

Bus 241 - Winter 2011 - Exam No. 2**True/False**

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. In Case 5.1, *The Coca-Cola Co. v. The Koke Co. of America*, the United States Supreme Court upheld an injunction prohibiting competing beverage companies from calling their products "Koke."
- _____ 2. To establish trademark dilution, an alleged infringer's use of a mark identical to a "famous" mark must actually reduce the value of that mark.
- _____ 3. Federal law prohibits the unauthorized commercial use of a trademark.
- _____ 4. An applicant cannot register a trademark on the basis of an *intention* to use the mark in commerce.
- _____ 5. A personal name is protected under trademark law if it acquires a secondary meaning.
- _____ 6. A service mark is used to distinguish products produced by the federal government from those produced by private corporations.
- _____ 7. A certification mark is used to distinguish products produced by the federal government from those produced by private corporations.
- _____ 8. A collective mark is used to distinguish the services of one person or company from those of another.
- _____ 9. A suggestive use of ordinary words may *not* be trademarked.
- _____ 10. A trade name cannot be registered with the federal government if it is also a trademark.
- _____ 11. Because the Internet is vast, the unauthorized use of another's mark in a domain name is generally permissible.
- _____ 12. In the United States, a patent is given to the first person to *file* for it.
- _____ 13. It is possible to copyright an idea.
- _____ 14. In determining whether copyright protection should be granted, what is copyrightable is the particular way in which an idea is expressed.
- _____ 15. In determining whether a use of a copyrighted work is infringement under the "fair use" doctrine, the *least* important factor is the effect of the use on the market for the work.
- _____ 16. Loading a file into a computer's random access memory constitutes the making of a "copy" for purposes of copyright law.
- _____ 17. A list of customers cannot be a trade secret.

Name: _____

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- ___ 18. Pricing information cannot be a trade secret.
- ___ 19. The theft of trade secrets is not a crime unless a contract is breached.
- ___ 20. An American who writes a book has copyright protection in every country in the world.
- ___ 21. At a criminal trial, the burden of proof is on an accused person to prove his or her innocence.
- ___ 22. Criminal liability depends on the commission or omission of an act.
- ___ 23. If a person does not know that he or she is taking the property of someone else, the person cannot be convicted of theft.
- ___ 24. Obtaining another person's phone card number so that it may be used to make unauthorized long-distance calls is theft.
- ___ 25. Forgery includes counterfeiting.
- ___ 26. Crimes occurring in a business context are popularly referred to as blue-collar crime.
- ___ 27. Bribery is a crime only if the recipient does what the person offering the bribe asks.
- ___ 28. Money laundering includes making "dirty" money appear to be the "profit" of a legitimate business.
- ___ 29. Forfeiture of a business interest and dissolution of a business are possible penalties under RICO.
- ___ 30. Only white-collar crimes are prosecuted under RICO.
- ___ 31. Some felonies are actually misdemeanors.
- ___ 32. A person may not be responsible for a criminal act if, as a result of a mental defect, he or she did not appreciate the wrongfulness of the act.
- ___ 33. A mistake of fact is a defense to criminal liability.
- ___ 34. Ignorance of the law is a defense to criminal liability.
- ___ 35. Corporations cannot be compelled to give testimony that might subject them to criminal liability.
- ___ 36. Under the Fifth Amendment, there is no circumstance in which a person can be compelled to testify.
- ___ 37. Under the exclusionary rule, all illegally obtained evidence must be included in any criminal prosecution.
- ___ 38. A federal judge must adhere strictly to federal sentencing guidelines.
- ___ 39. "Stealing" computer data is *not* a crime unless the data is altered or erased.

