

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

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

**Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are THIRTEEN (13) pages and 121 questions to this exam -- 61 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. THIS IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY WHICH VERSION OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVE. 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.**

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

**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 ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Duty-based ethics may be based on religious precepts or philosophical reasoning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Ignorance of a law excuses a business from liability for its violation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A decision on a given issue by a court is not binding on an inferior court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. When state regulations impinge on interstate commerce, commerce must yield to the regulations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An Internet service provider (ISP) is not normally liable for its users' defamatory remarks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The federal government retains all powers not specifically delegated to the states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. An *illegal* search can be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The federal government cannot regulate commerce within a state, even if the commerce concerns more than one state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A written defamatory statement must be communicated to a third party to be actionable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Corporations can be perceived as owing ethical duties to groups other than their shareholders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, it is *always* ethical from a duty-based perspective.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. An *unauthorized* scan of a bank account cannot be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. An answer can admit to the allegations made in a complaint.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Whether a law is constitutional depends on its source.

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- \_\_\_\_ 20. A state law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_ 21. The United States Supreme Court can review a decision by a state's highest court only if a question of federal law is involved.
- \_\_\_\_ 22. A court will not exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant who has only done business in the jurisdiction over the Internet.
- \_\_\_\_ 23. There are no statutes regulating the use of spam.
- \_\_\_\_ 24. No court requires mediation before a case goes to trial.
- \_\_\_\_ 25. A law that restricts a fundamental right does not violate substantive due process if it promotes a compelling state interest.
- \_\_\_\_ 26. In theory, causation in fact is limitless.
- \_\_\_\_ 27. Bribery of foreign government officials is both an ethical and a legal issue.
- \_\_\_\_ 28. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people benefit from an act.
- \_\_\_\_ 29. Monetary damages is a remedy at law.
- \_\_\_\_ 30. State courts are independent of federal courts.
- \_\_\_\_ 31. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- \_\_\_\_ 32. After a decision is rendered in a case, no party can file an appeal.
- \_\_\_\_ 33. Ethics is not concerned with the philosophical basis for morality.
- \_\_\_\_ 34. The roles that women play in some foreign countries may present some difficult ethical problems for firms doing business internationally.
- \_\_\_\_ 35. To act ethically is to think narrowly about what is best in the short run for one's employer.
- \_\_\_\_ 36. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_\_ 37. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.
- \_\_\_\_ 38. A deposition involves written questions for which written are prepared and signed under oath.
- \_\_\_\_ 39. Duty-based ethical standards imply that people have basic rights.
- \_\_\_\_ 40. In most states, if neither party requests a jury, there will be no jury trial.
- \_\_\_\_ 41. An artisan's lien is a defense to a charge of trespass to personal property.

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- \_\_\_ 42. There is no defense (except innocence) to a charge of conversion.
- \_\_\_ 43. A federal case typically originates in a federal district court.
- \_\_\_ 44. To commit the tort of trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- \_\_\_ 45. To have standing to sue, a party must have been harmed or have been threatened with harm by the action about which he or she complains.
- \_\_\_ 46. Local governments, including cities, can exercise police powers.
- \_\_\_ 47. One of the requirements for a suit based on strict liability is a failure to exercise due care.
- \_\_\_ 48. Corporations can behave as good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- \_\_\_ 49. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- \_\_\_ 50. A person may commit an intentional tort if he or she acts knowing with substantial certainty that certain consequences will result.
- \_\_\_ 51. If an action is legal, it is ethical.
- \_\_\_ 52. One guideline to evaluating the ethics of a particular action is to "let your conscience be your guide."
- \_\_\_ 53. A battery occurs only if the victim suffers actual physical harm.
- \_\_\_ 54. The First Amendment protects symbolic speech.
- \_\_\_ 55. Judges use precedent when deciding a case in a common law legal system.
- \_\_\_ 56. Business ethics is consistent only with short-run profit maximization.
- \_\_\_ 57. Defamation involves wrongfully hurting a person's good reputation.
- \_\_\_ 58. Businesspersons who would choose to act unethically may be deterred from doing so because of public opinion.
- \_\_\_ 59. If a person breaches a duty of care and another person suffers an injury, causation is established.
- \_\_\_ 60. Constitutional law includes only the U.S. Constitution.
- \_\_\_ 61. Unintentionally causing a party to break a contract may constitute wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.

**Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Callie, a lawyer on the staff of Droll International Ltd., applies the utilitarian theory of ethics in business contexts. Utilitarianism focuses on
- moral values.
  - religious beliefs.
  - the nature of an action.
  - the consequences of an action.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Emergent Power Corporation regularly expresses opinions on political issues. Under the First Amendment, corporate political speech is given
- no protection.
  - little protection.
  - significant protection.
  - total protection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Make-It Construction Corporation makes a side payment to a government official in Nigeria to obtain a contract. In the United States, this is
- neither illegal nor unethical.
  - illegal and unethical.
  - illegal only.
  - unethical only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. A state statute requires machinery in food processing plants to include automatic shut-off switches that are accessible to each employee working on the machine. Fruit Company's (FC's) equipment does not have the switches. Greg, an FC employee, suffers an injury that an accessible shut-off switch would have prevented. Greg's best ground for recovery is that FC committed
- negligence *per se*.
  - a dram shop act.
  - res ipsa loquitur*.
  - a violation of the "danger invites rescue" doctrine.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
  - Nancy will be given time to file another response.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy responds to Mack's complaint by filing a counterclaim
- Nancy will be given time to file an amended answer.
  - Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - Mack will be given time to file an answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. 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
- utilitarian ethics.
  - Kantian ethics.
  - rights-based ethics.
  - duty-based ethics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Areas of the law not governed by statutory or administrative law are
- open to each individual's own interpretation.
  - regulated by the states under the U.S. Constitution.
  - subject to local ordinances.
  - governed by the common law.

