

Bus 241 - Spring 2012 - Mid Term Exam

You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. The is a CLOSED book exam. All study materials, including back packs and purses, must be placed on the floor.

Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are SEVENTEEN (17) pages and 155 questions to this exam -- 74 True False, and 81 multiple choice. Count to make sure that you have all the pages and review your exam to make sure that you do not miss answering any pages or questions of the exam.

USE A FOR TRUE AND B FOR FALSE IN THE TRUE/FALSE SECTION.

PLEASE BE SURE TO TURN IN THE EXAM WITH YOUR NAME ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVEN. THIS IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY WHICH VERSION OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVEN. IF YOU FAIL TO PUT YOUR NAME ON A COPY OF THE EXAM, YOU MAY BE GIVEN A -0- FOR THE EXAM.

You must use a number 2 pencil when filling out the exam. Failure to use a pencil will result in a 5 point penalty. There are three versions to this exam. You must indicate “1” in special codes for version A; “2” in special codes for version B; “3” for version C.. Failure to provide this information on you answer sheet will result in 10 point penalty. You must put your student id number in where the answer sheet provides for “social security number” Failure to follow these directions will result in a 10 point penalty.

ANSWERS SHOULD BE ENTERED ON THE MACHINE READABLE FORM.

You should try and provide answers for all questions, as there is no penalty for a wrong answer, and it counts the same as an omitted question. A correct answer for the True/False section is worth 1 point, while a correct answer for a multiple choice question is worth 2 points. In the multiple choice section there are often two answers which may appear to potentially be correct. You must choose the response which answers the question the best.

Any lack of clarity with regard to your answer choice may result in you not being awarded points for your answer. Good Luck.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the United States.
- _____ 2. Common law is a term for the laws that are familiar to most of us.
- _____ 3. *Stare decisis* is a doctrine obligating judges to help persons who have failed to protect their own rights.
- _____ 4. Linear reasoning proceeds from one point to another with the focal point being the conclusion.
- _____ 5. Deductive reasoning involves a main premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.
- _____ 6. Common law is the best and only source of legal authority.
- _____ 7. A jury's good sense and careful consideration of consequences is known as jurisprudence.
- _____ 8. A substantive law creates or defines legal rights and obligations.
- _____ 9. Rules and regulations adopted by federal administrative agencies are compiled in the *Code of Federal Regulations*.
- _____ 10. A long arm statute permits a court to obtain jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant.
- _____ 11. Courts of appeals conduct new trials in which evidence is submitted to the court and witnesses are examined.
- _____ 12. Mediation is adversarial in nature.
- _____ 13. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- _____ 14. Mandatory arbitration clauses in employment contracts are generally enforceable.
- _____ 15. U.S. courts follow the adversarial system of justice.
- _____ 16. A counterclaim is raised by a plaintiff against a defendant's answer.
- _____ 17. Only a plaintiff may file a motion for summary judgment.
- _____ 18. A judge instructs a jury in the law that applies in a case.
- _____ 19. A *closing argument* is a statement by a party that results in a summary judgment in that party's favor.
- _____ 20. All powers not specifically delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states.
- _____ 21. Under their police powers, states can regulate private activities to protect or promote the public order, health, safety, morals, and general welfare.

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- ___ 22. Under the U.S. Constitution, each branch of government limits some actions of the other branches.
- ___ 23. The states can regulate any activity that substantially affects interstate commerce.
- ___ 24. Under the commerce clause, a state may impose a higher tax on out-of-state products shipped to in-state locations.
- ___ 25. Preemption is a doctrine under which a state law takes precedence over a conflicting federal law.
- ___ 26. Congress may tax some states and exempt others.
- ___ 27. The Bill of Rights protects individuals against various types of interference by the government.
- ___ 28. A restriction on commercial speech is valid as long as it forbids only the expression of views on controversial issues.
- ___ 29. Substantive due process limits what the government can do in its legislative capacity.
- ___ 30. A law that limits only *some* persons' exercise of a fundamental right is valid under any circumstances.
- ___ 31. Pretexting is the process of obtaining information by false means.
- ___ 32. State laws often significantly protect individuals' privacy rights.
- ___ 33. Business ethics applies only to the owners, operators, and employees of corporations.
- ___ 34. An action may be legal but not ethical.
- ___ 35. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.
- ___ 36. Stock buybacks are illegal and serve no legitimate purposes.
- ___ 37. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's principles are as "right" as another's.
- ___ 38. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people suffer a negative effect from an act.
- ___ 39. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, then it cannot be ethical from a duty-based perspective.
- ___ 40. Corporations can be good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- ___ 41. *Perpetrator* is the term for a person who commits a tort.
- ___ 42. To commit an intentional tort, a person must intend to perform an act that causes harm.
- ___ 43. A person may not be liable for a defamatory statement if he or she enjoys a *privilege*.

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- ___ 44. The use of a person's likeness for commercial purposes without permission is *not* an invasion of privacy.
- ___ 45. Puffery is fraud.
- ___ 46. Any lawful contract can form the potential basis for an action based on wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
- ___ 47. If it can be shown that a trespass to personal property was warranted, a complete defense exists.
- ___ 48. Publishing false information about another's product is trade libel.
- ___ 49. Using the authority of a court, a plaintiff can obtain from an Internet service provider the identity of a person responsible for a defamatory message.
- ___ 50. If a person breaches a duty of care and another person suffers an injury, the breach must have caused the harm for liability to result.
- ___ 51. A *reasonable* person standard determines whether a person could have avoided suffering harm from another's allegedly negligent act.
- ___ 52. A business that invites persons to come onto its premises is charged with a duty to exercise reasonable care to protect those invitees.
- ___ 53. The law establishes limits to liability for negligence through the concept of proximate cause.
- ___ 54. A person assumes *any* risk that is different from or greater than the risk normally carried by an activity.
- ___ 55. Only a *foreseeable* intervening event can break the connection between a wrongful act and an injury to another.
- ___ 56. In a comparative negligence state, if a plaintiff is found to be 30 percent negligent, the award against the defendant will be reduced by 70 percent.
- ___ 57. In many states, the plaintiff's negligence is a defense that may be raised in a negligence suit.
- ___ 58. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- ___ 59. In Case 8.1, The Coca-Cola Co. v. The Koke Co. of America, the United States Supreme Court permitted a Coca Cola competitor to call a product "Koke."
- ___ 60. A famous trademark may be diluted only by the unauthorized use of an identical mark.
- ___ 61. A suggestive use of ordinary words may *not* be trademarked.
- ___ 62. A service mark distinguishes products used by the government.
- ___ 63. A copy must be exactly the same as the original to infringe a copyright.

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- ___ 64. Exchanging pirated, copyrighted works with others is not a crime unless money is involved.
- ___ 65. There are no registration requirements for trade secrets.
- ___ 66. Anyone who writes a book has copyright protection in every country in the world.
- ___ 67. Under the Madrid Protocol, a company can register its trademark in more than one country with a single application.
- ___ 68. Most criminal liability depends on the performance of a prohibited act.
- ___ 69. The crime of theft does not require that the perpetrator know whatever is taken belonged to another.
- ___ 70. Stealing software is *not* a crime.
- ___ 71. Picking pockets is not robbery.
- ___ 72. A person who commits larceny can be sued under tort law.
- ___ 73. It may be a crime to *take* another's property, but it is not a crime to *receive* stolen goods.
- ___ 74. Changing a trademark is forgery.

Multiple Choice

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

- ___ 75. Krystal is a federal judge. Krystal's judicial decisions are part of case law. This law includes interpretations of primary sources of law. These sources include
 - a. administrative regulations.
 - b. articles in law reviews and other legal journals.
 - c. compilations summarizing court decisions on particular topics.
 - d. legal encyclopedias.
- ___ 76. The federal government and the state governments constitute the U.S. legal system. This system is based on the legal system of
 - a. Ancient Greece.
 - b. continental European nations.
 - c. England.
 - d. predominantly Muslim countries.
- ___ 77. In a suit against Owen over the performance of their contract, Phil obtains *specific performance*. This is
 - a. an order to do or to refrain from doing a particular act.
 - b. an order to perform what was promised.
 - c. a payment of money or property as compensation.
 - d. the cancellation of a contract.

- _____ 78. Leona enters into a contract with Munchie Bakery to cater a sales conference. When the conference is postponed indefinitely, Leona asks a court to cancel the contract. This request involves
- an equitable remedy.
 - an unenforceable demand.
 - a remedy at law.
 - a type of harm.
- _____ 79. Jill is an appellate court judge. In this capacity, Jill establishes a rule of law. Under the doctrine of *stare decisis*, the principle must be adhered to by
- all courts.
 - courts of lower rank only.
 - that court and courts of lower rank.
 - that court only.
- _____ 80. In *Sales Distribution Corp. v. Consumer Products Co.*, the court decides that a precedent is incorrect or inapplicable. The court
- may rule contrary to the precedent.
 - must apply the precedent.
 - must ask a higher court to rule on the case.
 - must refuse to decide the case.
- _____ 81. Brian's pick-up truck collides with Miranda's semi-trailer on a county highway. Weighing Brian's liability for the collision, Rachel, a judge, reasons by analogy. To reason by analogy is to
- compare the facts in previous cases and apply the same rule of law.
 - compile summaries of court decisions on particular topics.
 - employ logic through a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.
 - proceed from one point to another with the focal point being the result.
- _____ 82. 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.
- _____ 83. 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.
- _____ 84. Standard Business Company appeals a decision against it, in favor of Fast Delivery Corporation, from a lower court to a higher court. Standard is
- the appellant.
 - the appellee.
 - the defendant.
 - the plaintiff.

- _____ 85. 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.
- _____ 86. 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.
- _____ 87. Owen, in Pennsylvania, and Quonset Structures, Inc., in Maryland agree to have their dispute resolved in arbitration according to the law of Virginia. This is a ground for a court to
- do nothing.
 - review the merits of the dispute.
 - review the sufficiency of the evidence.
 - set aside the award.
- _____ 88. Eager Workers Union and Factory Assembly Company have their dispute resolved in arbitration. The arbitrator makes a mistake in a conclusion of law. This is a ground for a court to
- do nothing.
 - review the merits of the dispute.
 - review the sufficiency of the evidence.
 - set aside the award.
- _____ 89. A clause in a contract between Tall Timber Corporation, a U.S. firm, and Wang Woods, Ltd., a Japanese firm, specifies that disputes over the contract will be adjudicated in the United States. This is
- a domestic-dispute clause.
 - a forum-selection clause.
 - an adjudication clause.
 - an arbitration clause.
- _____ 90. 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.

- _____ 91. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1B. If Pia files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- Orin will be given more time to file an amended complaint.
 - Orin will have a judgment entered in his favor.
 - Pia will be given more time to file another response.
 - Pia will have a judgment entered in her favor.

- _____ 92. Solar Power, Inc., files a suit against Thunder Bay Utility Company and seeks to examine certain documents in Thunder's possession. A legitimate reason for this examination is that the documents contain
- evidence about the case.
 - private information about Thunder's operations.
 - public information about energy generation.
 - irrelevant data that can be eliminated from consideration.
- _____ 93. During a trial between Laramie and Mikayla over a sale of allegedly diseased livestock, Mikayla's attorney asks questions of the plaintiff's witness Nilson. This is
- a cross-examination.
 - a deposition.
 - a direct examination.
 - an interrogatory.
- _____ 94. Irma files a civil suit against Jim. To succeed, Irma must prove her case
- beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - by a preponderance of the evidence.
 - by indisputable proof.
 - within an iota of the truth.
- _____ 95. In Call-Me Cell Company's suit against Rude Ringtones, Inc., the jury returns a verdict in Call-Me's favor. Call-Me will most likely ask the court to
- enter a judgment in accordance with the verdict.
 - enter a judgment *n.o.v.*
 - enter a judgment on the pleadings.
 - order a new trial.
- _____ 96. In Troll Line Fishing Company's suit against UniHarvest, Inc., the jury returns a verdict in Troll Line's favor. UniHarvest files a motion stating that even if the evidence is viewed in the light most favorable to Troll Line, a reasonable jury should not have found in its favor. This is a motion for
- a judgment in accordance with the verdict.
 - a judgment on the pleadings.
 - a new trial.
 - judgment *n.o.v.*
- _____ 97. In Phil's suit against Riley, the court issues a judgment in Riley's favor. If the case is appealed to an appropriate court of appeals, the appellate court will hear
- all of the evidence.
 - most of the evidence.
 - none of the evidence.
 - select pieces of evidence.

