

# LEGL 2700 Hackleman 1 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

- 1. What is required for a law to be upheld under strict scrutiny?**
  - A. Reasonable relation to a government interest**
  - B. Narrowly tailored to a compelling state interest**
  - C. General public acceptance**
  - D. Approval from state authorities**
- 2. What is the composition of the Supreme Court of the United States?**
  - A. 9 judges**
  - B. 7 judges**
  - C. 5 judges**
  - D. 3 judges**
- 3. Which type of jurisprudence focuses on the commands from government?**
  - A. Natural Law**
  - B. Positive Law**
  - C. Statutory Law**
  - D. Case Law**
- 4. What does constitutional relativity suggest regarding the interpretation of the Constitution?**
  - A. It should be interpreted only by original intents**
  - B. It changes with societal context**
  - C. It remains static and unchanged**
  - D. It should focus only on judicial precedents**
- 5. Who is referred to as the appellant in a court case?**
  - A. The party initiating the lawsuit**
  - B. The party appealing the decision**
  - C. The party that won the trial**
  - D. The judge overseeing the case**

- 6. Which type of property is owned by the government for public use?**
- A. Common Property**
  - B. Private Property**
  - C. Public Property**
  - D. Corporate Property**
- 7. Which view suggests that judicial review should be used when societal needs justify its use?**
- A. Judicial minimalism**
  - B. Judicial activism**
  - C. Strict constructionism**
  - D. Judicial review**
- 8. What is the significance of the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Entertainment Merch Ass?***
- A. It addressed free speech related to video games**
  - B. It restricted commercial advertising**
  - C. It involved free press violations**
  - D. It examined the rights of minors**
- 9. What are prior restraints referred to in the context of legal terms?**
- A. Tax levies by the government**
  - B. Judicial review processes**
  - C. Censorship**
  - D. Legal exemptions for non-profits**
- 10. Which amendment outlines protections against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process?**
- A. First Amendment**
  - B. Fifth Amendment**
  - C. Fourteenth Amendment**
  - D. Seventh Amendment**



## **Answers**

- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. B**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. C**
- 7. B**
- 8. A**
- 9. C**
- 10. C**

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is required for a law to be upheld under strict scrutiny?**

- A. Reasonable relation to a government interest**
- B. Narrowly tailored to a compelling state interest**
- C. General public acceptance**
- D. Approval from state authorities**

For a law to be upheld under strict scrutiny, it must be narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest. This standard is the highest level of judicial review used by courts, particularly when a law infringes on fundamental rights or involves suspect classifications. The requirement that the law be narrowly tailored means that it must be specifically designed to achieve the compelling interest without being overly broad or affecting more individuals or rights than necessary. Having a compelling state interest is crucial as it justifies the need for the law in the first place, ensuring that the government has a significant and legitimate reason for enacting it. The narrowly tailored aspect ensures that the law is the least restrictive means of achieving that interest, thereby protecting individual rights to the greatest extent possible. This rigorous standard emphasizes the importance of balancing governmental objectives with individual rights, which is a foundational principle in constitutional law.

**2. What is the composition of the Supreme Court of the United States?**

- A. 9 judges**
- B. 7 judges**
- C. 5 judges**
- D. 3 judges**

The Supreme Court of the United States is composed of nine justices, which includes one Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. This number has been in place since 1869, and it is established by Congress. The composition ensures that there is a majority when decisions are made, allowing for a proper functioning of the court in reaching legal conclusions on complex cases across various areas of law. In contrast to the other options, a court comprised of fewer judges would not reflect the historical standard set for the Supreme Court. Having seven, five, or three judges would be unusual and lacks the foundation necessary for a Supreme Court that can fulfill its role effectively in interpreting the Constitution and federal law.

**3. Which type of jurisprudence focuses on the commands from government?**

- A. Natural Law
- B. Positive Law**
- C. Statutory Law
- D. Case Law

Positive Law is the type of jurisprudence that emphasizes the commands or directives issued by government authorities. This legal theory posits that laws are valid and enforceable not because of their moral content, but because they are enacted by a legitimate authority and are backed by the power of the state. In this framework, law is seen as a set of rules created through formal processes, such as legislative enactments, regulations, and executive orders. Positive Law is distinguished from Natural Law, which is based on inherent moral principles and universal truths believed to be applicable to all people, regardless of governmental commands. Statutory Law refers specifically to written laws passed by legislative bodies and is a subset of Positive Law, while Case Law is derived from judicial decisions and interpretations of statutes. Therefore, the focus on government commands aligns closely with the principles of Positive Law, making it the correct choice.

**4. What does constitutional relativity suggest regarding the interpretation of the Constitution?**

- A. It should be interpreted only by original intents
- B. It changes with societal context**
- C. It remains static and unchanged
- D. It should focus only on judicial precedents

Constitutional relativity focuses on the idea that the interpretation of the Constitution should evolve alongside societal changes and contemporary contexts. This perspective argues that the principles within the Constitution are not rigid and should be applied in a way that reflects current values, norms, and circumstances of society. As social attitudes and issues develop, so too should the understanding and application of constitutional provisions to ensure that they remain relevant and meaningful. This dynamic interpretation allows for a more adaptable legal framework that can address the needs of an ever-changing society, rather than being confined to the original intentions of the framers or strictly adhering to past judicial precedents.