**Fact Pattern 2-3**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. The least expensive method to resolve the dispute between Java and Kaffe may be
- arbitration because the case will be heard by a mini-jury.
  - litigation because each party will pay its own legal fees.
  - mediation because the dispute will be resolved by a non-expert.
  - negotiation because no third parties are needed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. 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*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. 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 summons.
  - the answer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Dribble Beers, Inc., markets alcoholic beverages. A federal regulation bans the disclosure of the alcohol content of the beverages on Dribble's labels and those of other marketers. A court would likely hold this regulation to be
- justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - necessary to protect national interests.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. In making business decisions, Brian, personnel manager for Conservative Investments, Inc., applies his belief that all persons have fundamental rights. This is
- the categorical imperative.
  - the principle of rights.
  - utilitarianism.
  - a religious rule.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Equity Corporation provides other firms with funds to expand operations. Questions of what is ethical involve the extent to which Equity has
- a legal duty beyond those duties mandated by ethics.
  - an ethical duty beyond those duties mandated by law.
  - any duty beyond those mandated by both ethics and the law.
  - any duty when it is uncertain whether a legal duty exists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. 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 due process clause.
  - constitutional.
  - unconstitutional under the commerce clause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. 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.
  - the First Amendment.
  - Article I's commerce clause.
  - the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment's due process clauses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. California enacts a statute to ban advertising in "bad taste." This statute would likely be held by a court to be
- necessary to protect state interests.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. In 2009, Congress enacts the Act to Restrict Commercial Speech (ARCS). The ARCS will be considered valid
- if it directly advances a substantial government interest but goes no further than necessary.
  - under any circumstances.
  - if it directly advances a substantial government interest regardless of how "far" it goes.
  - under no circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. 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.
  - a mini-trial.
  - arbitration.
  - a summary jury trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. 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
- justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - necessary to protect national interests.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. 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.
  - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - appropriation.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Driving his sport utility vehicle negligently, Bart crashes into a streetlight. The streetlight falls, smashing through the roof of a house, killing Chris. But for Bart's negligence, Chris would not have died. Regarding the death, the crash is the
- cause in fact.
  - superseding cause.
  - intervening cause.
  - proximate cause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Amber pushes Brad into the path of an oncoming car driven by Carol. Don tries to rescue Brad, but the car hits both of them. Amber is liable for the injuries of
- neither Brad nor Don.
  - Brad and Don.
  - Don only.
  - Brad only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Jim files a suit against Kino. Before going to trial, the parties meet, with their attorneys to represent them, to present their dispute to a neutral third party who renders a legally binding decision. This is
- arbitration.
  - litigation.
  - negotiation.
  - mediation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. The federal government and the state governments constitute the U.S. legal system. This system is based on the legal system of
- France.
  - Ancient Greece.
  - Ancient Rome.
  - England.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. 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
- private individuals only.
  - other business entities, private individuals, and the government.
  - other business entities only.
  - the government only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Ned leaves his car with OK Car Shop to have it repaired. After the car is fixed, OK keeps it. OK is *not* liable for trespass to personal property if
- Ned refuses to pay for the repair.
  - Ned thinks his car is a "joke."
  - OK received payment for the repair.
  - OK is keeping the car as a "joke."



- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Lola files a suit against Mac, a medical doctor, alleging negligence. As a physician, Mac is held to the standard of
- a reasonable person.
  - a reasonable physician.
  - a typical professional.
  - an average human being.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Capital Acquisitions Corporation buys, reorganizes, and sells other companies. If Capital strictly complies with existing laws, the firm will
- fulfill *some* business ethics obligations.
  - not need to fulfill *any* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *no* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *all* business ethics obligations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. 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 profits.
  - acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.
  - acting unethically in its setting of priorities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Todd files a suit against United Media Corporation for defamation. Actual malice must be shown for recovery of damages if Todd is
- a public figure.
  - a private individual.
  - a non-citizen.
  - a corporate officer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. 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
- the most important consideration.
  - the least important consideration.
  - the only consideration.
  - irrelevant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. In Ed's suit against First National Bank, the discovery phase would include all of the following except
- First National's replies to Ed's interrogatories.
  - Ed's complaint.
  - Ed's deposition.
  - Ed's requests for First National's admissions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. 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 new trial is being conducted.
  - the parties' legal arguments are persuasive.
  - the subject matter of a case involves complex facts.
  - the court is exercising a new type of jurisdiction.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. Betty files a suit against Carly. Before going to trial, the parties meet, with their attorneys to represent them, to try to resolve their dispute without involving a third party. This is
- arbitration.
  - negotiation.
  - litigation.
  - mediation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. Lia works for Media Marketing Company. Her job includes putting "spin" on the firm's successes and failures. In this context, ethics consist of
- the firm's quarterly revenue.
  - whatever is legal.
  - questions of rightness and wrongness.
  - "bad" versus "good" publicity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. In studying the legal environment of business, Professor Dooley's students also review ethics in a business context. Ethics includes the study of what constitutes
- fair or just behavior.
  - financially rewarding behavior.
  - legal behavior.
  - religious behavior.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. To protect its customers and other business invitees, Supreme Retail Corporation must warn them of
- open dangers.
  - concealed dangers.
  - no dangers.
  - all dangers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. Fealty Financial Corporation asks its employees to judge their actions and get on the ethical business decision-making "bandwagon." Guidelines for evaluating individual actions include all of the following *except*
- promises to others.
  - an individual's conscience.
  - business rules and procedures.
  - loopholes in the law or company policies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 101. 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
- 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.
  - only if Eve was more at fault than Finest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 102. Import-Export Sales, Inc., like other businesses, has duties prescribed by
- ethics and the law.
  - ethics only.
  - the market only.
  - the law only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 103. Dirk is driving a sport utility vehicle in which Elin is a passenger when they are involved in a traffic accident, and Elin is injured. Liability may be imposed on Dirk for Elin's injury if Dirk's driving is
- only the proximate cause of the injury.
  - the causation in fact *and* the proximate cause of the injury.
  - only the causation in fact of the injury.
  - neither the causation in fact nor the proximate cause of the injury.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 104. 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.
  - the party is unsatisfied with the result.
  - a federal question is involved.
  - the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 105. Louie files a suit against Myra for assault and battery. Myra can raise the defense of property as a defense to the charge of
- neither assault nor battery.
  - assault only.
  - battery only.
  - assault or battery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 106. Transnational Corporation and United Shipping, Inc., agree to a contract that includes an arbitration clause. If a dispute arises, a court having jurisdiction may
- order a party to submit to arbitration.
  - order a party to bring the dispute to court.
  - monitor any arbitration until it concludes.
  - order an arbitrator to rule in a particular way.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 107. Kit carelessly bumps into Luke, knocking him to the ground. Kit has committed the tort of negligence
- under any circumstances.
  - only if Luke is injured.
  - under no circumstances.
  - only if Luke is not injured.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 108. Olga believes that Phil is about to hit her. To prevent harmful contact in this situation, Olga may use
- any force, except force that is likely to cause death.
  - no force.
  - force that is reasonably necessary.
  - any force.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 109. Potable Beverage Company appeals a decision against it, in favor of Quench Thirst Corporation, from a lower court to a higher court. Potable is
- the defendant.
  - the appellant.
  - the appellee.
  - the plaintiff.

- \_\_\_\_ 110. Inferior Company sells products that are poorly made. Jack, who has never bought an Inferior product, files a suit against Inferior, alleging that its products are defective. The firm's best ground for dismissal of the suit is that Jack does not have
- standing.
  - sufficient minimum contacts.
  - jurisdiction.
  - certiorari*.
- \_\_\_\_ 111. The U.S. Congress enacts a new federal statute that sets different standards for the liability of businesses selling defective products. This statute applies
- only to those states that adopt the statute.
  - to all of the states.
  - to none of the states.
  - only to matters not covered by state law.
- \_\_\_\_ 112. Rob, the owner of Super Stores, Inc., adheres to the "principle of rights" theory. Under this theory, a key factor in determining whether a business decision is ethical is how that decision affects
- the right to make a profit.
  - the rights of others.
  - the right determination under a cost-benefit analysis.
  - the "right" thing to do.
- \_\_\_\_ 113. 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 citing Nobby but not in issuing the rule.
  - in violation of Nobby's rights under the First Amendment.
  - reasonably in issuing the rule but not in citing Nobby.
  - reasonably in the circumstances and under the law.
- \_\_\_\_ 114. Steve, a television news reporter, knowingly broadcasts an untrue story claiming that Medi-Drugs, Inc., markets a medicine for children that contains highly addictive drugs. Steve is liable for
- slander of title.
  - slander of quality.
  - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_ 115. 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.
  - ignores the practical costs of a given set of circumstances.
  - tends to justify human costs that many find unacceptable.
  - requires complex cost-benefit analyses of simple situations.
- \_\_\_\_ 116. Harry, a resident of Indiana, has an accident involving Jane, a resident of Kentucky, while driving through that state. Jane files a suit against Harry in Kentucky. Regarding Harry, Kentucky has
- in rem* jurisdiction.
  - diversity jurisdiction.
  - no jurisdiction.
  - in personam* jurisdiction.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 117. General Construction Company engages in blasting in its operations. This is subject to strict liability because
- General is a construction company.
  - blasting is an abnormally dangerous activity.
  - construction can be done without blasting.
  - blasting is a negligent activity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 118. 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."
  - "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."
  - "an action is morally correct when, among the people it affects, it produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 119. 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.
  - 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 120. Dion, an accountant for Engineering Associates, Inc., attempts to apply the duty-based approach to ethical reasoning in conflicts that occur on the job. This approach is based on the idea that a person must
- conform to society's ethical standards.
  - avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
  - achieve the greatest good for the most people.
  - place his or her employer's interest first.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 121. Quality Paper Corporation (QPC) makes and sells its products nationwide. To be considered socially responsible when making a business decision, QPC could take into account the needs of
- no one.
  - its consumers, the community, and society only.
  - its employees, owners, consumers, the community, and society.
  - its employees and owners only.