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.

- _____ 98. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-2B. After the state's highest court's review of *Kelly v. Lewis*, a party can appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court if
- a federal question is involved.
 - a question of state law remains unresolved.
 - the party is unsatisfied with the result.
 - the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
- _____ 99. 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.
- _____ 100. Mercy, the chief executive officer of Medico Hospital Corporation, claims that certain actions by the state of New York infringe on rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Most of these rights are held to limit
- federal governmental actions only.
 - federal and state governmental actions.
 - state governmental actions only.
 - actions by non-governmental entities only.
- _____ 101. 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.
- _____ 102. 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.
- _____ 103. 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.

- _____ 104. 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.
- _____ 105. Straitway Company encourages its managers to behave ethically, reasoning that the employees will take their cues from management. One of the most important ways to create and maintain an ethical behavior workplace is for management to
- demonstrate a commitment to ethical decision making.
 - discreetly engage in unethical or illegal acts.
 - look the other way when an employee engages in an unethical act.
 - direct employees to "do as we say, not as we do."
- _____ 106. Whirlwind Financial Corporation sends its executives to a resort in Mexico—at taxpayers' expense—to consider using the firm's cash to buy back its stock and thereby prop up the value. Many of its competitors are doing the same thing. One of the best ways to learn about the ethical responsibilities inherent in operating a business is to look at
- the mistakes made by other companies.
 - the benefits of pursuing profit despite the appearance of impropriety.
 - the prevalence of a practice among other corporations.
 - who is footing the bill for a particular action.
- _____ 107. Dion, an accountant for Entertainment Sports, Inc., attempts to apply a duty-based approach to ethical reasoning in conflicts that occur on the job. This approach is based on the idea that a person must
- achieve the greatest good for the most people.
 - avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
 - conform to society's ethical standards.
 - place his or her employer's interest first.
- _____ 108. Fess, research manager for Greenergy Products, Inc., applies utilitarian ethics to determine that an action is morally correct when it produces the greatest good for
- Fess.
 - Greenergy.
 - the fewest people.
 - the most people.
- _____ 109. 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.

- ____ 110. 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.
- ____ 111. Ron, the manager of Sav-Mart Discount Store, detains Tina, whom Ron suspects of shoplifting. Tina sues Ron, alleging that the detention was false imprisonment. Ron is liable if Tina
- did not actually shoplift.
 - had not shoplifted in the past.
 - had probable cause to leave the premises.
 - was detained for an unreasonably long time.
- ____ 112. 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.
- ____ 113. 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.
- ____ 114. Superior Health Club's marketing strategies entice many of Tone-Up Exercise Club's members to change clubs. After less than a year in business, Superior surpasses Tone-Up in numbers of members. Superior is liable for
- appropriation.
 - conversion.
 - no tort.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
- ____ 115. 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.
- ____ 116. *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.

- _____ 117. 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.
- _____ 118. 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.
- _____ 119. Pier shops in a Rowdy Ranch & Farm Store store. Enticed by a display, Pier takes an item to examine it and, when she is done, places it on the floor. Tanner, a consumer enticed by the same display, does not see the item on the floor, trips over it, falls, and suffers an injury. With respect to the danger, Rowdy had
- a duty to advise its patrons that they assume all such risks.
 - a duty to discover and remove the hazard.
 - a duty to carry insurance to cover such risks.
 - no duty.
- _____ 120. Molly shoots Norm with Opal's pistol. The proximate cause of Norm being shot is most likely attributable to
- Molly and Opal.
 - Molly only.
 - Opal only.
 - neither Molly nor Opal.
- _____ 121. Dirk is driving a sport utility vehicle in which Elin is a passenger when they are involved in a traffic accident, and Elin is injured. Liability may be imposed on Dirk for Elin's injury if Dirk's driving is
- neither the causation in fact nor the proximate cause of the injury.
 - only the causation in fact of the injury.
 - only the proximate cause of the injury.
 - the causation in fact *and* the proximate cause of the injury.
- _____ 122. 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.
- _____ 123. 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.

- ____ 124. Pam files a successful suit against Quality Market based on Quality's negligence. Normally, an award in such a suit consists of
- comparative damages.
 - compensatory damages.
 - contributory damages.
 - punitive damages.
- ____ 125. Nico is a passenger in a car driven by Owen, whose negligence causes an accident, injuring himself. Nico, uninjured, accompanies Owen to Parkside Hospital in an ambulance. The ambulance is hit by a car driven by Quin, injuring Nico. Nico files a suit against Owen, whose best defense is
- assumption of risk.
 - contributory negligence.
 - negligence *per se*.
 - superseding cause.
- ____ 126. Leo slips and falls in Mornin' Breakfast Café and is injured. Leo files a suit against Mornin' for \$50,000. If Leo is 20 percent at fault and Mornin' is 80 percent, under a contributory negligence doctrine, Leo would recover
- \$0.
 - \$25,000.
 - \$40,000.
 - \$50,000.
- ____ 127. Taylor slips and falls in Urban Mall and is injured. She files a suit against the mall for \$500,000. Under a "pure" comparative negligence rule, Taylor could recover damages
- only if both parties were equally at fault.
 - only if Taylor was *less* than 50 percent at fault.
 - only if Taylor was *more* than 51 percent at fault.
 - under any circumstances.
- ____ 128. 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.
- ____ 129. A Rhode Island state statute imposes fines on tire repair businesses whose pneumatic equipment does not include automatic shut-off switches to protect employees. Bob's Brakes & Tires, Inc., does not have the switches on its equipment. Carter, a Bob's employee, suffers an injury that a shut-off switch would have prevented. Carter's best theory for recovery is
- assumption of risk.
 - a dram shop act.
 - a Good Samaritan statute.
 - negligence *per se*.

- ____ 130. Lyn is injured when she is struck by debris floating on her property flooded by a breach of Mining Company's reservoir. The rule that a person who engages in certain activities may be liable under the doctrine of strict liability for any harm that results was established in
- Lyn v. Mining Co.*
 - Palsgraf v. Long Island Railroad Co.*
 - Rylands v. Fletcher.*
 - Congress.
- ____ 131. 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.*
- ____ 132. Breakfast Foods Corporation markets waffle irons, one of which proves defective and injures Chelsea. Breakfast Foods's strict liability to Chelsea for the harm caused by the defective waffle iron is based in part on the fact that
- Breakfast Foods profits from the sale of its waffle irons.
 - Chelsea is a person, not a corporation like Breakfast Foods.
 - marketing is an "abnormally dangerous activity."
 - the doctrine of strict liability is the norm rather than the exception.
- ____ 133. 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.
- ____ 134. The idea for "On Your Mark," a computer game featuring racing cars, is protected by
- copyright law.
 - patent law.
 - trademark law.
 - trade secrets law.
- ____ 135. 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.
- ____ 136. Smitty, driving while intoxicated, causes a car accident that results in the death of Tiffany. Smitty is arrested and charged with a felony. A felony is a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for
- any period of time.
 - more than one year.
 - more than six months.
 - more than ten days.

- ____ 137. 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
- forgeries.
 - larceny.
 - robbery.
 - no crime.
- ____ 138. 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.
- ____ 139. 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.
- ____ 140. Page points a knife at Ray's daughter, threatening to hold her hostage and "cut" her unless Ray takes a certain file from Skelter Supplies Corporation, his employer. Charged with theft, Ray can successfully claim as a defense
- insanity.
 - duress.
 - entrapment.
 - self-defense.
- ____ 141. Jesse arrests Imelda on suspicion of embezzlement. According to the United States Supreme Court in Case 9.3, *Miranda v. Arizona*, Imelda must be apprised of certain of her rights
- after any questioning.
 - at any time during questioning.
 - only in the absence of questioning.
 - prior to any questioning.
- ____ 142. Mike is arrested at a warehouse in North Industrial Park. A government prosecutor issues a formal charge against Mike for receiving stolen property. This charge is
- an arraignment.
 - an indictment.
 - an information.
 - an inquisition.
- ____ 143. Travis sends Ursula a link to a purported e-birthday card that when clicked on downloads software to her computer to record her keystrokes and send the data to Travis. He uses the data to obtain her personal information and access her financial resources. This is
- identity theft.
 - no crime.
 - regifting.
 - Windows shopping.

- ____ 144. Jared uses his computer to secretly install software on thousands of personal computers without their owners' knowledge. The program can reproduce itself and spread from one computer to another via any USB port. This program is
- a hacker.
 - a bot.
 - a virus.
 - a worm.
- ____ 145. Iggy uses his computer to break into Hye Technology Company's computer. Iggy is
- a hacker.
 - a bot.
 - a botnet.
 - a worm.
- ____ 146. 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.
- ____ 147. The state legislature of Kansas enacts a statute to regulate trucking that affects interstate commerce. This statute will be balanced in part in terms of
- the courts' authority to determine that a law is unconstitutional.
 - the purpose of interstate commerce.
 - the state's interest in regulating the matter.
 - the statute's impact on noneconomic activity.
- ____ 148. 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.
- ____ 149. Toni files a suit against Universal Media Corporation for defamation. Actual malice must be shown for recovery of damages if Toni is
- a corporate officer.
 - a non-employee.
 - a private individual.
 - a public figure.
- ____ 150. Iona files a suit against Javier for conversion of property that Javier asserts he owns. Javier will *not* be liable if he can show that
- Iona has no intent to use the property.
 - Iona has no interest in the property.
 - Javier did not damage the property.
 - Javier did not intend to keep the property.

- ____ 151. 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.
- ____ 152. Gas Up, Inc., designs and makes a fuel injection system that copies parts of Hybrid Corporation's designs without Hybrid's permission. This is most likely
- copyright infringement.
 - patent infringement.
 - trademark infringement.
 - none of the choices.
- ____ 153. Gail is a "payday" lender charged with filing false claims in bankruptcy proceedings against her debtors. The standard of proof to find a defendant who has been charged with a crime guilty is
- a preponderance of the evidence.
 - beyond all doubt.
 - beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - clear and convincing evidence.
- ____ 154. Ivan signs Jeb's name, without his authorization, to the back of a check. This is
- no crime.
 - forgery.
 - larceny.
 - robbery.
- ____ 155. Sven receives an MP3 player stolen from Tomas. To be criminally liable, Sven must know
- the player is stolen.
 - Tomas is the true owner.
 - how to operate an MP3 player.
 - what an MP3 player is.

