

**Bus. 241 - Fall 2010 - Exam No. 2****True/False**

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. In Case 5.1, *The Coca-Cola Co. v. The Koke Co. of America*, the United States Supreme Court upheld an injunction prohibiting competing beverage companies from calling their products "Koke."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. An applicant cannot register a trademark on the basis of an *intention* to use the mark in commerce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The unauthorized use of a "famous" trademark is prohibited only if the unauthorized user competes directly with the owner of the mark.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A generic term is *not* protected under trademark law unless it acquires a secondary meaning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. An arbitrary use of ordinary words may *not* be trademarked.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A trade name cannot be registered with the federal government if it is also a trademark.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Because the Internet is vast, the unauthorized use of another's mark in a domain name is generally permissible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A patent applicant must demonstrate that the invention, discovery, or design is commercially practicable to receive a patent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Loading a file into a computer's random access memory constitutes the making of a "copy" for purposes of copyright law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Intentionally taking and distributing pirated, copyrighted works to others is a crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A formula for a chemical compound can be a trade secret.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A list of customers cannot be a trade secret.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The theft of trade secrets is not a crime unless a contract is breached.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. An American who writes a book has copyright protection in every country in the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The prosecution in a criminal case need only establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant committed the crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Criminal liability depends on the commission or omission of an act.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Larceny relies on stealth while robbery relies on fear and force.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The recipient of stolen goods who does not know the identity of the owner or the thief has a defense to criminal liability.

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- \_\_\_ 19. Stealing computer time is *not* a crime.
- \_\_\_ 20. Crimes occurring in a business context are popularly referred to as blue-collar crime.
- \_\_\_ 21. Embezzlement is like robbery in that neither crime requires the use of force or fear.
- \_\_\_ 22. Embezzlement can be committed only by physically taking property from the possession of another.
- \_\_\_ 23. Bribery is a crime only if the recipient does what the person offering the bribe asks.
- \_\_\_ 24. It is a crime to use the mail to defraud the public.
- \_\_\_ 25. Money laundering includes making "dirty" money appear to be the "profit" of a legitimate business.
- \_\_\_ 26. Only white-collar crimes are prosecuted under RICO.
- \_\_\_ 27. A crime punishable by imprisonment in a federal or state penitentiary for any period of time is a misdemeanor.
- \_\_\_ 28. A mistake of fact is a defense to criminal liability.
- \_\_\_ 29. Ignorance of the law is a defense to criminal liability.
- \_\_\_ 30. Most crimes must be prosecuted within a certain period of time.
- \_\_\_ 31. Under the Fifth Amendment, there is no circumstance in which a person can be compelled to testify.
- \_\_\_ 32. A criminal suspect does *not* have a right to remain silent.
- \_\_\_ 33. A federal judge must adhere strictly to federal sentencing guidelines.
- \_\_\_ 34. Downloading confidential information is *not* a crime even if it is done without their owners' permission.
- \_\_\_ 35. All promises are legal contracts.
- \_\_\_ 36. Under the objective theory of contracts, the intention to enter into a contract is judged by objective facts as interpreted by a reasonable person.
- \_\_\_ 37. A promisee is a person who makes a promise.
- \_\_\_ 38. A contract is an agreement that can be enforced in court.
- \_\_\_ 39. Contract disputes rarely arise on a promise of *future* performance.
- \_\_\_ 40. An agreement includes an offer and an acceptance.
- \_\_\_ 41. An offeror is a person who makes an offer.