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

### Answer Section

#### TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
2. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 64 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
3. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
4. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 6 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
5. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
6. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
7. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
8. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
9. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 86 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
10. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
11. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 11 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
12. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 85 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
13. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
14. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
15. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 86 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
16. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 50 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
17. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 93 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
18. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 42 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
19. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
20. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
21. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 40 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 37	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
23.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 96	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
24.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
27.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
28.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
32.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 46	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
33.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
34.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Diversity		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
35.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
36.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
38.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 43	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
40.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 45	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
42.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 40	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

46. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
47. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
48. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
49. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
50. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 82 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
51. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
52. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
53. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 82 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
54. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
55. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 6 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
56. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
57. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
58. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
59. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
60. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
61. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 87 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

62. ANS: D PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
63. ANS: C PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 14 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
64. ANS: B PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 71 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
65. ANS: A PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 93 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
66. ANS: C PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 42 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
67. ANS: D PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 42 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal



68.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
69.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
71.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
72.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
73.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
74.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
75.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
76.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
77.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
78.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
79.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
80.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
81.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
82.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
83.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
84.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
85.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
86.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
87.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
88.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
89.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
90.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
91.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

92.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
93.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
94.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
95.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
96.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
97.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
98.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
99.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
100.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
101.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
102.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
103.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
104.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 48	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
105.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
106.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 51	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
109.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 30	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
110.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
111.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
112.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
113.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Research	
114.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
115.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

116.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
117.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
118.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
119.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
120.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
121.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	

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

<u>  B  </u> 75.	<u>  B  </u> 82.	<u>  B  </u> 89.	<u>  B  </u> 96.	<u>  B  </u> 103.
<u>  B  </u> 76.	<u>  A  </u> 83.	<u>  A  </u> 90.	<u>  C  </u> 97.	
				<u>  C  </u> 104.
<u>  D  </u> 77.	<u>  B  </u> 84.	<u>  A  </u> 91.	<u>  A  </u> 98.	
				<u>  D  </u> 105.
<u>  B  </u> 78.	<u>  A  </u> 85.	<u>  A  </u> 92.	<u>  B  </u> 99.	
				<u>  A  </u> 106.
<u>  A  </u> 79.	<u>  D  </u> 86.	<u>  D  </u> 93.	<u>  D  </u> 100.	
				<u>  B  </u> 107.
<u>  B  </u> 80.	<u>  D  </u> 87.	<u>  B  </u> 94.	<u>  A  </u> 101.	
				<u>  C  </u> 108.
<u>  D  </u> 81.	<u>  A  </u> 88.	<u>  A  </u> 95.	<u>  A  </u> 102.	
				<u>  B  </u> 109.

A   110.

  B   117.

  D   118.

  B   111.

  B   112.

  B   119.

  D   113.

  B   120.

  C   121.

  B   114.

  C   115.

  D   116.

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

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

**Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are THIRTEEN (13) pages and 121 questions to this exam -- 61 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. THIS IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY WHICH VERSION OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVEN. IF YOU FAIL TO PUT YOUR NAME ON A COPY OF THE EXAM, YOU MAY BE GIVEN A -0- FOR THE EXAM.**

**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.**

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

**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. After a decision is rendered in a case, no party can file an appeal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In theory, causation in fact is limitless.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Whether a law is constitutional depends on its source.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. To have standing to sue, a party must have been harmed or have been threatened with harm by the action about which he or she complains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A state law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Local governments, including cities, can exercise police powers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the United States.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. To commit the tort of trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Defamation involves wrongfully hurting a person's good reputation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Bribery of foreign government officials is both an ethical and a legal issue.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A person may commit an intentional tort if he or she acts knowing with substantial certainty that certain consequences will result.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. An artisan's lien is a defense to a charge of trespass to personal property.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The First Amendment protects symbolic speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. An *illegal* search can be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. If an action is legal, it is ethical.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Monetary damages is a remedy at law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. There are no statutes regulating the use of spam.



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

ID: B

- \_\_\_ 20. In most states, if neither party requests a jury, there will be no jury trial.
- \_\_\_ 21. Unintentionally causing a party to break a contract may constitute wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
- \_\_\_ 22. The federal government cannot regulate commerce within a state, even if the commerce concerns more than one state.
- \_\_\_ 23. A court will not exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant who has only done business in the jurisdiction over the Internet.
- \_\_\_ 24. Ignorance of a law excuses a business from liability for its violation.
- \_\_\_ 25. A deposition involves written questions for which written are prepared and signed under oath.
- \_\_\_ 26. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- \_\_\_ 27. Businesspersons who would choose to act unethically may be deterred from doing so because of public opinion.
- \_\_\_ 28. State courts are independent of federal courts.
- \_\_\_ 29. Judges use precedent when deciding a case in a common law legal system.
- \_\_\_ 30. There is no defense (except innocence) to a charge of conversion.
- \_\_\_ 31. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people benefit from an act.
- \_\_\_ 32. Duty-based ethics may be based on religious precepts or philosophical reasoning.
- \_\_\_ 33. A law that restricts a fundamental right does not violate substantive due process if it promotes a compelling state interest.
- \_\_\_ 34. Duty-based ethical standards imply that people have basic rights.
- \_\_\_ 35. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- \_\_\_ 36. Corporations can be perceived as owing ethical duties to groups other than their shareholders.
- \_\_\_ 37. One guideline to evaluating the ethics of a particular action is to "let your conscience be your guide."
- \_\_\_ 38. An *unauthorized* scan of a bank account cannot be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_ 39. A written defamatory statement must be communicated to a third party to be actionable.
- \_\_\_ 40. The federal government retains all powers not specifically delegated to the states.