Name: _____

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- ___ 40. All promises are legal contracts.
- ___ 41. A promise is an assertion that one will or will not do something in the future.
- ___ 42. A promisee is a person who makes a promise.
- ___ 43. A contract is an agreement that can be enforced in court.
- ___ 44. Three elements—agreement, consideration, and contractual capacity—are sufficient to form a binding contract.
- ___ 45. An offeror is a person who makes an offer.
- ___ 46. An offer to form a *bilateral* contract is accepted by a promise to perform.
- ___ 47. Offers may not be revoked before they are accepted.
- ___ 48. Informal contracts are usually based on substance rather than form.
- ___ 49. An oral contract is an implied-in-fact contract.
- ___ 50. Parties can form a contract without putting the terms in writing.
- ___ 51. An executory contract is one that has been fully performed.
- ___ 52. A quasi contract is not an actual contract.
- ___ 53. Under the plain meaning rule, a court will enforce a contract, in which the writing is clear and unequivocal.
- ___ 54. An offer is sufficient to evidence an agreement.
- ___ 55. A valid offer requires a reasonable price related to market value.
- ___ 56. An expression of opinion—"your customers will like this"—is an offer.
- ___ 57. The communication of an offer can be done by any effective means.
- ___ 58. A counteroffer does not terminate but continues an offer.
- ___ 59. An acceptance that materially changes a term in the offer still creates a valid agreement.
- ___ 60. If the subject matter of an offer is destroyed, the offer will continue to exist for a reasonable time to permit the seller to acquire replacement goods.
- ___ 61. No offer can be accepted by silence.
- ___ 62. Under the mailbox rule, an acceptance is not valid until it is received.

- _____ 63. If a promise is made, it will be enforced.
- _____ 64. Inadequate consideration may reflect a lack of bargained-for exchange.
- _____ 65. A promise to do something that one has a prior legal duty to do is *not* consideration.
- _____ 66. Ordinary difficulties that could have been foreseen at the time a contract was formed do not justify a demand for additional compensation.
- _____ 67. Parties are *not* generally free to make bad bargains.
- _____ 68. A promise made with respect to a past event is enforceable because the event is certain—it has already occurred.
- _____ 69. Two parties can mutually agree to rescind a contract if it is executory.
- _____ 70. Promissory estoppel requires reliance of a substantial and definite character.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 71. In Case 5.1, *The Coca-Cola Co. v. The Koke Co. of America*, when the Koke Company of America marketed its cola product under the name "Koke," it infringed the Coca-Cola Company's
 - a. copyright.
 - b. patent.
 - c. trademark.
 - d. trade secret.
- _____ 72. In 2009, Digito E Corporation renews its trademark registration as provided by federal law. This registration provides protection
 - a. for ten years.
 - b. for twenty years.
 - c. for the life of the corporation plus seventy years.
 - d. forever.
- _____ 73. Original, Inc., sells its product under the name "Phido." Quik Corporation begins to market an identical product under the name "Fido." This is
 - a. copyright infringement.
 - b. patent infringement.
 - c. trademark infringement.
 - d. none of the choices.
- _____ 74. Standard Corporation can *not* claim a trademark in the phrase "Quality Is Standard" if the phrase
 - a. has a secondary meaning.
 - b. is descriptive.
 - c. is generic.
 - d. is memorable.

- _____ 75. Mod Clothing, Inc., and Natty Denim Corporation use the mark "Made by Members of the U.S. Textile Workers Union" on the tags of their products to indicate the participation of the union in the manufacture. Mod and Natty are not in business together and do not own this mark. The mark is
- a certification mark.
 - a collective mark.
 - a service mark.
 - trade dress.
- _____ 76. Delightful Toys, Inc., makes EZ Goo, a children's toy. Without Delightful's consent, Fast Adhesives Company begins to use "ezgoo" as part of the URL for Fast's Web site. Fast claims that no consumer would confuse the Web site with the toy. Fast has committed
- copyright infringement.
 - patent infringement.
 - trademark dilution.
 - none of the choices.
- _____ 77. Delta, Inc., copies Eagle Corporation's patented invention in its entirety. Delta sells it as its own invention to First Products Company, without Eagle's permission. Eagle's patent is infringed by
- Delta and First.
 - Delta only.
 - First only.
 - neither Delta nor First.
- _____ 78. Energo, Inc., designs and makes a fuel injection system that copies Fuel-In Corporation's designs without Fuel-In's permission. This is most likely
- copyright infringement.
 - patent infringement.
 - service mark infringement.
 - trademark infringement.
- _____ 79. Cathy uses, on her new recording *Drive By*, the melody of a song written by Earl, without Earl's permission. This is
- copyright infringement.
 - patent infringement.
 - trademark infringement.
 - none of the choices.
- _____ 80. Ellen publishes a book titled *First Place*, which includes a chapter from Frank's copyrighted book *Great Racecar Drivers* without his permission. Ellen's use of the chapter is actionable
- only if consumers are confused.
 - only if Ellen and Frank are competitors.
 - only if consumers are confused *and* Ellen and Frank are competitors.
 - regardless of whether consumers are confused or Ellen and Frank are competitors.
- _____ 81. The process behind the production of "Fast Pace," a racecar video game, is protected by
- copyright law.
 - patent law.
 - trademark law.
 - trade secrets law.

