

Bus 241 - Fall 2012 - Midterm Exam

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Congress can only pass legislation that falls within the limits set up by the U.S. Constitution.
- _____ 2. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the United States.
- _____ 3. Each state has its own constitution.
- _____ 4. State agency regulations take precedence over conflicting federal agency regulations.
- _____ 5. A court may depart from a precedent if the precedent is no longer valid.
- _____ 6. To reason by analogy is syllogistic reasoning because it employs a syllogism.
- _____ 7. Common law is the best and only source of legal authority.
- _____ 8. Courts often rely on the common law as a guide to interpreting legislation.
- _____ 9. How judges apply the law to specific disputes may depend in part on their personal philosophical views.
- _____ 10. A judge's view of the law is of little importance in a common law legal system.
- _____ 11. A substantive law creates or defines legal rights and obligations.
- _____ 12. State courts are independent of federal courts.
- _____ 13. A long arm statute permits a court to obtain jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant.
- _____ 14. A state court cannot exercise jurisdiction over property located within the state's boundaries regardless of the property owners' location.
- _____ 15. To have standing to sue, a party must have been injured or have been threatened with injury by the action about which he or she is complaining.
- _____ 16. Most lawsuits are settled or dismissed before they go to trial.
- _____ 17. Mediation is adversarial in nature.
- _____ 18. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- _____ 19. Mandatory arbitration clauses in employment contracts are generally enforceable.

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- _____ 20. A mini-trial is a private proceeding in which each party's attorney argues the party's case before the other party.
- _____ 21. A choice-of-law clause designates the jurisdiction for the litigation of disputes arising under a contract.
- _____ 22. U.S. courts follow the adversarial system of justice.
- _____ 23. Before a lawsuit begins, the court must have proof that the defendant was notified.
- _____ 24. A motion for summary judgment may be supported with materials outside the pleadings.
- _____ 25. *Discovery* is the process of obtaining information from an apposing party before trial.
- _____ 26. A *deposition* is sworn testimony by a party to a lawsuit or any witness.
- _____ 27. In most states, if neither party requests a jury, the court will seat a jury on its own motion.
- _____ 28. The expenses associated with an appeal are minor.
- _____ 29. The full faith and credit clause ensures that rights established under a contract in one state are honored by other states.
- _____ 30. The states can regulate any activity that substantially affects interstate commerce.
- _____ 31. Under the commerce clause, a state may impose a higher tax on out-of-state products shipped to in-state locations.
- _____ 32. Preemption is a doctrine under which a state law takes precedence over a conflicting federal law.
- _____ 33. Congress may tax some states and exempt others.
- _____ 34. The First Amendment requires a complete separation of church and state.
- _____ 35. Substantive due process limits what the government can do in its legislative capacity.
- _____ 36. Pretexting is the process of obtaining information by false means.
- _____ 37. Ethics is concerned with the fairness or justness of an action.
- _____ 38. Business ethics applies only to the owners, operators, and employees of corporations.
- _____ 39. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.
- _____ 40. The most common reason that ethical problems occur in business is an overemphasis on long-run profit maximization.
- _____ 41. Corporate ethical policies must be clearly communicated to be effective.

- _____ 42. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, then it cannot be ethical from a duty-based perspective.
- _____ 43. To be ethical is to "do the right thing" but it does not otherwise "pay."
- _____ 44. The role played by women may present some difficult ethical problems for firms doing business internationally.
- _____ 45. *Tort* is a French word for "wrong."
- _____ 46. To commit an intentional tort, a person must intend to perform an act that causes harm.
- _____ 47. Defense of others is a defense to an allegation of battery.
- _____ 48. False imprisonment is a legal term for "privilege to detain."
- _____ 49. A person may not be liable for a defamatory statement if he or she enjoys a *privilege*.
- _____ 50. The use of a person's likeness for commercial purposes without permission is *not* an invasion of privacy.
- _____ 51. To commit trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- _____ 52. If it can be shown that a trespass to personal property was warranted, a complete defense exists.
- _____ 53. A business that invites persons to come onto its premises is charged with a duty to exercise reasonable care to protect those invitees.
- _____ 54. Some risks are obvious but, with respect to the duty of care required to establish negligence, a warning is always necessary.
- _____ 55. If a defendant's act constitutes causation in fact with respect to a plaintiff's injury, the defendant is liable without further consideration.
- _____ 56. An assumption of risk defense does *not* require that a risk be voluntarily assumed.
- _____ 57. Only a *foreseeable* intervening event can break the connection between a wrongful act and an injury to another.
- _____ 58. The basis for applying strict liability is an intentional wrongful act.
- _____ 59. A person who keeps a domestic animal is *always* strictly liable for any harm that the animal inflicts.
- _____ 60. A famous trademark may be diluted only by the unauthorized use of an identical mark.
- _____ 61. A trademark must be registered to support a trademark infringement action.
- _____ 62. A suggestive use of ordinary words may *not* be trademarked.

