

**Bus 241 - Spring 2010 - Exam No. 1**

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

**Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are FOURTEEN (14) pages and 115 questions to this exam -- 50 True False, and 65 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.**

**There are 180 points on this exam. There are ten bonus points, so you must score a 170 points for a percentage score of 100.00%**

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

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

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

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

**You must use a number 2 pencil when filling out the exam. Failure to use a pencil will result in a 5 point penalty. There are two versions to this exam. You must indicate "1" in special codes for version A and "2" in special codes for version B. 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. A defendant is a person against whom a lawsuit is brought.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The degree of care to be exercised in a situation can vary with a person's profession or occupation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A business firm's profits may suffer if the firm acts unethically.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Corporations can be perceived as owing ethical duties to groups other than their shareholders.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. An answer can admit to the allegations made in a complaint.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. After a decision is rendered in a case, no party can file an appeal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A court will not exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant who has only done business in the jurisdiction over the Internet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. If a person breaches a duty of care and another person suffers an injury, causation is established.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. To be ethical is to "do the right thing" but it does not otherwise "pay."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. An ethics program can clarify what a company considers to be unacceptable conduct.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Judges use precedent when deciding a case in a common law legal system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. No court requires mediation before a case goes to trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Whether a law is constitutional depends on its source.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.

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

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A state court can exercise jurisdiction over a nonresident by showing that he or she had minimum contacts with the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. A restriction on commercial speech that implements a substantial government interest may be valid.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. A person assumes all risks associated with any activity in which he or she participates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Federal administrative agencies specify the powers of Congress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. A federal law that promotes a religion is unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. A state constitution is supreme within the state's borders so long as it does not conflict with the U.S. Constitution or a federal law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. The federal government retains all powers not specifically delegated to the states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Business ethics is consistent only with short-run profit maximization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. A law that restricts a fundamental right violates substantive due process regardless of the type of state interest that the law "promotes."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Federal courts are superior to state courts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. A substantive law creates or defines legal rights and obligations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Monetary damages is a remedy at law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Business owners have no duty to exercise reasonable care to protect *invitees*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Local governments, including cities, can exercise police powers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. There are no statutes regulating the use of spam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that focuses on what constitutes right and wrong behavior.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. A state law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 39. Acting in good faith gives a business firm a better chance of defending its actions in court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. There is no defense (except innocence) to a charge of conversion.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. A summary judgment is granted only if there is no genuine question of law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. A state court can exercise jurisdiction over anyone within the boundaries of the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. A lawsuit involving a federal question can originate in a federal court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people benefit from an act.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. A federal law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. False imprisonment is a tort only if the confinement or restraint is justified.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. An arbitrator's award is always the final word on a matter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. In the interest of preserving personal freedom, the law codifies all ethical requirements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. A store manager may delay a suspected shoplifter if the manager has probable cause to justify delaying the suspect.

**Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. Manufactured Metals, Inc., asks its employees, many of whom are members of the National Machinists Union, to apply the utilitarian theory of ethics. This theory does *not* require
  - a. a determination of whom an action will affect.
  - b. an assessment of the effects of alternatives on those affected.
  - c. a choice among alternatives that will produce maximum societal utility.
  - d. the acquiring of the means of production by workers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. 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
  - a. no jurisdiction.
  - b. *in rem* jurisdiction.
  - c. *in personam* jurisdiction.
  - d. diversity jurisdiction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. Louie files a suit against Myra for assault and battery. Myra can raise the defense of property as a defense to the charge of
  - a. neither assault nor battery.
  - b. assault only.
  - c. battery only.
  - d. assault or battery.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. Callie, a lawyer on the staff of Droll International Ltd., applies the utilitarian theory of ethics in business contexts. Utilitarianism focuses on
- a. the nature of an action.
  - b. the consequences of an action.
  - c. religious beliefs.
  - d. moral values.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. In an emergency situation, Lori renders aid to Mike, who needs help. Mike would most likely be prohibited from suing Lori for negligence under
- a. any circumstances.
  - b. a social host statute.
  - c. no circumstances.
  - d. a Good Samaritan statute.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. 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
- a. private individuals only.
  - b. the government only.
  - c. other business entities, private individuals, and the government.
  - d. other business entities only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. The River City Council, the Santa Clara County Board, the Texas state legislature, and the U.S. Congress enact laws. These laws constitute
- a. statutory law.
  - b. administrative law.
  - c. case law.
  - d. *stare decisis*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Lana hires Mike, an architect, to design a warehouse. When she reviews Mike's design, Lana is dissatisfied with the look of the new building and sues Mike, alleging negligence. Mike can successfully defend against the suit by proving that
- a. he is not familiar with every principle of art.
  - b. his design is as attractive as an ordinary person's.
  - c. Lana was not injured in any way.
  - d. Lana could not have designed a more attractive building.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. The federal government and the state governments constitute the U.S. legal system. This system is based on the legal system of
- a. France.
  - b. Ancient Rome.
  - c. England.
  - d. Ancient Greece.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Transnational Corporation and United Shipping, Inc., agree to a contract that includes an arbitration clause. If a dispute arises, a court having jurisdiction may
- a. order a party to bring the dispute to court.
  - b. order a party to submit to arbitration.
  - c. order an arbitrator to rule in a particular way.
  - d. monitor any arbitration until it concludes.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Tom files a suit against the state of Utah, claiming that a Utah state law violates the commerce clause. The court will agree if the statute
- regulates activities within Utah's borders.
  - imposes a substantial burden on interstate commerce.
  - promotes the public order, health, safety, morals, or general welfare.
  - regulates private activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. When Oceania, Inc., based in New York, does business internationally, the firm may be subject to international law. The sources of this law include
- the laws of individual nations, and treaties and international organizations.
  - treaties and international organizations only.
  - the laws of individual nations only.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Sid files a suit against Tina. Before going to trial, the parties, with their attorneys, meet to try to resolve their dispute. A third party helps them to reach an agreement. This is
- negotiation.
  - litigation.
  - arbitration.
  - mediation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Otto, the chief executive officer of Prismatic Diamond Corporation (PDC), wants to ensure that PDC's activities are legal and ethical. The best course for Otto and PDC is to act in
- their own self interest.
  - good faith.
  - regard for PDC's shareholders only.
  - ignorance of the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. 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*
- an individual's conscience.
  - business rules and procedures.
  - loopholes in the law or company policies.
  - promises to others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. 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.
  - only if Eve and Finest were equally at fault.
  - whether Eve was less, more, or equally at fault.
  - only if Eve was less at fault than Finest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Kurt is a judge hearing the case of *Local Co. v. Macro Corp.* Applying the relevant rule of law to the facts of the case requires Kurt to find previously decided cases that, in relation to the case under consideration, are
- exactly identical.
  - at odds.
  - as different as possible.
  - as similar as possible.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. 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."
  - OK received payment for the repair.
  - Ned refuses to pay for the repair.
  - Ned thinks his car is a "joke."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Kit carelessly bumps into Luke, knocking him to the ground. Kit has committed the tort of negligence
- under no circumstances.
  - only if Luke is not injured.
  - only if Luke is injured.
  - under any circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Ohio enacts a law requiring all businesses in the state to donate 10 percent of their profits to Protestant churches that provide certain services to persons whose income is below the poverty level. PriceLess Stores files a suit to block the law's enforcement. The court would likely hold that this law violates
- the due process clause.
  - no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
  - the commerce clause.
  - the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. The Ohio state legislature passes a law to regulate local delivery services. The final authority regarding the constitutionality of this law is
- the governor of Ohio.
  - the courts.
  - the president of the United States.
  - the U.S. Congress.