- _____ 82. The idea for "On Your Mark," a computer game featuring racing cars, is protected by
- copyright law.
 - patent law.
 - trademark law.
 - trade secrets law.
- _____ 83. Canada and the United States are signatories of the Berne Convention. Doug, a citizen of Canada, publishes a book first in Canada and then in the United States. Doug's copyright must be recognized by
- all of the signatories of the Berne Convention.
 - Canada and the United States only.
 - Canada only.
 - none of the signatories of the Berne Convention.
- _____ 84. Jiffy Software, Inc., a U.S. manufacturer, files a suit against Kawa, Ltd., a Japanese software maker, for the infringement of intellectual property rights under Japan's national laws. Under the TRIPS agreement, Jiffy is entitled to receive
- better treatment than Kawa.
 - the same treatment as Kawa.
 - worse treatment than Kawa.
 - nothing.
- _____ 85. Phil sets fire to his house. At common law, the crime of arson could be committed only if a person burned down
- a commercial building.
 - an unoccupied structure.
 - his or her own house.
 - the house of another person.
- _____ 86. Ira signs Jill's name, without her authorization, to the back of a check made out to her. This is
- burglary.
 - forgery.
 - larceny.
 - robbery.
- _____ 87. Bait 'n Tackle Corporation switches trademarks on products that it buys to sell to consumers. This is
- burglary.
 - forgery.
 - larceny.
 - robbery.
- _____ 88. Ben wrongfully takes an unopened carton from a City Warehouse loading dock, puts the carton in his car, and drives away. A person who wrongfully or fraudulently takes and carries away another's personal property is guilty of
- burglary.
 - forgery.
 - larceny.
 - robbery.

- _____ 89. Jay is charged with embezzlement. Embezzlement is *not* robbery because embezzlement may be committed without
- a criminal act.
 - a criminal intent.
 - taking property from its owner.
 - the use of force of fear.
- _____ 90. Mona offers Ned, a building inspector, money to overlook the violations in her new warehouse. Ned accepts the money and overlooks the violations. Mona is charged with the crime of bribery. The crime occurred when
- Mona decided to offer the bribe.
 - Mona offered the bribe.
 - Ned accepted the bribe.
 - Ned overlooked the violations.
- _____ 91. Portia, a businessperson, is convicted of RICO offenses. Portia's penalties may include
- dissolution of her business but not forfeiture of its assets or imprisonment.
 - forfeiture of the business assets but not dissolution of the business or imprisonment.
 - imprisonment and dissolution of her business but not forfeiture of its assets.
 - dissolution of her business, forfeiture of its assets, and imprisonment.
- _____ 92. Cathy causes a disturbance at Diners Cafe. She is arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor is a crime punishable by imprisonment up to
- one year.
 - six months.
 - ten years.
 - thirty days.
- _____ 93. Jared is charged with a crime. Almost all federal courts and some state courts would not hold Jared liable if, at the time of the offense, as a result of a mental disease or defect, Jared lacked substantial capacity to
- appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct only.
 - appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct *and* obey the law.
 - appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct *or* obey the law.
 - obey the law only.
- _____ 94. Devon commits a criminal act while intoxicated. *Voluntary* intoxication may be a defense
- if it negates the state of mind that a crime requires.
 - if it removes a person's normal social inhibitions.
 - under any circumstances.
 - under no circumstances.
- _____ 95. Helen points a gun at Irma, threatening to shoot her. Irma hits Helen, causing her death. Charged with homicide, Irma can most likely successfully claim as a defense,
- consent.
 - duress.
 - entrapment.
 - self-defense.

