

McWay_Chapter02

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Personal jurisdiction refers to:
- a. authority over parties involved.
 - b. authority over questions at issue.
 - c. locations where trials are conducted.
 - d. locations where trial parties reside.

ANS: A PTS: 1

2. Cases that have subject matter jurisdiction and that are limited by the U.S. Constitution and statute have _____ jurisdiction.
- a. diversity
 - b. federal question
 - c. general
 - d. supreme

ANS: B PTS: 1

3. Diversity jurisdiction is specific to:
- a. authority over the question at issue that resulted in a case.
 - b. citizens of different states as well as the federal courts.
 - c. general jurisdiction, which does not limit subject matter.
 - d. state citizens where amounts in controversy are over \$75,000.

ANS: B PTS: 1

4. The jurisdiction for medical malpractice cases:
- a. always falls to state courts.
 - b. could be either state or federal.
 - c. depends on the defendant's citizenship.
 - d. is dependent on the plaintiff's citizenship.

ANS: B PTS: 1

5. Which statement is true of a supreme court, except in New York State?
- a. The supreme court is a court of last resort.
 - b. Any party dissatisfied with a decision may take their course to the supreme court.
 - c. The supreme court must hear any case requested.
 - d. Supreme court judges are nominated and confirmed by Congress.

ANS: A PTS: 1

6. According to the constitution, which branch has been granted the power to establish lower federal courts?
- a. Congress
 - b. House of Representatives
 - c. Senate
 - d. Supreme Court

ANS: A PTS: 1

7. Trial courts in the federal system are called _____.
- a. Appellate
 - b. Criminal
 - c. District
 - d. Supreme

ANS: C PTS: 1

8. The U.S. Supreme court decides which cases to hear:

- a. According to severity of decision.
- b. By a *writ of certiorari*.
- c. Based on a lottery.
- d. On a first come basis.

ANS: B PTS: 1

9. State supreme courts (except in New York State):
- a. decide which cases to hear via *writ of certiorari*.
 - b. hear appeals from the intermediate appellate courts.
 - c. maintain guidelines concerning the type of cases.
 - d. try appeals from state courts involving the Constitution.

ANS: B PTS: 1

10. The admissibility of the health record into evidence is guided by Federal:
- a. Bill of Rights
 - b. CFR 21.
 - c. Civil Procedure Rules of Evidence.
 - d. HIPAA statutes and regulations.

ANS: C PTS: 1

11. Article X of the Evidence Rules allows
- a. An exact duplicate copy to serve as evidence in lieu of an original.
 - b. Allows for expert testimony to be presented during the court case.
 - c. For exceptions to attorney-client privilege during a hearing.
 - d. The family to testify as witnesses during depositions and court cases.

ANS: A PTS: 1

12. The person who initiates a lawsuit is the _____.
- a. Attorney
 - b. Defendant
 - c. Plaintiff
 - d. Surrogate

ANS: C PTS: 1

13. The defendant's reply to the allegations of a lawsuit is called the _____.
- a. Answer
 - b. Complaint
 - c. Counterclaim
 - d. Summons

ANS: A PTS: 1

14. Devices or tools used by one side to obtain facts and information about the case:
- a. Investigation
 - b. Discovery
 - c. Wire tapping
 - d. Motions

ANS: B PTS: 1

15. A deposition is a:
- a. Formal request for information from another entity.
 - b. Request for specific documents from a health care facility.
 - c. Testimony provided under oath outside of the courtroom.
 - d. Written questions presented to a party to obtain admissions of certain fact(s).

ANS: C PTS: 1

16. The questions presented to a party used to gather evidence are part of a(n):
- a. Deposition.
 - b. Interrogatory.
 - c. Mental examination.
 - d. Request for admission.

b. complaint d. legal

ANS: D PTS: 1

25. The person being sued is called the _____.

- a. court clerk
- b. defendant
- c. judge
- d. plaintiff

ANS: B PTS: 1

26. The written document that describes the grounds of jurisdiction, plaintiff's claim, and demand for relief is called the _____.

- a. appeal
- b. complaint
- c. decision
- d. interrogatory

ANS: B PTS: 1

27. The answer to a complaint that is made by the defendant is called the _____.

- a. appeal
- b. decision
- c. interrogatory
- d. written response

ANS: D PTS: 1

28. Which is the name of the process used by the defendant (or plaintiff) to obtain facts and information about the case from the plaintiff (or defendant)?

- a. appeal
- b. discovery
- c. legal process
- d. trial

ANS: B PTS: 1

29. FRCP governs all forms of discovery performed in federal court, including seeking information that is stored electronically in any medium, which is called _____.

- a. court order
- b. e-discovery
- c. metadata
- d. subpoena duces tecum

ANS: B PTS: 1

30. Which is the unseen information that is located in common text files, such as that which can indicate when the document was created?

- a. data dictionary
- b. data virtualization
- c. hypermapping
- d. metadata

ANS: D PTS: 1

31. What term refers to the actions of a party who processes data to make efforts to prevent routine destructions and preserve electronically stored data?

- a. court order
- b. litigation hold
- c. restraining order
- d. subpoena duces tecum

ANS: B PTS: 1

32. Which is a letter sent by an adversary in a court case that explains the need to preserve electronic evidence?

- a. legal hold
- b. notice of preservation
- c. subpoena duces tecum
- d. temporary court order

ANS: B PTS: 1

33. An *order of preservation* results in _____.
a. Alteration of evidence
b. Failure to protect data
c. Preservation of electronic data
d. Wrongful destruction of data
ANS: C PTS: 1
34. *Spoilation of evidence* occurs as a result of _____.
a. claims that had been injured by a defective product, which was discarded or lost
b. negative evidentiary inference that is *irrelevant* to an ongoing legal proceeding
c. *unconsciousness of guilt* or *lack of motivation* to prevent evidence from being used
d. wrongful destruction or alteration of evidence and/or failure to preserve data
ANS: D PTS: 1
35. When parties to a dispute come together to present evidence in court, the formal setting with authority to adjudicate claims or disputes is called a bench or jury _____.
a. appellate proceeding
b. hearing
c. trial
d. warrant
ANS: C PTS: 1
36. Which is associated with *satisfying the judgment*?
a. Alternative dispute resolution
b. Authority by which courts decide a case
c. Diversity jurisdiction
d. When the winning party is paid
ANS: D PTS: 1
37. Methods of dispute resolution to resolve conflicts and disagreements are called _____.
a. Alternative dispute resolution
b. Diversity jurisdiction
c. Subject-matter jurisdiction
d. Satisfying the judgment
ANS: A PTS: 1