

**Bus 241 - Winter 2011 - Exam No. 1**

**You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. This is a CLOSED book exam. All other 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 thirteen (13) pages and 110 questions to this exam -- 50 True False, and 60 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. IF YOU FAIL TO PUT YOUR NAME ON A COPY OF THE EXAM, YOU MAY BE GIVEN A -0- FOR THE EXAM.**

**ANSWERS SHOULD BE ENTERED ON THE MACHINE READABLE FORM. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE PENCIL SO THAT YOUR ANSWERS CAN BE READ BY THE GRADING MACHINE. PLEASE BE SURE TO ALSO INCLUDE YOUR STUDENT ID NUMBER ON THE ANSWER SHEET.**

**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.**

**PENALTIES:**

**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 two versions to this exam. You must indicate "1" in special codes for version A, "2" in special codes for version B and "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.**

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

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**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 apprehension that an assault will occur need not be reasonable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Defamation involves wrongfully hurting a person's good reputation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. When state regulations impinge on interstate commerce, commerce must yield to the regulations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. An arbitrator's award is always the final word on a matter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Monetary damages is a remedy at law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Corporations can behave as good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A long arm statute permits a court to exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Businesspersons who would choose to act unethically may be deterred from doing so because of public opinion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. For purposes of diversity of citizenship, a corporation is a citizen only of the state in which it is incorporated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Managers must apply different standards to themselves than they apply to their employees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The degree of care to be exercised in a situation can vary with a person's profession or occupation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. False imprisonment is a tort only if the confinement or restraint is justified.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Common law is a term for social manners and customs that are familiar to most of us.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A person assumes all risks associated with any activity in which he or she participates.

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

ID: A

- \_\_\_ 19. How a business owner or manager behaves may indicate to employees and others that unethical behavior will be tolerated.
- \_\_\_ 20. One of the requirements for a suit based on strict liability is a failure to exercise due care.
- \_\_\_ 21. Tort law does not provide legal remedies for property damage.
- \_\_\_ 22. The federal government cannot regulate commerce within a state, even if the commerce concerns more than one state.
- \_\_\_ 23. A restriction on commercial speech that implements a substantial government interest may be valid.
- \_\_\_ 24. Federal courts are superior to state courts.
- \_\_\_ 25. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- \_\_\_ 26. To commit an intentional tort, a person must act with a *harmful* motive.
- \_\_\_ 27. The federal government retains all powers not specifically delegated to the states.
- \_\_\_ 28. To commit the tort of trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- \_\_\_ 29. Business ethics focuses on ethical behavior in the business world.
- \_\_\_ 30. Equitable remedies include injunctions and decrees of specific performance.
- \_\_\_ 31. Puffery is fraud.
- \_\_\_ 32. Acting in good faith gives a business firm a better chance of defending its actions in court.
- \_\_\_ 33. In the interest of preserving personal freedom, the law codifies all ethical requirements.
- \_\_\_ 34. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- \_\_\_ 35. A law that restricts a fundamental right does not violate substantive due process if it promotes a compelling state interest.
- \_\_\_ 36. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- \_\_\_ 37. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that focuses on what constitutes right and wrong behavior.
- \_\_\_ 38. A store manager may delay a suspected shoplifter if the manager has probable cause to justify delaying the suspect.
- \_\_\_ 39. Ethics is not concerned with the fairness or justness of an action.
- \_\_\_ 40. A decision on a given issue by a court is not binding on an inferior court.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. Punitive damages are intended to punish a wrongdoer and deter others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. In early neutral case evaluation, a third party's evaluation of each party's strengths and weaknesses forms the basis for negotiating a settlement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. One guideline to evaluating the ethics of a particular action is to "let your conscience be your guide."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. A superseding cause is an intervening event that imposes liability on a defendant for injuries caused by the intervening event.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. Conversion is wrongfully taking or retaining an individual's personal property and placing it in the service of another.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. A justiciable controversy is a case in which the court's decision—the "justice" that will be served—will be controversial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. An *unauthorized* scan of a bank account cannot be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. The First Amendment protects symbolic speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. Equity is a branch of law that seeks to supply remedies other than damages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. A federal law that promotes a religion is unconstitutional.

**Multiple Choice**

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

**Fact Pattern 2-3**

Java Cafes, Inc., and Kaffe Import Corporation dispute a term in their contract.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. The least expensive method to resolve the dispute between Java and Kaffe may be
  - a. mediation because the dispute will be resolved by a non-expert.
  - b. litigation because each party will pay its own legal fees.
  - c. arbitration because the case will be heard by a mini-jury.
  - d. negotiation because no third parties are needed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. Resolving the dispute between Java and Kaffe by having a neutral third party render a binding decision is one of the advantages of
  - a. mediation.
  - b. arbitration.
  - c. conciliation.
  - d. intervention.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. Mary is a consultant to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This organization
  - a. adopts uniform laws for the states.
  - b. applies uniform laws to the states.
  - c. drafts uniform laws for adoption by the states.
  - d. imposes uniform laws on the states.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. Household Furnishings, Inc., distributes its merchandise on an interstate basis. Under the commerce clause, Congress has the power to regulate
- only activities that are in local commerce.
  - only activities that are in *intrastate* commerce.
  - only activities that are not in commerce.
  - any commercial activity in the United States that substantially affects interstate commerce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. Lana hires Mike, an architect, to design a warehouse. When she reviews Mike's design, Lana is dissatisfied with the look of the new building and sues Mike, alleging negligence. Mike can successfully defend against the suit by proving that
- Lana was not injured in any way.
  - Lana could not have designed a more attractive building.
  - he is not familiar with every principle of art.
  - his design is as attractive as an ordinary person's.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. Energy Research Corporation asks its employees to consider ethical behavior from a "categorical imperative" perspective. This approach
- focuses on categories of rights and privileges.
  - categorizes certain actions as imperative.
  - imposes sanctions on those who behave unethically.
  - considers the consequences to follow if everyone acted the same.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Dian, a U.S. citizen, is the owner of Elemental Foods, Inc. The Bill of Rights embodies a series of protections for Dian against various types of interference by
- other business entities, private individuals, and the government.
  - the government only.
  - private individuals only.
  - other business entities only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Any decision by Reggie and the other managers of Standard Solutions Corporation may significantly affect the firm's
- operators, owners, suppliers, the community, or society as a whole.
  - operators only.
  - suppliers, the community, or society as a whole only.
  - owners only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. Manufactured Metals, Inc., asks its employees, many of whom are members of the National Machinists Union, to apply the utilitarian theory of ethics. This theory does *not* require
- an assessment of the effects of alternatives on those affected.
  - the acquiring of the means of production by workers.
  - a choice among alternatives that will produce maximum societal utility.
  - a determination of whom an action will affect.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Kurt is a judge hearing the case of *Local Co. v. Macro Corp.* Applying the relevant rule of law to the facts of the case requires Kurt to find previously decided cases that, in relation to the case under consideration, are
- exactly identical.
  - at odds.
  - as different as possible.
  - as similar as possible.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Ilsa files a suit against Jack. The document that sets out the ground for the court's jurisdiction, the basis of Ilsa's case, and the relief that Ilsa seeks is
- a. the summons.
  - b. the answer.
  - c. the complaint.
  - d. the service of process.

**Fact Pattern 2-1**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. The sheriff serves Nancy with a summons. If Nancy chooses to ignore it
- a. Mack must file an amended complaint.
  - b. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - c. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - d. Nancy must be served with a second summons.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, she may be asserting that
- a. Mack's statement of the *facts* is not true.
  - b. Mack's statement of the *law* is not true.
  - c. Mack did not state a claim for which relief can be granted.
  - d. Nancy suffered greater harm than Mack.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Olga believes that Phil is about to hit her. To prevent harmful contact in this situation, Olga may use
- a. any force, except force that is likely to cause death.
  - b. force that is reasonably necessary.
  - c. no force.
  - d. any force.