Bus 241 - Spring 2012 - Mid Term 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: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 7 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | TYP: = | | |
| 3. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 9 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 4. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 11 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | TYP: N | | |
| 5. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 11 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | TYP: N | | |
| 6. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 12 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | TYP: N | | |
| 7. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 13 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | TYP: N | | |
| 8. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 14 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 9. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 15 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Research | TYP: = | | |
| 10. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 30 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 11. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 38 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | TYP: N | | |
| 12. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 41 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | TYP: = | | |
| 13. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 42 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 14. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 44 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: + | | |
| 15. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 50 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Risk Analysis | TYP: = | | |
| 16. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 56 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 17. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 57 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 18. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 66 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 19. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 66 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 20. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 74 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 21. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 74 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 22. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 75 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 23. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 76 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 24. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 76 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 25. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 78 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 26. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 79 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 27. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 79 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: + | | |
| 28. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 81 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 29. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 87 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 30. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 87 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 31. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 88 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 32. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 89 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 33. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 93 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Risk Analysis | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 34. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 94 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 35. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 94 | |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | TYP: = | | | |

36.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 99	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
37.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	
	NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: =			
38.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	
	NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: =			
39.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	
	NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: +			
40.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 103	
	NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: =			
41.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 116	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
42.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 117	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 121	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 122	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
45.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 123	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
46.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 124	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
47.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 127	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
48.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 128	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
49.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 129	NAT: AACSB Technology AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
50.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 136	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
51.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 137	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
52.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 138	
	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking			KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: N			
53.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
54.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 142	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
55.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
56.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		

57.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
58.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 146	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
59.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Communication AICPA Legal TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 152	KEY: Test Bank B
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: =	REF: p. 154	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
62.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 155	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
63.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 163	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
64.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 164	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
65.	ANS: T NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 167	KEY: Test Bank B
66.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 169	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
67.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 170	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
68.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 176	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
69.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 177	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
70.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
71.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
72.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
73.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
74.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal

MULTIPLE CHOICE

75.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 4	KEY: Test Bank B
76.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
77.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

78.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
79.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 9	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
80.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 9	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 11	KEY: Test Bank B
82.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 11	KEY: Test Bank B
83.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 12	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
84.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 21	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
85.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Research TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 21	KEY: Test Bank B
86.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Decision Modeling TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 35	KEY: Test Bank B
87.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 42	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
88.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 42	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
89.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 46	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
90.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 52	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
91.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 56	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
92.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 58	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
93.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 65	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
94.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 66	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
95.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 66	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
96.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 67	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
97.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 67	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
98.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 70	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
99.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 79	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

100.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 79	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
101.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 80	KEY: Test Bank B
102.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 81	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
103.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 94	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
104.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Decision Modeling TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 94	KEY: Test Bank B
105.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 96	KEY: Test Bank B
106.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 99	KEY: Test Bank B
107.	ANS: B NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 100	KEY: Test Bank B
108.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: +	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B
109.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Risk Analysis TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B
110.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 107	KEY: Test Bank B
111.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 118	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
112.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 122	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
113.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 125	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
114.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 126	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
115.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 126	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
116.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 129	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
117.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 130	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
118.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 137	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
119.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 138	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

120.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
121.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
122.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
123.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
124.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 141	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
125.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
126.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
127.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 145	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
128.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 145	KEY: Test Bank B
129.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 146	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
130.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 147	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
131.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 147	KEY: Test Bank B
132.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 147	KEY: Test Bank B
133.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 163	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
134.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 167	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
135.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 168	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
136.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 175	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
137.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
138.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 181	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
139.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 182	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
140.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 187	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
141.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Communication AICPA Legal TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 190	KEY: Test Bank B

142.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 191	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
143.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 194	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
144.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 195	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
145.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 195	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
146.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 196	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
147.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 76	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
148.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 78	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
149.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 121	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
150.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 127	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +		
151.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 155	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
152.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 161	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
153.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 174	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank A	TYP: =		
154.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank A	TYP: +		
155.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank A	TYP: +		

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

A 85.

 A 92.

 A 104.

 A 110.

 A 98.

 C 86.

 A 93.

 A 105.

 D 111.

 C 99.

 A 87.

 B 94.

 A 106.

 A 112.

 B 100.

 A 95.

 A 88.

 B 113.

 C 101.

 B 107.

 D 96.

 B 89.

 C 114.

 A 102.

 D 108.

 C 97.

 C 90.

 A 115.

 C 103.

 C 109.

 D 116.

 A 91.

<u> B </u> 117.	<u> B </u> 124.	<u> C </u> 130.	<u> A </u> 137.	<u> D </u> 144.
<u> B </u> 118.	<u> D </u> 125.	<u> C </u> 131.	<u> D </u> 138.	<u> A </u> 145.
<u> B </u> 119.	<u> A </u> 126.	<u> A </u> 132.	<u> B </u> 139.	<u> A </u> 146.
<u> B </u> 120.	<u> D </u> 127.	<u> D </u> 133.	<u> B </u> 140.	<u> C </u> 147.
<u> D </u> 121.	<u> C </u> 128.	<u> D </u> 134.	<u> D </u> 141.	<u> A </u> 148.
<u> D </u> 122.	<u> D </u> 129.	<u> D </u> 135.	<u> C </u> 142.	<u> D </u> 149.
<u> B </u> 123.		<u> B </u> 136.	<u> A </u> 143.	<u> B </u> 150.

B 151.

 B 152.

 C 153.

 B 154.

 A 155.

Bus 241 - Spring 2012 - Mid Term Exam

You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. This is a CLOSED book exam. All study materials, including back packs and purses, must be placed on the floor.

Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are SEVENTEEN (17) pages and 155 questions to this exam -- 74 True False, and 81 multiple choice. Count to make sure that you have all the pages and review your exam to make sure that you do not miss answering any pages or questions of the exam.

USE A FOR TRUE AND B FOR FALSE IN THE TRUE/FALSE SECTION.

PLEASE BE SURE TO TURN IN THE EXAM WITH YOUR NAME ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVEN. THIS IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY WHICH VERSION OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVEN. IF YOU FAIL TO PUT YOUR NAME ON A COPY OF THE EXAM, YOU MAY BE GIVEN A -0- FOR THE EXAM.

You must use a number 2 pencil when filling out the exam. Failure to use a pencil will result in a 5 point penalty. There are three versions to this exam. You must indicate "1" in special codes for version A; "2" in special codes for version B; "3" for version C.. Failure to provide this information on your answer sheet will result in 10 point penalty. You must put your student id number in where the answer sheet provides for "social security number" Failure to follow these directions will result in a 10 point penalty.

ANSWERS SHOULD BE ENTERED ON THE MACHINE READABLE FORM.

You should try and provide answers for all questions, as there is no penalty for a wrong answer, and it counts the same as an omitted question. A correct answer for the True/False section is worth 1 point, while a correct answer for a multiple choice question is worth 2 points. In the multiple choice section there are often two answers which may appear to potentially be correct. You must choose the response which answers the question the best.

Any lack of clarity with regard to your answer choice may result in you not being awarded points for your answer. Good Luck.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. In a comparative negligence state, if a plaintiff is found to be 30 percent negligent, the award against the defendant will be reduced by 70 percent.
- _____ 2. To commit an intentional tort, a person must intend to perform an act that causes harm.
- _____ 3. Substantive due process limits what the government can do in its legislative capacity.
- _____ 4. Under the U.S. Constitution, each branch of government limits some actions of the other branches.
- _____ 5. A suggestive use of ordinary words may *not* be trademarked.
- _____ 6. Only a *foreseeable* intervening event can break the connection between a wrongful act and an injury to another.
- _____ 7. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- _____ 8. U.S. courts follow the adversarial system of justice.
- _____ 9. In many states, the plaintiff's negligence is a defense that may be raised in a negligence suit.
- _____ 10. Exchanging pirated, copyrighted works with others is not a crime unless money is involved.
- _____ 11. Under their police powers, states can regulate private activities to protect or promote the public order, health, safety, morals, and general welfare.
- _____ 12. Only a plaintiff may file a motion for summary judgment.
- _____ 13. Courts of appeals conduct new trials in which evidence is submitted to the court and witnesses are examined.
- _____ 14. If a person breaches a duty of care and another person suffers an injury, the breach must have caused the harm for liability to result.
- _____ 15. A famous trademark may be diluted only by the unauthorized use of an identical mark.
- _____ 16. Common law is a term for the laws that are familiar to most of us.
- _____ 17. A service mark distinguishes products used by the government.
- _____ 18. Under the commerce clause, a state may impose a higher tax on out-of-state products shipped to in-state locations.
- _____ 19. A long arm statute permits a court to obtain jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant.

Name: _____

ID: B

- _____ 20. In Case 8.1, The Coca-Cola Co. v. The Koke Co. of America, the United States Supreme Court permitted a Coca Cola competitor to call a product "Koke."
- _____ 21. The crime of theft does not require that the perpetrator know whatever is taken belonged to another.
- _____ 22. Business ethics applies only to the owners, operators, and employees of corporations.
- _____ 23. A person assumes *any* risk that is different from or greater than the risk normally carried by an activity.
- _____ 24. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people suffer a negative effect from an act.
- _____ 25. Stock buybacks are illegal and serve no legitimate purposes.
- _____ 26. Anyone who writes a book has copyright protection in every country in the world.
- _____ 27. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the United States.
- _____ 28. If it can be shown that a trespass to personal property was warranted, a complete defense exists.
- _____ 29. Congress may tax some states and exempt others.
- _____ 30. Preemption is a doctrine under which a state law takes precedence over a conflicting federal law.
- _____ 31. An action may be legal but not ethical.
- _____ 32. There are no registration requirements for trade secrets.
- _____ 33. A law that limits only *some* persons' exercise of a fundamental right is valid under any circumstances.
- _____ 34. Mandatory arbitration clauses in employment contracts are generally enforceable.
- _____ 35. A copy must be exactly the same as the original to infringe a copyright.
- _____ 36. A business that invites persons to come onto its premises is charged with a duty to exercise reasonable care to protect those invitees.
- _____ 37. Mediation is adversarial in nature.
- _____ 38. *Perpetrator* is the term for a person who commits a tort.
- _____ 39. A person may not be liable for a defamatory statement if he or she enjoys a *privilege*.
- _____ 40. A counterclaim is raised by a plaintiff against a defendant's answer.
- _____ 41. A judge instructs a jury in the law that applies in a case.

Name: _____

ID: B

- ___ 42. A *reasonable* person standard determines whether a person could have avoided suffering harm from another's allegedly negligent act.
- ___ 43. Puffery is fraud.
- ___ 44. The use of a person's likeness for commercial purposes without permission is *not* an invasion of privacy.
- ___ 45. Corporations can be good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- ___ 46. Using the authority of a court, a plaintiff can obtain from an Internet service provider the identity of a person responsible for a defamatory message.
- ___ 47. Under the Madrid Protocol, a company can register its trademark in more than one country with a single application.
- ___ 48. Picking pockets is not robbery.
- ___ 49. A substantive law creates or defines legal rights and obligations.
- ___ 50. State laws often significantly protect individuals' privacy rights.
- ___ 51. It may be a crime to *take* another's property, but it is not a crime to *receive* stolen goods.
- ___ 52. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's principles are as "right" as another's.
- ___ 53. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.
- ___ 54. A person who commits larceny can be sued under tort law.
- ___ 55. *Stare decisis* is a doctrine obligating judges to help persons who have failed to protect their own rights.
- ___ 56. The states can regulate any activity that substantially affects interstate commerce.
- ___ 57. Deductive reasoning involves a main premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.
- ___ 58. The law establishes limits to liability for negligence through the concept of proximate cause.
- ___ 59. A restriction on commercial speech is valid as long as it forbids only the expression of views on controversial issues.
- ___ 60. A jury's good sense and careful consideration of consequences is known as jurisprudence.
- ___ 61. Any lawful contract can form the potential basis for an action based on wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
- ___ 62. The Bill of Rights protects individuals against various types of interference by the government.

- _____ 63. Linear reasoning proceeds from one point to another with the focal point being the conclusion.
- _____ 64. Rules and regulations adopted by federal administrative agencies are compiled in the *Code of Federal Regulations*.
- _____ 65. Pretexting is the process of obtaining information by false means.
- _____ 66. Most criminal liability depends on the performance of a prohibited act.
- _____ 67. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- _____ 68. Publishing false information about another's product is trade libel.
- _____ 69. A *closing argument* is a statement by a party that results in a summary judgment in that party's favor.
- _____ 70. All powers not specifically delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states.
- _____ 71. Changing a trademark is forgery.
- _____ 72. Common law is the best and only source of legal authority.
- _____ 73. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, then it cannot be ethical from a duty-based perspective.
- _____ 74. Stealing software is *not* a crime.

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 75. Leo slips and falls in Mornin' Breakfast Café and is injured. Leo files a suit against Mornin' for \$50,000. If Leo is 20 percent at fault and Mornin' is 80 percent, under a contributory negligence doctrine, Leo would recover
 - a. \$40,000.
 - b. \$0.
 - c. \$25,000.
 - d. \$50,000.
- _____ 76. Federico enters Gunther's property to read an electric meter. Gunther charges Federico with trespass to land. Federico has
 - a. a complete defense.
 - b. a possible defense.
 - c. no defense.
 - d. a partial defense.