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

ID: B

- \_\_\_ 41. Constitutional law includes only the U.S. Constitution.
- \_\_\_ 42. The United States Supreme Court can review a decision by a state's highest court only if a question of federal law is involved.
- \_\_\_ 43. The roles that women play in some foreign countries may present some difficult ethical problems for firms doing business internationally.
- \_\_\_ 44. An answer can admit to the allegations made in a complaint.
- \_\_\_ 45. When state regulations impinge on interstate commerce, commerce must yield to the regulations.
- \_\_\_ 46. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.
- \_\_\_ 47. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- \_\_\_ 48. One of the requirements for a suit based on strict liability is a failure to exercise due care.
- \_\_\_ 49. Corporations can behave as good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- \_\_\_ 50. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, it is *always* ethical from a duty-based perspective.
- \_\_\_ 51. Business ethics is consistent only with short-run profit maximization.
- \_\_\_ 52. Ethics is not concerned with the philosophical basis for morality.
- \_\_\_ 53. No court requires mediation before a case goes to trial.
- \_\_\_ 54. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- \_\_\_ 55. An Internet service provider (ISP) is not normally liable for its users' defamatory remarks.
- \_\_\_ 56. A battery occurs only if the victim suffers actual physical harm.
- \_\_\_ 57. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- \_\_\_ 58. A decision on a given issue by a court is not binding on an inferior court.
- \_\_\_ 59. To act ethically is to think narrowly about what is best in the short run for one's employer.
- \_\_\_ 60. If a person breaches a duty of care and another person suffers an injury, causation is established.
- \_\_\_ 61. A federal case typically originates in a federal district court.

**Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Louie files a suit against Myra for assault and battery. Myra can raise the defense of property as a defense to the charge of
- battery only.
  - assault or battery.
  - neither assault nor battery.
  - assault only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Areas of the law not governed by statutory or administrative law are
- open to each individual's own interpretation.
  - subject to local ordinances.
  - governed by the common law.
  - regulated by the states under the U.S. Constitution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. 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.
  - utilitarian ethics.
  - Kantian ethics.
  - duty-based ethics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. To protect its customers and other business invitees, Supreme Retail Corporation must warn them of
- no dangers.
  - open dangers.
  - all dangers.
  - concealed dangers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. 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.
  - the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment's due process clauses.
  - Article I's commerce clause.
  - the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Ned leaves his car with OK Car Shop to have it repaired. After the car is fixed, OK keeps it. OK is *not* liable for trespass to personal property if
- OK is keeping the car as a "joke."
  - Ned thinks his car is a "joke."
  - Ned refuses to pay for the repair.
  - OK received payment for the repair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. 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 answer.
  - the summons.
  - the complaint.
  - the service of process.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Potable Beverage Company appeals a decision against it, in favor of Quench Thirst Corporation, from a lower court to a higher court. Potable is
- a. the defendant.
  - b. the appellant.
  - c. the appellee.
  - d. the plaintiff.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. In making business decisions, Brian, personnel manager for Conservative Investments, Inc., applies his belief that all persons have fundamental rights. This is
- a. utilitarianism.
  - b. the categorical imperative.
  - c. the principle of rights.
  - d. a religious rule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. Betty files a suit against Carly. Before going to trial, the parties meet, with their attorneys to represent them, to try to resolve their dispute without involving a third party. This is
- a. arbitration.
  - b. litigation.
  - c. mediation.
  - d. negotiation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. The U.S. Congress enacts a new federal statute that sets different standards for the liability of businesses selling defective products. This statute applies
- a. only to those states that adopt the statute.
  - b. to none of the states.
  - c. to all of the states.
  - d. only to matters not covered by state law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Dirk is driving a sport utility vehicle in which Elin is a passenger when they are involved in a traffic accident, and Elin is injured. Liability may be imposed on Dirk for Elin's injury if Dirk's driving is
- a. only the causation in fact of the injury.
  - b. only the proximate cause of the injury.
  - c. the causation in fact *and* the proximate cause of the injury.
  - d. neither the causation in fact nor the proximate cause of the injury.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy responds to Mack's complaint by filing a counterclaim
- a. Nancy will be given time to file an amended answer.
  - b. Mack will be given time to file an answer.
  - c. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - d. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- a. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - b. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - c. Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
  - d. Nancy will be given time to file another response.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. California enacts a statute to ban advertising in "bad taste." This statute would likely be held by a court to be
- justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - necessary to protect state interests.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. General Construction Company engages in blasting in its operations. This is subject to strict liability because
- construction can be done without blasting.
  - General is a construction company.
  - blasting is a negligent activity.
  - blasting is an abnormally dangerous activity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. 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
- arbitration.
  - a mini-trial.
  - early neutral case evaluation.
  - a summary jury trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. 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.
  - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
  - appropriation.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. Lola files a suit against Mac, a medical doctor, alleging negligence. As a physician, Mac is held to the standard of
- a typical professional.
  - a reasonable physician.
  - a reasonable person.
  - an average human being.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Equity Corporation provides other firms with funds to expand operations. Questions of what is ethical involve the extent to which Equity has
- a legal duty beyond those duties mandated by ethics.
  - an ethical duty beyond those duties mandated by law.
  - any duty when it is uncertain whether a legal duty exists.
  - any duty beyond those mandated by both ethics and the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Emergent Power Corporation regularly expresses opinions on political issues. Under the First Amendment, corporate political speech is given
- no protection.
  - total protection.
  - significant protection.
  - little protection.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Jim files a suit against Kino. Before going to trial, the parties meet, with their attorneys to represent them, to present their dispute to a neutral third party who renders a legally binding decision. This is
- litigation.
  - arbitration.
  - negotiation.
  - mediation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Driving his sport utility vehicle negligently, Bart crashes into a streetlight. The streetlight falls, smashing through the roof of a house, killing Chris. But for Bart's negligence, Chris would not have died. Regarding the death, the crash is the
- cause in fact.
  - proximate cause.
  - intervening cause.
  - superseding cause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Superior Corporation engages in ethical behavior solely for the purpose of getting good publicity and thereby increasing profits. Superior is
- acting unethically in its pursuit of profits.
  - acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.
  - not acting unethically.
  - acting unethically in its setting of priorities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. 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 and Finest were equally at fault.
  - only if Eve was less at fault than Finest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Dion, an accountant for Engineering Associates, Inc., attempts to apply the duty-based approach to ethical reasoning in conflicts that occur on the job. This approach is based on the idea that a person must
- place his or her employer's interest first.
  - conform to society's ethical standards.
  - achieve the greatest good for the most people.
  - avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Import-Export Sales, Inc., like other businesses, has duties prescribed by
- ethics and the law.
  - the law only.
  - the market only.
  - ethics only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Fealty Financial Corporation asks its employees to judge their actions and get on the ethical business decision-making "bandwagon." Guidelines for evaluating individual actions include all of the following *except*
- loopholes in the law or company policies.
  - promises to others.
  - business rules and procedures.
  - an individual's conscience.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Teresa, in making marketing decisions for Uno Stuff, Inc., takes a utilitarian perspective. A characteristic statement of this philosophy is
- "for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."
  - "life in a state of nature is nasty, brutish, and short."
  - "the pursuit by individuals of their self-interest will result in a corresponding increase in societal welfare."
  - "an action is morally correct when, among the people it affects, it produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Lia works for Media Marketing Company. Her job includes putting "spin" on the firm's successes and failures. In this context, ethics consist of
- whatever is legal.
  - questions of rightness and wrongness.
  - "bad" versus "good" publicity.
  - the firm's quarterly revenue.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Dribble Beers, Inc., markets alcoholic beverages. A federal regulation bans the disclosure of the alcohol content of the beverages on Dribble's labels and those of other marketers. A court would likely hold this regulation to be
- necessary to protect national interests.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. 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.
  - case law.
  - administrative law.
  - stare decisis*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. 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.
  - a new trial is being conducted.
  - the court is exercising a new type of jurisdiction.
  - the parties' legal arguments are persuasive.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. The federal government and the state governments constitute the U.S. legal system. This system is based on the legal system of
- England.
  - France.
  - Ancient Rome.
  - Ancient Greece.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. In 2009, Congress enacts the Act to Restrict Commercial Speech (ARCS). The ARCS will be considered valid
- under no circumstances.
  - if it directly advances a substantial government interest regardless of how "far" it goes.
  - if it directly advances a substantial government interest but goes no further than necessary.
  - under any circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. In Ed's suit against First National Bank, the discovery phase would include all of the following except
- Ed's complaint.
  - First National's replies to Ed's interrogatories.
  - Ed's requests for First National's admissions.
  - Ed's deposition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. 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 free exercise clause.
  - unconstitutional under the commerce clause.
  - constitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. Callie, a lawyer on the staff of Droll International Ltd., applies the utilitarian theory of ethics in business contexts. Utilitarianism focuses on
- the consequences of an action.
  - the nature of an action.
  - moral values.
  - religious beliefs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. Steve, a television news reporter, knowingly broadcasts an untrue story claiming that Medi-Drugs, Inc., markets a medicine for children that contains highly addictive drugs. Steve is liable for
- slander of quality.
  - slander of title.
  - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 101. 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
- the most important consideration.
  - the only consideration.
  - the least important consideration.
  - irrelevant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 102. Harry, a resident of Indiana, has an accident involving Jane, a resident of Kentucky, while driving through that state. Jane files a suit against Harry in Kentucky. Regarding Harry, Kentucky has
- no jurisdiction.
  - diversity jurisdiction.
  - in rem* jurisdiction.
  - in personam* jurisdiction.