Name: _____

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- ___ 63. The unauthorized use of another's mark in a domain name is generally permissible because the Internet is vast.
- ___ 64. In determining whether copyright protection should be granted, the central issue is the idea that forms the basis for a work.
- ___ 65. In determining whether a copyrighted work is infringed under the "fair use" doctrine, one factor is the effect of the use on the market for the work.
- ___ 66. Exchanging pirated, copyrighted works with others is not a crime unless money is involved.
- ___ 67. Pricing information is *not* a trade secret.
- ___ 68. The theft of trade secrets is *not* a crime unless a contract is breached.
- ___ 69. Anyone who writes a book has copyright protection in every country in the world.
- ___ 70. Under the Madrid Protocol, a company can register its trademark in more than one country with a single application.
- ___ 71. The crime of theft does not require that the perpetrator know whatever is taken belonged to another.
- ___ 72. Stealing software is *not* a crime.
- ___ 73. The crime of bribery occurs when the bribe is offered even if it is not accepted.
- ___ 74. The only defense to criminal liability that justifies the use of force is self-defense.
- ___ 75. There is at least one circumstance in which a person cannot refuse to testify.
- ___ 76. Because embezzlement is considered a white-collar crime, it cannot be considered a computer crime.
- ___ 77. Many Web sites use "cookies" to collect data on those who visit their sites.
- ___ 78. Phishing occurs when a criminal poses as a member of the rock group Phish.
- ___ 79. A business takes a risk by electronically storing its customers' credit account numbers.
- ___ 80. Jurisdiction can be a key issue in a case involving a cyber crime.

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 81. The U.S. Congress enacts a new federal statute that imposes liability on businesses emitting significant amounts of a certain pollutant into the environment. This statute applies
- only to matters not covered by state law.
 - only to those states that adopt the statute.
 - to all of the states.
 - to none of the states.
- _____ 82. The federal government and the state governments constitute the U.S. legal system. This system is based on the legal system of
- Ancient Greece.
 - continental European nations.
 - England.
 - predominantly Muslim countries.
- _____ 83. Eliza is a state court judge. Flora appears in a case in Eliza's court, claiming that Glover breached a contract. As in most state courts, Eliza may
- award damages or cancel the contract.
 - award damages only.
 - cancel the contract only.
 - neither award damages nor cancel the contract.
- _____ 84. Quinn is a state court judge. In the case of *Royal Banners, Inc. v. Superior Flags Co.*, Quinn establishes a logical relationship by comparing the facts in the case to the facts in other cases and, to the extent the facts are similar, applies the same rule. This is
- deductive reasoning.
 - faulty reasoning.
 - linear reasoning.
 - reasoning by analogy.
- _____ 85. Julius is a judge. How the Julius and the judges in other courts interpret a particular statute determines
- how that statute will be applied.
 - how the law needs to be changed.
 - how the common law should be codified.
 - nothing.
- _____ 86. To Serena, the written law of a particular society at a particular time is most significant. Serena is
- a legal positivist.
 - a legal rationalist.
 - a legal realist.
 - a person who adheres to the natural law tradition.
- _____ 87. The title of a case appears as "*Duck Down Corp. v. Egret Feathers Co.*" The party in whose favor the case was decided
- could be either party.
 - might be neither party.
 - must be Duck.
 - must be Egret.

- _____ 88. The South Carolina Supreme Court decides the case of *Toy Co. v. Umbrella Corp.* The court issues an opinion that does not indicate which justice authored it. This opinion is
- a concurring opinion.
 - a dissenting opinion.
 - an *en banc* decision.
 - a *per curiam* opinion.
- _____ 89. Harvey, a resident of Indiana, has an accident with Janette, a resident of Kentucky, while driving through that state. Janette files a suit against Harvey in Kentucky. Regarding Harvey, Kentucky has
- diversity jurisdiction.
 - in personam* jurisdiction.
 - in rem* jurisdiction.
 - no jurisdiction.
- _____ 90. Tyler, a citizen of Utah, files a suit in a Utah state court against Veritas Sales Corporation, a Washington state company that does business in Utah. The court has original jurisdiction, which means that
- the case is being heard for the first time.
 - the court has a unique method of deciding whether to hear a case.
 - the court has unusual procedural rules.
 - the subject matter of the suit is interesting and new.
- _____ 91. Lora is a resident of Illinois. Ned is a resident of Wisconsin. They dispute the ownership of a boat docked in a Michigan harbor. This diversity of citizenship could serve as a basis for
- federal jurisdiction.
 - general jurisdiction.
 - limited jurisdiction.
 - state jurisdiction.
- _____ 92. Child's Play, Inc., sells a toy with a dangerous defect. Drew buys the toy for his son but discovers the defect before the child is injured. Drew files a suit against Child's Play. The firm's best ground for dismissal of the suit is that Drew does not have
- certiorari*.
 - jurisdiction.
 - standing to sue.
 - sufficient minimum contacts.
- _____ 93. Massive Equipment Company and Wastewater Management Corporation agree in writing to submit a dispute to arbitration. In most circumstances, submission to arbitration is possible
- for *any* commercial matter.
 - for *no* commercial matter.
 - only *after* a dispute arises.
 - only *before* a dispute arises.
- _____ 94. Kobe files a suit against Joanna. They meet, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before a judge and jury. The jury presents an advisory verdict, after which the judge meets with the parties to encourage them to settle their dispute. This is
- a mini-trial.
 - a summary jury trial.
 - early neutral case evaluation.
 - not a legitimate form of dispute resolution.

