

Name: _____

Constitutional Law Quiz #4

Prof. Pi

1. The purpose of the quizzes in this course is:
 - (a) To trigger students with test anxiety.
 - (b) To trick and confuse students.
 - (c) Equity.
 - (d) *First*, to confirm that students understand the design of the course, because students too often fail to read the syllabus closely. *Second*, to ensure that students possess the bare minimum of knowledge expected at critical points in the semester.

2. The primary course objective of this course is:
 - (a) To learn the *rules* of Constitutional Law.
 - (b) To expose you to common patterns of argumentation in Constitutional interpretation.
 - (c) To learn about the structure of the federal government and its relationship to the states.
 - (d) To prepare you for the bar.

3. The secondary course objective of this course is:
 - (a) To prepare you for the bar.
 - (b) To expose you to common patterns of argumentation in Constitutional interpretation.
 - (c) To learn the *rules* of Constitutional Law.
 - (d) To learn about the structure of the federal government and its relationship to the states.

4. In law school, whose job is it to teach students the black-letter rules?
- (a) The students themselves.
 - (b) The Academic Success Program.
 - (c) The professor.
 - (d) The teaching assistants.

5. Draws lines to indicate which parts of the Constitution deal principally with what subject matter.

Article I	The Congress
Article II	Individual Rights
Article III	The Presidency
Article IV	Amending the Constitution
Article V	The Judiciary
Bill of Rights	The States

6. What is the first sentence of Article III, Sec. 1 of the U.S. Constitution?

7. What is the first clause of Article III, Sec. 2 of the U.S. Constitution?

8. What are the names of the following canons of construction?

- If the meaning of an ambiguous word or phrase can be determined by the words around it, then its meaning is whatever is most consistent with the context.

- If a general term follows a list of specific items, then the general term includes only items of the same kind as those specifically listed.

- If a text lists certain items, then items not listed are presumptively excluded.

- If the language is clear and unambiguous, then apply its ordinary (i.e., dictionary) meaning.

- If multiple sections of a legal text address the same subject, then meaning of ambiguous words or phrases is whatever makes the whole text most consistent.

- If one interpretation would render some legal language redundant, then prefer the interpretation that gives effect to all words.

9. What is *Marbury v. Madison* really about?

- (a) Whether the Court has the power to issue a writ of mandamus to compel Madison to deliver Marbury's commission.
- (b) Whether Congress has the power to give the Court the power to hear the case.
- (c) Whether Madison has the power to refuse to deliver Marbury's commission.
- (d) Whether the Court has the power to say whether Congress has the power to say whether the Court has the power to hear the case.

10. What are the elements of standing?

11. What factors do courts consider when assessing ripeness?

12. What is the first sentence of Article I of the U.S. Constitution?

13. What is the second sentence of Article VI of the U.S. Constitution?

14. Where does the tax and spend clause appear, and what does it say?

15. Where does the commerce clause appear, and what does it say?

16. Where does the necessary and proper clause appear, and what does it say?

17. Which of the following is *not* a power *expressly* granted to Congress in Art. I, Sec. 8 of the U.S. Constitution?
- (a) Borrowing money.
 - (b) Establishing naturalization rules.
 - (c) Granting patents and copyrights.
 - (d) Establishing lower courts.
 - (e) Nullifying state laws.
 - (f) Punishing pirates.
 - (g) Declaring war.
 - (h) Establishing and maintaining a military.
 - (i) Establishing bankruptcy law.
 - (j) Printing money.
 - (k) Conducting immigration enforcement.
 - (l) Punishing counterfeiters.
 - (m) Establishing post offices.
18. Committing a handful of crucial sentences from the Constitution to memory *verbatim*:
- (a) Is equivalent to *understanding* the Constitution.
 - (b) Could never be of any conceivable value to a lawyer. Like...ever.
 - (c) Builds *knowledge* of the Constitution.
 - (d) Is a physical impossibility. Like...literally.
19. The reason why Prof. Pi forces us to memorize text from the Constitution is:
- (a) He is a sadist. He does not care about the plight of law students.
 - (b) He conflates knowledge with understanding.
 - (c) He is a masochist. He enjoys deciphering hundreds of pages of nigh illegible handwriting.
 - (d) He thinks it not unreasonable to expect students of Constitutional Law to know a bit of text from the Constitution.

20. Which of the following constitutes an atrocity? (circle all that apply)

- (a) Human slavery.
- (b) The Nanking Massacre.
- (c) The Rwandan Genocide.
- (d) Requiring students to commit information to memory.
- (e) The Holocaust.

21. What is the first sentence of Article II, Sec. 1 of the U.S. Constitution?

22. What is the first clause of Article II, Sec. 2 of the U.S. Constitution?

23. Where does the “take care” clause appear, and what does it say?

24. What is Article II, Sec. 4 of the U.S. Constitution?

25. Where does the appointments clause appear, and what does it say?

