

CIVIL PROCEDURE – SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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- 1. Which statement is true about complete diversity?**
- A. Complete diversity requires every plaintiff to be diverse from every defendant.
 - B. Complete diversity can be achieved even if a plaintiff and a defendant share a state if there are other parties from different states.
 - C. Complete diversity is required only if the amount in controversy is above a threshold.
 - D. Complete diversity is never required for cases involving state law.
- 2. Which attribute is NOT required for embedded federal jurisdiction under Grable?**
- A. The federal issue is substantial
 - B. The federal issue is disputed
 - C. The federal issue is central to the merits
 - D. The federal issue is novel or unique
- 3. Which statement correctly describes federal-question jurisdiction and diversity jurisdiction?**
- A. Federal-question exists when the claim arises under state law; diversity exists when all parties are from different states.
 - B. Federal-question exists when the plaintiff's claim arises under federal law; diversity exists when there is complete diversity among plaintiffs and defendants and the amount in controversy exceeds the statutory minimum.
 - C. Federal-question exists only for criminal cases; diversity only for civil.
 - D. Federal-question exists when there is a class action; diversity exists when there are multiple defendants from different states.
- 4. Two plaintiffs from State X and State Y sue two defendants from State X and State Z. Is there complete diversity for purposes of removal?**
- A. No, because Plaintiff from X shares State with Defendant from X
 - B. Yes, because all plaintiffs and defendants are from different states
 - C. No, because at least one defendant is from State Z
 - D. Yes, because there are two different states on each side

5. Dom Toretto sues Ludacris in federal court in North Carolina. He asserts two claims: (1) a federal securities claim seeking \$1,500,000 and (2) a state securities claim seeking \$100,000. Ludacris is served; He moves to dismiss. What is the basis for jurisdiction?
- A. Lack of subject matter jurisdiction because both claims are state-law.
 - B. Federal question jurisdiction only for the federal claim.
 - C. Diversity jurisdiction only for the state claim.
 - D. The federal claim provides federal question jurisdiction and the state claim provides independent jurisdiction under diversity; thus, the case is properly in federal court.
6. Which statement describes supplemental jurisdiction under 1367 when a civil action includes both federal and state-law claims?
- A. The court may hear state-law claims only if there is a federal question
 - B. The court may hear unrelated state-law claims
 - C. The court may hear state-law claims that are part of the same case and controversy as the federal claim
 - D. The court must sever all non-federal issues
7. Which statute governs supplemental jurisdiction allowing federal courts to hear state-law claims that are part of the same case or controversy as a federal claim?
- A. 28 U.S.C. §1367
 - B. 28 U.S.C. §1332
 - C. 28 U.S.C. §1441
 - D. 28 U.S.C. §1446
8. Under traditional diversity jurisdiction, which statement is true?
- A. No plaintiff may be a citizen of the same state as any defendant.
 - B. A plaintiff may be from the same state as a defendant if there are multiple defendants.
 - C. All plaintiffs must be from different states than all defendants.
 - D. Diversity is not required when there is a federal question.

9. How did 28 U.S.C. §1367 affect the Gibbs rule?

- A. It narrowed Gibbs by disallowing any expansion.
- B. It refined Gibbs by allowing more state-law claims to be heard when they share a common nucleus of operative fact with federal claims.
- C. It eliminated Gibbs completely.
- D. It restricted supplemental jurisdiction to companion claims only in federal questions.

10. For diversity purposes, a partnership is a citizen of which states?

- A. State A and State B
- B. State A only
- C. State B only
- D. The state of its principal place of business

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement is true about complete diversity?

- A. Complete diversity requires every plaintiff to be diverse from every defendant.**
- B. Complete diversity can be achieved even if a plaintiff and a defendant share a state if there are other parties from different states.
- C. Complete diversity is required only if the amount in controversy is above a threshold.
- D. Complete diversity is never required for cases involving state law.

Complete diversity means that every plaintiff must be a citizen of a state different from every defendant. If even one plaintiff shares a state of citizenship with any defendant, diversity is not complete, and federal jurisdiction based on diversity cannot attach, regardless of other parties from different states. The amount-in-controversy threshold is a separate requirement and does not alter the need for complete diversity. State-law claims can be heard in federal court when both diversity and the threshold are met, but complete diversity itself hinges solely on the cross-state citizenship alignment.