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- \_\_\_ 42. An offer to form a *unilateral* contract is accepted by a promise to perform.
- \_\_\_ 43. A contract under seal is a formal contract.
- \_\_\_ 44. To be valid, a contract must be enforceable by all of the parties to it.
- \_\_\_ 45. A quasi contract is not an actual contract.
- \_\_\_ 46. A contract that cannot be enforced because of certain legal defenses is an unenforceable contract.
- \_\_\_ 47. The doctrine of quasi contract applies only if there is an actual contract.
- \_\_\_ 48. A contract's general intent will usually be subordinated to specific clauses contained within the contract.
- \_\_\_ 49. An offer is sufficient to evidence an agreement.
- \_\_\_ 50. An offer must be communicated by mail or in person.
- \_\_\_ 51. The communication of an offer can be done by any effective means.
- \_\_\_ 52. A counteroffer does not terminate but continues an offer.
- \_\_\_ 53. An acceptance that materially changes a term in the offer still creates a valid agreement.
- \_\_\_ 54. If the subject matter of an offer is destroyed, the offer will continue to exist for a reasonable time to permit the seller to acquire replacement goods.
- \_\_\_ 55. An offer made illegal by a statute terminates only after a reasonable time.
- \_\_\_ 56. No offer can be accepted by silence.
- \_\_\_ 57. Under the mailbox rule, an acceptance is not valid until it is received.
- \_\_\_ 58. A transaction that lacks a bargained-for exchange lacks an element of consideration.
- \_\_\_ 59. If a promise is made, it will be enforced.
- \_\_\_ 60. Rescission is the substitution of one party to a contract for a third party, who agrees to assume the contractual duties.
- \_\_\_ 61. Parties are *not* generally free to make bad bargains.
- \_\_\_ 62. Normally, a court of law will *not* question the adequacy of consideration.
- \_\_\_ 63. A promise made with respect to a past event is enforceable because the event is certain—it has already occurred.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. A release does *not* require consideration to be legally binding.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. A covenant not to sue does not always bar further recovery.

**Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Jill develops a new espresso machine, which she names "Kwik Shot." She also writes the operating manual. Jill can obtain trademark protection for
- a. the machine only.
  - b. the machine, the name, and the manual.
  - c. the name only.
  - d. the manual only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. In 2009, Digito E Corporation renews its trademark registration as provided by federal law. This registration provides protection
- a. for ten years.
  - b. for twenty years.
  - c. for the life of the corporation plus seventy years.
  - d. forever.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Original, Inc., sells its product under the name "Phido." Quik Corporation begins to market an identical product under the name "Fido." This is
- a. copyright infringement.
  - b. patent infringement.
  - c. trademark infringement.
  - d. none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Aero Cola features Bubbly Cola's trademark without its owner's permission. Dana buys a bottle of Aero Cola. The mark has been infringed by
- a. Aero.
  - b. Bubbly.
  - c. Dana.
  - d. none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Finest Products Company and Great Goods, Inc., use the mark "Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval" to certify the quality of their products. Finest and Great are not in business together and do not own this mark. The mark is
- a. a certification mark.
  - b. a collective mark.
  - c. a service mark.
  - d. trade dress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. USA Transport Company uses a mark associated with its name to distinguish its services from those of other transport firms. The mark is
- a. a certification mark.
  - b. a collective mark.
  - c. a service mark.
  - d. trade dress.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. Copy Products, Inc., uses, in its ads, a trademark that is similar, but not identical, to a distinctive mark used by Durable Goods, Inc. Copy's use of the mark is actionable
- only if consumers are confused.
  - only if Copy and Durable are competitors.
  - only if consumers are confused *and* Copy and Durable are competitors.
  - regardless of whether consumers are confused or Copy and Durable are competitors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Gamma Corporation allows Kappa Company to use Gamma's trademark as part of Kappa's domain name. This is
- a license.
  - an injunction.
  - dilution.
  - litigious.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. Phil invents new Web site design software and applies for a patent. If Phil is granted a patent, his invention will be protected
- for ten years.
  - for twenty years.
  - for the life of the inventor plus seventy years.
  - forever.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Precise Factory Machinery, Inc., obtains a patent on a drill press. Quackley Equipment Company copies the design. This patent is infringed
- only if Quackley copies the press in its entirety.
  - only if Quackley sells the press in the market.
  - only if Quackley copies the press in its entirety *and* sells it.
  - regardless of whether Quackley copies the press in its entirety or sells it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. In 2009, Sara writes *Terror at the Track*, a novel about racecar driving. Sara does not register the work with the appropriate government office. Under federal copyright law, Sara's work is protected
- for ten years.
  - for twenty years.
  - for the life of the author plus seventy years.
  - forever.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. Donna makes and distributes copies of *Every Good Boy Does Fine*, a movie copyrighted by Great Films Corporation, without Great Films' permission. Donna may be liable for
- damages, fines, or imprisonment.
  - damages only.
  - fines or imprisonment only.
  - nothing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. Lex reproduces Mina's copyrighted work without paying royalties. Lex is most likely excepted from liability for copyright infringement under the "fair use" doctrine if
- Lex copies the entire work.
  - Lex distributes the copies freely to the public.
  - Lex's use has no effect on the market for Mina's work.
  - Lex's use is for a commercial purpose.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. *Blog* magazine buys and publishes an article by Cleo. Later, *Blog* markets a Web site database that contains a compilation of *Blog* articles, including Cleo's, without her consent. *Blog* has committed
- copyright infringement.
  - patent infringement.
  - theft of trade secrets.
  - trademark infringement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. The process behind the production of "Fast Pace," a racecar video game, is protected by
- copyright law.
  - patent law.
  - trademark law.
  - trade secrets law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Pekabou Corporation hacks into Qualita Data Company's computers and downloads confidential business data. There is no contract between Pekabou and Qualita regarding the data. This is
- patent infringement .
  - trademark infringement.
  - trade secrets theft.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Ira signs Jill's name, without her authorization, to the back of a check made out to her. This is
- burglary.
  - forgery.
  - larceny.
  - robbery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Bait 'n Tackle Corporation switches trademarks on products that it buys to sell to consumers. This is
- burglary.
  - forgery.
  - larceny.
  - robbery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Ben wrongfully takes an unopened carton from a City Warehouse loading dock, puts the carton in his car, and drives away. A person who wrongfully or fraudulently takes and carries away another's personal property is guilty of
- burglary.
  - forgery.
  - larceny.
  - robbery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Doug gains access to government records and alters certain dates and amounts in his favor. This is
- embezzlement.
  - forgery.
  - larceny.
  - robbery.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Jay is charged with embezzlement. Embezzlement is *not* robbery because embezzlement may be committed without
- a criminal act.
  - a criminal intent.
  - taking property from its owner.
  - the use of force or fear.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Bernice, an employee of City Bank, is charged with embezzlement, which requires
- fraudulently appropriating another's property.
  - obtaining lawful possession of property.
  - physically taking property from its owner.
  - the use of force or fear.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Randi, an employee of Sales Omni, Inc., pays Talula, an employee of Sales's competitor U-Pic Company, for a secret Sales pricing schedule. This may be
- an effective marketing strategy.
  - commercial bribery.
  - creative legal bookkeeping.
  - money laundering.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Jared is charged with a crime. Almost all federal courts and some state courts would not hold Jared liable if, at the time of the offense, as a result of a mental disease or defect, Jared lacked substantial capacity to
- appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct only.
  - appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct *and* obey the law.
  - appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct *or* obey the law.
  - obey the law only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Ida is charged with a crime of which she claims she was ignorant. In some states, a mistake of law is a defense
- if the law was not reasonably made known to the public.
  - if the mistake negates the mental state necessary to commit a crime.
  - if the perpetrator was intoxicated.
  - under any circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Dian points a gun at Edie, threatening to shoot her unless she takes a certain file from Great Pharmaceutical Corporation. Charged with theft, Edie can successfully claim as a defense,
- consent.
  - duress.
  - entrapment.
  - self-defense.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Mary, who is charged with a crime, claims that Nick, a government agent, entrapped her. For entrapment to be a valid defense
- Mary must not have been predisposed to commit the crime.
  - Nick must have pressured Mary into committing the crime.
  - Nick must have suggested that the crime be committed.
  - all of the choices.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Holly is granted immunity after she agrees to testify about a crime. Holly has an absolute privilege against self-incrimination and
- can be prosecuted only for the crime about which she agreed to testify.
  - cannot be prosecuted for any crime.
  - cannot refuse to testify on Fifth Amendment grounds.
  - can refuse to testify on Fifth Amendment grounds.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. Jim is indicted for a crime. Before he is arrested, he confesses to the crime in a conversation with Kelly, the arresting officer. Kelly then arrests Jim and advises him of the right to counsel. Jim waives the right and repeats his confession. Later, Jim claims that his initial statement should be excluded as evidence from his trial. The statement will most likely be
- admitted because Jim knew he did the crime and confessed.
  - admitted because Jim repeated it after being advised of his rights.
  - excluded because a confession is not admissible in a criminal trial.
  - excluded because it was elicited before Jim was advised of his rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. Harry, a computer programmer for Inventory Control Corporation, is arrested in his employer's parking lot on suspicion of larceny. Harry must be informed of his right to
- a trial by jury.
  - punishment.
  - question witnesses.
  - remain silent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. Lara is indicted for a crime. Mac, the arresting officer, advises Lara of her right to counsel. Lara waives the right and confesses to the crime. Later, Lara claims that her confession should be excluded as evidence from her trial. The statement will most likely be
- admitted because Lara knew she did the crime and confessed.
  - admitted because Lara made it after being advised of her rights.
  - excluded because a confession is not admissible in a criminal trial.
  - excluded because it was elicited before Lara was advised of her rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. Alan, the president of Beturlife Investments, Inc., and Colin, Beturlife's accountant, are charged with a crime, after the police search Beturlife's offices. Under the exclusionary rule
- certain Beturlife records are excluded from a government subpoena.
  - certain parties to a criminal action may be excluded from a trial.
  - illegally obtained evidence must be excluded from a trial.
  - persons who have biases that would prevent them from fairly deciding the case may be excluded from the jury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. Britney, an employee of Cartel Corporation, is arrested at work. A grand jury issues a formal charge against Britney for larceny. This charge is
- an arraignment.
  - an indictment.
  - an information.
  - an inquisition.