- _____ 95. To resolve a dispute, Amy in Boston and Chris in Denver utilize E-Solution, an online dispute resolution (ODR) service. This limits these parties' recourse to the courts
- not at all.
 - until the ODR service has issued a decision.
 - with respect to any dispute arising between them.
 - with respect to this dispute only.
- _____ 96. Pan American Pancake House, Inc., a U.S. firm, and Wallaby Waffles, Ltd., an Australian firm, enter into a contract that does not have a forum-selection or choice-of-law clause. Litigation between Pan American and Wallaby over a dispute involving this contract may occur in
- Australia only.
 - Australia or the United States, but not both.
 - Australia, the United States, or both.
 - the United States only.
- _____ 97. Jason files a suit against Maybelline. If Maybelline fails to respond, Jason
- must appeal the case to a different court.
 - must refile the suit in the same court.
 - will be awarded the remedy sought.
 - will have a default judgment entered against him.

Fact Pattern 3-1B

Orin and Pia engage in a business transaction from which a dispute arises. Orin initiates a lawsuit against Pia by filing a complaint.

- _____ 98. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1B. If Pia files a motion to dismiss, she is asserting that
- Orin did not state a claim for which relief can be granted.
 - Orin's statement of the *facts* is not true.
 - Orin's statement of the *law* is not true.
 - Pia suffered greater harm than Orin.
- _____ 99. To prepare for a trial between Large Lots Development Corporation (LLDC) and MiniMansion Construction Company (MMCC), MMCC's attorney places LLDC's president under oath. A court reporter makes a record of the attorney's questions and the officer's answers. This is
- a cross-examination.
 - a deposition.
 - an imposition.
 - an interrogatory.
- _____ 100. In Market Company's suit against National Credit Corporation, Market wants to introduce evidence that it claims is relevant. Relevant evidence is evidence that
- establishes the degree of probability of a fact or action.
 - tends to disprove a fact in question.
 - tends to prove a fact in question.
 - all of the choices.

Fact Pattern 3-2B

Kelly files a suit against Lewis in a state court. The case proceeds to trial, after which the court renders a verdict. The case is appealed to an appellate court.

- ____ 101. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-2B. After a final determination in the case of *Kelly v. Lewis*, any judgment will be satisfied
- if the losing party pays the judgment, or his or her property is sold and the proceeds paid to the winner.
 - only if the court orders the sheriff to pay the winner.
 - only if the losing party pays the judgment in cash.
 - only if the losing party's property is sold and the proceeds paid to the winner.
- ____ 102. Household Furnishings, Inc., distributes its merchandise on an interstate basis. Under the commerce clause, Congress has the power to regulate
- any commercial activity in the United States.
 - only activities that are in *intrastate* commerce.
 - only activities that are in local commerce.
 - only activities that are not in commerce.
- ____ 103. Congress enacts a law prohibiting toys made in China from being sold in the United States. The Hawaii state legislature enacts a law allowing the sale of Chinese-made toys. Hawaii's law will most likely be
- rendered invalid under the supremacy clause.
 - rendered valid the equal protection clause.
 - struck down under the taxing and spending clause.
 - upheld under the commerce clause.
- ____ 104. Congress enacts the Supplemental Income Tax Act (SITA) to exempt the citizens of Louisiana from their federal taxes until New Orleans is rebuilt from the ravages of Hurricane Katrina. SITA will most likely be
- rendered invalid under the supremacy clause.
 - rendered valid the equal protection clause.
 - struck down under the taxing and spending clause.
 - upheld under the commerce clause.
- ____ 105. Colorado enacts a statute that bans the distribution of anonymous political leaflets. A court would likely hold this to be
- an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
 - constitutional under the First Amendment.
 - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
 - necessary to protect state interests.
- ____ 106. Energy Corporation regularly expresses opinions on political issues. Under the First Amendment, corporate political speech is given
- little protection.
 - no protection.
 - significant protection.
 - total protection.