- \_\_\_\_ 103. Rob, the owner of Super Stores, Inc., adheres to the "principle of rights" theory. Under this theory, a key factor in determining whether a business decision is ethical is how that decision affects
- the right to make a profit.
  - the rights of others.
  - the right determination under a cost-benefit analysis.
  - the "right" thing to do.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. 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.
  - tends to justify human costs that many find unacceptable.
  - gives business profits priority over production costs.
  - ignores the practical costs of a given set of circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_ 105. Amber pushes Brad into the path of an oncoming car driven by Carol. Don tries to rescue Brad, but the car hits both of them. Amber is liable for the injuries of
- neither Brad nor Don.
  - Brad and Don.
  - Brad only.
  - Don only.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_ 106. 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.
  - a question of state law remains unresolved.
  - the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
- \_\_\_\_ 107. Kit carelessly bumps into Luke, knocking him to the ground. Kit has committed the tort of negligence
- under no circumstances.
  - only if Luke is injured.
  - only if Luke is not injured.
  - under any circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_ 108. Capital Acquisitions Corporation buys, reorganizes, and sells other companies. If Capital strictly complies with existing laws, the firm will
- fulfill *all* business ethics obligations.
  - not need to fulfill *any* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *no* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *some* business ethics obligations.
- \_\_\_\_ 109. 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
- necessary to protect national interests.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 110. A state statute requires machinery in food processing plants to include automatic shut-off switches that are accessible to each employee working on the machine. Fruit Company's (FC's) equipment does not have the switches. Greg, an FC employee, suffers an injury that an accessible shut-off switch would have prevented. Greg's best ground for recovery is that FC committed
- res ipsa loquitur*.
  - a violation of the "danger invites rescue" doctrine.
  - a dram shop act.
  - negligence *per se*.

**Fact Pattern 2-3**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 111. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. The least expensive method to resolve the dispute between Java and Kaffe may be
- arbitration because the case will be heard by a mini-jury.
  - litigation because each party will pay its own legal fees.
  - negotiation because no third parties are needed.
  - mediation because the dispute will be resolved by a non-expert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 112. Inferior Company sells products that are poorly made. Jack, who has never bought an Inferior product, files a suit against Inferior, alleging that its products are defective. The firm's best ground for dismissal of the suit is that Jack does not have
- sufficient minimum contacts.
  - jurisdiction.
  - certiorari*.
  - standing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 113. Olga believes that Phil is about to hit her. To prevent harmful contact in this situation, Olga may use
- any force.
  - any force, except force that is likely to cause death.
  - force that is reasonably necessary.
  - no force.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 114. Make-It Construction Corporation makes a side payment to a government official in Nigeria to obtain a contract. In the United States, this is
- illegal and unethical.
  - neither illegal nor unethical.
  - illegal only.
  - unethical only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 115. 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 only.
  - private individuals only.
  - other business entities, private individuals, and the government.
  - the government only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 116. In studying the legal environment of business, Professor Dooley's students also review ethics in a business context. Ethics includes the study of what constitutes
- financially rewarding behavior.
  - legal behavior.
  - fair or just behavior.
  - religious behavior.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 117. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
  - the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
  - the relief available when a person's rights are violated.
  - wrongs committed against the public as a whole.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 118. 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 non-citizen.
  - a public figure.
  - a private individual.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 119. Transnational Corporation and United Shipping, Inc., agree to a contract that includes an arbitration clause. If a dispute arises, a court having jurisdiction may
- order a party to bring the dispute to court.
  - order a party to submit to arbitration.
  - monitor any arbitration until it concludes.
  - order an arbitrator to rule in a particular way.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 120. Quality Paper Corporation (QPC) makes and sells its products nationwide. To be considered socially responsible when making a business decision, QPC could take into account the needs of
- its consumers, the community, and society only.
  - no one.
  - its employees, owners, consumers, the community, and society.
  - its employees and owners only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 121. 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 citing Nobby but not in issuing the rule.
  - in violation of Nobby's rights under the First Amendment.
  - reasonably in issuing the rule but not in citing Nobby.
  - reasonably in the circumstances and under the law.

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

### Answer Section

#### TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 46 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
2. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
3. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
4. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 38 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
5. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
6. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
7. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
8. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
9. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 88 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
10. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 14 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
11. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
12. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 71 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
13. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 82 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
14. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 89 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
15. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
16. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 86 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
17. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
18. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 7 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
19. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 96 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
20. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 45 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
21. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 87 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 11	OBJ: TYPE: N
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23.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 37	OBJ: TYPE: N
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24.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 43	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
27.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
28.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
30.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
32.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
33.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
34.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
35.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
36.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
38.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 85	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
40.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
41.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
42.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 40	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Diversity		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
44.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

46. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
47. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 93 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
48. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
49. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
50. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
51. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
52. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 61 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
53. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 49 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
54. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 64 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
55. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
56. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 82 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
57. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 50 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
58. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 6 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
59. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 63 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
60. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
61. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 40 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

62. ANS: B PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
63. ANS: C PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 5 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
64. ANS: B PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
65. ANS: D PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 91 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
66. ANS: B PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 18 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
67. ANS: C PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 89 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal

68.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
69.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 30	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
71.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
72.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
73.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
74.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
75.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
77.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
78.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
79.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
80.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
81.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
82.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
83.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
84.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
85.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
86.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
87.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
88.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
89.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
90.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
91.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

92.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
93.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
94.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
95.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
96.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
97.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
98.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
99.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
100.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
102.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
103.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
104.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
105.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
106.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 48	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
109.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
110.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
111.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
112.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
113.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
114.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
115.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	