- _____ 77. In Phil's suit against Riley, the court issues a judgment in Riley's favor. If the case is appealed to an appropriate court of appeals, the appellate court will hear
- most of the evidence.
 - none of the evidence.
 - all of the evidence.
 - select pieces of evidence.
- _____ 78. Sven receives an MP3 player stolen from Tomas. To be criminally liable, Sven must know
- Tomas is the true owner.
 - how to operate an MP3 player.
 - what an MP3 player is.
 - the player is stolen.
- _____ 79. Gas Up, Inc., designs and makes a fuel injection system that copies parts of Hybrid Corporation's designs without Hybrid's permission. This is most likely
- patent infringement.
 - trademark infringement.
 - copyright infringement.
 - none of the choices.
- _____ 80. Ron, the manager of Sav-Mart Discount Store, detains Tina, whom Ron suspects of shoplifting. Tina sues Ron, alleging that the detention was false imprisonment. Ron is liable if Tina
- had probable cause to leave the premises.
 - did not actually shoplift.
 - was detained for an unreasonably long time.
 - had not shoplifted in the past.
- _____ 81. Jesse arrests Imelda on suspicion of embezzlement. According to the United States Supreme Court in Case 9.3, *Miranda v. Arizona*, Imelda must be apprised of certain of her rights
- after any questioning.
 - at any time during questioning.
 - prior to any questioning.
 - only in the absence of questioning.
- _____ 82. 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
- robbery.
 - no crime.
 - larceny.
 - forgery.
- _____ 83. 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
- upheld under the commerce clause.
 - rendered valid the equal protection clause.
 - rendered invalid under the supremacy clause.
 - struck down under the taxing and spending clause.

- _____ 84. Travis sends Ursula a link to a purported e-birthday card that when clicked on downloads software to her computer to record her keystrokes and send the data to Travis. He uses the data to obtain her personal information and access her financial resources. This is
- identity theft.
 - no crime.
 - Windows shopping.
 - regifting.
- _____ 85. Energy Corporation regularly expresses opinions on political issues. Under the First Amendment, corporate political speech is given
- total protection.
 - no protection.
 - little protection.
 - significant protection.
- _____ 86. A clause in a contract between Tall Timber Corporation, a U.S. firm, and Wang Woods, Ltd., a Japanese firm, specifies that disputes over the contract will be adjudicated in the United States. This is
- an arbitration clause.
 - a forum-selection clause.
 - an adjudication clause.
 - a domestic-dispute clause.
- _____ 87. Breakfast Foods Corporation markets waffle irons, one of which proves defective and injures Chelsea. Breakfast Foods's strict liability to Chelsea for the harm caused by the defective waffle iron is based in part on the fact that
- Chelsea is a person, not a corporation like Breakfast Foods.
 - marketing is an "abnormally dangerous activity."
 - the doctrine of strict liability is the norm rather than the exception.
 - Breakfast Foods profits from the sale of its waffle irons.
- _____ 88. The idea for "On Your Mark," a computer game featuring racing cars, is protected by
- trademark law.
 - patent law.
 - copyright law.
 - trade secrets law.
- _____ 89. In Troll Line Fishing Company's suit against UniHarvest, Inc., the jury returns a verdict in Troll Line's favor. UniHarvest files a motion stating that even if the evidence is viewed in the light most favorable to Troll Line, a reasonable jury should not have found in its favor. This is a motion for
- judgment *n.o.v.*
 - a judgment on the pleadings.
 - a judgment in accordance with the verdict.
 - a new trial.
- _____ 90. In Call-Me Cell Company's suit against Rude Ringtones, Inc., the jury returns a verdict in Call-Me's favor. Call-Me will most likely ask the court to
- enter a judgment on the pleadings.
 - order a new trial.
 - enter a judgment *n.o.v.*
 - enter a judgment in accordance with the verdict.

- _____ 91. Mike is arrested at a warehouse in North Industrial Park. A government prosecutor issues a formal charge against Mike for receiving stolen property. This charge is
- an inquisition.
 - an indictment.
 - an information.
 - an arraignment.
- _____ 92. 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 collective mark.
 - a certification mark.
 - a service mark.
 - trade dress.
- _____ 93. 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
- sometimes clear.
 - never clear.
 - always clear.
 - usually clear.
- _____ 94. 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.
 - linear reasoning.
 - faulty reasoning.
 - reasoning by analogy.
- _____ 95. Lyn is injured when she is struck by debris floating on her property flooded by a breach of Mining Company's reservoir. The rule that a person who engages in certain activities may be liable under the doctrine of strict liability for any harm that results was established in
- Palsgraf v. Long Island Railroad Co.*
 - Lyn v. Mining Co.*
 - Rylands v. Fletcher.*
 - Congress.
- _____ 96. 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
- negligence *per se*.
 - strict liability.
 - res ipsa loquitur*.
 - assumption of risk.

- _____ 97. Leona enters into a contract with Munchie Bakery to cater a sales conference. When the conference is postponed indefinitely, Leona asks a court to cancel the contract. This request involves
- an equitable remedy.
 - an unenforceable demand.
 - a type of harm.
 - a remedy at law.
- _____ 98. Marie, a driver for Northern States Transport Company, causes a five-car accident on an interstate highway. Marie and Northern States are liable to
- only those whose injuries could reasonably have been foreseen.
 - only those who do not have insurance.
 - all those who are injured.
 - only those whose cars were immediately ahead and behind Marie.
- _____ 99. Iggy uses his computer to break into Hye Technology Company's computer. Iggy is
- a bot.
 - a worm.
 - a botnet.
 - a hacker.
- _____ 100. Toni files a suit against Universal Media Corporation for defamation. Actual malice must be shown for recovery of damages if Toni is
- a public figure.
 - a corporate officer.
 - a private individual.
 - a non-employee.
- _____ 101. Superior Health Club's marketing strategies entice many of Tone-Up Exercise Club's members to change clubs. After less than a year in business, Superior surpasses Tone-Up in numbers of members. Superior is liable for
- appropriation.
 - no tort.
 - conversion.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
- _____ 102. 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 reliable person.
 - a recognizable person.
 - a reasonable person.
 - a realistic person.
- _____ 103. 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
- standing to sue.
 - certiorari*.
 - sufficient minimum contacts.
 - jurisdiction.

- _____ 104. Iona files a suit against Javier for conversion of property that Javier asserts he owns. Javier will *not* be liable if he can show that
- a. Iona has no intent to use the property.
 - b. Javier did not intend to keep the property.
 - c. Javier did not damage the property.
 - d. Iona has no interest in the property.
- _____ 105. Irma files a civil suit against Jim. To succeed, Irma must prove her case
- a. within an iota of the truth.
 - b. by indisputable proof.
 - c. beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - d. by a preponderance of the evidence.

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.

- _____ 106. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1B. If Pia files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- a. Orin will be given more time to file an amended complaint.
 - b. Pia will be given more time to file another response.
 - c. Pia will have a judgment entered in her favor.
 - d. Orin will have a judgment entered in his favor.
- _____ 107. Solar Power, Inc., files a suit against Thunder Bay Utility Company and seeks to examine certain documents in Thunder's possession. A legitimate reason for this examination is that the documents contain
- a. private information about Thunder's operations.
 - b. evidence about the case.
 - c. public information about energy generation.
 - d. irrelevant data that can be eliminated from consideration.
- _____ 108. 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
- a. legal because the payments are intended to facilitate business.
 - b. illegal if the payments violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.
 - c. legal because a third party acts as a "go-between."
 - d. legal because private parties are involved on both sides of the deal.
- _____ 109. 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
- a. April and Comp USA.
 - b. April only.
 - c. Comp USA only.
 - d. neither April nor Comp USA.

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.

- _____ 110. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-2B. After the state's highest court's review of *Kelly v. Lewis*, a party can appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court if
- a question of state law remains unresolved.
 - the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
 - the party is unsatisfied with the result.
 - a federal question is involved.
- _____ 111. Jared uses his computer to secretly install software on thousands of personal computers without their owners' knowledge. The program can reproduce itself and spread from one computer to another via any USB port. This program is
- a bot.
 - a virus.
 - a worm.
 - a hacker.
- _____ 112. 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 employees and owners only.
 - no one.
 - its consumers, the community, and society only.
 - its employees, owners, consumers, the community, and society.
- _____ 113. In *Sales Distribution Corp. v. Consumer Products Co.*, the court decides that a precedent is incorrect or inapplicable. The court
- must refuse to decide the case.
 - may rule contrary to the precedent.
 - must ask a higher court to rule on the case.
 - must apply the precedent.
- _____ 114. Joe sees Karo floundering in Lake Rough Waters. Joe is liable on the ground of negligence
- if Joe does not attempt to rescue Karo whether or not Karo drowns.
 - if Joe attempts to rescue Karo and Karo drowns.
 - under no circumstances.
 - if Joe does not attempt to rescue Karo and Karo drowns.
- _____ 115. Straitway Company encourages its managers to behave ethically, reasoning that the employees will take their cues from management. One of the most important ways to create and maintain an ethical behavior workplace is for management to
- demonstrate a commitment to ethical decision making.
 - direct employees to "do as we say, not as we do."
 - look the other way when an employee engages in an unethical act.
 - discreetly engage in unethical or illegal acts.

- _____ 116. Page points a knife at Ray's daughter, threatening to hold her hostage and "cut" her unless Ray takes a certain file from Skelter Supplies Corporation, his employer. Charged with theft, Ray can successfully claim as a defense
- duress.
 - self-defense.
 - insanity.
 - entrapment.
- _____ 117. 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.
 - must be Egret.
 - must be Duck.
 - might be neither party.
- _____ 118. 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.
 - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
 - trespass to personal property.
- _____ 119. The federal government and the state governments constitute the U.S. legal system. This system is based on the legal system of
- predominantly Muslim countries.
 - Ancient Greece.
 - England.
 - continental European nations.
- _____ 120. 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
- regard for the firm's shareholders only.
 - ignorance of the law.
 - their own self interest.
 - good faith.
- _____ 121. Nico is a passenger in a car driven by Owen, whose negligence causes an accident, injuring himself. Nico, uninjured, accompanies Owen to Parkside Hospital in an ambulance. The ambulance is hit by a car driven by Quin, injuring Nico. Nico files a suit against Owen, whose best defense is
- assumption of risk.
 - contributory negligence.
 - negligence *per se*.
 - superseding cause.
- _____ 122. Taylor slips and falls in Urban Mall and is injured. She files a suit against the mall for \$500,000. Under a "pure" comparative negligence rule, Taylor could recover damages
- only if Taylor was *more* than 51 percent at fault.
 - only if both parties were equally at fault.
 - under any circumstances.
 - only if Taylor was *less* than 50 percent at fault.

- ____ 123. Julius is a judge. How the Julius and the judges in other courts interpret a particular statute determines
- how the law needs to be changed.
 - nothing.
 - how that statute will be applied.
 - how the common law should be codified.
- ____ 124. Fess, research manager for Greenergy Products, Inc., applies utilitarian ethics to determine that an action is morally correct when it produces the greatest good for
- Greenergy.
 - the most people.
 - the fewest people.
 - Fess.
- ____ 125. 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
- intentional infliction of ethical distress.
 - appropriation.
 - conversion.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
- ____ 126. A Rhode Island state statute imposes fines on tire repair businesses whose pneumatic equipment does not include automatic shut-off switches to protect employees. Bob's Brakes & Tires, Inc., does not have the switches on its equipment. Carter, a Bob's employee, suffers an injury that a shut-off switch would have prevented. Carter's best theory for recovery is
- a Good Samaritan statute.
 - assumption of risk.
 - a dram shop act.
 - negligence *per se*.
- ____ 127. Standard Business Company appeals a decision against it, in favor of Fast Delivery Corporation, from a lower court to a higher court. Standard is
- the plaintiff.
 - the defendant.
 - the appellant.
 - the appellee.
- ____ 128. In a suit against Owen over the performance of their contract, Phil obtains *specific performance*. This is
- the cancellation of a contract.
 - an order to perform what was promised.
 - an order to do or to refrain from doing a particular act.
 - a payment of money or property as compensation.
- ____ 129. Dion, an accountant for Entertainment Sports, Inc., attempts to apply a duty-based approach to ethical reasoning in conflicts that occur on the job. This approach is based on the idea that a person must
- avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
 - achieve the greatest good for the most people.
 - conform to society's ethical standards.
 - place his or her employer's interest first.