- ____ 107. Congress enacts the Advertising Restriction Act (ARA. The ARA will be considered valid if it directly advances a substantial government interest and
- goes no further than necessary.
 - without regard to how "far" it goes.
 - parties affected by it can elect how "far" to apply it.
 - goes further than necessary to ensure full coverage.
- ____ 108. Adult Shoppe in Beach City sells a variety of publications, including child pornography. Beach City enacts an ordinance prohibiting the sale of such materials. This ordinance is most likely
- an invalid restriction of individuals' privacy.
 - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
 - a violation of adults' rights to enjoy certain privileges and immunities.
 - constitutional under the First Amendment.
- ____ 109. Justice For All, a political organization, files a claim to challenge a Colorado statute that limits the liberty of *all* persons to broadcast "annoying" radio commercials. This claim is most likely based on the right to
- equal protection of the law.
 - privacy.
 - procedural due process.
 - substantive due process.
- ____ 110. Lia works for Media Marketing Company. Her job includes putting "spin" on the firm's successes and failures. In this context, ethics consist of
- "bad" versus "good" publicity.
 - questions of rightness and wrongness.
 - the firm's quarterly revenue.
 - whatever is legal.
- ____ 111. Sharon, the human resources director for Tempo Corporation, attempts to comply with the law in dealing with applicants and employees. One of the challenges Sharon faces is that the legality of an action is
- always clear.
 - never clear.
 - sometimes clear.
 - usually clear.
- ____ 112. Eden, the chief executive officer of Flo-Thru Piping Corporation, wants to ensure that Flo-Thru's activities are legal and ethical. The best course for Eden and Flo-Thru is to act in
- good faith.
 - ignorance of the law.
 - regard for the firm's shareholders only.
 - their own self interest.
- ____ 113. Tilly, the chief financial officer for USA Products Corporation, attempts to apply Christian precepts in making ethical decisions and in doing business. In applying duty-based ethical standards that are derived from a religious source, Tilly would consider the motive behind an act to be
- irrelevant.
 - the least important consideration.
 - the most important consideration.
 - the only consideration.

- _____ 114. In deciding questions of corporate social responsibility, Valley Disposal & Recycling, Inc., is concerned with
- how the corporation can best fulfill any ethical duty to society.
 - the effect on corporate profits of ignoring any ethical duty to society.
 - whether the corporation owes any ethical duty to society.
 - all of the choices.
- _____ 115. Applied Business Corporation makes and markets its products nationwide. Under the stakeholder approach, to be considered socially responsible when making a business decision, Applied must take into account the needs of
- its consumers, the community, and society only.
 - its employees and owners only.
 - its employees, owners, consumers, the community, and society.
 - no one.
- _____ 116. Sunny Energy Corporation engages in ethical behavior solely for the purpose of getting good publicity and thereby increasing profits. Sunny is
- acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.
 - acting unethically in its pursuit of profits.
 - acting unethically in its setting of priorities.
 - not acting unethically.
- _____ 117. BarBQ Sushi Taco Company considers the impact of its corporate decisions on various groups and often acts in the interest of a group that has a greater stake in a decision than BarBQ's shareholders. This is most likely to attract potential employees who are
- investors focused on short-term profits.
 - irresponsible slackers.
 - politically-motivated complainers.
 - recent college graduates.
- _____ 118. Rio Business Corporation pays potential clients, including private foreign companies and the representatives of foreign labor organizations to facilitate business. If Rio knows that the payments will be passed on to a foreign government, this practice is
- illegal if the payments violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.
 - legal because a third party acts as a "go-between."
 - legal because private parties are involved on both sides of the deal.
 - legal because the payments are intended to facilitate business.
- _____ 119. Louis—larger and stronger than Mica—threatens to hit Mica and then hits and injures him. Mica files a suit against Louis for assault and battery. Mica will most likely recover for
- assault *and* battery.
 - assault *but not* battery.
 - battery *but not* assault.
 - not* assault or battery.
- _____ 120. Drew tells his Excel Company coworkers that Fiona, Excel's office manager, is stealing from their employer. The statement is defamatory only if
- a coworker believes it.
 - Fiona suffers emotional distress.
 - the statement is true.
 - the statement is false.