- \_\_\_\_ 99. 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.
- \_\_\_\_ 100. Ben is a computer technician with the skills to hack into any unprotected computer. The Computer Access Device and Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1984 prohibits Ben from obtaining unauthorized access to
- information in a consumer reporting agency's files on consumers.
  - information in a financial institution's financial records.
  - restricted government information.
  - all of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_ 101. Cathy assures Dylan that she will deliver his products as he directs. An assertion that one will do something in the future is part of the definition of
- a declaration.
  - a moral obligation.
  - an ethical principle.
  - a promise.
- \_\_\_\_ 102. Britney promises to deliver a certain couch to Dan, who promises to pay for the service. Britney does not perform. She may be required to
- do nothing.
  - make another promise.
  - pay damages.
  - perform a different service.
- \_\_\_\_ 103. Laura and Mike enter into what Laura later claims is a contract. In deciding whether a valid contract was formed, a court will *not* look at
- the circumstances surrounding the alleged contract.
  - the parties' conduct at the time of the alleged contract.
  - the parties' statements at the time of the alleged contract.
  - the parties' subjective beliefs at the time of the alleged contract.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. Bob claims that Carol breached their contract. Carol responds that she never intended to enter into a contract with Bob. The intent to enter into a contract is determined with reference to
- the conscious theory of contracts.
  - the objective theory of contracts.
  - the personal theory of contracts.
  - the subjective theory of contracts.
- \_\_\_\_ 105. Sam makes an offer to Tina to enter into a contract. Tina accepts the offer. A valid contract requires
- a valid offer only.
  - a valid acceptance only.
  - a valid offer and a valid acceptance.
  - neither a valid offer nor a valid acceptance.