**Fact Pattern 2-2**

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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-2. 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. a question of state law remains unresolved.
  - b. the party is unsatisfied with the result.
  - c. the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
  - d. a federal question is involved.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-2. After its review of *Kelly v. Lewis*, the appellate court can
- a. only reverse or remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - b. affirm, reverse, or remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - c. only remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - d. only affirm or reverse all or part of the lower court's decision.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Molly files a suit against Nick. They meet, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before a judge and jury. The jury renders an advisory verdict, after which the judge meets with the parties to encourage them to settle their dispute. This is
- early neutral case evaluation.
  - a summary jury trial.
  - court-ordered arbitration.
  - a mini-trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Sid files a suit against Tina. Before going to trial, the parties, with their attorneys, meet to try to resolve their dispute. A third party helps them to reach an agreement. This is
- arbitration.
  - mediation.
  - litigation.
  - negotiation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. In deciding questions of corporate social responsibility, Mega Deals, Inc., is concerned with
- the effect on corporate profits of ignoring any duty to society.
  - how the corporation can best fulfill its duty to society.
  - whether the corporation owes a duty to society.
  - all of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Eve owns First-Rate Salvage, a demolition company. A demolition by a First-Rate crew injures Glen, a passerby. Under the theory of strict liability, Eve must pay for Glen's injury
- only if Glen's injury was *not* reasonably foreseeable.
  - only if Glen's injury was reasonably foreseeable.
  - only if the First-Rate crew was at fault.
  - whether or not the First-Rate crew was at fault.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. Congress enacts the Tight Money Act (TMA) of 2009 to prohibit "major business entities" from making political contributions that individuals can make. A court would likely hold the TMA to be
- constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - necessary to protect national interests.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. Teresa, in making marketing decisions for Uno Stuff, Inc., takes a utilitarian perspective. A characteristic statement of this philosophy is
- "life in a state of nature is nasty, brutish, and short."
  - "an action is morally correct when, among the people it affects, it produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number."
  - "for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."
  - "the pursuit by individuals of their self-interest will result in a corresponding increase in societal welfare."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. In making business decisions, Brian, personnel manager for Conservative Investments, Inc., applies his belief that all persons have fundamental rights. This is
- utilitarianism.
  - a religious rule.
  - the principle of rights.
  - the categorical imperative.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. Tom files a suit against the state of Utah, claiming that a Utah state law violates the commerce clause. The court will agree if the statute
- promotes the public order, health, safety, morals, or general welfare.
  - regulates activities within Utah's borders.
  - imposes a substantial burden on interstate commerce.
  - regulates private activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Todd files a suit against United Media Corporation for defamation. Actual malice must be shown for recovery of damages if Todd is
- a corporate officer.
  - a private individual.
  - a non-citizen.
  - a public figure.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. Edie files a suit against Frank. If this suit is like most cases, it will be
- dismissed during a trial.
  - settled at a trial.
  - dismissed or settled before a trial.
  - resolved only after a trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. Ollie, a clerk at PC Computer Store, takes a computer from the store without PC's permission. Ollie is liable for conversion
- if he does not have a good reason for taking the computer.
  - under any circumstances.
  - if he damages the computer.
  - if he fails to prevent a theft of the computer from his possession.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. The River City Council, the Santa Clara County Board, the Texas state legislature, and the U.S. Congress enact laws. These laws constitute
- administrative law.
  - statutory law.
  - case law.
  - stare decisis*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. Ohio enacts a law requiring all businesses in the state to donate 10 percent of their profits to Protestant churches that provide certain services to persons whose income is below the poverty level. PriceLess Stores files a suit to block the law's enforcement. The court would likely hold that this law violates
- the due process clause.
  - the First Amendment.
  - the commerce clause.
  - no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. Import-Export Sales, Inc., like other businesses, has duties prescribed by
- the law only.
  - ethics only.
  - the market only.
  - ethics and the law.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Areas of the law not governed by statutory or administrative law are
- subject to local ordinances.
  - regulated by the states under the U.S. Constitution.
  - open to each individual's own interpretation.
  - governed by the common law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Housemate, Inc., makes and sells a variety of household products. With a fair amount of certainty, Housemate's decision makers can predict whether a given business action would be legal in
- no situations.
  - all situations.
  - many situations.
  - practically no situations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. The case of *Able, Inc. v. Baker* is heard in a Connecticut trial court. The case of *Charlie v. Delta, Inc.* is heard in a Connecticut appellate court. The difference between trial and appellate courts is whether
- the court is exercising a new type of jurisdiction.
  - a new trial is being conducted.
  - the subject matter of a case involves complex facts.
  - the parties' legal arguments are persuasive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. In business deals, Elin, the chief executive officer of Frosted Donuts, Inc., follows duty-based ethical standards. These are most likely derived from
- philosophical reasoning.
  - a corporate ethics code.
  - a cost-benefit analysis.
  - the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Capital Acquisitions Corporation buys, reorganizes, and sells other companies. If Capital strictly complies with existing laws, the firm will
- not need to fulfill *any* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *all* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *some* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *no* business ethics obligations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Superior Corporation engages in ethical behavior solely for the purpose of getting good publicity and thereby increasing profits. Superior is
- not acting unethically.
  - acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.
  - acting unethically in its pursuit of profits.
  - acting unethically in its setting of priorities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Steele Tool Company's decision makers view a particular risk in the use of Steele's product as open and obvious. Continuing to market the product without telling consumers of the risk could be justified from a perspective of
- rights-based ethics.
  - Kantian ethics.
  - duty-based ethics.
  - utilitarian ethics.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Uriah is charged with reckless driving and under Vermont state law is notified of an opportunity to be heard before his license is suspended. The requirement that no person be deprived of "life, liberty, or property without due process of law" is in
- the First Amendment.
  - Article I's commerce clause.
  - no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
  - the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment's due process clauses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Metro City Center is an area of tourist attractions in Metro City. The Center's director, under the city's authority, issues a rule to require street performers to obtain permits. The Center cites Nobby, a magician, for performing without a permit. Under the principles discussed in "A Sample Court Case," *Berger v. City of Seattle*, the Center most likely acted
- reasonably in issuing the rule but not in citing Nobby.
  - in violation of Nobby's rights under the First Amendment.
  - reasonably in citing Nobby but not in issuing the rule.
  - reasonably in the circumstances and under the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Tina, the chief financial officer for USA Products Corporation, attempts to apply Christian precepts in making ethical decisions and in doing business. In applying duty-based ethical standards that are derived from a religious source, Tina would most likely consider the motive behind an act to be
- irrelevant.
  - the most important consideration.
  - the least important consideration.
  - the only consideration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Ultimate Corporation uses, in its radio ads, a recording by Vicky, who owns the rights, without paying for the use. Over time, the song comes to be associated with Ultimate's products. Vicky sues Ultimate. Ultimate is most likely liable to Vicky for
- conversion.
  - appropriation.
  - wrongful interference with a customary relationship.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Acme Computers, a computer store, takes unethical steps to divert the customers of Cyber Goods, an adjacent competing store. Acme may be liable for
- wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
  - appropriation.
  - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Don files a suit against Eager Sales, Inc., in a Florida state court based on a Web site through which Florida residents can do business with Eager. The court will likely exercise jurisdiction over Eager if the interactivity of the site is seen as
- a "passive" connection with the state.
  - a "substantial" connection with the state.
  - a "neutral" connection with the state.
  - an "Internet" connection with the state.

- \_\_\_\_ 94. Lacey, a vice-president of Medico Pharmaceuticals, Inc., does *not* apply utilitarianism to business ethical issues. One problem with utilitarianism is that it
- gives business profits priority over production costs.
  - requires complex cost-benefit analyses of simple situations.
  - ignores the practical costs of a given set of circumstances.
  - tends to justify human costs that many find unacceptable.
- \_\_\_\_ 95. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is a government agency that issues rules, orders, and decisions. The Georgia state legislature enacts statutes. The Jackson County Board and the Peach City Council enacts ordinances. Administrative law includes
- ordinances enacted by county board and the city council.
  - all law that affects a business's operation.
  - decisions, orders, and rules of the FTC.
  - statutes enacted by the state legislature.

**Fact Pattern 3-1**

Leo runs an asset recovery business. In one case, he recruits clients by misrepresenting the facts and pretending to be licensed to practice law in Mississippi. He files gratuitous, malicious pleadings, lies to the court, and otherwise abuses the judicial process. Later, he involves himself in other cases in which he uses similar tactics.