- _____ 96. Holly is granted immunity after she agrees to testify about a crime. Holly has an absolute privilege against self-incrimination and
- can be prosecuted only for the crime about which she agreed to testify.
 - cannot be prosecuted for any crime.
 - cannot refuse to testify on Fifth Amendment grounds.
 - can refuse to testify on Fifth Amendment grounds.
- _____ 97. The police arrest Lou, who confesses to a crime. Later, Lou refutes the confession and demands a trial, at which witnesses testify they saw him commit the crime. Lou is convicted and sentenced. The U.S. Constitution provides safeguards against all of the following *except*
- deprivations of life or liberty without due process of law.
 - not being allowed to question witnesses.
 - punishment.
 - self-incrimination.
- _____ 98. Jim is indicted for a crime. Before he is arrested, he confesses to the crime in a conversation with Kelly, the arresting officer. Kelly then arrests Jim and advises him of the right to counsel. Jim waives the right and repeats his confession. Later, Jim claims that his initial statement should be excluded as evidence from his trial. The statement will most likely be
- admitted because Jim knew he did the crime and confessed.
 - admitted because Jim repeated it after being advised of his rights.
 - excluded because a confession is not admissible in a criminal trial.
 - excluded because it was elicited before Jim was advised of his rights.
- _____ 99. Harry, a computer programmer for Inventory Control Corporation, is arrested in his employer's parking lot on suspicion of larceny. Harry must be informed of his right to
- a trial by jury.
 - punishment.
 - question witnesses.
 - remain silent.
- _____ 100. Lara is indicted for a crime. Mac, the arresting officer, advises Lara of her right to counsel. Lara waives the right and confesses to the crime. Later, Lara claims that her confession should be excluded as evidence from her trial. The statement will most likely be
- admitted because Lara knew she did the crime and confessed.
 - admitted because Lara made it after being advised of her rights.
 - excluded because a confession is not admissible in a criminal trial.
 - excluded because it was elicited before Lara was advised of her rights.
- _____ 101. Alan, the president of Beturlife Investments, Inc., and Colin, Beturlife's accountant, are charged with a crime, after the police search Beturlife's offices. Under the exclusionary rule
- certain Beturlife records are excluded from a government subpoena.
 - certain parties to a criminal action may be excluded from a trial.
 - illegally obtained evidence must be excluded from a trial.
 - persons who have biases that would prevent them from fairly deciding the case may be excluded from the jury.

- ____ 102. Britney, an employee of Cartel Corporation, is arrested at work. A grand jury issues a formal charge against Britney for larceny. This charge is
- an arraignment.
 - an indictment.
 - an information.
 - an inquisition.
- ____ 103. Ben is a computer technician with the skills to hack into any unprotected computer. The Computer Access Device and Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1984 prohibits Ben from obtaining unauthorized access to
- information in a consumer reporting agency's files on consumers.
 - information in a financial institution's financial records.
 - restricted government information.
 - all of the choices.
- ____ 104. Cathy assures Dylan that she will deliver his products as he directs. An assertion that one will do something in the future is part of the definition of
- a declaration.
 - a moral obligation.
 - an ethical principle.
 - a promise.
- ____ 105. Laura and Mike enter into what Laura later claims is a contract. In deciding whether a valid contract was formed, a court will *not* look at
- the circumstances surrounding the alleged contract.
 - the parties' conduct at the time of the alleged contract.
 - the parties' statements at the time of the alleged contract.
 - the parties' subjective beliefs at the time of the alleged contract.
- ____ 106. Bob claims that Carol breached their contract. Carol responds that she never intended to enter into a contract with Bob. The intent to enter into a contract is determined with reference to
- the conscious theory of contracts.
 - the objective theory of contracts.
 - the personal theory of contracts.
 - the subjective theory of contracts.
- ____ 107. A-One Pavers, Inc., contracts with Buyers Outlet Mall Corporation to repave Buyers's parking lot. The elements of a contract do *not* include
- consideration.
 - contractual capacity.
 - legality.
 - practicality.
- ____ 108. Newt and Odell enter into a bilateral contract, which is created when Newt gives a promise in exchange for Odell's
- particular act.
 - performance.
 - promise.
 - prudent awareness.