- \_\_\_\_ 106. Holly enters into a contract to design robotic software for Interstate Assembly Corporation. The freedom to enter into contracts is
- a fundamental public policy of the United States.
  - an ambiguous business goal that is irrelevant in terms of the law
  - a philosophical concept that underlies international law.
  - a principle that describes contracting parties' intent.
- \_\_\_\_ 107. Jill offers to pay Kyle \$500 if he jogs across the Golden Gate Bridge. Kyle can accept the offer only by jogging across the bridge. If Kyle jogs across the bridge, he and Jill will have formed
- a bilateral contract.
  - a trilateral contract.
  - a unilateral contract.
  - no contract.
- \_\_\_\_ 108. Mona asserts that a contract she entered into with Nate is unenforceable. Defenses to the enforcement of a contract include
- a desire not to perform.
  - adverse economic consequences.
  - results that do not match expectations.
  - the lack of a party's genuine assent.
- \_\_\_\_ 109. Newt and Odell enter into a bilateral contract, which is created when Newt gives a promise in exchange for Odell's
- particular act.
  - performance.
  - promise.
  - prudent awareness.
- \_\_\_\_ 110. Max begins to perform, intending that the completion of his performance act as an acceptance of Nia's offer, which can only be accepted by the completion of the act. Nia can revoke her offer any time
- after Nia makes it.
  - before Max completes performance of the act.
  - before Max has substantially begun performance of the act.
  - before Max indicates that he will perform.
- \_\_\_\_ 111. Jay tells Kim that he will buy her textbook from the last semester for \$80. Kim agrees. Jay and Kim have
- an express contract.
  - an implied-in-fact contract.
  - an implied-in-law contract.
  - a quasi contract.
- \_\_\_\_ 112. Webb Design Company and Xpert Services, Inc., sign a document that states Webb agrees to design a Web Summarized Page for Xpert and Xpert agrees to pay Webb for this service. Webb and Xpert have made
- an express contract.
  - an implied-in-fact contract.
  - an implied-in-law contract.
  - a quasi contract.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 113. Jolly Sales Company and Kwik Distributors, Inc., enter into an agreement that contains some express terms and some that are implied. This is
- a mixture of an express contract and an implied-in-fact contract.
  - an express contract only.
  - an implied-in-law contract.
  - not a contract.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 114. Tom enters a coffee shop at which he has an open account, fills a cup of coffee, holds it up so the cashier can see it, acknowledges the cashier's nod, and walks out with the coffee, knowing that he will be billed for it at the end of the month. Tom has formed
- an express contract.
  - an implied-in-fact contract.
  - an implied-in-law contract.
  - a quasi contract.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 115. Employment Sources, Inc., enters into a contract with Fred. If Fred is a minor, this contract is most likely
- enforceable.
  - unenforceable.
  - void.
  - voidable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 116. Uma promises to buy a house from Viola, who promises to vacate the property on July 1. If these promises are in writing, they are most likely
- enforceable.
  - unenforceable.
  - void.
  - voidable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 117. Curt promises to buy illegal copies of CDs and DVDs from Donna, who promises to deliver on May 1. These promises are most likely
- enforceable.
  - valid.
  - void.
  - voidable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 118. Ferb mistakenly pays property taxes that should have been assessed against Grace. Ferb can recover the amount from Grace in quasi contract
- even if Grace was not aware of the error.
  - only if Grace tried to conceal the error.
  - only if Grace was aware of the error.
  - under no circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 119. In negotiations with Delta Distribution Company, Excel Trucking, Inc., insists that their contract be drafted according to certain plain language laws, which concern the phrasing of
- contracts.
  - court documents only.
  - government forms only.
  - statutes only.

- \_\_\_\_ 120. Phil enters into a contract with Quality Resorts, Inc., to work as a chef. Under the plain meaning rule, the meaning of this contract must be determined by reference to
- any available evidence.
  - any relevant extrinsic evidence.
  - the face of the instrument.
  - the later testimony of the parties.
- \_\_\_\_ 121. Lolly offers to deliver to My-T-Fine Store's customers their purchases for a certain price. Lolly's intent to extend a serious offer to My-T-Fine is determined by reference to Lolly's
- assumptions.
  - beliefs.
  - intentions.
  - words and conduct.
- \_\_\_\_ 122. Luna tells Kofi, who has no knowledge of literary thrillers, that she will tutor him in the subject for \$50. As an offer, this is
- effective.
  - not effective, because thrillers are not literature.
  - not effective, because Luna's tutoring will be subjective.
  - not effective, because Kofi has no knowledge of the subject.
- \_\_\_\_ 123. Nate tells Opal, "I might sell the skis that I bought last fall since I haven't used them and the skiing season is almost over." This is
- an acceptance of an offer.
  - an invitation to accept an offer.
  - an offer.
  - a statement of future intent.
- \_\_\_\_ 124. Yvon asks Zack, "Do you want to buy one of my fishing rods?" This is
- a valid offer.
  - not a valid offer because the terms are not definite.
  - not a valid offer because Yvon did not state an intent.
  - not a valid offer because Zack did not respond.
- \_\_\_\_ 125. Corner Convenience Store (CCS) takes out a full-page ad in a local newspaper and runs a thirty-second commercial on a local television station, offering a reward for information leading to the apprehension of the person who robbed the store. CCS could normally terminate the offer by
- running a full-page ad in the paper and a thirty-second commercial on the local station.
  - placing a notice in the "Legal Announcements" section of the paper.
  - sending a notice to the news department of the local stations.
  - any of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_ 126. Geof offers to sell his Honda for \$10,000 to Ilsa, who says, "I'll pay no more than \$5,000." Geof says, "Forget it. I changed my mind." Geof's offer was terminated by
- Geof and Ilsa.
  - Geof.
  - Ilsa.
  - the market prices of similar vehicles.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 127. Tomato Farms (TF) offers to sell Unified Grocers, Inc., a boxcar load of tomatoes. The offer is sent via overnight delivery because an acceptance is required urgently. It would be most reasonable for Unified to accept via
- a. a fax, a letter, or a phone call to TF within two weeks.
  - b. a fax sent to TF as soon as the offer is received.
  - c. a letter mailed to TF within two days.
  - d. a phone call to TF within five business days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 128. Jane offers to sell Kyle three desks for his Lights & Lamps Company administrative office. Kyle sends a rejection first, then changes his mind and sends an acceptance. Whether they have a contract is determined by
- a. Kyle's rejection.
  - b. Kyle's subjective intent.
  - c. whatever Jane decides.
  - d. whether Kyle's rejection or acceptance is received first.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 129. Sugar promises to perform, for a price, alteration services in affiliation with Togs 'n Things, a clothing store. To support a contract, the consideration exchanged by the parties must be
- a. adequately considerate.
  - b. equally valuable.
  - c. legally sufficient.
  - d. wisely priced.