- ____ 121. Teresa is a celebrity. Without her permission, Sinclair Enterprises includes in an ad an image that resembles her. Sinclair does not use Teresa's name or actual likeness. This is most likely
- appropriation.
 - conversion.
 - no tort.
 - slander of quality.
- ____ 122. Nesbit publishes in a newspaper an account of the sex life of Merinda, who is not a public figure. The information is true. This is most likely
- an invasion of privacy.
 - defamation.
 - trespass to personal property.
 - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
- ____ 123. Obie accuses Portia, a broker with QT Financial Services, of fraudulently inducing him to invest in Riske Development Company, whose stock price declines in value. The reliance that gives rise to liability for fraud requires
- a subjective, not an objective, statement.
 - misrepresentation of a fact knowing that it is false.
 - puffery.
 - seller's talk.
- ____ 124. Field Trenchers Inc. initiates a lawsuit against its competitor Master Excavators Inc. out of malice and without probable cause. Master suffers a loss of profits due to the litigation, but Field loses the suit. Field is most likely liable for
- abuse of process.
 - malicious prosecution.
 - no tort.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
- ____ 125. Oak Valley Mall contains two video game stores, Pirates Pick and Game Quest. Pirates's manager Ryan stands in the mall near Game Quest's entrance to divert customers to his store. Game Quest's manager Sara asks Ryan to leave. He refuses. Ryan has committed
- conversion.
 - no tort.
 - trespass to land.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
- ____ 126. Bargain Bytes Computers, a computer store, takes unethical steps to divert the customers of Cyber World, an adjacent competing store. Bargain Bytes may be liable for
- appropriation.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
 - intentional infliction of ethical distress.
 - conversion.
- ____ 127. Federico enters Gunther's property to read an electric meter. Gunther charges Federico with trespass to land. Federico has
- a complete defense.
 - a partial defense.
 - a possible defense.
 - no defense.

- _____ 128. Dian, a clerk at an Entertainment Unlimited store, takes a video game player from the store without permission. Dian is liable for
- appropriation.
 - conversion.
 - disparagement of property.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
- _____ 129. *City Times*, a newspaper, knowingly publishes an article falsely stating that the inventory of Walco, a discount store, consists of stolen goods. *City Times* is liable for
- defamatory mischief.
 - malicious mischief.
 - slander of quality.
 - slander of title.
- _____ 130. April posts a defamatory note about Brad in an online newsgroup maintained by Comp Online, Inc., an Internet service provider. Most likely to be held liable for the remark is
- April and Comp USA.
 - April only.
 - Comp USA only.
 - neither April nor Comp USA.
- _____ 131. Kelly is injured when she slips and falls on Lee's sidewalk. To determine whether Lee owed a duty of care to Kelly, Lee is subject to the standard of
- a realistic person.
 - a reasonable person.
 - a recognizable person.
 - a reliable person.
- _____ 132. Joe sees Karo floundering in Lake Rough Waters. Joe is liable on the ground of negligence
- if Joe attempts to rescue Karo and Karo drowns.
 - if Joe does not attempt to rescue Karo and Karo drowns.
 - if Joe does not attempt to rescue Karo whether or not Karo drowns.
 - under no circumstances.
- _____ 133. Marie, a driver for Northern States Transport Company, causes a five-car accident on an interstate highway. Marie and Northern States are liable to
- all those who are injured.
 - only those whose injuries could reasonably have been foreseen.
 - only those whose cars were immediately ahead and behind Marie.
 - only those who do not have insurance.
- _____ 134. Super Tool Company makes tools for consumers and construction professionals. While using a Super tool to replace an electrical outlet, Tom neglects to shut off the power and is electrocuted. Against a suit filed by Tom's heirs, Super's best defense is
- assumption of risk.
 - contributory negligence.
 - negligence *per se*.
 - superseding cause.

- ____ 135. George has a badly infected right foot. Herb, George's physician, prescribes amputation. George agrees. During the operation, Herb amputates the left foot. In George's suit against Herb, George's best theory for recovery is
- assumption of risk.
 - negligence *per se*.
 - res ipsa loquitur*.
 - strict liability.
- ____ 136. Jean is playing a computer game on a bad disk that melts in her drive, starting a fire that injures her hands. Jean files a suit against K-Tech, Inc., the game's manufacturer. K-Tech is held liable under the doctrine of strict liability. A significant application of this doctrine is in the area of
- cyber crime.
 - negligence.
 - product liability.
 - res ipsa loquitur*.
- ____ 137. Beans Coffee & Cocoa Company makes and sells a chocolate-flavored coffee drink under the name "CoCoCafe." Darkroast Java, Inc., later markets a similar tasting drink under the name "KoKoKafe." This is most likely
- copyright infringement.
 - patent infringement.
 - trademark infringement.
 - not infringement.
- ____ 138. In 2012, Online Marketing Corporation registers its trademark as provided by federal law. After the first renewal, this registration
- is renewable every ten years.
 - is renewable every twenty years.
 - runs for the life of the corporation plus seventy years.
 - runs forever.
- ____ 139. Ernie's Good Eatin' Cafe uses a distinctive decor, layout, menu, and style of service. This restaurant's image and overall appearance is
- a certification mark.
 - a collective mark.
 - a service mark.
 - trade dress.
- ____ 140. Modern Clothing, Inc., and National 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. Modern and National 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.