- ____ 130. 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
- negligence.
 - product liability.
 - res ipsa loquitur*.
 - cyber crime.
- ____ 131. Pier shops in a Rowdy Ranch & Farm Store store. Enticed by a display, Pier takes an item to examine it and, when she is done, places it on the floor. Tanner, a consumer enticed by the same display, does not see the item on the floor, trips over it, falls, and suffers an injury. With respect to the danger, Rowdy had
- a duty to advise its patrons that they assume all such risks.
 - a duty to discover and remove the hazard.
 - no duty.
 - a duty to carry insurance to cover such risks.
- ____ 132. During a trial between Laramie and Mikayla over a sale of allegedly diseased livestock, Mikayla's attorney asks questions of the plaintiff's witness Nilson. This is
- an interrogatory.
 - a cross-examination.
 - a deposition.
 - a direct examination.
- ____ 133. Jason files a suit against Maybelline. If Maybelline fails to respond, Jason
- will have a default judgment entered against him.
 - must refile the suit in the same court.
 - must appeal the case to a different court.
 - will be awarded the remedy sought.
- ____ 134. 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 valid the equal protection clause.
 - upheld under the commerce clause.
 - struck down under the taxing and spending clause.
 - rendered invalid under the supremacy clause.
- ____ 135. Molly shoots Norm with Opal's pistol. The proximate cause of Norm being shot is most likely attributable to
- Molly only.
 - Opal only.
 - neither Molly nor Opal.
 - Molly and Opal.
- ____ 136. Whirlwind Financial Corporation sends its executives to a resort in Mexico—at taxpayers' expense—to consider using the firm's cash to buy back its stock and thereby prop up the value. Many of its competitors are doing the same thing. One of the best ways to learn about the ethical responsibilities inherent in operating a business is to look at
- who is footing the bill for a particular action.
 - the prevalence of a practice among other corporations.
 - the mistakes made by other companies.
 - the benefits of pursuing profit despite the appearance of impropriety.

- ____ 137. 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
- money laundering.
 - commercial bribery.
 - an effective marketing strategy.
 - creative legal bookkeeping.
- ____ 138. Mercy, the chief executive officer of Medico Hospital Corporation, claims that certain actions by the state of New York infringe on rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Most of these rights are held to limit
- actions by non-governmental entities only.
 - federal governmental actions only.
 - state governmental actions only.
 - federal and state governmental actions.
- ____ 139. 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.
 - the immunity of Internet service providers.
 - encryption.
 - "maximum contacts."
- ____ 140. Dirk is driving a sport utility vehicle in which Elin is a passenger when they are involved in a traffic accident, and Elin is injured. Liability may be imposed on Dirk for Elin's injury if Dirk's driving is
- only the causation in fact of the injury.
 - only the proximate cause of the injury.
 - neither the causation in fact nor the proximate cause of the injury.
 - the causation in fact *and* the proximate cause of the injury.
- ____ 141. Ivan signs Jeb's name, without his authorization, to the back of a check. This is
- larceny.
 - no crime.
 - forgery.
 - robbery.
- ____ 142. Gail is a "payday" lender charged with filing false claims in bankruptcy proceedings against her debtors. The standard of proof to find a defendant who has been charged with a crime guilty is
- a preponderance of the evidence.
 - beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - beyond all doubt.
 - clear and convincing evidence.
- ____ 143. Jill is an appellate court judge. In this capacity, Jill establishes a rule of law. Under the doctrine of *stare decisis*, the principle must be adhered to by
- that court only.
 - that court and courts of lower rank.
 - courts of lower rank only.
 - all courts.

- ____ 144. *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.
- ____ 145. In relation to Edie's solicitation of investors in a nonexistent business, she is charged with "mail fraud." This requires, among other things,
- depositing items in the postal system without proper postage.
 - claiming that an item is "in the mail" when it is not.
 - mailing or causing someone else to mail a writing.
 - deceiving postal authorities as to the content of an item of mail.
- ____ 146. Owen, in Pennsylvania, and Quonset Structures, Inc., in Maryland agree to have their dispute resolved in arbitration according to the law of Virginia. This is a ground for a court to
- review the sufficiency of the evidence.
 - set aside the award.
 - do nothing.
 - review the merits of the dispute.
- ____ 147. Eager Workers Union and Factory Assembly Company have their dispute resolved in arbitration. The arbitrator makes a mistake in a conclusion of law. This is a ground for a court to
- set aside the award.
 - review the sufficiency of the evidence.
 - do nothing.
 - review the merits of the dispute.
- ____ 148. Pam files a successful suit against Quality Market based on Quality's negligence. Normally, an award in such a suit consists of
- contributory damages.
 - compensatory damages.
 - comparative damages.
 - punitive damages.
- ____ 149. Krystal is a federal judge. Krystal's judicial decisions are part of case law. This law includes interpretations of primary sources of law. These sources include
- compilations summarizing court decisions on particular topics.
 - articles in law reviews and other legal journals.
 - administrative regulations.
 - legal encyclopedias.
- ____ 150. The state legislature of Kansas enacts a statute to regulate trucking that affects interstate commerce. This statute will be balanced in part in terms of
- the state's interest in regulating the matter.
 - the statute's impact on noneconomic activity.
 - the purpose of interstate commerce.
 - the courts' authority to determine that a law is unconstitutional.

- ____ 151. Like most successful companies, Paychex, Inc., has trade secrets. The law protects those secrets if
- 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.
 - Paychex employees do not divulge the information to outside parties.
- ____ 152. Congress enacts the Advertising Restriction Act (ARA. The ARA will be considered valid if it directly advances a substantial government interest and
- parties affected by it can elect how "far" to apply it.
 - without regard to how "far" it goes.
 - goes further than necessary to ensure full coverage.
 - goes no further than necessary.
- ____ 153. 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
- Garland's use is intentional.
 - Garland does not have Ian's permission.
 - consumers are confused.
 - Garland's use reproduces Ian's chapter exactly.
- ____ 154. Brian's pick-up truck collides with Miranda's semi-trailer on a county highway. Weighing Brian's liability for the collision, Rachel, a judge, reasons by analogy. To reason by analogy is to
- compare the facts in previous cases and apply the same rule of law.
 - proceed from one point to another with the focal point being the result.
 - employ logic through a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.
 - compile summaries of court decisions on particular topics.
- ____ 155. Smitty, driving while intoxicated, causes a car accident that results in the death of Tiffany. Smitty is arrested and charged with a felony. A felony is a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for
- any period of time.
 - more than six months.
 - more than ten days.
 - more than one year.

Bus 241 - Spring 2012 - Mid Term Exam

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 144 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 2. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 117 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 3. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 87 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 4. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 75 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 5. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 154 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 6. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 144 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 7. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 146 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 8. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 50 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Risk Analysis | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 9. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 144 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 10. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 164 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 11. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 74 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 12. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 57 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 13. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 38 | |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: N | | | |
| 14. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 136 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 15. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 153 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 16. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 7 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 17. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 155 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 18. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 76 | |
| NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |

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|-----|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 19. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 30 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 20. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 152 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Communication AICPA Legal | | | |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 21. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 177 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 22. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 93 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Risk Analysis | | | |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 23. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 142 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 24. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 101 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking | | | |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 25. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 99 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 26. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 169 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 27. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 4 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 28. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 127 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 29. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 79 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 30. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 78 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 31. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 94 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | |
| | TYP: = | | | |
| 32. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 167 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 33. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 87 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 34. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 44 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: + | | |
| 35. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 163 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| | KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 36. | ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 138 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | |
| | TYP: N | | | |
| 37. | ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 41 | KEY: Test Bank B |
| | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking | | | |
| | TYP: = | | | |

38.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 116	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
39.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 121	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
40.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 56	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
41.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 66	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
42.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 137	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
43.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 123	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
44.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 122	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
45.	ANS: T NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 103	KEY: Test Bank B
46.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 129	NAT: AACSB Technology AICPA Legal
47.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 170	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
48.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
49.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 14	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
50.	ANS: T NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 89	KEY: Test Bank B
51.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
52.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B
53.	ANS: T NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 94	KEY: Test Bank B
54.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
55.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 9	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
56.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 76	KEY: Test Bank B
57.	ANS: T NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 11	KEY: Test Bank B
58.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal

59.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 81	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
60.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 13	KEY: Test Bank B
61.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 124	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
62.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 79	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
63.	ANS: T NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 11	KEY: Test Bank B
64.	ANS: T NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Research TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 15	KEY: Test Bank B
65.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 88	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
66.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 176	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
67.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 42	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
68.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 128	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
69.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 66	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
70.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 74	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
71.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
72.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 12	KEY: Test Bank B
73.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: +	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B
74.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

MULTIPLE CHOICE

75.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
76.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 126	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
77.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 67	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
78.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

79.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 161	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
80.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 118	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Communication AICPA Legal	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 190	KEY: Test Bank B
82.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
83.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 79	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
84.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 194	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
85.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 80	KEY: Test Bank B
86.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 46	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
87.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 147	KEY: Test Bank B
88.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 167	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
89.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 67	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
90.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 66	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
91.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 191	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
92.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 155	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
93.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 94	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
94.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 11	KEY: Test Bank B
95.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 147	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
96.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 145	KEY: Test Bank B
97.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
98.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
99.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 195	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

100.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 121	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
101.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 126	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
102.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 137	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
103.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Decision Modeling TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 35	KEY: Test Bank B
104.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 127	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
105.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 66	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
106.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 56	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
107.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 58	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
108.	ANS: B NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 107	KEY: Test Bank B
109.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 130	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
110.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 70	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
111.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 195	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
112.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Risk Analysis TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B
113.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 9	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
114.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
115.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 96	KEY: Test Bank B
116.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 187	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
117.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Research TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 21	KEY: Test Bank B
118.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 122	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
119.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
120.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Decision Modeling TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 94	KEY: Test Bank B

121.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
122.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 145	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
123.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 12	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
124.	ANS: B NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B
125.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 125	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
126.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 146	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
127.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 21	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
128.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
129.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 100	KEY: Test Bank B
130.	ANS: B NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 147	KEY: Test Bank B
131.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 138	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
132.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 65	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
133.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 52	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
134.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 78	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
135.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
136.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 99	KEY: Test Bank B
137.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 182	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
138.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 79	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
139.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 196	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
140.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
141.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
142.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 174	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

143.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 9	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
144.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 129	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
145.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 181	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
146.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 42	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
147.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 42	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
148.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 141	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
149.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 4	KEY: Test Bank B
150.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 76	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
151.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 168	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
152.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 81	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
153.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 163	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
154.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 11	KEY: Test Bank B
155.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 175	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

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

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

<u> A </u> 116.	<u> C </u> 123.	<u> B </u> 130.	<u> B </u> 137.	<u> D </u> 144.
	<u> B </u> 124.			
<u> A </u> 117.		<u> B </u> 131.	<u> D </u> 138.	<u> C </u> 145.
	<u> D </u> 125.			
<u> A </u> 118.		<u> B </u> 132.	<u> A </u> 139.	<u> C </u> 146.
	<u> D </u> 126.			
<u> C </u> 119.		<u> D </u> 133.	<u> D </u> 140.	<u> C </u> 147.
<u> D </u> 120.	<u> C </u> 127.	<u> D </u> 134.	<u> C </u> 141.	<u> B </u> 148.
<u> D </u> 121.	<u> B </u> 128.	<u> A </u> 135.	<u> B </u> 142.	<u> C </u> 149.
	<u> A </u> 129.	<u> C </u> 136.	<u> B </u> 143.	<u> A </u> 150.
<u> C </u> 122.				

C 151.

 D 152.

 B 153.

 A 154.

 D 155.

Bus 241 - Spring 2012 - Mid Term Exam

You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. The is a CLOSED book exam. All study materials, including back packs and purses, must be placed on the floor.

Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are SEVENTEEN (17) pages and 155 questions to this exam -- 74 True False, and 81 multiple choice. Count to make sure that you have all the pages and review your exam to make sure that you do not miss answering any pages or questions of the exam.