- \_\_\_\_ 96. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1. Under the decision of the court in Case 3.1, *Baum v. Blue Moon Ventures LLC*, Leo's conduct most likely warrants
- an injunction against certain court filings plus other sanctions.
  - praise for its aggression in recovering the assets of "deadbeat" debtors.
  - no sanctions but no praise.
  - an admonishment but no other sanctions.
- \_\_\_\_ 97. General Auto, Inc., needs to cut costs by downsizing. In determining which employees to discharge, General Auto will most likely weigh
- its ethical duty to long-term employees, its profit margin, and the legality of discharging older workers.
  - its ethical duty to long-term employees and the legality of discharging older workers only.
  - no duty.
  - the legality of discharging older workers only.
- \_\_\_\_ 98. At Sea Food Cafe, Tom believes that he was overcharged and shoves Wally, a waiter. Wally sues Tom, alleging that the shove was a battery. Tom is liable if
- Wally did not wait on Tom.
  - Sea Food did not overcharge Tom.
  - Tom acted out of malice.
  - the shove was offensive.
- \_\_\_\_ 99. Pat files a successful suit against Quality Stores based on Quality's negligence. Normally, an award in such a suit consists of
- compensatory damages.
  - contributory damages.
  - punitive damages.
  - comparative damages.

- \_\_\_\_ 100. In Harry's suit against Irma, the parties meet before going to trial, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before the other party. A third party renders an opinion as to how a court would likely decide the dispute. This is
- a summary jury trial.
  - arbitration.
  - early neutral case evaluation.
  - a mini-trial.
- \_\_\_\_ 101. A Massachusetts state statute imposes a prison term, without a trial, on all street vendors who operate in certain areas. A court would likely hold this statute to be
- unconstitutional under the due process clause.
  - unconstitutional under the commerce clause.
  - unconstitutional under the free exercise clause.
  - constitutional.
- \_\_\_\_ 102. To protect its customers and other business invitees, Supreme Retail Corporation must warn them of
- open dangers.
  - no dangers.
  - concealed dangers.
  - all dangers.
- \_\_\_\_ 103. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
  - the relief available when a person's rights are violated.
  - the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
  - wrongs committed against the public as a whole.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. Xtreme Publications, Inc., disseminates obscene materials. Under numerous state and federal statutes, this is
- a right under the commerce clause.
  - a privilege.
  - a crime.
  - a right under the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_ 105. Curt, a dairy goods salesperson, follows Dona, a competitor's salesperson, as she visits convenience stores to make sales. Curt solicits each of Dona's customers. Curt is likely liable for
- conversion.
  - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - trespass to personal property.
  - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
- \_\_\_\_ 106. In an emergency situation, Lori renders aid to Mike, who needs help. Mike would most likely be prohibited from suing Lori for negligence under
- a social host statute.
  - no circumstances.
  - a Good Samaritan statute.
  - any circumstances.

- \_\_\_\_ 107. Eve is injured when she slips and falls in Finest Discount Warehouse. Eve files a suit against Finest for \$50,000. Under a "pure" comparative negligence rule, Eve could recover damages from Finest
- only if Eve was more at fault than Finest.
  - whether Eve was less, more, or equally at fault.
  - only if Eve was less at fault than Finest.
  - only if Eve and Finest were equally at fault.
- \_\_\_\_ 108. Indiana enacts a statute that bans the distribution of anonymous political leaflets. A court would likely hold this to be
- necessary to protect state interests.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
- \_\_\_\_ 109. The police obtain a search warrant and search Dave's apartment. After yelling obscenities at the officers, Dave confesses to a crime and implicates his friends. The Constitution protects against
- implication of others only.
  - unreasonable searches only.
  - obscene speech only.
  - obscene speech, implication of others, and unreasonable searches.
- \_\_\_\_ 110. Polly invites Quinn onto her land. Quinn commits trespass if
- the property is damaged during the visit.
  - Polly asks Quinn to leave and Quinn refuses.
  - Quinn enters the property in the evening.
  - Quinn makes disparaging remarks about Polly to third parties.

## Bus 241 - Winter 2011 - Exam No. 1

### Answer Section

#### TRUE/FALSE

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 82 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 2. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 3. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 4. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 50 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 5. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 7 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 6. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Reflective  | REF: 14 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 7. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 8. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 34 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 9. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics      | REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |
| 10. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics     | REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 11. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 36 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 12. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 13. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics     | REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 14. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 50 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 15. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 91 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 16. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 17. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 5 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking  |
| 18. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 19. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics     | REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |
| 20. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 21. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 80 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 11	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
23.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
24.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
27.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
28.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
32.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 69	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
33.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
34.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
35.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
36.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
38.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
40.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 81	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
42.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

46.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
47.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
48.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
49.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
50.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

51.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
52.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
53.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
54.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 10	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
55.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
56.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
57.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
58.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
59.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
60.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
61.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
62.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
63.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
64.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
65.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 48	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
66.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 47	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
67.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	



68.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
69.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
70.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
71.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
72.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
73.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
74.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
75.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
77.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
78.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
79.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
80.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
81.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
82.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
83.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
84.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
85.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
86.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
87.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
88.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
89.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Research	
90.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
91.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

92.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
93.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 37	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
94.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
95.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
96.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
97.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
98.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
99.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
100.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
102.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
103.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
104.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 15	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
105.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
106.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
109.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
110.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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

B 67.      C 74.      D 81.      D 88.      D 94.

B 68.      D 75.      C 82.      D 89.      C 95.

B 69.      C 76.      B 83.      A 90.

D 70.      B 77.      A 84.      A 96.

C 71.      B 78.      C 85.      B 91.      A 97.

B 72.      B 79.      A 86.      C 92.      D 98.

C 73.      D 80.      D 87.      B 93.      A 99.

D   100.

  B   107.

  A   101.

  C   108.

  C   102.

  B   109.

  D   103.

  B   110.

  C   104.

  B   105.

  C   106.

**Bus 241 - Winter 2011 - Exam No. 1**

**You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. This is a CLOSED book exam. All other 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 thirteen (13) pages and 110 questions to this exam -- 50 True False, and 60 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. IF YOU FAIL TO PUT YOUR NAME ON A COPY OF THE EXAM, YOU MAY BE GIVEN A -0- FOR THE EXAM.**

**ANSWERS SHOULD BE ENTERED ON THE MACHINE READABLE FORM. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE PENCIL SO THAT YOUR ANSWERS CAN BE READ BY THE GRADING MACHINE. PLEASE BE SURE TO ALSO INCLUDE YOUR STUDENT ID NUMBER ON THE ANSWER SHEET.**

**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.**

**PENALTIES:**

**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 two versions to this exam. You must indicate "1" in special codes for version A, "2" in special codes for version B and "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.**

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

ID: B

**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 the interest of preserving personal freedom, the law codifies all ethical requirements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Equitable remedies include injunctions and decrees of specific performance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A person assumes all risks associated with any activity in which he or she participates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. One of the requirements for a suit based on strict liability is a failure to exercise due care.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A law that restricts a fundamental right does not violate substantive due process if it promotes a compelling state interest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. To commit the tort of trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A long arm statute permits a court to exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The federal government cannot regulate commerce within a state, even if the commerce concerns more than one state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Monetary damages is a remedy at law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The First Amendment protects symbolic speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Equity is a branch of law that seeks to supply remedies other than damages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. To commit an intentional tort, a person must act with a *harmful* motive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A store manager may delay a suspected shoplifter if the manager has probable cause to justify delaying the suspect.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The federal government retains all powers not specifically delegated to the states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. A decision on a given issue by a court is not binding on an inferior court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Acting in good faith gives a business firm a better chance of defending its actions in court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. False imprisonment is a tort only if the confinement or restraint is justified.

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

ID: B

- \_\_\_ 19. Puffery is fraud.
- \_\_\_ 20. A justiciable controversy is a case in which the court's decision—the "justice" that will be served—will be controversial.
- \_\_\_ 21. Business ethics focuses on ethical behavior in the business world.
- \_\_\_ 22. For purposes of diversity of citizenship, a corporation is a citizen only of the state in which it is incorporated.
- \_\_\_ 23. How a business owner or manager behaves may indicate to employees and others that unethical behavior will be tolerated.
- \_\_\_ 24. Conversion is wrongfully taking or retaining an individual's personal property and placing it in the service of another.
- \_\_\_ 25. Punitive damages are intended to punish a wrongdoer and deter others.
- \_\_\_ 26. In early neutral case evaluation, a third party's evaluation of each party's strengths and weaknesses forms the basis for negotiating a settlement.
- \_\_\_ 27. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that focuses on what constitutes right and wrong behavior.
- \_\_\_ 28. Defamation involves wrongfully hurting a person's good reputation.
- \_\_\_ 29. A restriction on commercial speech that implements a substantial government interest may be valid.
- \_\_\_ 30. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- \_\_\_ 31. Ethics is not concerned with the fairness or justness of an action.
- \_\_\_ 32. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- \_\_\_ 33. Tort law does not provide legal remedies for property damage.
- \_\_\_ 34. A federal law that promotes a religion is unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_ 35. Managers must apply different standards to themselves than they apply to their employees.
- \_\_\_ 36. The degree of care to be exercised in a situation can vary with a person's profession or occupation.
- \_\_\_ 37. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- \_\_\_ 38. When state regulations impinge on interstate commerce, commerce must yield to the regulations.
- \_\_\_ 39. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. Businesspersons who would choose to act unethically may be deterred from doing so because of public opinion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. Corporations can behave as good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. The apprehension that an assault will occur need not be reasonable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. An *unauthorized* scan of a bank account cannot be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. A superseding cause is an intervening event that imposes liability on a defendant for injuries caused by the intervening event.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. Federal courts are superior to state courts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. Common law is a term for social manners and customs that are familiar to most of us.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. One guideline to evaluating the ethics of a particular action is to "let your conscience be your guide."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. An arbitrator's award is always the final word on a matter.

**Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. Eve is injured when she slips and falls in Finest Discount Warehouse. Eve files a suit against Finest for \$50,000. Under a "pure" comparative negligence rule, Eve could recover damages from Finest
  - a. only if Eve and Finest were equally at fault.
  - b. only if Eve was more at fault than Finest.
  - c. whether Eve was less, more, or equally at fault.
  - d. only if Eve was less at fault than Finest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. Xtreme Publications, Inc., disseminates obscene materials. Under numerous state and federal statutes, this is
  - a. a right under the First Amendment.
  - b. a privilege.
  - c. a right under the commerce clause.
  - d. a crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. Import-Export Sales, Inc., like other businesses, has duties prescribed by
  - a. the law only.
  - b. ethics only.
  - c. ethics and the law.
  - d. the market only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. Congress enacts the Tight Money Act (TMA) of 2009 to prohibit "major business entities" from making political contributions that individuals can make. A court would likely hold the TMA to be
- a. an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - b. justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - c. necessary to protect national interests.
  - d. constitutional under the First Amendment.

**Fact Pattern 2-1**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, she may be asserting that
- a. Mack's statement of the *law* is not true.
  - b. Mack did not state a claim for which relief can be granted.
  - c. Mack's statement of the *facts* is not true.
  - d. Nancy suffered greater harm than Mack.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. The sheriff serves Nancy with a summons. If Nancy chooses to ignore it
- a. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - b. Nancy must be served with a second summons.
  - c. Mack must file an amended complaint.
  - d. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.

**Fact Pattern 2-3**

Java Cafes, Inc., and Kaffe Import Corporation dispute a term in their contract.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. The least expensive method to resolve the dispute between Java and Kaffe may be
- a. litigation because each party will pay its own legal fees.
  - b. mediation because the dispute will be resolved by a non-expert.
  - c. negotiation because no third parties are needed.
  - d. arbitration because the case will be heard by a mini-jury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. Resolving the dispute between Java and Kaffe by having a neutral third party render a binding decision is one of the advantages of
- a. conciliation.
  - b. intervention.
  - c. mediation.
  - d. arbitration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. Acme Computers, a computer store, takes unethical steps to divert the customers of Cyber Goods, an adjacent competing store. Acme may be liable for
- a. appropriation.
  - b. wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
  - c. wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - d. none of the choices.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Manufactured Metals, Inc., asks its employees, many of whom are members of the National Machinists Union, to apply the utilitarian theory of ethics. This theory does *not* require
- an assessment of the effects of alternatives on those affected.
  - the acquiring of the means of production by workers.
  - a determination of whom an action will affect.
  - a choice among alternatives that will produce maximum societal utility.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Ohio enacts a law requiring all businesses in the state to donate 10 percent of their profits to Protestant churches that provide certain services to persons whose income is below the poverty level. PriceLess Stores files a suit to block the law's enforcement. The court would likely hold that this law violates
- the due process clause.
  - no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
  - the commerce clause.
  - the First Amendment.

**Fact Pattern 2-2**

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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-2. After its review of *Kelly v. Lewis*, the appellate court can
- affirm, reverse, or remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - only reverse or remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - only remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - only affirm or reverse all or part of the lower court's decision.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-2. 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.
  - a federal question is involved.
  - the party is unsatisfied with the result.
  - the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. In making business decisions, Brian, personnel manager for Conservative Investments, Inc., applies his belief that all persons have fundamental rights. This is
- the principle of rights.
  - utilitarianism.
  - a religious rule.
  - the categorical imperative.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. To protect its customers and other business invitees, Supreme Retail Corporation must warn them of
- open dangers.
  - no dangers.
  - all dangers.
  - concealed dangers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Edie files a suit against Frank. If this suit is like most cases, it will be
- dismissed or settled before a trial.
  - settled at a trial.
  - dismissed during a trial.
  - resolved only after a trial.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Don files a suit against Eager Sales, Inc., in a Florida state court based on a Web site through which Florida residents can do business with Eager. The court will likely exercise jurisdiction over Eager if the interactivity of the site is seen as
- a "substantial" connection with the state.
  - a "neutral" connection with the state.
  - a "passive" connection with the state.
  - an "Internet" connection with the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Sid files a suit against Tina. Before going to trial, the parties, with their attorneys, meet to try to resolve their dispute. A third party helps them to reach an agreement. This is
- mediation.
  - litigation.
  - negotiation.
  - arbitration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. A Massachusetts state statute imposes a prison term, without a trial, on all street vendors who operate in certain areas. A court would likely hold this statute to be
- constitutional.
  - unconstitutional under the due process clause.
  - unconstitutional under the commerce clause.
  - unconstitutional under the free exercise clause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Olga believes that Phil is about to hit her. To prevent harmful contact in this situation, Olga may use
- any force.
  - no force.
  - any force, except force that is likely to cause death.
  - force that is reasonably necessary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. In business deals, Elin, the chief executive officer of Frosted Donuts, Inc., follows duty-based ethical standards. These are most likely derived from
- philosophical reasoning.
  - the law.
  - a cost-benefit analysis.
  - a corporate ethics code.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. Ollie, a clerk at PC Computer Store, takes a computer from the store without PC's permission. Ollie is liable for conversion
- if he damages the computer.
  - if he does not have a good reason for taking the computer.
  - under any circumstances.
  - if he fails to prevent a theft of the computer from his possession.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Mary is a consultant to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This organization
- applies uniform laws to the states.
  - adopts uniform laws for the states.
  - drafts uniform laws for adoption by the states.
  - imposes uniform laws on the states.