- _____ 141. 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.
- _____ 142. Phil invents "PhutureNow," new Web site design software, and applies for a patent. If Phil is granted a patent, his invention will be protected
- for ten years.
 - for twenty years.
 - for the life of the inventor plus seventy years.
 - forever.
- _____ 143. In 2011, Sara writes *Terror at the Track*, a novel about racecar driving. Sara does not register the work with the appropriate government office. Under federal copyright law, Sara's work is protected
- for ten years.
 - for twenty years.
 - for the life of the author plus seventy years.
 - forever.
- _____ 144. The graphics used in *Go!* a handheld computer game featuring racing cars, is protected by
- copyright law.
 - patent law.
 - trademark law.
 - none of the choices.
- _____ 145. Garland publishes a book titled *Half Pipe, Full Throttle*, which includes a chapter from Ian's copyrighted book *Snowboarder*. Garland's use of the chapter is actionable provided
- consumers are confused.
 - Garland's use is intentional.
 - Garland's use reproduces Ian's chapter exactly.
 - Garland does not have Ian's permission.
- _____ 146. Mace copies Nick's book, *Off the Beaten Path*, in its entirety and sells it to Parkland Books, Inc., without Nick's permission. Parkland publishes it under Mace's name. This is
- copyright infringement.
 - fair use.
 - licensing.
 - protected expression.
- _____ 147. Lex reproduces Mina's copyrighted work without paying royalties. Lex is most likely excepted from liability for copyright infringement under the "fair use" doctrine if
- Lex copies the entire work.
 - Lex distributes the copies freely to the public.
 - Lex's use has no effect on the market for Mina's work.
 - Lex's use is for a commercial purpose.

- _____ 148. Kay and Leo copy and exchange MP3 music files over the Internet without anyone's permission. With respect to songs owned by Natural Recording Company, this is
- copyright infringement.
 - fair use.
 - licensing.
 - protected expression.
- _____ 149. Ross e-mails Super Surfboard Company's marketing campaign to Summer Sports Corporation, Super's competitor, without its permission. This is
- a sneaky but legal method to shock a business rival.
 - a secretive but lawful way to exact revenge on a supervisor.
 - a simple, legitimate attempt to create a job opportunity.
 - a theft of trade secrets.
- _____ 150. Like most successful companies, Paychex, Inc., has trade secrets. The law protects those secrets if
- Paychex employees do not divulge the information to outside parties.
 - Paychex employees do not handle confidential documents.
 - Paychex employees never leave the company's employ.
 - the information is unique and has value to a competitor.
- _____ 151. On the orders of their corporate employer, Della and Efron, employees of Fabulous Fashionista, a clothing store, switch trademarks on clothing that comes into the store to be sold to consumers. This is most likely
- forgery.
 - larceny.
 - robbery.
 - no crime.
- _____ 152. Ludwig receives from Milo a marimba stolen from Nadine. To be criminally liable, Ludwig must know
- Milo.
 - Nadine.
 - the marimba is stolen.
 - what a marimba is.
- _____ 153. Val, the owner of Wild Wheels, a bicycle store, trusts Xavier to manage the store's daily cash flow. One night, without Val's knowledge or consent, Xavier takes and keeps \$500 from the receipts. This is most likely
- embezzlement.
 - larceny.
 - robbery.
 - no crime.
- _____ 154. In relation to Edie's solicitation of investors in a nonexistent business, she is charged with "mail fraud." This requires, among other things,
- claiming that an item is "in the mail" when it is not.
 - deceiving postal authorities as to the content of an item of mail.
 - depositing items in the postal system without proper postage.
 - mailing or causing someone else to mail a writing.

- ____ 155. Ilise, an employee of Pyro Displays, Inc., pays Gavin, an employee of Pyro's competitor Fire Worx Company, for a secret Fire Worx pricing schedule. This may be
- an effective marketing strategy.
 - commercial bribery.
 - creative legal bookkeeping.
 - money laundering.
- ____ 156. Ethan, the president of Financial Investments, Inc. (FII), and Gina, FII's accountant, are charged with a crime, after the police search FII's offices. Under the exclusionary rule
- certain FII records are excluded from subpoena by the government.
 - 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.
- ____ 157. Omar sends Nell an e-mail ad touting software that will cloak its user in "the anonymity of the Internet." Nell pays Omar for the software, which is never delivered to her. This is online
- auction fraud.
 - puffery.
 - retail fraud.
 - frustration but not fraud.
- ____ 158. Posing as Sterling Bank, Roxanne e-mails Quentin, asking him to update his personal banking information by calling a certain phone number. He makes the call and supplies the data, which Roxanne promptly sells to Porcio. This is
- no crime.
 - employment fraud.
 - phishing.
 - vishing.
- ____ 159. Iggy uses his computer to break into Hye Technology Company's computer. Iggy is
- a hacker.
 - a bot.
 - a botnet.
 - a worm.
- ____ 160. Patricia commits an act via e-mail against Othman Finance Company, a business in California, where the act is a cyber crime. Patricia resides in New York where the act is not a crime. Prosecution of Patricia in California involves questions of
- jurisdiction.
 - "maximum contacts."
 - the immunity of Internet service providers.
 - encryption.