**Fact Pattern 8-1**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 130. Refer to Fact Pattern 8-1. Dave's discount is legally sufficient consideration
- a. because it is a promise of something of value.
  - b. only if Dave adds a cash rebate.
  - c. only if Eva uses it.
  - d. under no circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 131. Marco promises to pay his assistant Naomi \$10,000 in consideration of the services she has provided over the years. Marco is
- a. liable for payment of the \$10,000.
  - b. liable only if Naomi continues to work for Marco.
  - c. not liable, because the consideration is past.
  - d. not liable, because the consideration is unintentional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 132. Quality Steel Corporation files a suit against Rite Tool Company, claiming that the consideration for their contract is inadequate. The court will most likely *not* examine the adequacy of the consideration if
- a. it is obvious that the consideration is adequate.
  - b. Rite Tool asserts that there is adequate consideration.
  - c. something of value passed between the parties.
  - d. the consideration is worth more than \$100.

**Fact Pattern 8-2**

Brad defends against a breach-of-contract suit by College Credit Corporation by claiming that their deal—a student loan accruing interest at a certain rate and payable beginning on a certain date—was unfair because the consideration for their contract was inadequate.

- \_\_\_\_ 133. Refer to Fact Pattern 8-2. "Adequacy" of consideration refers to
- "how much" consideration is given.
  - legally sufficient value in the eyes of the law.
  - the intangible value to a contracting party of a thing exchanged.
  - the substantiality of the consideration exchanged.
- \_\_\_\_ 134. Refer to Fact Pattern 8-2. If, as Brad claims, the consideration in this problem is inadequate, it may indicate a lack of
- accord in Brad's satisfaction with the value of the deal.
  - bargained-for exchange or mutual assent.
  - flexibility on the part of College Credit to accommodate Brad's needs.
  - "heft," "substance," or "weight" in the terms of the contract.
- \_\_\_\_ 135. Numeric Methods Corporation promises to give stock options to Orin, a project schedule manager, for projects that have already been completed ahead of schedule. This promise is
- enforceable because it is a new contract.
  - enforceable because it is an illusory promise.
  - enforceable because it is supported by past consideration.
  - unenforceable.
- \_\_\_\_ 136. Tom's Terrific Assembly Company promises its employees a 10-percent raise at the end of the year if productivity has increased and management feels it is warranted. Tom's must
- do nothing.
  - give the employees a 10-percent raise only at the end of the year.
  - give the employees a 10-percent raise only if productivity increases.
  - give the employees a 10-percent raise under any circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_ 137. George and Halle disagree as to the exact amount one owes the other. They form a new agreement that, on fulfillment, will discharge the prior obligation. This is
- a covenant not to sue.
  - an accord and satisfaction.
  - a release.
  - promissory estoppel.

**Fact Pattern 8-3**

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

- \_\_\_\_ 138. Refer to Fact Pattern 8-3. In Enita's suit against Dag to recover her repair and medical expenses, Enita will most likely recover
- half the amount to pay those costs over what Dag already paid her.
  - nothing.
  - the estimated amount to pay those costs and any other liability.
  - the exact amount to pay those costs and no more.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: A

- \_\_\_\_ 139. Mei writes a check to Nat in an amount that represents half of her debt to him. On the back of the check, Mei includes the words "payment in full." Nat cashes the check. This discharges the entire debt
- a. if the debt is liquidated.
  - b. if the debt is past due.
  - c. if the debt is unliquidated.
  - d. under no circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_ 140. Milo files a suit against Neighbors Insurance Corporation under the doctrine of promissory estoppel. Milo must show that
- a. Milo justifiably refused to fulfill a promise to Neighbors.
  - b. Milo justifiably relied on Neighbors's promise to his detriment.
  - c. Neighbors justifiably refused to fulfill a promise to Milo.
  - d. Neighbors justifiably relied on Milo's promise to its detriment.