- \_\_\_\_ 74. Eve owns First-Rate Salvage, a demolition company. A demolition by a First-Rate crew injures Glen, a passerby. Under the theory of strict liability, Eve must pay for Glen's injury
- only if Glen's injury was *not* reasonably foreseeable.
  - whether or not the First-Rate crew was at fault.
  - only if Glen's injury was reasonably foreseeable.
  - only if the First-Rate crew was at fault.
- \_\_\_\_ 75. The case of *Able, Inc. v. Baker* is heard in a Connecticut trial court. The case of *Charlie v. Delta, Inc.* is heard in a Connecticut appellate court. The difference between trial and appellate courts is whether
- the subject matter of a case involves complex facts.
  - the court is exercising a new type of jurisdiction.
  - the parties' legal arguments are persuasive.
  - a new trial is being conducted.
- \_\_\_\_ 76. Ultimate Corporation uses, in its radio ads, a recording by Vicky, who owns the rights, without paying for the use. Over time, the song comes to be associated with Ultimate's products. Vicky sues Ultimate. Ultimate is most likely liable to Vicky for
- wrongful interference with a customary relationship.
  - appropriation.
  - conversion.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_ 77. Steele Tool Company's decision makers view a particular risk in the use of Steele's product as open and obvious. Continuing to market the product without telling consumers of the risk could be justified from a perspective of
- Kantian ethics.
  - rights-based ethics.
  - utilitarian ethics.
  - duty-based ethics.
- \_\_\_\_ 78. Capital Acquisitions Corporation buys, reorganizes, and sells other companies. If Capital strictly complies with existing laws, the firm will
- fulfill *all* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *some* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *no* business ethics obligations.
  - not need to fulfill *any* business ethics obligations.
- \_\_\_\_ 79. Housemate, Inc., makes and sells a variety of household products. With a fair amount of certainty, Housemate's decision makers can predict whether a given business action would be legal in
- no situations.
  - practically no situations.
  - many situations.
  - all situations.
- \_\_\_\_ 80. Energy Research Corporation asks its employees to consider ethical behavior from a "categorical imperative" perspective. This approach
- categorizes certain actions as imperative.
  - considers the consequences to follow if everyone acted the same.
  - focuses on categories of rights and privileges.
  - imposes sanctions on those who behave unethically.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Curt, a dairy goods salesperson, follows Dona, a competitor's salesperson, as she visits convenience stores to make sales. Curt solicits each of Dona's customers. Curt is likely liable for
- wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - conversion.
  - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
  - trespass to personal property.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. In an emergency situation, Lori renders aid to Mike, who needs help. Mike would most likely be prohibited from suing Lori for negligence under
- any circumstances.
  - a social host statute.
  - a Good Samaritan statute.
  - no circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Household Furnishings, Inc., distributes its merchandise on an interstate basis. Under the commerce clause, Congress has the power to regulate
- only activities that are in *intrastate* commerce.
  - only activities that are not in commerce.
  - any commercial activity in the United States that substantially affects interstate commerce.
  - only activities that are in local commerce.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Molly files a suit against Nick. They meet, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before a judge and jury. The jury renders an advisory verdict, after which the judge meets with the parties to encourage them to settle their dispute. This is
- early neutral case evaluation.
  - a summary jury trial.
  - court-ordered arbitration.
  - a mini-trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Polly invites Quinn onto her land. Quinn commits trespass if
- the property is damaged during the visit.
  - Quinn enters the property in the evening.
  - Quinn makes disparaging remarks about Polly to third parties.
  - Polly asks Quinn to leave and Quinn refuses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Tina, the chief financial officer for USA Products Corporation, attempts to apply Christian precepts in making ethical decisions and in doing business. In applying duty-based ethical standards that are derived from a religious source, Tina would most likely consider the motive behind an act to be
- irrelevant.
  - the most important consideration.
  - the least important consideration.
  - the only consideration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Kurt is a judge hearing the case of *Local Co. v. Macro Corp.* Applying the relevant rule of law to the facts of the case requires Kurt to find previously decided cases that, in relation to the case under consideration, are
- exactly identical.
  - at odds.
  - as different as possible.
  - as similar as possible.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Uriah is charged with reckless driving and under Vermont state law is notified of an opportunity to be heard before his license is suspended. The requirement that no person be deprived of "life, liberty, or property without due process of law" is in
- no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
  - Article I's commerce clause.
  - the First Amendment.
  - the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment's due process clauses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. In Harry's suit against Irma, the parties meet before going to trial, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before the other party. A third party renders an opinion as to how a court would likely decide the dispute. This is
- early neutral case evaluation.
  - arbitration.
  - a summary jury trial.
  - a mini-trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Any decision by Reggie and the other managers of Standard Solutions Corporation may significantly affect the firm's
- owners only.
  - operators only.
  - suppliers, the community, or society as a whole only.
  - operators, owners, suppliers, the community, or society as a whole.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Pat files a successful suit against Quality Stores based on Quality's negligence. Normally, an award in such a suit consists of
- punitive damages.
  - comparative damages.
  - contributory damages.
  - compensatory damages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Metro City Center is an area of tourist attractions in Metro City. The Center's director, under the city's authority, issues a rule to require street performers to obtain permits. The Center cites Nobby, a magician, for performing without a permit. Under the principles discussed in "A Sample Court Case," *Berger v. City of Seattle*, the Center most likely acted
- reasonably in issuing the rule but not in citing Nobby.
  - in violation of Nobby's rights under the First Amendment.
  - reasonably in citing Nobby but not in issuing the rule.
  - reasonably in the circumstances and under the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Dian, a U.S. citizen, is the owner of Elemental Foods, Inc. The Bill of Rights embodies a series of protections for Dian against various types of interference by
- the government only.
  - other business entities only.
  - other business entities, private individuals, and the government.
  - private individuals only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. The police obtain a search warrant and search Dave's apartment. After yelling obscenities at the officers, Dave confesses to a crime and implicates his friends. The Constitution protects against
- implication of others only.
  - obscene speech, implication of others, and unreasonable searches.
  - unreasonable searches only.
  - obscene speech only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. General Auto, Inc., needs to cut costs by downsizing. In determining which employees to discharge, General Auto will most likely weigh
- its ethical duty to long-term employees and the legality of discharging older workers only.
  - its ethical duty to long-term employees, its profit margin, and the legality of discharging older workers.
  - the legality of discharging older workers only.
  - no duty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- wrongs committed against the public as a whole.
  - the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
  - the relief available when a person's rights are violated.
  - the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is a government agency that issues rules, orders, and decisions. The Georgia state legislature enacts statutes. The Jackson County Board and the Peach City Council enacts ordinances. Administrative law includes
- all law that affects a business's operation.
  - decisions, orders, and rules of the FTC.
  - ordinances enacted by county board and the city council.
  - statutes enacted by the state legislature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. Indiana enacts a statute that bans the distribution of anonymous political leaflets. A court would likely hold this to be
- constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - necessary to protect state interests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. In deciding questions of corporate social responsibility, Mega Deals, Inc., is concerned with
- the effect on corporate profits of ignoring any duty to society.
  - how the corporation can best fulfill its duty to society.
  - whether the corporation owes a duty to society.
  - all of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. Areas of the law not governed by statutory or administrative law are
- open to each individual's own interpretation.
  - governed by the common law.
  - subject to local ordinances.
  - regulated by the states under the U.S. Constitution.



**Fact Pattern 3-1**

Leo runs an asset recovery business. In one case, he recruits clients by misrepresenting the facts and pretending to be licensed to practice law in Mississippi. He files gratuitous, malicious pleadings, lies to the court, and otherwise abuses the judicial process. Later, he involves himself in other cases in which he uses similar tactics.

- \_\_\_\_ 101. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1. Under the decision of the court in Case 3.1, *Baum v. Blue Moon Ventures LLC*, Leo's conduct most likely warrants
- an injunction against certain court filings plus other sanctions.
  - praise for its aggression in recovering the assets of "deadbeat" debtors.
  - an admonishment but no other sanctions.
  - no sanctions but no praise.
- \_\_\_\_ 102. Tom files a suit against the state of Utah, claiming that a Utah state law violates the commerce clause. The court will agree if the statute
- regulates private activities.
  - imposes a substantial burden on interstate commerce.
  - regulates activities within Utah's borders.
  - promotes the public order, health, safety, morals, or general welfare.
- \_\_\_\_ 103. The River City Council, the Santa Clara County Board, the Texas state legislature, and the U.S. Congress enact laws. These laws constitute
- statutory law.
  - administrative law.
  - case law.
  - stare decisis*.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. Ilsa files a suit against Jack. The document that sets out the ground for the court's jurisdiction, the basis of Ilsa's case, and the relief that Ilsa seeks is
- the complaint.
  - the service of process.
  - the answer.
  - the summons.
- \_\_\_\_ 105. Superior Corporation engages in ethical behavior solely for the purpose of getting good publicity and thereby increasing profits. Superior is
- acting unethically in its setting of priorities.
  - acting unethically in its pursuit of profits.
  - acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.
  - not acting unethically.
- \_\_\_\_ 106. Lana hires Mike, an architect, to design a warehouse. When she reviews Mike's design, Lana is dissatisfied with the look of the new building and sues Mike, alleging negligence. Mike can successfully defend against the suit by proving that
- Lana was not injured in any way.
  - he is not familiar with every principle of art.
  - Lana could not have designed a more attractive building.
  - his design is as attractive as an ordinary person's.

- \_\_\_\_ 107. Lacey, a vice-president of Medico Pharmaceuticals, Inc., does *not* apply utilitarianism to business ethical issues. One problem with utilitarianism is that it
- gives business profits priority over production costs.
  - requires complex cost-benefit analyses of simple situations.
  - tends to justify human costs that many find unacceptable.
  - ignores the practical costs of a given set of circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_ 108. Todd files a suit against United Media Corporation for defamation. Actual malice must be shown for recovery of damages if Todd is
- a private individual.
  - a corporate officer.
  - a non-citizen.
  - a public figure.
- \_\_\_\_ 109. Teresa, in making marketing decisions for Uno Stuff, Inc., takes a utilitarian perspective. A characteristic statement of this philosophy is
- "life in a state of nature is nasty, brutish, and short."
  - "an action is morally correct when, among the people it affects, it produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number."
  - "the pursuit by individuals of their self-interest will result in a corresponding increase in societal welfare."
  - "for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."
- \_\_\_\_ 110. At Sea Food Cafe, Tom believes that he was overcharged and shoves Wally, a waiter. Wally sues Tom, alleging that the shove was a battery. Tom is liable if
- the shove was offensive.
  - Tom acted out of malice.
  - Sea Food did not overcharge Tom.
  - Wally did not wait on Tom.