Bus 241 - Fall 2012 - Midterm Exam

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | | |
|---|--------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 4 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 2. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 4 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 3. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 4 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 4. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 5 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 5. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 9 | |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: + | | | |
| 6. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 11 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: N | | | |
| 7. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 12 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: N | | | |
| 8. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 12 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 9. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 13 | |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 10. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 13 | |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 11. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 14 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 12. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 28 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 13. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 30 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 14. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 30 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 15. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 35 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 16. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 41 | |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Risk Analysis | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 17. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 41 | |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 18. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 42 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 19. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 44 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: + | | |
| 20. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 45 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 21. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 46 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 22. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 50 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Risk Analysis | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 23. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 52 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 24. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 57 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 25. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 58 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 26. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 60 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 27. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 61 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 28. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 67 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 29. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 75 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 30. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 76 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 31. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 76 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 32. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 78 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 33. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 79 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 34. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 84 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 35. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 87 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 36. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 88 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |

37. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 93
NAT: AACSB Ethics | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: + KEY: Test Bank B
38. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 93
NAT: AACSB Ethics | AICPA Risk Analysis
TYP: N KEY: Test Bank B
39. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 94
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: = KEY: Test Bank B
40. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 94
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: N KEY: Test Bank B
41. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 98
NAT: AACSB Ethics | AICPA Risk Analysis
TYP: = KEY: Test Bank B
42. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 101
NAT: AACSB Ethics | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: + KEY: Test Bank B
43. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 103
NAT: AACSB Ethics | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: N KEY: Test Bank B
44. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 106
NAT: AACSB Diversity | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: = KEY: Test Bank B
45. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 116
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: = KEY: Test Bank B
46. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 117 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
47. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 118 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
48. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 118 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
49. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 121 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
50. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 122 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
51. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 126 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
52. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 127 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
53. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 138
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: N KEY: Test Bank B
54. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 139 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
55. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 139 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N

56.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 142	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
57.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
58.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 147	KEY: Test Bank B
59.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 147	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
60.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 153	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
61.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 153	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
62.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 154	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
63.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 156	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
64.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 162	KEY: Test Bank B
65.	ANS: T NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 163	KEY: Test Bank B
66.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 164	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
67.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 167	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
68.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 168	KEY: Test Bank B
69.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 169	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
70.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 170	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
71.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 177	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
72.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
73.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 182	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
74.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 186	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
75.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 187	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
76.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 193	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal

77. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 194
 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Leveraging Technology KEY: Test Bank B
 TYP: N
78. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 194 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
79. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 195 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
80. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 196 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N

MULTIPLE CHOICE

81. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 4 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
82. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
83. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 8 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
84. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 11
 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
 TYP: =
85. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 12 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
86. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 13
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
 TYP: =
87. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 21
 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Research KEY: Test Bank B
 TYP: =
88. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 22
 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Research KEY: Test Bank B
 TYP: =
89. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 30 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
90. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 32 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
91. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 33 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
92. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 35
 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Decision Modeling KEY: Test Bank B
 TYP: =
93. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 43 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
94. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 45 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: +
95. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 45 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
 KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =

96.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 46	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
97.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 52	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
98.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 56	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
99.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 60	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
100.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 63	KEY: Test Bank B
101.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 70	KEY: Test Bank B
102.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 75	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
103.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 78	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
104.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 79	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
105.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 80	KEY: Test Bank B
106.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 80	KEY: Test Bank B
107.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 81	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
108.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 82	KEY: Test Bank B
109.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 87	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
110.	ANS: B NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 93	KEY: Test Bank B
111.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 94	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
112.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Decision Modeling TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 94	KEY: Test Bank B
113.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 100	KEY: Test Bank B
114.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B

115.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	
	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Risk Analysis			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: =			
116.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 103	
	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: =			
117.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 104	
	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: N			
118.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 107	
	NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: N			
119.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 118	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
120.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 119	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
121.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 122	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
122.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 122	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
123.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 123	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
124.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 124	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
125.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 125	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
126.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 125	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +		
127.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 126	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +		
128.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 127	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
129.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 129	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
130.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 130	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
131.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 137	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
132.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
133.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
134.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
135.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 145	
	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: =			