**5. Who is referred to as the appellant in a court case?**

- A. The party initiating the lawsuit
- B. The party appealing the decision**
- C. The party that won the trial
- D. The judge overseeing the case

In a court case, the appellant is the party appealing the decision made by a lower court. This party seeks to overturn or modify the decision based on various grounds, such as alleged legal errors that may have affected the trial's outcome. The appellant believes that the court's ruling was incorrect and is seeking a review from a higher court. In contrast, the initiator of a lawsuit is typically referred to as the plaintiff in civil cases or the prosecution in criminal cases; these terms designate the party that brings the case forward, distinct from the appellant, who may or may not be the plaintiff. The party that won the trial would be the appellee in the appellate process, as they are the ones defending the original ruling. The judge is responsible for presiding over the trial and making decisions regarding the law, but they do not have the title of appellant as they are not involved in the appeal process. Thus, identifying the appellant specifically as the party appealing the decision clarifies their role within the judicial system.

**6. Which type of property is owned by the government for public use?**

- A. Common Property
- B. Private Property
- C. Public Property**
- D. Corporate Property

Public property is owned by the government and is designated for the use and benefit of the general public. This type of property typically includes parks, roads, schools, and government buildings, all meant to facilitate community resources and services. Unlike private property, where ownership is exclusive to individuals or corporations, public property is accessible to everyone and serves a societal purpose. This distinction is foundational in property law, as it delineates the control and accessibility of different types of property based on ownership and intended use. Common property, while it can sometimes be used for public access, does not refer specifically to government-owned assets. Private property refers to assets owned by individuals or organizations for their personal use and benefit, not the public. Corporate property is owned by a corporation and is meant for business operations, further differentiating it from property held for public use. Thus, the definition and nature of public property make it the correct answer in this context.

**7. Which view suggests that judicial review should be used when societal needs justify its use?**

- A. Judicial minimalism**
- B. Judicial activism**
- C. Strict constructionism**
- D. Judicial review**

The view that suggests judicial review should be applied when societal needs warrant its use is known as judicial activism. This philosophy posits that courts should take an active role in shaping policy and addressing injustices when the existing laws do not adequately respond to evolving societal issues. Proponents of judicial activism believe that the judiciary has not only the power but also the responsibility to interpret the Constitution in ways that can promote social justice and adapt to changes in society. Judicial activism allows for a broader interpretation of constitutional provisions, enabling the courts to intervene in legislative matters when necessary to protect individual rights or address pressing social concerns. This perspective can lead to significant legal and social reforms that might not emerge through the legislative process alone, particularly when legislative bodies are unable or unwilling to act. In contrast, other views like judicial minimalism advocate restraint in judicial decision-making, emphasizing deference to the legislative branch, while strict constructionism focuses on interpreting the Constitution as narrowly as possible, often based on the original meaning of the text at the time it was enacted. Judicial review itself is a process, not a viewpoint, as it refers to the authority of the judiciary to review laws and actions for their constitutionality.

**8. What is the significance of the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Entertainment Merch Ass*?**

- A. It addressed free speech related to video games**
- B. It restricted commercial advertising**
- C. It involved free press violations**
- D. It examined the rights of minors**

The Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Entertainment Merchants Association* is significant primarily because it addressed the issue of free speech as it pertains to video games. In this landmark case, the court ruled that California's law prohibiting the sale of violent video games to minors was unconstitutional, reinforcing the idea that video games are a form of expression protected under the First Amendment. This decision emphasized that the characteristics of video games are comparable to other forms of protected media, such as books and movies, and that the government cannot restrict access based on content deemed objectionable. This ruling underscored the importance of protecting artistic and expressive content, and it marked a significant moment in the intersection of technology, expression, and law. The court's commentary highlighted the role of video games in cultural and social discourse, further establishing their status within the realm of free expression.

**9. What are prior restraints referred to in the context of legal terms?**

- A. Tax levies by the government**
- B. Judicial review processes**
- C. Censorship**
- D. Legal exemptions for non-profits**

Prior restraints are a legal term that specifically refers to censorship imposed by the government on expression before it occurs. This concept is critical in discussions of free speech and press rights, particularly under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. The government may attempt to prohibit certain speech or publication of material, which effectively limits the ability of individuals or media to express ideas or share information. The reasoning behind this protection against prior restraint is that it is generally seen as a more extreme form of censorship compared to penalties imposed after the fact (such as fines or imprisonment for published material). Courts often uphold the principle that even potential harmful speech must be protected prior to expression unless there are compelling reasons to impose such restrictions, such as national security threats or immediate public harm. In contrast, tax levies, judicial review processes, and legal exemptions for non-profits involve aspects of regulation and governance but do not represent the direct suppression of expression that characterizes prior restraints. Understanding this distinction is essential in engaging with topics of free speech and the limits of governmental power.

**10. Which amendment outlines protections against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process?**

- A. First Amendment**
- B. Fifth Amendment**
- C. Fourteenth Amendment**
- D. Seventh Amendment**

The amendment that outlines protections against deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process is the Fourteenth Amendment. This amendment specifically states that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, thereby providing a broader application of due process protections than those originally established in the Fifth Amendment, which applies at the federal level. The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified in 1868 and was a significant development in the expansion of civil rights in the United States, particularly for formerly enslaved individuals following the Civil War. It ensures that state and local governments also recognize the due process rights of individuals, thereby reinforcing individual liberties against potential governmental abuse. In contrast, the other options refer to different aspects of rights and freedoms, such as freedom of speech or the right to a jury trial, which do not specifically address the due process provisions related to life, liberty, or property. Understanding the context and provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment is essential for grasping the legal foundations of individual rights in American law.



## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://legl2700hackleman1.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**