## Bus 241 - Winter 2011 - Exam No. 1

### Answer Section

#### TRUE/FALSE

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 2. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 9 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 3. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 4. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 5. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 18 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 6. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 88 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 7. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 34 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 8. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 11 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 9. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic    | REF: 7 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 10. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 11. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 7 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 12. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 82 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 13. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 14. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 15. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |
| 16. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 6 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 17. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 69 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |
| 18. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 19. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 87 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 20. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 38 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 21. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics     | REF: 61 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 36	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
23.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
24.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 81	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
27.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
28.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
32.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
33.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 80	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
34.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
35.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
36.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
38.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
39.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
40.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
42.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
43.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

46.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
47.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
48.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
49.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
50.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

51.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
52.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 15	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
53.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
54.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
55.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
56.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
57.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
58.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
59.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
60.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
61.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
62.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 47	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
63.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 48	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
64.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
65.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
66.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
67.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 37	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

68.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
69.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
71.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
72.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
73.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
74.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
75.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
77.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
78.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
79.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
80.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
81.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
82.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
83.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 10	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
84.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
85.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
86.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
87.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
88.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
89.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
90.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
91.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

92.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Research	
93.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
94.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
95.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
96.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
97.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
98.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
99.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
100.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
102.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
103.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
104.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
105.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
106.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
108.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
109.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
110.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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



A   67.        B   74.        A   81.        D   88.        C   94.

  A   68.        D   75.        C   82.        D   89.        B   95.

  B   69.        B   76.        C   83.        D   90.        A   96.

  D   70.        C   77.        B   84.        D   91.        B   97.

  A   71.        B   78.        D   85.        D   92.        C   98.

  C   72.        C   79.        A   86.        A   93.        B   99.

  C   73.        B   80.        D   87.        B   100.

C   107.

  A   101.

  D   108.

  B   102.

  B   109.

  A   103.

  A   110.

  A   104.

  D   105.

  A   106.

**Bus 241 - Winter 2011 - Exam No. 1**

**You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. This is a CLOSED book exam. All other 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 thirteen (13) pages and 110 questions to this exam -- 50 True False, and 60 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. IF YOU FAIL TO PUT YOUR NAME ON A COPY OF THE EXAM, YOU MAY BE GIVEN A -0- FOR THE EXAM.**

**ANSWERS SHOULD BE ENTERED ON THE MACHINE READABLE FORM. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE PENCIL SO THAT YOUR ANSWERS CAN BE READ BY THE GRADING MACHINE. PLEASE BE SURE TO ALSO INCLUDE YOUR STUDENT ID NUMBER ON THE ANSWER SHEET.**

**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.**

**PENALTIES:**

**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 two versions to this exam. You must indicate "1" in special codes for version A, "2" in special codes for version B and "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.**

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

ID: C

**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. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The federal government cannot regulate commerce within a state, even if the commerce concerns more than one state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Common law is a term for social manners and customs that are familiar to most of us.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Punitive damages are intended to punish a wrongdoer and deter others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Puffery is fraud.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A superseding cause is an intervening event that imposes liability on a defendant for injuries caused by the intervening event.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. For purposes of diversity of citizenship, a corporation is a citizen only of the state in which it is incorporated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The degree of care to be exercised in a situation can vary with a person's profession or occupation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Equitable remedies include injunctions and decrees of specific performance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Managers must apply different standards to themselves than they apply to their employees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Conversion is wrongfully taking or retaining an individual's personal property and placing it in the service of another.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Corporations can behave as good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. To commit the tort of trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A law that restricts a fundamental right does not violate substantive due process if it promotes a compelling state interest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Ethics is not concerned with the fairness or justness of an action.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. A person assumes all risks associated with any activity in which he or she participates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. When state regulations impinge on interstate commerce, commerce must yield to the regulations.

- \_\_\_ 19. Business ethics focuses on ethical behavior in the business world.
- \_\_\_ 20. Businesspersons who would choose to act unethically may be deterred from doing so because of public opinion.
- \_\_\_ 21. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- \_\_\_ 22. Tort law does not provide legal remedies for property damage.
- \_\_\_ 23. One of the requirements for a suit based on strict liability is a failure to exercise due care.
- \_\_\_ 24. False imprisonment is a tort only if the confinement or restraint is justified.
- \_\_\_ 25. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- \_\_\_ 26. A store manager may delay a suspected shoplifter if the manager has probable cause to justify delaying the suspect.
- \_\_\_ 27. A decision on a given issue by a court is not binding on an inferior court.
- \_\_\_ 28. The federal government retains all powers not specifically delegated to the states.
- \_\_\_ 29. One guideline to evaluating the ethics of a particular action is to "let your conscience be your guide."
- \_\_\_ 30. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- \_\_\_ 31. An arbitrator's award is always the final word on a matter.
- \_\_\_ 32. A restriction on commercial speech that implements a substantial government interest may be valid.
- \_\_\_ 33. Equity is a branch of law that seeks to supply remedies other than damages.
- \_\_\_ 34. To commit an intentional tort, a person must act with a *harmful* motive.
- \_\_\_ 35. The First Amendment protects symbolic speech.
- \_\_\_ 36. Defamation involves wrongfully hurting a person's good reputation.
- \_\_\_ 37. A long arm statute permits a court to exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant.
- \_\_\_ 38. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- \_\_\_ 39. Acting in good faith gives a business firm a better chance of defending its actions in court.
- \_\_\_ 40. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.

- \_\_\_ 41. Federal courts are superior to state courts.
- \_\_\_ 42. In the interest of preserving personal freedom, the law codifies all ethical requirements.
- \_\_\_ 43. A federal law that promotes a religion is unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_ 44. A justiciable controversy is a case in which the court's decision—the "justice" that will be served—will be controversial.
- \_\_\_ 45. How a business owner or manager behaves may indicate to employees and others that unethical behavior will be tolerated.
- \_\_\_ 46. An *unauthorized* scan of a bank account cannot be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_ 47. Monetary damages is a remedy at law.
- \_\_\_ 48. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that focuses on what constitutes right and wrong behavior.
- \_\_\_ 49. The apprehension that an assault will occur need not be reasonable.
- \_\_\_ 50. In early neutral case evaluation, a third party's evaluation of each party's strengths and weaknesses forms the basis for negotiating a settlement.

**Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_ 51. Energy Research Corporation asks its employees to consider ethical behavior from a "categorical imperative" perspective. This approach
  - a. categorizes certain actions as imperative.
  - b. imposes sanctions on those who behave unethically.
  - c. focuses on categories of rights and privileges.
  - d. considers the consequences to follow if everyone acted the same.

**Fact Pattern 2-1**

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

- \_\_\_ 52. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. The sheriff serves Nancy with a summons. If Nancy chooses to ignore it
  - a. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - b. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - c. Mack must file an amended complaint.
  - d. Nancy must be served with a second summons.
- \_\_\_ 53. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, she may be asserting that
  - a. Mack's statement of the *law* is not true.
  - b. Mack's statement of the *facts* is not true.
  - c. Nancy suffered greater harm than Mack.
  - d. Mack did not state a claim for which relief can be granted.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. In making business decisions, Brian, personnel manager for Conservative Investments, Inc., applies his belief that all persons have fundamental rights. This is
- utilitarianism.
  - the principle of rights.
  - the categorical imperative.
  - a religious rule.