136.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 147	KEY: Test Bank B
137.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 152	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
138.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 153	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
139.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 155	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
140.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 155	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
141.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 157	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
142.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 158	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
143.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 162	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
144.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 162	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
145.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 163	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
146.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 163	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
147.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 163	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
148.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 163	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
149.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 167	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
150.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 168	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
151.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
152.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
153.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
154.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 181	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
155.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 182	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
156.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 188	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
157.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 194	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
158.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 194	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

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|------|------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 159. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 195 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 160. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 196 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |

	<u> T </u> 20.	<u> F </u> 42.	<u> F </u> 63.	
	<u> F </u> 21.	<u> F </u> 43.	<u> F </u> 64.	<u> C </u> 81.
<u> T </u> 1.	<u> T </u> 22.	<u> T </u> 44.	<u> T </u> 65.	
<u> T </u> 2.	<u> T </u> 23.	<u> T </u> 45.		
<u> T </u> 3.	<u> T </u> 24.	<u> T </u> 46.	<u> F </u> 66.	<u> C </u> 82.
<u> F </u> 4.	<u> T </u> 25.	<u> T </u> 47.	<u> F </u> 67.	
<u> T </u> 5.	<u> T </u> 26.	<u> F </u> 48.	<u> F </u> 68.	
<u> F </u> 6.	<u> F </u> 27.	<u> T </u> 49.	<u> F </u> 69.	<u> A </u> 83.
<u> F </u> 7.	<u> F </u> 28.	<u> F </u> 50.	<u> T </u> 70.	
<u> T </u> 8.	<u> T </u> 29.	<u> F </u> 51.	<u> F </u> 71.	
<u> T </u> 9.	<u> F </u> 30.	<u> T </u> 52.	<u> F </u> 72.	<u> D </u> 84.
<u> F </u> 10.	<u> F </u> 31.	<u> T </u> 53.	<u> T </u> 73.	
<u> T </u> 11.			<u> F </u> 74.	
<u> T </u> 12.	<u> F </u> 32.	<u> F </u> 54.	<u> T </u> 75.	
<u> T </u> 13.	<u> F </u> 33.	<u> F </u> 55.	<u> F </u> 76.	<u> A </u> 85.
<u> T </u> 14.	<u> F </u> 34.		<u> T </u> 77.	
	<u> T </u> 35.	<u> F </u> 56.	<u> F </u> 78.	
<u> T </u> 15.	<u> T </u> 36.	<u> F </u> 57.	<u> T </u> 79.	<u> A </u> 86.
<u> T </u> 16.	<u> T </u> 37.	<u> F </u> 58.	<u> T </u> 80.	
<u> F </u> 17.	<u> F </u> 38.	<u> F </u> 59.		
<u> T </u> 18.	<u> T </u> 39.	<u> F </u> 60.		<u> A </u> 87.
<u> T </u> 19.	<u> F </u> 40.	<u> F </u> 61.		
	<u> T </u> 41.	<u> F </u> 62.		

D 88.

 A 95.

 A 107.

 D 114.

 A 101.

 B 89.

 C 96.

 D 108.

 C 115.

 A 102.

 A 90.

 C 97.

 D 109.

 D 116.

 A 103.

 A 91.

 B 110.

 D 117.

 A 98.

 C 104.

 C 92.

 C 111.

 A 118.

 B 99.

 A 105.

 A 112.

 A 93.

 A 119.

 D 100.

 C 106.

 A 113.

 B 94.

 D 120.

<u> A </u> 121.	<u> B </u> 128.	<u> C </u> 135.	<u> C </u> 141.	<u> A </u> 148.
<u> A </u> 122.	<u> D </u> 129.	<u> C </u> 136.	<u> B </u> 142.	<u> D </u> 149.
<u> B </u> 123.	<u> B </u> 130.	<u> C </u> 137.	<u> C </u> 143.	<u> D </u> 150.
<u> B </u> 124.	<u> B </u> 131.	<u> A </u> 138.	<u> A </u> 144.	<u> A </u> 151.
<u> D </u> 125.	<u> D </u> 132.	<u> D </u> 139.	<u> D </u> 145.	<u> C </u> 152.
	<u> B </u> 133.		<u> A </u> 146.	<u> A </u> 153.
<u> B </u> 126.		<u> B </u> 140.		<u> D </u> 154.
	<u> B </u> 134.		<u> C </u> 147.	
<u> A </u> 127.				

B 155.

 C 156.

 C 157.

 D 158.

 A 159.

 A 160.