- _____ 109. Clay offers to pay Dot \$50 for a golf lesson for Eula. They agree to meet the day after tomorrow to exchange the cash for the lesson. These parties have
- a bilateral contract.
 - a trilateral contract.
 - a unilateral contract.
 - no contract.
- _____ 110. Lana applies for a firefighter's job with Metro City, which responds with a letter setting an appointment for a medical exam. The letter also states that it is "a conditional employment offer." Based on the court's reasoning in Case 7.1, *Ardito v. City of Providence*, this letter is
- a bilateral contract that Lana accepted by applying for the job.
 - a quasi contract on which Lana can rely for employment.
 - a unilateral contract that Lana can accept by passing the exam.
 - no contract.
- _____ 111. Jay tells Kim that he will buy her textbook from the last semester for \$80. Kim agrees. Jay and Kim have
- an express contract.
 - an implied-in-fact contract.
 - an implied-in-law contract.
 - a quasi contract.
- _____ 112. Lou claims that he and Mira entered into an implied-in-fact contract. To establish this contract, it is *not* necessary to show that
- a court imposed a promise in the interest of fairness.
 - Lou expected to be paid for providing services or property.
 - Lou provided Mira with services or property.
 - Mira failed to reject services or property provided by Lou.
- _____ 113. Macro Corporation and Micro, Inc., enter into an agreement. To constitute a contract
- all terms must be express.
 - all terms must be implied.
 - the terms may be express, implied, or a mix of both.
 - the terms may be express or implied, but not both.
- _____ 114. Webb Design Company and Xpert Services, Inc., sign a document that states Webb agrees to design a Web Summarized Page for Xpert and Xpert agrees to pay Webb for this service. Webb and Xpert have made
- an express contract.
 - an implied-in-fact contract.
 - an implied-in-law contract.
 - a quasi contract.
- _____ 115. Jolly Sales Company and Kwik Distributors, Inc., enter into an agreement that contains some express terms and some that are implied. This is
- a mixture of an express contract and an implied-in-fact contract.
 - an express contract only.
 - an implied-in-law contract.
 - not a contract.

- _____ 116. Tom enters a coffee shop at which he has an open account, fills a cup of coffee, holds it up so the cashier can see it, acknowledges the cashier's nod, and walks out with the coffee, knowing that he will be billed for it at the end of the month. Tom has formed
- an express contract.
 - an implied-in-fact contract.
 - an implied-in-law contract.
 - a quasi contract.
- _____ 117. Beth claims that her contract with Carl is voidable. If the contract is avoided
- both parties are released from it.
 - neither party is released from it.
 - only Beth is released from it.
 - only Carl is released from it.
- _____ 118. Employment Sources, Inc., enters into a contract with Fred. If Fred is a minor, this contract is most likely
- enforceable.
 - unenforceable.
 - void.
 - voidable.
- _____ 119. Adams Accounting Services and Best Products, Inc., enter into a contract. Terms in the contract that are the subject of separate negotiation are considered subordinate to
- standardized terms.
 - terms that can be understood only by lawyers and judges.
 - terms that are not negotiated separately.
 - none of the choices.
- _____ 120. Eve and Frank enter an express contract for the construction of an office building. Express contract terms are given
- less priority than the parties' prior dealing.
 - less priority than the trade usage in that particular industry.
 - less priority than the parties' course of performance.
 - more priority than the prior dealing, course of performance, and trade usage.
- _____ 121. Lolly offers to deliver to My-T-Fine Store's customers their purchases for a certain price. Lolly's intent to extend a serious offer to My-T-Fine is determined by reference to Lolly's
- assumptions.
 - beliefs.
 - intentions.
 - words and conduct.
- _____ 122. Hick, a representative of Interim Care Items, Inc., makes an offer to Jaqi, the owner of Kleen Hospice, Inc. The offer is effective even if
- Hick does not communicate it to Jaqi.
 - Hick secretly does not intend to be bound by the offer.
 - Jaqi is not capable of accepting the offer.
 - the terms of the offer are not reasonably definite.