116.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
117.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
118.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
119.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 51	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
120.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
121.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 31	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Research	

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

<u>  C  </u> 76.	<u>  B  </u> 83.	<u>  D  </u> 90.	<u>  C  </u> 96.	<u>  B  </u> 103.
<u>  D  </u> 77.	<u>  A  </u> 84.		<u>  A  </u> 97.	<u>  B  </u> 104.
		<u>  B  </u> 91.		
<u>  B  </u> 78.			<u>  A  </u> 98.	<u>  B  </u> 105.
	<u>  C  </u> 85.	<u>  B  </u> 92.		
<u>  A  </u> 79.			<u>  A  </u> 99.	
	<u>  B  </u> 86.	<u>  A  </u> 93.		<u>  B  </u> 106.
<u>  B  </u> 80.			<u>  A  </u> 100.	
	<u>  D  </u> 87.	<u>  B  </u> 94.		<u>  B  </u> 107.
<u>  B  </u> 81.			<u>  D  </u> 101.	
	<u>  A  </u> 88.	<u>  A  </u> 95.		<u>  D  </u> 108.
<u>  C  </u> 82.				
	<u>  A  </u> 89.	<u>  D  </u> 102.		<u>  C  </u> 109.

D   110.

  C   116.

  D   117.

  C   111.

  C   118.

  D   112.

  B   119.

  C   113.

  C   120.

  A   114.

  D   121.

  D   115.

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

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

**Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are THIRTEEN (13) pages and 121 questions to this exam -- 61 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. THIS IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY WHICH VERSION OF THE EXAM YOU WERE GIVE. 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.**

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

**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. Whether a law is constitutional depends on its source.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. If a person breaches a duty of care and another person suffers an injury, causation is established.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A written defamatory statement must be communicated to a third party to be actionable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. No court requires mediation before a case goes to trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Local governments, including cities, can exercise police powers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Businesspersons who would choose to act unethically may be deterred from doing so because of public opinion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A court will not exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant who has only done business in the jurisdiction over the Internet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The United States Supreme Court can review a decision by a state's highest court only if a question of federal law is involved.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A decision on a given issue by a court is not binding on an inferior court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. State courts are independent of federal courts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Corporations can behave as good citizens by promoting goals that society deems worthwhile.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Business ethics is consistent only with short-run profit maximization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. A state law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Constitutional law includes only the U.S. Constitution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. An *unauthorized* scan of a bank account cannot be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Ignorance of a law excuses a business from liability for its violation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A battery occurs only if the victim suffers actual physical harm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, it is *always* ethical from a duty-based perspective.

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

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- \_\_\_ 20. A federal case typically originates in a federal district court.
- \_\_\_ 21. Ethics is not concerned with the philosophical basis for morality.
- \_\_\_ 22. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- \_\_\_ 23. In theory, causation in fact is limitless.
- \_\_\_ 24. A law that restricts a fundamental right does not violate substantive due process if it promotes a compelling state interest.
- \_\_\_ 25. Corporations can be perceived as owing ethical duties to groups other than their shareholders.
- \_\_\_ 26. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_ 27. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- \_\_\_ 28. The First Amendment protects symbolic speech.
- \_\_\_ 29. An *illegal* search can be an invasion of privacy.
- \_\_\_ 30. To commit the tort of trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- \_\_\_ 31. Unintentionally causing a party to break a contract may constitute wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
- \_\_\_ 32. If an action is legal, it is ethical.
- \_\_\_ 33. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the United States.
- \_\_\_ 34. Duty-based ethical standards imply that people have basic rights.
- \_\_\_ 35. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people benefit from an act.
- \_\_\_ 36. Monetary damages is a remedy at law.
- \_\_\_ 37. Duty-based ethics may be based on religious precepts or philosophical reasoning.
- \_\_\_ 38. The federal government retains all powers not specifically delegated to the states.
- \_\_\_ 39. The federal government cannot regulate commerce within a state, even if the commerce concerns more than one state.
- \_\_\_ 40. Bribery of foreign government officials is both an ethical and a legal issue.
- \_\_\_ 41. Judges use precedent when deciding a case in a common law legal system.

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

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- \_\_\_ 42. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- \_\_\_ 43. There are no statutes regulating the use of spam.
- \_\_\_ 44. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- \_\_\_ 45. An artisan's lien is a defense to a charge of trespass to personal property.
- \_\_\_ 46. To act ethically is to think narrowly about what is best in the short run for one's employer.
- \_\_\_ 47. To have standing to sue, a party must have been harmed or have been threatened with harm by the action about which he or she complains.
- \_\_\_ 48. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.
- \_\_\_ 49. There is no defense (except innocence) to a charge of conversion.
- \_\_\_ 50. One guideline to evaluating the ethics of a particular action is to "let your conscience be your guide."
- \_\_\_ 51. An Internet service provider (ISP) is not normally liable for its users' defamatory remarks.
- \_\_\_ 52. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- \_\_\_ 53. An answer can admit to the allegations made in a complaint.
- \_\_\_ 54. A person may commit an intentional tort if he or she acts knowing with substantial certainty that certain consequences will result.
- \_\_\_ 55. One of the requirements for a suit based on strict liability is a failure to exercise due care.
- \_\_\_ 56. After a decision is rendered in a case, no party can file an appeal.
- \_\_\_ 57. A deposition involves written questions for which written are prepared and signed under oath.
- \_\_\_ 58. The roles that women play in some foreign countries may present some difficult ethical problems for firms doing business internationally.
- \_\_\_ 59. In most states, if neither party requests a jury, there will be no jury trial.
- \_\_\_ 60. When state regulations impinge on interstate commerce, commerce must yield to the regulations.
- \_\_\_ 61. Defamation involves wrongfully hurting a person's good reputation.



**Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Betty files a suit against Carly. Before going to trial, the parties meet, with their attorneys to represent them, to try to resolve their dispute without involving a third party. This is
- litigation.
  - negotiation.
  - mediation.
  - arbitration.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Olga believes that Phil is about to hit her. To prevent harmful contact in this situation, Olga may use
- any force, except force that is likely to cause death.
  - no force.
  - force that is reasonably necessary.
  - any force.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. 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
- an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - necessary to protect national interests.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. 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 parties' legal arguments are persuasive.
  - the court is exercising a new type of jurisdiction.
  - the subject matter of a case involves complex facts.
  - a new trial is being conducted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. General Construction Company engages in blasting in its operations. This is subject to strict liability because
- blasting is a negligent activity.
  - General is a construction company.
  - construction can be done without blasting.
  - blasting is an abnormally dangerous activity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Make-It Construction Corporation makes a side payment to a government official in Nigeria to obtain a contract. In the United States, this is
- neither illegal nor unethical.
  - unethical only.
  - illegal and unethical.
  - illegal only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. In Ed's suit against First National Bank, the discovery phase would include all of the following except
- First National's replies to Ed's interrogatories.
  - Ed's deposition.
  - Ed's requests for First National's admissions.
  - Ed's complaint.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. 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 citing Nobby but not in issuing the rule.
  - in violation of Nobby's rights under the First Amendment.
  - reasonably in the circumstances and under the law.
  - reasonably in issuing the rule but not in citing Nobby.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. 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.
  - unconstitutional under the due process clause.
  - constitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. Potable Beverage Company appeals a decision against it, in favor of Quench Thirst Corporation, from a lower court to a higher court. Potable is
- the appellant.
  - the defendant.
  - the plaintiff.
  - the appellee.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Driving his sport utility vehicle negligently, Bart crashes into a streetlight. The streetlight falls, smashing through the roof of a house, killing Chris. But for Bart's negligence, Chris would not have died. Regarding the death, the crash is the
- proximate cause.
  - superseding cause.
  - cause in fact.
  - intervening cause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. The U.S. Congress enacts a new federal statute that sets different standards for the liability of businesses selling defective products. This statute applies
- to all of the states.
  - only to those states that adopt the statute.
  - to none of the states.
  - only to matters not covered by state law.