USE A FOR TRUE AND B FOR FALSE IN THE TRUE/FALSE SECTION.

PLEASE BE SURE TO TURN IN THE EXAM WITH YOUR NAME ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVEN. THIS IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY WHICH VERSION OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVEN. IF YOU FAIL TO PUT YOUR NAME ON A COPY OF THE EXAM, YOU MAY BE GIVEN A -0- FOR THE EXAM.

You must use a number 2 pencil when filling out the exam. Failure to use a pencil will result in a 5 point penalty. There are three versions to this exam. You must indicate “1” in special codes for version A; “2” in special codes for version B; “3” for version C.. Failure to provide this information on you answer sheet will result in 10 point penalty. You must put your student id number in where the answer sheet provides for “social security number” Failure to follow these directions will result in a 10 point penalty.

ANSWERS SHOULD BE ENTERED ON THE MACHINE READABLE FORM.

You should try and provide answers for all questions, as there is no penalty for a wrong answer, and it counts the same as an omitted question. A correct answer for the True/False section is worth 1 point, while a correct answer for a multiple choice question is worth 2 points. In the multiple choice section there are often two answers which may appear to potentially be correct. You must choose the response which answers the question the best.

**Any lack of clarity with regard to your answer choice may result in you not being awarded points for your answer.
Good Luck.**

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. Deductive reasoning involves a main premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.
- ___ 2. A counterclaim is raised by a plaintiff against a defendant's answer.
- ___ 3. A restriction on commercial speech is valid as long as it forbids only the expression of views on controversial issues.
- ___ 4. U.S. courts follow the adversarial system of justice.
- ___ 5. *Perpetrator* is the term for a person who commits a tort.
- ___ 6. Business ethics applies only to the owners, operators, and employees of corporations.
- ___ 7. Under the U.S. Constitution, each branch of government limits some actions of the other branches.
- ___ 8. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the United States.
- ___ 9. A famous trademark may be diluted only by the unauthorized use of an identical mark.
- ___ 10. The Bill of Rights protects individuals against various types of interference by the government.
- ___ 11. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- ___ 12. An action may be legal but not ethical.
- ___ 13. Rules and regulations adopted by federal administrative agencies are compiled in the *Code of Federal Regulations*.
- ___ 14. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, then it cannot be ethical from a duty-based perspective.
- ___ 15. Linear reasoning proceeds from one point to another with the focal point being the conclusion.
- ___ 16. A person may not be liable for a defamatory statement if he or she enjoys a *privilege*.
- ___ 17. Corporations can be good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- ___ 18. Under the commerce clause, a state may impose a higher tax on out-of-state products shipped to in-state locations.
- ___ 19. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's principles are as "right" as another's.
- ___ 20. A service mark distinguishes products used by the government.

Name: _____

ID: C

- _____ 21. A business that invites persons to come onto its premises is charged with a duty to exercise reasonable care to protect those invitees.
- _____ 22. Publishing false information about another's product is trade libel.
- _____ 23. To commit an intentional tort, a person must intend to perform an act that causes harm.
- _____ 24. Preemption is a doctrine under which a state law takes precedence over a conflicting federal law.
- _____ 25. A suggestive use of ordinary words may *not* be trademarked.
- _____ 26. In many states, the plaintiff's negligence is a defense that may be raised in a negligence suit.
- _____ 27. If it can be shown that a trespass to personal property was warranted, a complete defense exists.
- _____ 28. The states can regulate any activity that substantially affects interstate commerce.
- _____ 29. A *closing argument* is a statement by a party that results in a summary judgment in that party's favor.
- _____ 30. A judge instructs a jury in the law that applies in a case.
- _____ 31. Under the Madrid Protocol, a company can register its trademark in more than one country with a single application.
- _____ 32. State laws often significantly protect individuals' privacy rights.
- _____ 33. Most criminal liability depends on the performance of a prohibited act.
- _____ 34. A *reasonable* person standard determines whether a person could have avoided suffering harm from another's allegedly negligent act.
- _____ 35. The use of a person's likeness for commercial purposes without permission is *not* an invasion of privacy.
- _____ 36. Courts of appeals conduct new trials in which evidence is submitted to the court and witnesses are examined.
- _____ 37. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.
- _____ 38. Congress may tax some states and exempt others.
- _____ 39. Only a plaintiff may file a motion for summary judgment.
- _____ 40. There are no registration requirements for trade secrets.
- _____ 41. Using the authority of a court, a plaintiff can obtain from an Internet service provider the identity of a person responsible for a defamatory message.
- _____ 42. It may be a crime to *take* another's property, but it is not a crime to *receive* stolen goods.

- ___ 43. A long arm statute permits a court to obtain jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant.
- ___ 44. Puffery is fraud.
- ___ 45. A copy must be exactly the same as the original to infringe a copyright.
- ___ 46. In Case 8.1, The Coca-Cola Co. v. The Koke Co. of America, the United States Supreme Court permitted a Coca Cola competitor to call a product "Koke."
- ___ 47. Common law is a term for the laws that are familiar to most of us.
- ___ 48. Mediation is adversarial in nature.
- ___ 49. Only a *foreseeable* intervening event can break the connection between a wrongful act and an injury to another.
- ___ 50. A law that limits only *some* persons' exercise of a fundamental right is valid under any circumstances.
- ___ 51. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people suffer a negative effect from an act.
- ___ 52. The law establishes limits to liability for negligence through the concept of proximate cause.
- ___ 53. All powers not specifically delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states.
- ___ 54. Exchanging pirated, copyrighted works with others is not a crime unless money is involved.
- ___ 55. A jury's good sense and careful consideration of consequences is known as jurisprudence.
- ___ 56. Stealing software is *not* a crime.
- ___ 57. A substantive law creates or defines legal rights and obligations.
- ___ 58. If a person breaches a duty of care and another person suffers an injury, the breach must have caused the harm for liability to result.
- ___ 59. Stock buybacks are illegal and serve no legitimate purposes.
- ___ 60. Pretexting is the process of obtaining information by false means.
- ___ 61. Anyone who writes a book has copyright protection in every country in the world.
- ___ 62. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- ___ 63. *Stare decisis* is a doctrine obligating judges to help persons who have failed to protect their own rights.
- ___ 64. In a comparative negligence state, if a plaintiff is found to be 30 percent negligent, the award against the defendant will be reduced by 70 percent.

- _____ 65. The crime of theft does not require that the perpetrator know whatever is taken belonged to another.
- _____ 66. A person assumes *any* risk that is different from or greater than the risk normally carried by an activity.
- _____ 67. Picking pockets is not robbery.
- _____ 68. Common law is the best and only source of legal authority.
- _____ 69. Changing a trademark is forgery.
- _____ 70. Under their police powers, states can regulate private activities to protect or promote the public order, health, safety, morals, and general welfare.
- _____ 71. Substantive due process limits what the government can do in its legislative capacity.
- _____ 72. Any lawful contract can form the potential basis for an action based on wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
- _____ 73. A person who commits larceny can be sued under tort law.
- _____ 74. Mandatory arbitration clauses in employment contracts are generally enforceable.

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 75. Jason files a suit against Maybelline. If Maybelline fails to respond, Jason
 - a. will have a default judgment entered against him.
 - b. must appeal the case to a different court.
 - c. must refile the suit in the same court.
 - d. will be awarded the remedy sought.
- _____ 76. 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
 - a. always clear.
 - b. sometimes clear.
 - c. never clear.
 - d. usually clear.
- _____ 77. Dion, an accountant for Entertainment Sports, Inc., attempts to apply a duty-based approach to ethical reasoning in conflicts that occur on the job. This approach is based on the idea that a person must
 - a. avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
 - b. conform to society's ethical standards.
 - c. place his or her employer's interest first.
 - d. achieve the greatest good for the most people.

- _____ 78. Breakfast Foods Corporation markets waffle irons, one of which proves defective and injures Chelsea. Breakfast Foods's strict liability to Chelsea for the harm caused by the defective waffle iron is based in part on the fact that
- marketing is an "abnormally dangerous activity."
 - Chelsea is a person, not a corporation like Breakfast Foods.
 - the doctrine of strict liability is the norm rather than the exception.
 - Breakfast Foods profits from the sale of its waffle irons.
- _____ 79. Leo slips and falls in Mornin' Breakfast Café and is injured. Leo files a suit against Mornin' for \$50,000. If Leo is 20 percent at fault and Mornin' is 80 percent, under a contributory negligence doctrine, Leo would recover
- \$40,000.
 - \$50,000.
 - \$25,000.
 - \$0.
- _____ 80. Federico enters Gunther's property to read an electric meter. Gunther charges Federico with trespass to land. Federico has
- no defense.
 - a complete defense.
 - a partial defense.
 - a possible defense.
- _____ 81. Leona enters into a contract with Munchie Bakery to cater a sales conference. When the conference is postponed indefinitely, Leona asks a court to cancel the contract. This request involves
- an unenforceable demand.
 - an equitable remedy.
 - a remedy at law.
 - a type of harm.
- _____ 82. In Call-Me Cell Company's suit against Rude Ringtones, Inc., the jury returns a verdict in Call-Me's favor. Call-Me will most likely ask the court to
- enter a judgment in accordance with the verdict.
 - enter a judgment *n.o.v.*
 - order a new trial.
 - enter a judgment on the pleadings.
- _____ 83. 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
- reasoning by analogy.
 - deductive reasoning.
 - linear reasoning.
 - faulty reasoning.
- _____ 84. Fess, research manager for Greenery Products, Inc., applies utilitarian ethics to determine that an action is morally correct when it produces the greatest good for
- Fess.
 - Greenery.
 - the fewest people.
 - the most people.

- _____ 85. Travis sends Ursula a link to a purported e-birthday card that when clicked on downloads software to her computer to record her keystrokes and send the data to Travis. He uses the data to obtain her personal information and access her financial resources. This is
- regifting.
 - Windows shopping.
 - no crime.
 - identity theft.
- _____ 86. Like most successful companies, Paychex, Inc., has trade secrets. The law protects those secrets if
- the information is unique and has value to a competitor.
 - Paychex employees do not handle confidential documents.
 - Paychex employees do not divulge the information to outside parties.
 - Paychex employees never leave the company's employ.
- _____ 87. Whirlwind Financial Corporation sends its executives to a resort in Mexico—at taxpayers' expense—to consider using the firm's cash to buy back its stock and thereby prop up the value. Many of its competitors are doing the same thing. One of the best ways to learn about the ethical responsibilities inherent in operating a business is to look at
- the mistakes made by other companies.
 - the prevalence of a practice among other corporations.
 - who is footing the bill for a particular action.
 - the benefits of pursuing profit despite the appearance of impropriety.
- _____ 88. Pier shops in a Rowdy Ranch & Farm Store store. Enticed by a display, Pier takes an item to examine it and, when she is done, places it on the floor. Tanner, a consumer enticed by the same display, does not see the item on the floor, trips over it, falls, and suffers an injury. With respect to the danger, Rowdy had
- a duty to discover and remove the hazard.
 - a duty to carry insurance to cover such risks.
 - no duty.
 - a duty to advise its patrons that they assume all such risks.
- _____ 89. 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
- res ipsa loquitur*.
 - cyber crime.
 - product liability.
 - negligence.
- _____ 90. In *Sales Distribution Corp. v. Consumer Products Co.*, the court decides that a precedent is incorrect or inapplicable. The court
- must refuse to decide the case.
 - may rule contrary to the precedent.
 - must ask a higher court to rule on the case.
 - must apply the precedent.