- _____ 123. An officer of International Sales Corporation makes overtures to a representative of Global Distribution, Inc., regarding a business deal. Under the objective theory of contracts, the officer's words and conduct are held to mean whatever
- a. the officer subjectively intended them to mean.
 - b. a reasonable person in the officer's position would think they meant.
 - c. a reasonable person in the representative's position would think they meant.
 - d. the representative subjectively thought they meant.
- _____ 124. Luna tells Kofi, who has no knowledge of literary thrillers, that she will tutor him in the subject for \$50. As an offer, this is
- a. effective.
 - b. not effective, because thrillers are not literature.
 - c. not effective, because Luna's tutoring will be subjective.
 - d. not effective, because Kofi has no knowledge of the subject.
- _____ 125. Yvon asks Zack, "Do you want to buy one of my fishing rods?" This is
- a. a valid offer.
 - b. not a valid offer because the terms are not definite.
 - c. not a valid offer because Yvon did not state an intent.
 - d. not a valid offer because Zack did not respond.
- _____ 126. Ritzy Property, Inc., offers to sell a warehouse to Self-Storage Company. Self-Storage says that it will pay Ritzy \$100 to hold the offer open for three business days. This
- a. creates an illegal contract by adding a clause to Ritzy's offer.
 - b. makes the offer irrevocable for three days if Ritzy accepts.
 - c. negates Ritzy's offer by changing the price term.
 - d. voids Ritzy's offer by extending the time term.
- _____ 127. Corner Convenience Store (CCS) takes out a full-page ad in a local newspaper and runs a thirty-second commercial on a local television station, offering a reward for information leading to the apprehension of the person who robbed the store. CCS could normally terminate the offer by
- a. running a full-page ad in the paper and a thirty-second commercial on the local station.
 - b. placing a notice in the "Legal Announcements" section of the paper.
 - c. sending a notice to the news department of the local stations.
 - d. any of the choices.
- _____ 128. Callie owns two trucks. She offers to sell the Dodge for \$20,000 to Evan, who accepts. She offers to sell the Ford for \$20,000 to Gwen, who says, "Too much." Callie's offer to Gwen was terminated by
- a. Evan and Gwen.
 - b. Evan only.
 - c. Gwen only.
 - d. neither Evan nor Gwen.
- _____ 129. Jane offers to sell Kyle three desks for his Lights & Lamps Company administrative office. Kyle sends a rejection first, then changes his mind and sends an acceptance. Whether they have a contract is determined by
- a. Kyle's rejection.
 - b. Kyle's subjective intent.
 - c. whatever Jane decides.
 - d. whether Kyle's rejection or acceptance is received first.

- _____ 130. First State Bank offers to lend money to Greco at 15 percent interest. Before Greco accepts, a statute is enacted prohibiting loans at interest rates greater than 12 percent. Greco and the bank have
- have a contract for a loan at 15 percent interest.
 - have a contract for a loan at 12 percent interest.
 - have a contract for a loan at 0 percent interest.
 - no contract for a loan.

Fact Pattern 8-1

Dave's Hobby Town and Eva's Yarn Shoppe are adjacent stores with adjoining parking lots. Dave offers Eva a discount on purchases from Dave's store if Eva will not tow the cars of Dave's customers who park in Eva's lot.

- _____ 131. Refer to Fact Pattern 8-1. Dave's discount is legally sufficient consideration
- because it is a promise of something of value.
 - only if Dave adds a cash rebate.
 - only if Eva uses it.
 - under no circumstances.
- _____ 132. Refer to Fact Pattern 8-1. Eva's forbearance from towing is legally sufficient consideration
- because it is a promise of something of value.
 - only if Dave's customers park in Eva's lot.
 - only if Eva's customers cannot park in her lot because it is full.
 - under no circumstances.
- _____ 133. Baked Stuff Company agrees to supply Comida Café with all the corn chips that it requires for a year. A sudden blight caused by an organism hitherto unknown in the United States results in a shortage of corn, and the price rises sharply. Baked Stuff asks Comida to pay a higher price for the chips. This request is
- invalid as an attempt at extortion or the so-called holdup game.
 - invalid under the preexisting duty rule.
 - valid as a risk ordinarily assumed in business.
 - valid due to the unforeseen difficulty of the sudden price increase.
- _____ 134. Marco promises to pay his assistant Naomi \$10,000 in consideration of the services she has provided over the years. Marco is
- liable for payment of the \$10,000.
 - liable only if Naomi continues to work for Marco.
 - not liable, because the consideration is past.
 - not liable, because the consideration is unintentional.
- _____ 135. Quality Steel Corporation files a suit against Rite Tool Company, claiming that the consideration for their contract is inadequate. The court will most likely *not* examine the adequacy of the consideration if
- it is obvious that the consideration is adequate.
 - Rite Tool asserts that there is adequate consideration.
 - something of value passed between the parties.
 - the consideration is worth more than \$100.

- _____ 136. Numeric Methods Corporation promises to give stock options to Orin, a project schedule manager, for projects that have already been completed ahead of schedule. This promise is
- enforceable because it is a new contract.
 - enforceable because it is an illusory promise.
 - enforceable because it is supported by past consideration.
 - unenforceable.
- _____ 137. Tom's Terrific Assembly Company promises its employees a 10-percent raise at the end of the year if productivity has increased and management feels it is warranted. Tom's must
- do nothing.
 - give the employees a 10-percent raise only at the end of the year.
 - give the employees a 10-percent raise only if productivity increases.
 - give the employees a 10-percent raise under any circumstances.