**Fact Pattern 2-3**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. The least expensive method to resolve the dispute between Java and Kaffe may be
- negotiation because no third parties are needed.
  - mediation because the dispute will be resolved by a non-expert.
  - litigation because each party will pay its own legal fees.
  - arbitration because the case will be heard by a mini-jury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. Import-Export Sales, Inc., like other businesses, has duties prescribed by
- ethics only.
  - the market only.
  - the law only.
  - ethics and the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. Louie files a suit against Myra for assault and battery. Myra can raise the defense of property as a defense to the charge of
- battery only.
  - assault or battery.
  - assault only.
  - neither assault nor battery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. 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
- the only consideration.
  - the most important consideration.
  - the least important consideration.
  - irrelevant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. Dribble Beers, Inc., markets alcoholic beverages. A federal regulation bans the disclosure of the alcohol content of the beverages on Dribble's labels and those of other marketers. A court would likely hold this regulation to be
- an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - necessary to protect national interests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. Teresa, in making marketing decisions for Uno Stuff, Inc., takes a utilitarian perspective. A characteristic statement of this philosophy is
- "an action is morally correct when, among the people it affects, it produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number."
  - "life in a state of nature is nasty, brutish, and short."
  - "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."

- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Superior Corporation engages in ethical behavior solely for the purpose of getting good publicity and thereby increasing profits. Superior is
- acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.
  - acting unethically in its setting of priorities.
  - acting unethically in its pursuit of profits.
  - not acting unethically.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Dirk is driving a sport utility vehicle in which Elin is a passenger when they are involved in a traffic accident, and Elin is injured. Liability may be imposed on Dirk for Elin's injury if Dirk's driving is
- the causation in fact *and* the proximate cause of the injury.
  - only the proximate cause of the injury.
  - neither the causation in fact nor the proximate cause of the injury.
  - only the causation in fact of the injury.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Rob, the owner of Super Stores, Inc., adheres to the "principle of rights" theory. Under this theory, a key factor in determining whether a business decision is ethical is how that decision affects
- the right determination under a cost-benefit analysis.
  - the rights of others.
  - the "right" thing to do.
  - the right to make a profit.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy responds to Mack's complaint by filing a counterclaim
- Nancy will be given time to file an amended answer.
  - Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - Mack will be given time to file an answer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
  - Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - Nancy will be given time to file another response.
  - Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Harry, a resident of Indiana, has an accident involving Jane, a resident of Kentucky, while driving through that state. Jane files a suit against Harry in Kentucky. Regarding Harry, Kentucky has
- in rem* jurisdiction.
  - no jurisdiction.
  - diversity jurisdiction.
  - in personam* jurisdiction.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Lacey, a vice-president of Medico Pharmaceuticals, Inc., does *not* apply utilitarianism to business ethical issues. One problem with utilitarianism is that it
- tends to justify human costs that many find unacceptable.
  - gives business profits priority over production costs.
  - ignores the practical costs of a given set of circumstances.
  - requires complex cost-benefit analyses of simple situations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. To protect its customers and other business invitees, Supreme Retail Corporation must warn them of
- all dangers.
  - concealed dangers.
  - no dangers.
  - open dangers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. The federal government and the state governments constitute the U.S. legal system. This system is based on the legal system of
- France.
  - England.
  - Ancient Rome.
  - Ancient Greece.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Fealty Financial Corporation asks its employees to judge their actions and get on the ethical business decision-making "bandwagon." Guidelines for evaluating individual actions include all of the following *except*
- business rules and procedures.
  - loopholes in the law or company policies.
  - an individual's conscience.
  - promises to others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. 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
- whether Eve was less, more, or equally at fault.
  - only if Eve and Finest were equally at fault.
  - only if Eve was less at fault than Finest.
  - only if Eve was more at fault than Finest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. 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.
  - a religious rule.
  - utilitarianism.
  - the categorical imperative.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. Ned leaves his car with OK Car Shop to have it repaired. After the car is fixed, OK keeps it. OK is *not* liable for trespass to personal property if
- OK received payment for the repair.
  - Ned refuses to pay for the repair.
  - Ned thinks his car is a "joke."
  - OK is keeping the car as a "joke."

- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. Dion, an accountant for Engineering Associates, Inc., attempts to apply the duty-based approach to ethical reasoning in conflicts that occur on the job. This approach is based on the idea that a person must
- avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
  - achieve the greatest good for the most people.
  - place his or her employer's interest first.
  - conform to society's ethical standards.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. 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 summons.
  - the complaint.
  - the answer.
  - the service of process.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. Transnational Corporation and United Shipping, Inc., agree to a contract that includes an arbitration clause. If a dispute arises, a court having jurisdiction may
- order a party to submit to arbitration.
  - order an arbitrator to rule in a particular way.
  - monitor any arbitration until it concludes.
  - order a party to bring the dispute to court.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. 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 state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
  - a question of state law remains unresolved.
  - a federal question is involved.
  - the party is unsatisfied with the result.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. Emergent Power Corporation regularly expresses opinions on political issues. Under the First Amendment, corporate political speech is given
- little protection.
  - significant protection.
  - total protection.
  - no protection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 100. 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.

- \_\_\_\_ 101. California enacts a statute to ban advertising in "bad taste." This statute would likely be held by a court to be
- necessary to protect state interests.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
- \_\_\_\_ 102. Amber pushes Brad into the path of an oncoming car driven by Carol. Don tries to rescue Brad, but the car hits both of them. Amber is liable for the injuries of
- Don only.
  - neither Brad nor Don.
  - Brad and Don.
  - Brad only.
- \_\_\_\_ 103. Areas of the law not governed by statutory or administrative law are
- open to each individual's own interpretation.
  - regulated by the states under the U.S. Constitution.
  - subject to local ordinances.
  - governed by the common law.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. Kit carelessly bumps into Luke, knocking him to the ground. Kit has committed the tort of negligence
- only if Luke is not injured.
  - only if Luke is injured.
  - under no circumstances.
  - under any circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_ 105. 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
- private individuals only.
  - the government only.
  - other business entities only.
  - other business entities, private individuals, and the government.
- \_\_\_\_ 106. Callie, a lawyer on the staff of Droll International Ltd., applies the utilitarian theory of ethics in business contexts. Utilitarianism focuses on
- the consequences of an action.
  - moral values.
  - religious beliefs.
  - the nature of an action.
- \_\_\_\_ 107. 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.
  - case law.
  - stare decisis*.
  - administrative law.