2. Which attribute is NOT required for embedded federal jurisdiction under Grable?

- A. The federal issue is substantial
- B. The federal issue is disputed
- C. The federal issue is central to the merits
- D. The federal issue is novel or unique**

Grable-based embedded federal jurisdiction arises only when a state-law claim raises a federal issue that meets four requirements: the federal issue is necessarily raised by the claim, actually disputed by the parties, substantial in federal interest, and capable of resolution in federal court without disturbing the balance between federal and state judicial roles. Among the options, novelty or uniqueness is not a requirement. A federal issue can be routine or well-established as long as the four Grable criteria are satisfied. The other attributes—necessity, dispute, and substantial federal interest, along with being resolvable in federal court without upsetting the federal-state balance—are all essential parts of the test.

3. Which statement correctly describes federal-question jurisdiction and diversity jurisdiction?

- A. Federal-question exists when the claim arises under state law; diversity exists when all parties are from different states.
- B. Federal-question exists when the plaintiff's claim arises under federal law; diversity exists when there is complete diversity among plaintiffs and defendants and the amount in controversy exceeds the statutory minimum.**
- C. Federal-question exists only for criminal cases; diversity only for civil.
- D. Federal-question exists when there is a class action; diversity exists when there are multiple defendants from different states.

The main idea is that there are two pathways to federal court: federal-question jurisdiction and diversity jurisdiction. Federal-question jurisdiction kicks in when the plaintiff's claim itself arises under federal law—i.e., the basis of the suit is a federal issue, and the claim is pleaded as a federal question in the complaint. This route does not require any particular relationship between the parties, and there's no monetary floor to trigger it. Diversity jurisdiction, on the other hand, depends on two things: complete diversity and an amount in controversy that exceeds the statutory minimum. Complete diversity means no plaintiff shares a state citizenship with any defendant. The amount in controversy must exceed the statutory minimum (currently \$75,000). If both conditions are met, the case can be brought in federal court under diversity jurisdiction. The correct statement captures both of these principles: federal-question exists when the claim arises under federal law, and diversity exists when there is complete diversity among plaintiffs and defendants and the amount in controversy exceeds the statutory minimum. The other options misstate when federal-question applies, or misstate the diversity requirements (or mix in criminal or class-action elements that aren't part of the basic rules).

4. Two plaintiffs from State X and State Y sue two defendants from State X and State Z. Is there complete diversity for purposes of removal?

- A. No, because Plaintiff from X shares State with Defendant from X**
- B. Yes, because all plaintiffs and defendants are from different states
- C. No, because at least one defendant is from State Z
- D. Yes, because there are two different states on each side

Complete diversity requires that every plaintiff be from a different state than every defendant. Here, one plaintiff is from State X and one defendant is also from State X. That shared state means there is not complete diversity, even though the other plaintiff is from State Y and there is a defendant from State Z. Without complete diversity, removal based on diversity jurisdiction isn't proper.

5. Dom Toretto sues Ludacris in federal court in North Carolina. He asserts two claims: (1) a federal securities claim seeking \$1,500,000 and (2) a state securities claim seeking \$100,000. Ludacris is served; He moves to dismiss. What is the basis for jurisdiction?

- A. Lack of subject matter jurisdiction because both claims are state-law.
- B. Federal question jurisdiction only for the federal claim.
- C. Diversity jurisdiction only for the state claim.

D. The federal claim provides federal question jurisdiction and the state claim provides independent jurisdiction under diversity; thus, the case is properly in federal court.

The key idea is that a federal court can hear a case with a federal question and can also hear a state-law claim if there is an independent basis for federal jurisdiction over that claim, such as diversity. Here, the federal securities claim gives the court federal question jurisdiction under the Constitution and statutes. The state-law securities claim, with an amount in controversy of \$100,000, could independently support diversity jurisdiction if the parties are citizens of different states and the amount meets the threshold. Since the claim amount for the state claim exceeds \$75,000, it satisfies the diversity threshold, and assuming complete diversity, that claim has its own basis for federal jurisdiction. Thus, the case lies properly in federal court on two independent grounds: federal question jurisdiction for the federal claim and diversity jurisdiction for the state claim. The federal court can hear the entire action in one proceeding.

6. Which statement describes supplemental jurisdiction under 1367 when a civil action includes both federal and state-law claims?