- _____ 91. The state legislature of Kansas enacts a statute to regulate trucking that affects interstate commerce. This statute will be balanced in part in terms of
- the statute's impact on noneconomic activity.
 - the purpose of interstate commerce.
 - the state's interest in regulating the matter.
 - the courts' authority to determine that a law is unconstitutional.
- _____ 92. Ron, the manager of Sav-Mart Discount Store, detains Tina, whom Ron suspects of shoplifting. Tina sues Ron, alleging that the detention was false imprisonment. Ron is liable if Tina
- was detained for an unreasonably long time.
 - did not actually shoplift.
 - had not shoplifted in the past.
 - had probable cause to leave the premises.
- _____ 93. *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
- slander of quality.
 - defamatory mischief.
 - slander of title.
 - malicious mischief.
- _____ 94. Julius is a judge. How the Julius and the judges in other courts interpret a particular statute determines
- how that statute will be applied.
 - nothing.
 - how the common law should be codified.
 - how the law needs to be changed.
- _____ 95. In a suit against Owen over the performance of their contract, Phil obtains *specific performance*. This is
- an order to do or to refrain from doing a particular act.
 - a payment of money or property as compensation.
 - the cancellation of a contract.
 - an order to perform what was promised.
- _____ 96. During a trial between Laramie and Mikayla over a sale of allegedly diseased livestock, Mikayla's attorney asks questions of the plaintiff's witness Nilson. This is
- a cross-examination.
 - a direct examination.
 - a deposition.
 - an interrogatory.
- _____ 97. In Phil's suit against Riley, the court issues a judgment in Riley's favor. If the case is appealed to an appropriate court of appeals, the appellate court will hear
- none of the evidence.
 - all of the evidence.
 - most of the evidence.
 - select pieces of evidence.

- _____ 98. Solar Power, Inc., files a suit against Thunder Bay Utility Company and seeks to examine certain documents in Thunder's possession. A legitimate reason for this examination is that the documents contain
- evidence about the case.
 - public information about energy generation.
 - irrelevant data that can be eliminated from consideration.
 - private information about Thunder's operations.

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.

- _____ 99. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1B. If Pia files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- Pia will be given more time to file another response.
 - Pia will have a judgment entered in her favor.
 - Orin will have a judgment entered in his favor.
 - Orin will be given more time to file an amended complaint.
- _____ 100. 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.
- _____ 101. Nico is a passenger in a car driven by Owen, whose negligence causes an accident, injuring himself. Nico, uninjured, accompanies Owen to Parkside Hospital in an ambulance. The ambulance is hit by a car driven by Quin, injuring Nico. Nico files a suit against Owen, whose best defense is
- assumption of risk.
 - negligence *per se*.
 - superseding cause.
 - contributory negligence.
- _____ 102. 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
- ignorance of the law.
 - their own self interest.
 - good faith.
 - regard for the firm's shareholders only.
- _____ 103. 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
- creative legal bookkeeping.
 - money laundering.
 - commercial bribery.
 - an effective marketing strategy.

- ____ 104. 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 reasonable person.
 - a reliable person.
 - a realistic person.
 - a recognizable person.
- ____ 105. Jill is an appellate court judge. In this capacity, Jill establishes a rule of law. Under the doctrine of *stare decisis*, the principle must be adhered to by
- that court and courts of lower rank.
 - courts of lower rank only.
 - that court only.
 - all courts.
- ____ 106. Gas Up, Inc., designs and makes a fuel injection system that copies parts of Hybrid Corporation's designs without Hybrid's permission. This is most likely
- copyright infringement.
 - patent infringement.
 - trademark infringement.
 - none of the choices.
- ____ 107. 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.
 - mailing or causing someone else to mail a writing.
 - depositing items in the postal system without proper postage.
- ____ 108. Smitty, driving while intoxicated, causes a car accident that results in the death of Tiffany. Smitty is arrested and charged with a felony. A felony is a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for
- more than one year.
 - more than six months.
 - any period of time.
 - more than ten days.
- ____ 109. Toni files a suit against Universal Media Corporation for defamation. Actual malice must be shown for recovery of damages if Toni is
- a non-employee.
 - a public figure.
 - a corporate officer.
 - a private individual.
- ____ 110. 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
- jurisdiction.
 - sufficient minimum contacts.
 - certiorari*.
 - standing to sue.

- ____ 111. 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.
- ____ 112. 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.
 - struck down under the taxing and spending clause.
 - upheld under the commerce clause.
 - rendered valid the equal protection clause.
- ____ 113. Jared uses his computer to secretly install software on thousands of personal computers without their owners' knowledge. The program can reproduce itself and spread from one computer to another via any USB port. This program is
- a bot.
 - a hacker.
 - a virus.
 - a worm.
- ____ 114. Iggy uses his computer to break into Hye Technology Company's computer. Iggy is
- a bot.
 - a botnet.
 - a hacker.
 - a worm.
- ____ 115. 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.
 - parties affected by it can elect how "far" to apply it.
 - without regard to how "far" it goes.
 - goes further than necessary to ensure full coverage.
- ____ 116. Pam files a successful suit against Quality Market based on Quality's negligence. Normally, an award in such a suit consists of
- punitive damages.
 - contributory damages.
 - compensatory damages.
 - comparative damages.
- ____ 117. Eager Workers Union and Factory Assembly Company have their dispute resolved in arbitration. The arbitrator makes a mistake in a conclusion of law. This is a ground for a court to
- review the sufficiency of the evidence.
 - do nothing.
 - set aside the award.
 - review the merits of the dispute.

- ____ 118. Sven receives an MP3 player stolen from Tomas. To be criminally liable, Sven must know
- how to operate an MP3 player.
 - Tomas is the true owner.
 - the player is stolen.
 - what an MP3 player is.
- ____ 119. Superior Health Club's marketing strategies entice many of Tone-Up Exercise Club's members to change clubs. After less than a year in business, Superior surpasses Tone-Up in numbers of members. Superior is liable for
- wrongful interference with a business relationship.
 - appropriation.
 - no tort.
 - conversion.
- ____ 120. A Rhode Island state statute imposes fines on tire repair businesses whose pneumatic equipment does not include automatic shut-off switches to protect employees. Bob's Brakes & Tires, Inc., does not have the switches on its equipment. Carter, a Bob's employee, suffers an injury that a shut-off switch would have prevented. Carter's best theory for recovery is
- assumption of risk.
 - a Good Samaritan statute.
 - negligence *per se*.
 - a dram shop act.
- ____ 121. Taylor slips and falls in Urban Mall and is injured. She files a suit against the mall for \$500,000. Under a "pure" comparative negligence rule, Taylor could recover damages
- only if Taylor was *more* than 51 percent at fault.
 - only if Taylor was *less* than 50 percent at fault.
 - only if both parties were equally at fault.
 - under any circumstances.
- ____ 122. Gail is a "payday" lender charged with filing false claims in bankruptcy proceedings against her debtors. The standard of proof to find a defendant who has been charged with a crime guilty is
- beyond all doubt.
 - clear and convincing evidence.
 - a preponderance of the evidence.
 - beyond a reasonable doubt.
- ____ 123. Lyn is injured when she is struck by debris floating on her property flooded by a breach of Mining Company's reservoir. The rule that a person who engages in certain activities may be liable under the doctrine of strict liability for any harm that results was established in
- Lyn v. Mining Co.*
 - Congress.
 - Palsgraf v. Long Island Railroad Co.*
 - Rylands v. Fletcher*.
- ____ 124. Iona files a suit against Javier for conversion of property that Javier asserts he owns. Javier will *not* be liable if he can show that
- Javier did not intend to keep the property.
 - Iona has no interest in the property.
 - Iona has no intent to use the property.
 - Javier did not damage the property.

- _____ 125. A clause in a contract between Tall Timber Corporation, a U.S. firm, and Wang Woods, Ltd., a Japanese firm, specifies that disputes over the contract will be adjudicated in the United States. This is
- an adjudication clause.
 - an arbitration clause.
 - a domestic-dispute clause.
 - a forum-selection clause.
- _____ 126. Straitway Company encourages its managers to behave ethically, reasoning that the employees will take their cues from management. One of the most important ways to create and maintain an ethical behavior workplace is for management to
- discreetly engage in unethical or illegal acts.
 - direct employees to "do as we say, not as we do."
 - demonstrate a commitment to ethical decision making.
 - look the other way when an employee engages in an unethical act.

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.

- _____ 127. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-2B. After the state's highest court's review of *Kelly v. Lewis*, a party can appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court if
- the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
 - a question of state law remains unresolved.
 - the party is unsatisfied with the result.
 - a federal question is involved.
- _____ 128. 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.
 - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
 - defamation.
 - trespass to personal property.
- _____ 129. Joe sees Karo floundering in Lake Rough Waters. Joe is liable on the ground of negligence
- if Joe does not attempt to rescue Karo whether or not Karo drowns.
 - if Joe attempts to rescue Karo and Karo drowns.
 - under no circumstances.
 - if Joe does not attempt to rescue Karo and Karo drowns.
- _____ 130. Jesse arrests Imelda on suspicion of embezzlement. According to the United States Supreme Court in Case 9.3, *Miranda v. Arizona*, Imelda must be apprised of certain of her rights
- at any time during questioning.
 - prior to any questioning.
 - only in the absence of questioning.
 - after any questioning.

- ____ 131. Standard Business Company appeals a decision against it, in favor of Fast Delivery Corporation, from a lower court to a higher court. Standard is
- the plaintiff.
 - the appellee.
 - the appellant.
 - the defendant.
- ____ 132. Ivan signs Jeb's name, without his authorization, to the back of a check. This is
- no crime.
 - larceny.
 - robbery.
 - forgery.
- ____ 133. In Troll Line Fishing Company's suit against UniHarvest, Inc., the jury returns a verdict in Troll Line's favor. UniHarvest files a motion stating that even if the evidence is viewed in the light most favorable to Troll Line, a reasonable jury should not have found in its favor. This is a motion for
- a judgment on the pleadings.
 - a judgment in accordance with the verdict.
 - judgment *n.o.v.*
 - a new trial.
- ____ 134. Irma files a civil suit against Jim. To succeed, Irma must prove her case
- beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - within an iota of the truth.
 - by a preponderance of the evidence.
 - by indisputable proof.
- ____ 135. 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
- neither April nor Comp USA.
 - April only.
 - Comp USA only.
 - April and Comp USA.
- ____ 136. 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
- 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.
 - illegal if the payments violate the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.
- ____ 137. 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."
 - encryption.
 - the immunity of Internet service providers.

- ____ 138. Dirk is driving a sport utility vehicle in which Elin is a passenger when they are involved in a traffic accident, and Elin is injured. Liability may be imposed on Dirk for Elin's injury if Dirk's driving is
- neither the causation in fact nor the proximate cause of the injury.
 - the causation in fact *and* the proximate cause of the injury.
 - only the causation in fact of the injury.
 - only the proximate cause of the injury.
- ____ 139. Krystal is a federal judge. Krystal's judicial decisions are part of case law. This law includes interpretations of primary sources of law. These sources include
- administrative regulations.
 - articles in law reviews and other legal journals.
 - legal encyclopedias.
 - compilations summarizing court decisions on particular topics.
- ____ 140. 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 valid the equal protection clause.
 - struck down under the taxing and spending clause.
 - upheld under the commerce clause.
 - rendered invalid under the supremacy clause.
- ____ 141. 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.
 - conversion.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
 - intentional infliction of ethical distress.
- ____ 142. 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
- trade dress.
 - a collective mark.
 - a service mark.
 - a certification mark.
- ____ 143. Brian's pick-up truck collides with Miranda's semi-trailer on a county highway. Weighing Brian's liability for the collision, Rachel, a judge, reasons by analogy. To reason by analogy is to
- compile summaries of court decisions on particular topics.
 - employ logic through a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.
 - proceed from one point to another with the focal point being the result.
 - compare the facts in previous cases and apply the same rule of law.
- ____ 144. The title of a case appears as "*Duck Down Corp. v. Egret Feathers Co.*" The party in whose favor the case was decided
- must be Duck.
 - could be either party.
 - might be neither party.
 - must be Egret.