Fact Pattern 8-3

Dag and Enita are in an auto accident. Dag offers Enita \$2,000 if she promises not to pursue her potential legal claim against him. Enita agrees. Later, Enita discovers that it will cost \$1,500 to repair her car and \$4,000 to cover her medical expenses for a latent injury.

- _____ 138. Refer to Fact Pattern 8-3. The agreement between Dag and Enita is
- a covenant not to sue.
 - an accord and satisfaction.
 - a release.
 - promissory estoppel.
- _____ 139. Mei writes a check to Nat in an amount that represents half of her debt to him. On the back of the check, Mei includes the words "payment in full." Nat cashes the check. This discharges the entire debt
- if the debt is liquidated.
 - if the debt is past due.
 - if the debt is unliquidated.
 - under no circumstances.
- _____ 140. Auto Body Repair Shop (ABRS) promises to pay Ben \$1,000 a week to work for ABRS. Ben accepts and quits his job with Car Care Service. ABRS fails to provide a job for Ben. Ben has a cause of action based on
- an illusory promise.
 - a release.
 - past consideration.
 - promissory estoppel.

Bus 241 - Winter 2011 - Exam No. 2

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Communication | REF: 103 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 2. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 103 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 3. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 103 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 4. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 104 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 5. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 105 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 6. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 105 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 7. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 105 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 8. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 105 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 9. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 105 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 10. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 106 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 11. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 107 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 12. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 108 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 13. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 110 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 14. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 110 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 15. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 111 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 16. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 112 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 17. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 115 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 18. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 115 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 19. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 116 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 20. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 116 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 21. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 125 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal |

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|-----|-----------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 22. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 126 | OBJ: TYPE: + |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 23. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 126 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 24. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 128 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 25. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 128 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 26. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 129 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 27. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 130 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 28. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 132 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 29. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 132 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 30. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 132 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 31. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 132 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 32. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 133 | OBJ: TYPE: + |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 33. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 134 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 34. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 134 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking | |
| 35. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 137 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 36. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 137 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 37. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 138 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 38. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 141 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 39. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 143 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 40. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 152 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking | |
| 41. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 152 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking | |
| 42. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 153 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 43. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 153 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 44. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 153 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 45. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 154 | OBJ: TYPE: + |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |

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|-----|-----------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 46. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 154 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 47. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 155 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 48. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking | |
| 49. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 50. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: + |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 51. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 157 | OBJ: TYPE: + |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 52. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 158 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking | |
| 53. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 160 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 54. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 167 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 55. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 168 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 56. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 169 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 57. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 171 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 58. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 172 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 59. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 172 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 60. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 173 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 61. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 174 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 62. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 174 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 63. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 175 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking | |
| 64. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 65. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 66. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 67. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking | |
| 68. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 69. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |

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| 70. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: 179 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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|--------------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|
| 71. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 103 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| NAT: AACSB Communication | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 72. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 104 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 73. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 104 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 74. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 105 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 75. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 105 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 76. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 107 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 77. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 109 | OBJ: TYPE: + |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 78. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 109 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 79. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 110 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 80. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 110 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 81. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 115 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 82. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 115 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 83. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 116 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 84. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 116 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 85. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 128 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 86. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 128 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 87. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 128 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 88. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 128 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 89. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 129 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 90. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 130 | OBJ: TYPE: + |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 91. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 132 | OBJ: TYPE: + |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |

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| 92. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 132 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 93. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 133 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 94. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 133 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 95. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 134 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 96. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 137 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 97. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 137 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 98. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 138 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 99. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 138 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 100. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 138 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 101. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 138 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 102. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 139 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 103. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 143 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 104. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 152 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking | |
| 105. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 153 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 106. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 153 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 107. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 153 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 108. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 154 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 109. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 154 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 110. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 155 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Communication | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 111. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 112. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 113. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 114. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 115. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |

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| 116. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 156 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 117. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 157 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 118. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 157 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 119. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 161 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 120. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 161 | OBJ: TYPE: = |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 121. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 168 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 122. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 168 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 123. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 168 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 124. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 168 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 125. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 171 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 126. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | REF: 171 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 127. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 171 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 128. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 172 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 129. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 174 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 130. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 175 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 131. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 175 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 132. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 175 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 133. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 134. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 135. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 136. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | REF: 176 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 137. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: 177 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 138. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 178 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |
| 139. | ANS: C | PTS: 1 | REF: 178 | OBJ: TYPE: N |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective | | LOC: AICPA Legal | |

140. ANS: D PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Reflective

REF: 179 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Legal

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| | <u> F </u> 18. | <u> F </u> 40. | <u> F </u> 63. | <u> B </u> 75. |
| | <u> F </u> 19. | <u> T </u> 41. | <u> T </u> 64. | |
| | <u> F </u> 20. | <u> F </u> 42. | <u> T </u> 65. | |
| <u> T </u> 1. | <u> F </u> 21. | <u> T </u> 43. | <u> T </u> 66. | |
| <u> F </u> 2. | <u> T </u> 22. | <u> F </u> 44. | <u> F </u> 67. | <u> C </u> 76. |
| | <u> T </u> 23. | | | |
| <u> T </u> 3. | | <u> T </u> 45. | <u> F </u> 68. | |
| <u> F </u> 4. | <u> T </u> 24. | <u> T </u> 46. | | |
| <u> T </u> 5. | | <u> F </u> 47. | <u> T </u> 69. | <u> B </u> 77. |
| <u> F </u> 6. | <u> T </u> 25. | <u> T </u> 48. | <u> T </u> 70. | |
| | <u> F </u> 26. | | | |
| <u> F </u> 7. | <u> F </u> 27. | <u> F </u> 49. | | |
| | <u> T </u> 28. | <u> T </u> 50. | <u> C </u> 71. | <u> B </u> 78. |
| <u> F </u> 8. | <u> T </u> 29. | <u> F </u> 51. | | |
| <u> F </u> 9. | <u> F </u> 30. | <u> T </u> 52. | | |
| <u> F </u> 10. | <u> F </u> 31. | <u> T </u> 53. | <u> A </u> 72. | <u> A </u> 79. |
| <u> F </u> 11. | <u> T </u> 32. | <u> F </u> 54. | | |
| | | <u> F </u> 55. | | |
| <u> F </u> 12. | <u> T </u> 33. | <u> F </u> 56. | | |
| <u> F </u> 13. | <u> F </u> 34. | <u> T </u> 57. | <u> C </u> 73. | <u> D </u> 80. |
| <u> F </u> 14. | <u> F </u> 35. | <u> F </u> 58. | | |
| | <u> F </u> 36. | <u> F </u> 59. | | |
| <u> F </u> 15. | <u> F </u> 37. | <u> F </u> 60. | <u> C </u> 74. | <u> D </u> 81. |
| <u> T </u> 16. | <u> F </u> 38. | | | |
| <u> F </u> 17. | <u> F </u> 39. | <u> F </u> 61. | | |
| | | <u> F </u> 62. | | |

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|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u> D </u> 82. | <u> D </u> 89. | <u> C </u> 96. | <u> B </u> 102. | <u> A </u> 109. |
| <u> A </u> 83. | <u> B </u> 90. | <u> C </u> 97. | <u> D </u> 103. | <u> C </u> 110. |
| <u> B </u> 84. | <u> D </u> 91. | <u> D </u> 98. | <u> D </u> 104. | <u> A </u> 111. |
| <u> D </u> 85. | <u> A </u> 92. | | <u> D </u> 105. | <u> A </u> 112. |
| | | <u> D </u> 99. | | |
| <u> B </u> 86. | <u> C </u> 93. | | <u> B </u> 106. | <u> C </u> 113. |
| | | <u> B </u> 100. | | |
| <u> B </u> 87. | <u> A </u> 94. | | <u> D </u> 107. | <u> A </u> 114. |
| <u> C </u> 88. | <u> D </u> 95. | <u> C </u> 101. | | |
| | | | <u> C </u> 108. | <u> A </u> 115. |

B 116. C 123. D 130. D 136.

 A 117. A 124. A 137.

 D 118. A 131.

 B 125.

 D 119. A 132. C 138.

 B 126.

 D 120. D 133. C 139.

 A 127.

 D 121. C 134. D 140.

 C 128.

 C 135.

 B 122.

 D 129.