**Fact Pattern 2-2**

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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-2. 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 party is unsatisfied with the result.
  - a federal question is involved.
  - the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
  - a question of state law remains unresolved.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-2. After its review of *Kelly v. Lewis*, the appellate court can
- only affirm or reverse all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - affirm, reverse, or remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - only remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
  - only reverse or remand all or part of the lower court's decision.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Acme Computers, a computer store, takes unethical steps to divert the customers of Cyber Goods, an adjacent competing store. Acme may be liable for
- wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - appropriation.
  - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Indiana enacts a statute that bans the distribution of anonymous political leaflets. A court would likely hold this to be
- an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - necessary to protect state interests.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. Any decision by Reggie and the other managers of Standard Solutions Corporation may significantly affect the firm's
- owners only.
  - suppliers, the community, or society as a whole only.
  - operators, owners, suppliers, the community, or society as a whole.
  - operators only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Metro City Center is an area of tourist attractions in Metro City. The Center's director, under the city's authority, issues a rule to require street performers to obtain permits. The Center cites Nobby, a magician, for performing without a permit. Under the principles discussed in "A Sample Court Case," *Berger v. City of Seattle*, the Center most likely acted
- reasonably in the circumstances and under the law.
  - in violation of Nobby's rights under the First Amendment.
  - reasonably in issuing the rule but not in citing Nobby.
  - reasonably in citing Nobby but not in issuing the rule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Areas of the law not governed by statutory or administrative law are
- governed by the common law.
  - regulated by the states under the U.S. Constitution.
  - open to each individual's own interpretation.
  - subject to local ordinances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Capital Acquisitions Corporation buys, reorganizes, and sells other companies. If Capital strictly complies with existing laws, the firm will
- fulfill *all* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *no* business ethics obligations.
  - not need to fulfill *any* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *some* business ethics obligations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. The police obtain a search warrant and search Dave's apartment. After yelling obscenities at the officers, Dave confesses to a crime and implicates his friends. The Constitution protects against
- implication of others only.
  - obscene speech only.
  - unreasonable searches only.
  - obscene speech, implication of others, and unreasonable searches.

**Fact Pattern 2-3**

Java Cafes, Inc., and Kaffe Import Corporation dispute a term in their contract.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. Resolving the dispute between Java and Kaffe by having a neutral third party render a binding decision is one of the advantages of
- conciliation.
  - mediation.
  - arbitration.
  - intervention.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. The least expensive method to resolve the dispute between Java and Kaffe may be
- mediation because the dispute will be resolved by a non-expert.
  - arbitration because the case will be heard by a mini-jury.
  - negotiation because no third parties are needed.
  - litigation because each party will pay its own legal fees.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Manufactured Metals, Inc., asks its employees, many of whom are members of the National Machinists Union, to apply the utilitarian theory of ethics. This theory does *not* require
- the acquiring of the means of production by workers.
  - a determination of whom an action will affect.
  - a choice among alternatives that will produce maximum societal utility.
  - an assessment of the effects of alternatives on those affected.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Eve is injured when she slips and falls in Finest Discount Warehouse. Eve files a suit against Finest for \$50,000. Under a "pure" comparative negligence rule, Eve could recover damages from Finest
- only if Eve and Finest were equally at fault.
  - only if Eve was more at fault than Finest.
  - whether Eve was less, more, or equally at fault.
  - only if Eve was less at fault than Finest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. In deciding questions of corporate social responsibility, Mega Deals, Inc., is concerned with
- how the corporation can best fulfill its duty to society.
  - the effect on corporate profits of ignoring any duty to society.
  - whether the corporation owes a duty to society.
  - all of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Lana hires Mike, an architect, to design a warehouse. When she reviews Mike's design, Lana is dissatisfied with the look of the new building and sues Mike, alleging negligence. Mike can successfully defend against the suit by proving that
- Lana could not have designed a more attractive building.
  - Lana was not injured in any way.
  - he is not familiar with every principle of art.
  - his design is as attractive as an ordinary person's.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Teresa, in making marketing decisions for Uno Stuff, Inc., takes a utilitarian perspective. A characteristic statement of this philosophy is
- "the pursuit by individuals of their self-interest will result in a corresponding increase in societal welfare."
  - "life in a state of nature is nasty, brutish, and short."
  - "for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."
  - "an action is morally correct when, among the people it affects, it produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. Ollie, a clerk at PC Computer Store, takes a computer from the store without PC's permission. Ollie is liable for conversion
- under any circumstances.
  - if he does not have a good reason for taking the computer.
  - if he fails to prevent a theft of the computer from his possession.
  - if he damages the computer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. Todd files a suit against United Media Corporation for defamation. Actual malice must be shown for recovery of damages if Todd is
- a corporate officer.
  - a public figure.
  - a private individual.
  - a non-citizen.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Steele Tool Company's decision makers view a particular risk in the use of Steele's product as open and obvious. Continuing to market the product without telling consumers of the risk could be justified from a perspective of
- rights-based ethics.
  - duty-based ethics.
  - Kantian ethics.
  - utilitarian ethics.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. Don files a suit against Eager Sales, Inc., in a Florida state court based on a Web site through which Florida residents can do business with Eager. The court will likely exercise jurisdiction over Eager if the interactivity of the site is seen as
- a "neutral" connection with the state.
  - a "substantial" connection with the state.
  - an "Internet" connection with the state.
  - a "passive" connection with the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Olga believes that Phil is about to hit her. To prevent harmful contact in this situation, Olga may use
- no force.
  - any force, except force that is likely to cause death.
  - force that is reasonably necessary.
  - any force.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. In an emergency situation, Lori renders aid to Mike, who needs help. Mike would most likely be prohibited from suing Lori for negligence under
- a social host statute.
  - no circumstances.
  - any circumstances.
  - a Good Samaritan statute.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. Curt, a dairy goods salesperson, follows Dona, a competitor's salesperson, as she visits convenience stores to make sales. Curt solicits each of Dona's customers. Curt is likely liable for
- wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - conversion.
  - trespass to personal property.
  - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. Dian, a U.S. citizen, is the owner of Elemental Foods, Inc. The Bill of Rights embodies a series of protections for Dian against various types of interference by
- the government only.
  - private individuals only.
  - other business entities, private individuals, and the government.
  - other business entities only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. The River City Council, the Santa Clara County Board, the Texas state legislature, and the U.S. Congress enact laws. These laws constitute
- administrative law.
  - stare decisis*.
  - statutory law.
  - case law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. Household Furnishings, Inc., distributes its merchandise on an interstate basis. Under the commerce clause, Congress has the power to regulate
- only activities that are not in commerce.
  - only activities that are in local commerce.
  - any commercial activity in the United States that substantially affects interstate commerce.
  - only activities that are in *intrastate* commerce.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Pat files a successful suit against Quality Stores based on Quality's negligence. Normally, an award in such a suit consists of
- comparative damages.
  - compensatory damages.
  - contributory damages.
  - punitive damages.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Ohio enacts a law requiring all businesses in the state to donate 10 percent of their profits to Protestant churches that provide certain services to persons whose income is below the poverty level. PriceLess Stores files a suit to block the law's enforcement. The court would likely hold that this law violates
- no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
  - the First Amendment.
  - the due process clause.
  - the commerce clause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Lacey, a vice-president of Medico Pharmaceuticals, Inc., does *not* apply utilitarianism to business ethical issues. One problem with utilitarianism is that it
- requires complex cost-benefit analyses of simple situations.
  - gives business profits priority over production costs.
  - tends to justify human costs that many find unacceptable.
  - ignores the practical costs of a given set of circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Sid files a suit against Tina. Before going to trial, the parties, with their attorneys, meet to try to resolve their dispute. A third party helps them to reach an agreement. This is
- mediation.
  - litigation.
  - negotiation.
  - arbitration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Housemate, Inc., makes and sells a variety of household products. With a fair amount of certainty, Housemate's decision makers can predict whether a given business action would be legal in
- all situations.
  - many situations.
  - no situations.
  - practically no situations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Ultimate Corporation uses, in its radio ads, a recording by Vicky, who owns the rights, without paying for the use. Over time, the song comes to be associated with Ultimate's products. Vicky sues Ultimate. Ultimate is most likely liable to Vicky for
- appropriation.
  - wrongful interference with a customary relationship.
  - conversion.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Molly files a suit against Nick. They meet, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before a judge and jury. The jury renders an advisory verdict, after which the judge meets with the parties to encourage them to settle their dispute. This is
- early neutral case evaluation.
  - court-ordered arbitration.
  - a summary jury trial.
  - a mini-trial.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. A Massachusetts state statute imposes a prison term, without a trial, on all street vendors who operate in certain areas. A court would likely hold this statute to be
- unconstitutional under the free exercise clause.
  - unconstitutional under the commerce clause.
  - constitutional.
  - unconstitutional under the due process clause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Mary is a consultant to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This organization
- imposes uniform laws on the states.
  - drafts uniform laws for adoption by the states.
  - applies uniform laws to the states.
  - adopts uniform laws for the states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Tom files a suit against the state of Utah, claiming that a Utah state law violates the commerce clause. The court will agree if the statute
- promotes the public order, health, safety, morals, or general welfare.
  - regulates activities within Utah's borders.
  - imposes a substantial burden on interstate commerce.
  - regulates private activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Uriah is charged with reckless driving and under Vermont state law is notified of an opportunity to be heard before his license is suspended. The requirement that no person be deprived of "life, liberty, or property without due process of law" is in
- Article I's commerce clause.
  - no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
  - the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment's due process clauses.
  - the First Amendment.

