitted to the U.S. each year.
  - a. 55,000
  - b. 75,000
  - c. 100,000
  - d. 150,000
  
13. Legally admitted aliens may be deported for
  - a. conviction of crimes.
  - b. terrorist activity.
  - c. illegal voting.
  - d. (all of the above)
  
14. Individuals who are willing and able to invest a substantial sum in the United States to create or support a business that will provide jobs for Americans are called
  - a. 'millionaire immigrants.'
  - b. economic refugees.
  - c. dual citizens.
  - d. nothing: it is not possible to 'buy' U.S. citizenship.
  
15. Property rights allow the individual to
  - a. own property.
  - b. rent property.
  - c. invest in property.
  - d. (all of the above)
  
16. The power of national and state governments to take private property for public use is termed
  - a. regulatory takings.
  - b. the right of eminent domain.
  - c. the taking clause.
  - d. expropriation.

17. 'Due process' clauses are found in
  - a. Article II of the Constitution and the Fifth Amendment.
  - b. the Fifth Amendment.
  - c. the Fourteenth Amendment.
  - d. the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.
18. Procedural due process refers to the
  - a. appropriate procedures for writing laws.
  - b. methods by which a law is enforced.
  - c. limitations on what a government may do.
  - d. idea that unreasonable laws are unconstitutional.
19. Substantive due process refers to the
  - a. appropriate procedures for writing laws.
  - b. methods by which a law is enforced.
  - c. limitations on what a government may do.
  - d. idea that unreasonable laws are unconstitutional.
20. Rights to privacy are associated with
  - a. procedural due process.
  - b. substantive due process.
  - c. the First Amendment to the Constitution.
  - d. the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.
21. The three major aspects of the right to privacy include all of the following EXCEPT the
  - a. right to be free from government intrusion and surveillance.
  - b. right not to have private affairs made public by the government.
  - c. right to be free in thought and belief from government compulsion.
  - d. right not to suffer injustice at the hands of government.
22. In the decision concerning *Griswold v. Connecticut* (1965), the Supreme Court relied on
  - a. principles relating to procedural due process.
  - b. the right to privacy as implied in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments.
  - c. the moral suasion of the general public.
  - d. specific references to 'right to life' as implied in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments.
23. At the end of the 1991 Supreme Court session, the justices
  - a. upheld *Roe v. Wade*.
  - b. extended *Roe v. Wade* to include a woman's unrestricted right to an abortion.
  - c. overturned *Roe v. Wade*.
  - d. struck down a provision which prohibited states from making abortions conditional on certain grounds.
24. Freedom from 'unreasonable searches and seizures' is provided for by the
  - a. First Amendment.
  - b. Fourth Amendment.
  - c. Sixth Amendment.
  - d. Seventh Amendment.

25. Searches conducted by health and education officials are
  - a. illegal.
  - b. illegal without probable cause.
  - c. illegal without a warrant.
  - d. termed 'administrative searches.'
  
26. Exception to the general rule against warrantless searches and seizures include all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. searches of automobiles if officials suspect criminal wrongdoing.
  - b. searches of areas where a crime has been committed.
  - c. searches based on voluntary consent.
  - d. searches of homes of suspected felons.
  
27. Searches are legal in 'exigent circumstances.' This refers to
  - a. when officers do not have time to secure a warrant before evidence is destroyed.
  - b. when there is a need to preserve life or prevent injury.
  - c. when a criminal might escape before an arrest warrant is issued.
  - d. (all of the above)
  
28. The rule that evidence which is obtained unconstitutionally cannot be used in a criminal trial as part of the government's main case is called the
  - a. due process clause.
  - b. rule of evidence.
  - c. exclusionary rule.
  - d. ex post facto rule.
  
29. The right to remain silent is based on
  - a. the possibility of forced confessions.
  - b. the burden of government to prove guilt.
  - c. the Fifth Amendment.
  - d. (all of the above)
  
30. The 'Miranda Warning' has provisions for all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. notification that they are free to remain silent.
  - b. warning that what they say may be used against them in court.
  - c. the right to have an attorney present during questioning.
  - d. the right to one telephone call.
  
31. The "Miranda Warning" was an attempt to protect
  - a. police.
  - b. legal due process.
  - c. the innocent.
  - d. the court system.
  
32. The Eighth Amendment
  - a. prohibits bail.
  - b. requires bail.
  - c. prohibits excessive bail.
  - d. requires a hearing to set bail.

33. The purpose of a grand jury is to
  - a. find out whether there is enough evidence to hold a trial.
  - b. report to the judge as to the possible outcome of a trial.
  - c. render judgment in federal cases.
  - d. (all of the above)
  
34. An "impartial jury" must
  - a. meet the standards of due process.
  - b. meet the requirements of equal protection.
  - c. consist of persons who represent a fair cross-section of the community.
  - d. consist of people of various racial and ethnic communities.
  
35. The American Bar Association
  - a. takes no stand on capital punishment.
  - b. endorses capital punishment.
  - c. has called for a halt to executions.
  - d. has suggested better legal representation for individuals on death row.