**Bus. 241 - Fall 2010 - Exam No. 2**  
**Answer Section**

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Communication	REF: 103 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
2. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 104 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
3. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 104 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
4. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 105 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
5. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 105 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
6. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 106 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
7. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 107 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
8. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 108 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
9. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 112 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
10. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 113 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
11. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 115 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
12. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 115 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
13. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 116 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
14. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 116 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
15. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 125 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
16. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 126 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
17. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 128 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
18. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 128 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
19. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 128 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
20. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 129 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
21. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 129 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking



22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 129	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
23.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 130	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
24.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 130	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 132	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 132	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
27.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 132	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
28.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 134	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
29.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 134	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 135	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 137	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
32.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 138	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
33.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 141	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
34.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 143	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Technology		LOC: AICPA Legal	
35.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 152	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
36.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
37.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
38.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
40.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 154	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
42.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 154	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 156	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 158	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 158	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

46.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 158	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
47.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 159	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
48.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 161	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
49.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 167	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
50.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 171	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
51.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 171	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
52.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 172	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
53.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 172	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
54.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 173	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
55.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 173	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
56.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 174	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
57.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 174	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
58.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 175	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
59.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 175	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
60.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
61.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
62.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
63.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
64.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 178	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
65.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 178	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

66.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 102	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
67.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 104	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

68.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 104	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
69.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 104	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 105	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
71.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 105	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
72.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 105	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
73.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 107	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
74.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 108	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
75.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 109	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 110	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
77.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 110	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
78.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 111	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
79.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 111	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
80.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 115	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
81.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 116	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
82.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 128	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
83.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 128	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
84.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 128	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
85.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 128	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
86.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 129	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
87.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 129	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
88.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 130	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
89.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 133	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
90.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 134	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
91.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 134	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

92.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 135	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
93.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 137	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
94.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 138	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
95.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 138	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
96.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 138	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
97.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 138	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
98.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 139	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
99.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 139	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
100.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 143	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 152	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
102.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
103.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
104.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
105.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
106.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 153	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 154	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 154	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
109.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 154	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
110.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 155	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
111.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 156	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
112.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 156	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
113.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 156	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
114.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 156	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
115.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 157	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

116.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 157	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
117.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 158	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
118.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 158	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
119.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 160	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
120.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 160	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
121.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 168	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
122.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 168	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
123.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 169	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
124.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 171	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
125.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 171	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
126.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 172	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
127.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 174	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
128.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 174	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
129.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 175	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
130.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 175	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
131.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
132.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
133.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
134.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
135.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 176	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
136.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 177	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
137.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 178	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
138.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 178	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
139.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 178	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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

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

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

<u>  A  </u> 79.	<u>  D  </u> 86.	<u>  C  </u> 93.	<u>  C  </u> 99.	<u>  A  </u> 106.
<u>  D  </u> 80.	<u>  A  </u> 87.	<u>  D  </u> 94.	<u>  D  </u> 100.	<u>  C  </u> 107.
<u>  C  </u> 81.	<u>  B  </u> 88.		<u>  D  </u> 101.	<u>  D  </u> 108.
		<u>  D  </u> 95.		
<u>  B  </u> 82.	<u>  C  </u> 89.		<u>  C  </u> 102.	<u>  C  </u> 109.
		<u>  B  </u> 96.		
<u>  B  </u> 83.	<u>  A  </u> 90.		<u>  D  </u> 103.	<u>  C  </u> 110.
<u>  C  </u> 84.	<u>  B  </u> 91.	<u>  C  </u> 97.		
			<u>  B  </u> 104.	<u>  A  </u> 111.
<u>  B  </u> 85.	<u>  D  </u> 92.	<u>  B  </u> 98.		<u>  A  </u> 112.
			<u>  C  </u> 105.	



A   113.

  C   120.

  B   127.

  C   139.

  B   114.

  D   121.

  D   128.

  A   133.

  B   140.

  B   134.

  D   115.

  A   122.

  C   129.

  D   135.

  A   116.

  D   123.

  A   136.

  C   117.

  B   124.

  A   130.

  B   137.

  A   118.

  A   125.

  C   131.

  C   132.

  A   119.

  A   126.

  B   138.