- ____ 145. Molly shoots Norm with Opal's pistol. The proximate cause of Norm being shot is most likely attributable to
- neither Molly nor Opal.
 - Molly only.
 - Molly and Opal.
 - Opal only.
- ____ 146. Mike is arrested at a warehouse in North Industrial Park. A government prosecutor issues a formal charge against Mike for receiving stolen property. This charge is
- an information.
 - an arraignment.
 - an inquisition.
 - an indictment.
- ____ 147. Energy Corporation regularly expresses opinions on political issues. Under the First Amendment, corporate political speech is given
- total protection.
 - no protection.
 - little protection.
 - significant protection.
- ____ 148. 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
- Garland does not have Ian's permission.
 - Garland's use is intentional.
 - consumers are confused.
 - Garland's use reproduces Ian's chapter exactly.
- ____ 149. 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 employees and owners only.
 - no one.
 - its consumers, the community, and society only.
 - its employees, owners, consumers, the community, and society.
- ____ 150. 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
- strict liability.
 - res ipsa loquitur*.
 - negligence *per se*.
 - assumption of risk.
- ____ 151. Marie, a driver for Northern States Transport Company, causes a five-car accident on an interstate highway. Marie and Northern States are liable to
- only those who do not have insurance.
 - all those who are injured.
 - only those whose cars were immediately ahead and behind Marie.
 - only those whose injuries could reasonably have been foreseen.

- _____ 152. The idea for "On Your Mark," a computer game featuring racing cars, is protected by
- copyright law.
 - patent law.
 - trade secrets law.
 - trademark law.
- _____ 153. Owen, in Pennsylvania, and Quonset Structures, Inc., in Maryland agree to have their dispute resolved in arbitration according to the law of Virginia. This is a ground for a court to
- do nothing.
 - review the sufficiency of the evidence.
 - review the merits of the dispute.
 - set aside the award.
- _____ 154. Page points a knife at Ray's daughter, threatening to hold her hostage and "cut" her unless Ray takes a certain file from Skelter Supplies Corporation, his employer. Charged with theft, Ray can successfully claim as a defense
- duress.
 - insanity.
 - self-defense.
 - entrapment.
- _____ 155. Mercy, the chief executive officer of Medico Hospital Corporation, claims that certain actions by the state of New York infringe on rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Most of these rights are held to limit
- actions by non-governmental entities only.
 - federal and state governmental actions.
 - federal governmental actions only.
 - state governmental actions only.

Bus 241 - Spring 2012 - Mid Term Exam

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 11 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: N | | | |
| 2. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 56 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 3. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 81 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 4. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 50 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Risk Analysis | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 5. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 116 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 6. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 93 | |
| NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Risk Analysis | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: N | | | |
| 7. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 75 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 8. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 4 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 9. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 153 | NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 10. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 79 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: + | | |
| 11. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 146 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: = | | |
| 12. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 94 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 13. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 15 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Research | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |
| 14. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 101 | |
| NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: + | | | |
| 15. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 11 | |
| NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: N | | | |
| 16. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 121 | NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal |
| KEY: Test Bank B | TYP: N | | |
| 17. ANS: T | PTS: 1 | REF: p. 103 | |
| NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking | | | KEY: Test Bank B |
| TYP: = | | | |

18. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 76
NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: = KEY: Test Bank B
19. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 101
NAT: AACSB Ethics | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: = KEY: Test Bank B
20. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 155
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
21. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 138
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: N KEY: Test Bank B
22. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 128
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
23. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 117
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
24. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 78
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: N KEY: Test Bank B
25. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 154
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
26. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 144
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
27. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 127
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
28. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 76
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: N KEY: Test Bank B
29. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 66
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
30. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 66
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
31. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 170
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
32. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 89
NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: = KEY: Test Bank B
33. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 176
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
34. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 137
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
35. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 122
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: = NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
36. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 38
NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: N KEY: Test Bank B
37. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 94
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking
TYP: = KEY: Test Bank B

38. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 79
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
TYP: =
39. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 57
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
TYP: =
40. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 167
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
TYP: N
41. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 129 NAT: AACSB Technology | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
42. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 179 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank A TYP: N
43. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 30 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
44. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 123 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
45. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 163 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
46. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 152
NAT: AACSB Communication | AICPA Legal KEY: Test Bank B
TYP: N
47. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 7
NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
TYP: =
48. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 41
NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
TYP: =
49. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 144 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =
50. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 87 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
51. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 101
NAT: AACSB Ethics | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
TYP: =
52. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 139 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
53. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 74 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
54. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 164 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
55. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 13
NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Critical Thinking KEY: Test Bank B
TYP: N
56. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: p. 178 NAT: AACSB Reflective | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: N
57. ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: p. 14 NAT: AACSB Analytic | AICPA Legal
KEY: Test Bank B TYP: =

58.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 136	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
59.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 99	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
60.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 88	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
61.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 169	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
62.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 42	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
63.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 9	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
64.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
65.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 177	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
66.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 142	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
67.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
68.	ANS: F NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 12	KEY: Test Bank B
69.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
70.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 74	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
71.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 87	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
72.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 124	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
73.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 178	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
74.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 44	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal

MULTIPLE CHOICE

75.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 52	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
76.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 94	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
77.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 100	KEY: Test Bank B
78.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 147	KEY: Test Bank B

79.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
80.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 126	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
82.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 66	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
83.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 11	KEY: Test Bank B
84.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: +	PTS: 1	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B
85.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 194	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
86.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 168	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
87.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 99	KEY: Test Bank B
88.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 138	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
89.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 147	KEY: Test Bank B
90.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 9	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
91.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 76	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
92.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 118	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
93.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 129	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
94.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 12	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
95.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
96.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 65	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
97.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 67	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
98.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 58	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
99.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 56	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
100.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

101.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 144	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
102.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Decision Modeling TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 94	KEY: Test Bank B
103.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 182	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
104.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 137	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
105.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 9	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
106.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 161	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
107.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 181	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
108.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 175	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
109.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 121	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
110.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Decision Modeling TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 35	KEY: Test Bank B
111.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 7	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
112.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 79	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
113.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 195	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
114.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 195	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
115.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 81	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
116.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 141	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
117.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 42	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
118.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
119.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 126	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
120.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 146	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
121.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 145	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
122.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 174	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
123.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 147	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

124.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 127	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
125.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 46	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
126.	ANS: C NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 96	KEY: Test Bank B
127.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 70	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
128.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 122	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
129.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
130.	ANS: B NAT: AACSB Communication AICPA Legal TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 190	KEY: Test Bank B
131.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 21	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
132.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank A	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 179	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
133.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 67	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
134.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 66	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
135.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 130	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
136.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Ethics AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 107	KEY: Test Bank B
137.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 196	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
138.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
139.	ANS: A NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 4	KEY: Test Bank B
140.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 78	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
141.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 125	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
142.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 155	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
143.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking TYP: N	PTS: 1	REF: p. 11	KEY: Test Bank B
144.	ANS: B NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Research TYP: =	PTS: 1	REF: p. 21	KEY: Test Bank B

145.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
146.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 191	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
147.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 80	KEY: Test Bank B
148.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 163	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
149.	ANS: D NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Risk Analysis	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 101	KEY: Test Bank B
150.	ANS: B NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Critical Thinking	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 145	KEY: Test Bank B
151.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 139	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
152.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 167	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
153.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 42	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
154.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 187	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
155.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 79	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

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

<u> D </u> 85.	<u> C </u> 91.	<u> A </u> 98.	<u> A </u> 104.	<u> C </u> 111.
<u> A </u> 86.	<u> A </u> 92.		<u> A </u> 105.	<u> B </u> 112.
		<u> D </u> 99.		
<u> A </u> 87.	<u> C </u> 93.		<u> B </u> 106.	<u> D </u> 113.
		<u> A </u> 100.		
<u> A </u> 88.	<u> A </u> 94.		<u> C </u> 107.	<u> C </u> 114.
		<u> C </u> 101.		
	<u> D </u> 95.		<u> A </u> 108.	<u> A </u> 115.
<u> C </u> 89.				
	<u> A </u> 96.	<u> C </u> 102.		
			<u> B </u> 109.	<u> C </u> 116.
<u> B </u> 90.	<u> A </u> 97.	<u> C </u> 103.		
			<u> D </u> 110.	<u> B </u> 117.

<u> C </u> 118.	<u> D </u> 125.	<u> C </u> 131.	<u> B </u> 138.	<u> B </u> 145.
<u> C </u> 119.	<u> C </u> 126.	<u> D </u> 132.	<u> A </u> 139.	<u> A </u> 146.
<u> C </u> 120.		<u> C </u> 133.	<u> D </u> 140.	<u> D </u> 147.
	<u> D </u> 127.	<u> C </u> 134.	<u> C </u> 141.	<u> A </u> 148.
<u> D </u> 121.				
	<u> A </u> 128.	<u> B </u> 135.	<u> B </u> 142.	<u> D </u> 149.
<u> D </u> 122.				
	<u> C </u> 129.	<u> D </u> 136.		<u> B </u> 150.
<u> D </u> 123.			<u> D </u> 143.	
	<u> B </u> 130.			
		<u> A </u> 137.	<u> B </u> 144.	<u> D </u> 151.
<u> B </u> 124.				

C 152.

 A 153.

 A 154.

 B 155.

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	A	B	C
TF	1	27	8
TF	2	16	47
TF	3	55	63
TF	4	63	15
TF	5	57	1
TF	6	72	68
TF	7	60	55
TF	8	49	57
TF	9	64	13
TF	10	19	43
TF	11	13	36
TF	12	37	48
TF	13	67	62
TF	14	34	74
TF	15	8	4
TF	16	40	2
TF	17	12	39
TF	18	41	30
TF	19	69	29
TF	20	70	53
TF	21	11	70
TF	22	4	7
TF	23	56	28
TF	24	18	18
TF	25	30	24
TF	26	29	38
TF	27	62	10
TF	28	59	3
TF	29	3	71
TF	30	33	50
TF	31	65	60
TF	32	50	32
TF	33	22	6
TF	34	31	12
TF	35	53	37
TF	36	25	59
TF	37	52	19
TF	38	24	51
TF	39	73	14
TF	40	45	17
TF	41	38	5
TF	42	2	23
TF	43	39	16
TF	44	44	35
TF	45	43	44
TF	46	61	72
TF	47	28	27
TF	48	68	22
TF	49	46	41
TF	50	14	58
TF	51	42	34

	A	B	C
TF	52	36	21
TF	53	58	52
TF	54	23	66
TF	55	6	49
TF	56	1	64
TF	57	9	26
TF	58	7	11
TF	59	20	46
TF	60	15	9
TF	61	5	25
TF	62	17	20
TF	63	35	45
TF	64	10	54
TF	65	32	40
TF	66	26	61
TF	67	47	31
TF	68	66	33
TF	69	21	65
TF	70	74	56
TF	71	48	67
TF	72	54	73
TF	73	51	42
TF	74	71	69
MC	75	149	139
MC	76	119	111
MC	77	128	95
MC	78	97	81
MC	79	143	105
MC	80	113	90
MC	81	154	143
MC	82	94	83
MC	83	123	94
MC	84	127	131
MC	85	117	144
MC	86	103	110
MC	87	146	153
MC	88	147	117
MC	89	86	125
MC	90	133	75
MC	91	106	99
MC	92	107	98
MC	93	132	96
MC	94	105	134
MC	95	90	82
MC	96	89	133
MC	97	77	97
MC	98	110	127
MC	99	83	112
MC	100	138	155
MC	101	85	147
MC	102	152	115

	A	B	C
MC	103	93	76
MC	104	120	102
MC	105	115	126
MC	106	136	87
MC	107	129	77
MC	108	124	84
MC	109	112	149
MC	110	108	136
MC	111	80	92
MC	112	118	128
MC	113	125	141
MC	114	101	119
MC	115	76	80
MC	116	144	93
MC	117	109	135
MC	118	102	104
MC	119	131	88
MC	120	135	145
MC	121	140	138
MC	122	114	129
MC	123	98	151
MC	124	148	116
MC	125	121	101
MC	126	75	79
MC	127	122	121
MC	128	96	150
MC	129	126	120
MC	130	95	123
MC	131	130	89
MC	132	87	78
MC	133	153	148
MC	134	88	152
MC	135	151	86
MC	136	155	108
MC	137	82	100
MC	138	145	107
MC	139	137	103
MC	140	116	154
MC	141	81	130
MC	142	91	146
MC	143	84	85
MC	144	111	113
MC	145	99	114
MC	146	139	137
MC	147	150	91
MC	148	134	140
MC	149	100	109
MC	150	104	124
MC	151	92	142
MC	152	79	106
MC	153	142	122

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	A	B	C
MC	154	141	132
MC	155	78	118