- \_\_\_\_ 108. Inferior Company sells products that are poorly made. Jack, who has never bought an Inferior product, files a suit against Inferior, alleging that its products are defective. The firm's best ground for dismissal of the suit is that Jack does not have
- standing.
  - sufficient minimum contacts.
  - certiorari*.
  - jurisdiction.
- \_\_\_\_ 109. Equity Corporation provides other firms with funds to expand operations. Questions of what is ethical involve the extent to which Equity has
- an ethical duty beyond those duties mandated by law.
  - a legal duty beyond those duties mandated by ethics.
  - any duty when it is uncertain whether a legal duty exists.
  - any duty beyond those mandated by both ethics and the law.
- \_\_\_\_ 110. Lola files a suit against Mac, a medical doctor, alleging negligence. As a physician, Mac is held to the standard of
- an average human being.
  - a reasonable person.
  - a typical professional.
  - a reasonable physician.
- \_\_\_\_ 111. 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.
- \_\_\_\_ 112. 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.
  - a mini-trial.
  - arbitration.
  - early neutral case evaluation.
- \_\_\_\_ 113. Todd files a suit against United Media Corporation for defamation. Actual malice must be shown for recovery of damages if Todd is
- a public figure.
  - a corporate officer.
  - a private individual.
  - a non-citizen.
- \_\_\_\_ 114. In studying the legal environment of business, Professor Dooley's students also review ethics in a business context. Ethics includes the study of what constitutes
- legal behavior.
  - fair or just behavior.
  - religious behavior.
  - financially rewarding behavior.



- \_\_\_\_ 115. Quality Paper Corporation (QPC) makes and sells its products nationwide. To be considered socially responsible when making a business decision, QPC could take into account the needs of
- its employees, owners, consumers, the community, and society.
  - no one.
  - its employees and owners only.
  - its consumers, the community, and society only.
- \_\_\_\_ 116. Steve, a television news reporter, knowingly broadcasts an untrue story claiming that Medi-Drugs, Inc., markets a medicine for children that contains highly addictive drugs. Steve is liable for
- wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - slander of title.
  - slander of quality.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_ 117. In 2009, Congress enacts the Act to Restrict Commercial Speech (ARCS). The ARCS will be considered valid
- under no circumstances.
  - under any circumstances.
  - if it directly advances a substantial government interest but goes no further than necessary.
  - if it directly advances a substantial government interest regardless of how "far" it goes.
- \_\_\_\_ 118. Lia works for Media Marketing Company. Her job includes putting "spin" on the firm's successes and failures. In this context, ethics consist of
- whatever is legal.
  - "bad" versus "good" publicity.
  - the firm's quarterly revenue.
  - questions of rightness and wrongness.
- \_\_\_\_ 119. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- the relief available when a person's rights are violated.
  - wrongs committed against the public as a whole.
  - the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
  - the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
- \_\_\_\_ 120. Jim files a suit against Kino. Before going to trial, the parties meet, with their attorneys to represent them, to present their dispute to a neutral third party who renders a legally binding decision. This is
- mediation.
  - litigation.
  - negotiation.
  - arbitration.
- \_\_\_\_ 121. A state statute requires machinery in food processing plants to include automatic shut-off switches that are accessible to each employee working on the machine. Fruit Company's (FC's) equipment does not have the switches. Greg, an FC employee, suffers an injury that an accessible shut-off switch would have prevented. Greg's best ground for recovery is that FC committed
- a violation of the "danger invites rescue" doctrine.
  - a dram shop act.
  - res ipsa loquitur*.
  - negligence *per se*.

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

### Answer Section

#### TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
2. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
3. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 85 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
4. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 49 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
5. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
6. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
7. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 37 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
8. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 40 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
9. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
10. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 6 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
11. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 33 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
12. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
13. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
14. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
15. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
16. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 86 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
17. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
18. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 82 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
19. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
20. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 40 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
21. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 61 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
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23.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
24.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
26.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
27.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
28.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
30.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
32.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
33.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
34.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
35.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
36.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
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37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
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38.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 11	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
40.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
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41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
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42.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
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43.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 96	OBJ: TYPE: =
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44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
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45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
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46. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
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47. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: =
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48. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: N
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49. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
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50. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
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51. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: =
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52. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
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53. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
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54. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: N
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56. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 46	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
57. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 43	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
58. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Diversity		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
59. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 45	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
60. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
61. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: +
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

62. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
63. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
64. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
65. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
66. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
67. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

68.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
69.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 31	OBJ: TYPE: N
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71.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
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72.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 30	OBJ: TYPE: N
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73.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
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74.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
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75.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: N
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76.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
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77.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: +
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78.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
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79.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
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81.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
82.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
83.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
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84.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
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85.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
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86.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
87.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
88.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
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89.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
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90.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
91.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
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92.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
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93.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
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94.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: =
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95.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
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97.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 51	OBJ: TYPE: N
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98.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 48	OBJ: TYPE: N
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99.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
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100.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
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101.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
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102.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
103.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
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104.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
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105.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
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107.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
108.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: +
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109.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
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110.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
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111.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
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112.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: =
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113.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: =
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114.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
115.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	

116.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
117.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
118.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
119.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
120.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
121.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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



D   81.

  A   88.

  A   95.

  D   101.

  A   75.

  D   82.

  B   89.

  B   96.

  C   102.

  D   76.

  B   90.

  A   97.

  D   103.

  B   77.

  A   83.

  B   91.

  B   104.

  D   78.

  B   84.

  C   98.

  B   105.

  A   92.

  A   79.

  B   99.

  A   106.

  D   85.

  A   93.

  A   80.

  A   86.

  D   100.

  A   107.

  B   94.

  D   87.

A   108.

  A   115.

  A   109.

  C   116.

  D   110.

  C   117.

  B   111.

  D   118.

  B   112.

  B   119.

  A   113.

  D   120.

  B   114.

  D   121.

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

	A	B	C
TF	52	37	50
TF	53	56	18
TF	54	15	28
TF	55	29	41
TF	56	51	13
TF	57	11	61
TF	58	27	6
TF	59	60	2
TF	60	41	15
TF	61	21	31
MC	62	99	106
MC	63	82	99
MC	64	114	68
MC	65	110	121
MC	66	75	86
MC	67	74	85
MC	68	64	100
MC	69	63	103
MC	70	111	75
MC	71	93	107
MC	72	68	96
MC	73	92	79
MC	74	70	93
MC	75	81	109
MC	76	98	71
MC	77	66	82
MC	78	76	101
MC	79	96	117
MC	80	78	112
MC	81	109	65
MC	82	79	63
MC	83	84	73
MC	84	105	102
MC	85	83	120
MC	86	95	90
MC	87	115	105
MC	88	67	94
MC	89	80	110
MC	90	108	111
MC	91	85	81
MC	92	118	113
MC	93	101	78
MC	94	97	69
MC	95	94	66
MC	96	71	62
MC	97	91	118
MC	98	116	114
MC	99	65	89
MC	100	89	91
MC	101	86	92
MC	102	88	76

	A	B	C
MC	103	73	83
MC	104	106	98
MC	105	62	77
MC	106	119	97
MC	107	107	104
MC	108	113	64
MC	109	69	72
MC	110	112	108
MC	111	72	74
MC	112	103	84
MC	113	121	70
MC	114	100	116
MC	115	104	88
MC	116	102	87
MC	117	77	67
MC	118	90	80
MC	119	117	119
MC	120	87	95
MC	121	120	115