- A. The court may hear state-law claims only if there is a federal question
- B. The court may hear unrelated state-law claims

C. The court may hear state-law claims that are part of the same case and controversy as the federal claim

- D. The court must sever all non-federal issues

Supplemental jurisdiction under 1367 allows a federal court to hear state-law claims that are part of the same case or controversy as a federal claim. The key is a common nucleus of operative fact—the state-law claims must arise from the same facts and be tightly related to the federal claim, so they can be resolved together in one action. When a civil action includes both federal and state-law claims, the court may hear those state-law claims if they are part of the same case and controversy as the federal claim. This promotes efficiency and avoids piecemeal litigation. Unrelated state-law claims don't fit because they lack the necessary factual connection to the federal claim. And the idea of severing all non-federal issues isn't required—supplemental jurisdiction allows the related state-law claims to be heard in the same action, subject to any discretionary limitations the statute provides. The condition isn't that a federal question must exist for the state claims to be heard; rather, it's that the state claims are tied to the federal claim by a common factual context.

7. Which statute governs supplemental jurisdiction allowing federal courts to hear state-law claims that are part of the same case or controversy as a federal claim?

- A. 28 U.S.C. §1367**
- B. 28 U.S.C. §1332
- C. 28 U.S.C. §1441
- D. 28 U.S.C. §1446

Supplemental jurisdiction lets a federal court hear state-law claims that are part of the same case or controversy as a federal claim. This authority is codified at 28 U.S.C. § 1367. Once a district court has original jurisdiction over a federal claim, § 1367(a) allows it to exercise jurisdiction over other related claims that form part of the same case or controversy, so all related issues can be resolved in one forum. There are limits, such as in certain removal scenarios where § 1367(b) restricts adding non-diverse state-law claims, and the court may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction under § 1367(c) in particular situations. The other statutes listed pertain to removal or to establishing the initial basis for federal jurisdiction, not to supplemental jurisdiction itself.

8. Under traditional diversity jurisdiction, which statement is true?

- A. No plaintiff may be a citizen of the same state as any defendant.**
- B. A plaintiff may be from the same state as a defendant if there are multiple defendants.
- C. All plaintiffs must be from different states than all defendants.
- D. Diversity is not required when there is a federal question.

Complete diversity requires that no plaintiff share a state of citizenship with any defendant. Under traditional diversity jurisdiction, federal courts must have complete diversity across all parties, so if any plaintiff is a citizen of the same state as any defendant, diversity is destroyed. That's why the statement that no plaintiff may be a citizen of the same state as any defendant is correct. Having multiple defendants does not cure a shared state, and while a federal question can create jurisdiction independent of diversity, that does not change the rule for traditional diversity jurisdiction.

9. How did 28 U.S.C. §1367 affect the Gibbs rule?

- A. It narrowed Gibbs by disallowing any expansion.
- B. It refined Gibbs by allowing more state-law claims to be heard when they share a common nucleus of operative fact with federal claims.**
- C. It eliminated Gibbs completely.
- D. It restricted supplemental jurisdiction to companion claims only in federal questions.

The Gibbs rule established that a federal court could hear state-law claims if they shared a common nucleus of operative fact with the federal claims, so they formed part of the same case or controversy (the pendent or supplemental jurisdiction idea). Section 1367 codified and expanded that approach. It provides that, in any action with original jurisdiction in federal court, the court has supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to the claims in the action that they form part of the same case or controversy. This broadens the ability to include related state-law claims beyond the narrower, fact-sharing test of Gibbs, as long as there is original federal jurisdiction. In practice, this means more state-law claims can be heard alongside federal ones when they are tied to the same core facts. That aligns with the correct choice: it refined Gibbs by allowing more state-law claims to be heard when they share a common nucleus of operative fact with federal claims.

10. For diversity purposes, a partnership is a citizen of which states?

A. State A and State B

B. State A only

C. State B only

D. The state of its principal place of business

In diversity cases, a partnership is treated as a citizen of every state in which any partner is a citizen (i.e., domiciled). Domicile combines where a person lives and where they intend to remain. So, the partnership's citizenship is the union of all states of its partners' domiciles. If there are partners domiciled in State A and State B, the partnership is a citizen of both State A and State B. The rule about the principal place of business applies to corporations, not partnerships, so that does not determine a partnership's citizenship.

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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.

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

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

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