**Fact Pattern 3-1**

Leo runs an asset recovery business. In one case, he recruits clients by misrepresenting the facts and pretending to be licensed to practice law in Mississippi. He files gratuitous, malicious pleadings, lies to the court, and otherwise abuses the judicial process. Later, he involves himself in other cases in which he uses similar tactics.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1. Under the decision of the court in Case 3.1, *Baum v. Blue Moon Ventures LLC*, Leo's conduct most likely warrants
- praise for its aggression in recovering the assets of "deadbeat" debtors.
  - no sanctions but no praise.
  - an admonishment but no other sanctions.
  - an injunction against certain court filings plus other sanctions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Import-Export Sales, Inc., like other businesses, has duties prescribed by
- ethics and the law.
  - the market only.
  - the law only.
  - ethics only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. To protect its customers and other business invitees, Supreme Retail Corporation must warn them of
- a. all dangers.
  - b. open dangers.
  - c. no dangers.
  - d. concealed dangers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. Xtreme Publications, Inc., disseminates obscene materials. Under numerous state and federal statutes, this is
- a. a right under the First Amendment.
  - b. a privilege.
  - c. a crime.
  - d. a right under the commerce clause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. In business deals, Elin, the chief executive officer of Frosted Donuts, Inc., follows duty-based ethical standards. These are most likely derived from
- a. a cost-benefit analysis.
  - b. philosophical reasoning.
  - c. the law.
  - d. a corporate ethics code.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. Edie files a suit against Frank. If this suit is like most cases, it will be
- a. dismissed or settled before a trial.
  - b. resolved only after a trial.
  - c. dismissed during a trial.
  - d. settled at a trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. Superior Corporation engages in ethical behavior solely for the purpose of getting good publicity and thereby increasing profits. Superior is
- a. acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.
  - b. acting unethically in its setting of priorities.
  - c. acting unethically in its pursuit of profits.
  - d. not acting unethically.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. Tina, the chief financial officer for USA Products Corporation, attempts to apply Christian precepts in making ethical decisions and in doing business. In applying duty-based ethical standards that are derived from a religious source, Tina would most likely consider the motive behind an act to be
- a. the most important consideration.
  - b. the least important consideration.
  - c. the only consideration.
  - d. irrelevant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. The case of *Able, Inc. v. Baker* is heard in a Connecticut trial court. The case of *Charlie v. Delta, Inc.* is heard in a Connecticut appellate court. The difference between trial and appellate courts is whether
- a. a new trial is being conducted.
  - b. the subject matter of a case involves complex facts.
  - c. the parties' legal arguments are persuasive.
  - d. the court is exercising a new type of jurisdiction.

- \_\_\_\_ 101. Ilsa files a suit against Jack. The document that sets out the ground for the court's jurisdiction, the basis of Ilsa's case, and the relief that Ilsa seeks is
- the service of process.
  - the complaint.
  - the answer.
  - the summons.
- \_\_\_\_ 102. Polly invites Quinn onto her land. Quinn commits trespass if
- the property is damaged during the visit.
  - Quinn makes disparaging remarks about Polly to third parties.
  - Polly asks Quinn to leave and Quinn refuses.
  - Quinn enters the property in the evening.
- \_\_\_\_ 103. Eve owns First-Rate Salvage, a demolition company. A demolition by a First-Rate crew injures Glen, a passerby. Under the theory of strict liability, Eve must pay for Glen's injury
- only if the First-Rate crew was at fault.
  - only if Glen's injury was reasonably foreseeable.
  - whether or not the First-Rate crew was at fault.
  - only if Glen's injury was *not* reasonably foreseeable.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. General Auto, Inc., needs to cut costs by downsizing. In determining which employees to discharge, General Auto will most likely weigh
- its ethical duty to long-term employees and the legality of discharging older workers only.
  - the legality of discharging older workers only.
  - its ethical duty to long-term employees, its profit margin, and the legality of discharging older workers.
  - no duty.
- \_\_\_\_ 105. Kurt is a judge hearing the case of *Local Co. v. Macro Corp.* Applying the relevant rule of law to the facts of the case requires Kurt to find previously decided cases that, in relation to the case under consideration, are
- at odds.
  - exactly identical.
  - as different as possible.
  - as similar as possible.
- \_\_\_\_ 106. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is a government agency that issues rules, orders, and decisions. The Georgia state legislature enacts statutes. The Jackson County Board and the Peach City Council enacts ordinances. Administrative law includes
- decisions, orders, and rules of the FTC.
  - ordinances enacted by county board and the city council.
  - all law that affects a business's operation.
  - statutes enacted by the state legislature.
- \_\_\_\_ 107. At Sea Food Cafe, Tom believes that he was overcharged and shoves Wally, a waiter. Wally sues Tom, alleging that the shove was a battery. Tom is liable if
- the shove was offensive.
  - Wally did not wait on Tom.
  - Sea Food did not overcharge Tom.
  - Tom acted out of malice.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 108. Congress enacts the Tight Money Act (TMA) of 2009 to prohibit "major business entities" from making political contributions that individuals can make. A court would likely hold the TMA to be
- a. an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - b. constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - c. justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - d. necessary to protect national interests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 109. In Harry's suit against Irma, the parties meet before going to trial, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before the other party. A third party renders an opinion as to how a court would likely decide the dispute. This is
- a. a mini-trial.
  - b. early neutral case evaluation.
  - c. a summary jury trial.
  - d. arbitration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 110. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- a. the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
  - b. wrongs committed against the public as a whole.
  - c. the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
  - d. the relief available when a person's rights are violated.

## Bus 241 - Winter 2011 - Exam No. 1

### Answer Section

#### TRUE/FALSE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |
| 2. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 11 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 3. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 5 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking  |
| 4. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 81 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 5. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 87 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 6. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 7. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 36 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 8. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 91 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 9. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 14 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 10. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 9 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 11. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics    | REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 12. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 89 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 13. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 14. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 88 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 15. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 18 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 16. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics    | REF: 61 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 17. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 18. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 19. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics    | REF: 61 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |
| 20. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics    | REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 21. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics    | REF: 64 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |



22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 80	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
23.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
24.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
27.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
28.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
32.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
33.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
34.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
35.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
36.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
38.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 69	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
40.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
41.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
42.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	

46.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
47.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
48.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
49.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
50.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

51.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
52.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
53.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
54.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
55.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 48	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
56.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 47	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
57.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
58.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
59.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
60.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 31	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Research	
61.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
62.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
63.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
64.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
65.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
66.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
67.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

68.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
69.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
71.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
72.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
73.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
74.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 37	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
75.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
77.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
78.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
79.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
80.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 10	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
81.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
82.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
83.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
84.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
85.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
86.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
87.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
88.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
89.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
90.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
91.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

92.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
93.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
94.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
95.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 15	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
96.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
97.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
98.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
99.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
100.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
102.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
103.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
104.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
105.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
106.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
109.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
110.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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

<u>  C  </u> 67.	<u>  B  </u> 74.	<u>  B  </u> 81.	<u>  D  </u> 88.	<u>  D  </u> 94.
<u>  A  </u> 68.	<u>  C  </u> 75.	<u>  B  </u> 82.	<u>  B  </u> 89.	<u>  C  </u> 95.
<u>  B  </u> 69.	<u>  D  </u> 76.	<u>  C  </u> 83.	<u>  C  </u> 90.	<u>  B  </u> 96.
<u>  D  </u> 70.	<u>  A  </u> 77.	<u>  A  </u> 84.	<u>  C  </u> 91.	<u>  A  </u> 97.
<u>  A  </u> 71.	<u>  A  </u> 78.	<u>  B  </u> 85.		<u>  D  </u> 98.
<u>  B  </u> 72.	<u>  C  </u> 79.	<u>  A  </u> 86.	<u>  D  </u> 92.	<u>  D  </u> 99.
<u>  D  </u> 73.	<u>  C  </u> 80.	<u>  C  </u> 87.	<u>  A  </u> 93.	<u>  A  </u> 100.

B   101.

  A   108.

  C   102.

  A   109.

  C   103.

  B   110.

  C   104.

  D   105.

  A   106.

  A   107.