**Fact Pattern 3-1**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1. Under the decision of the court in Case 3.1, *Baum v. Blue Moon Ventures LLC*, Leo's conduct most likely warrants
- an injunction against certain court filings plus other sanctions.
  - no sanctions but no praise.
  - praise for its aggression in recovering the assets of "deadbeat" debtors.
  - an admonishment but no other sanctions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1. According to the description quoted by the court in Case 3.1, *Baum v. Blue Moon Ventures LLC*, Leo's conduct is
- "unjustifiable but not seriously reprehensible."
  - "praiseworthy for its ingenuity in recovering hidden assets."
  - "an example of guerilla warfare through litigation."
  - "understandable in the pursuit of profit but not laudable."

- \_\_\_\_ 74. Leo, a resident of Missouri, owns a warehouse in Nebraska. He becomes involved in a dispute over the ownership of the warehouse with Opal, a resident of Kansas. Opal files a suit against Leo in Nebraska. Regarding this suit, Nebraska has
- in rem* jurisdiction.
  - diversity jurisdiction.
  - no jurisdiction.
  - in personam* jurisdiction.
- \_\_\_\_ 75. At Sea Food Cafe, Tom believes that he was overcharged and shoves Wally, a waiter. Wally sues Tom, alleging that the shove was a battery. Tom is liable if
- Tom acted out of malice.
  - Sea Food did not overcharge Tom.
  - the shove was offensive.
  - Wally did not wait on Tom.
- \_\_\_\_ 76. 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
- jurisdiction.
  - standing.
  - sufficient minimum contacts.
  - certiorari*.
- \_\_\_\_ 77. Sam, a citizen of New Mexico, wants to file a suit against Tanya, a citizen of Texas. Their diversity of citizenship may be a basis for
- the United States Supreme Court to issue a writ of *certiorari*.
  - any court to exercise *in rem* jurisdiction.
  - a U.S. court of appeals to exercise appellate jurisdiction.
  - a federal district court to exercise original jurisdiction.
- \_\_\_\_ 78. Capital Acquisitions Corporation buys, reorganizes, and sells other companies. If Capital strictly complies with existing laws, the firm will
- fulfill *no* business ethics obligations.
  - not need to fulfill *any* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *some* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *all* business ethics obligations.
- \_\_\_\_ 79. Housemate, Inc., makes and sells a variety of household products. With a fair amount of certainty, Housemate's decision makers can predict whether a given business action would be legal in
- many situations.
  - practically no situations.
  - no situations.
  - all situations.
- \_\_\_\_ 80. Lynn files a suit against Karl. Karl denies Lynn's charges and sets forth his own claim that Lynn breached their contract and owes Karl funds for the breach. This is
- an irrelevant response.
  - an affirmative defense.
  - a counterclaim.
  - a crossclaim.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Mary wins her suit against National Manufacturing Co. National's best ground for appeal is the trial court's interpretation of
- a. the conduct of the witnesses during the trial.
  - b. the credibility of the evidence that Mary presented.
  - c. the dealings between the parties before the suit.
  - d. the law that applied to the issues in the case.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Dale hears Ed falsely accuse Flo of stealing from Great Warehouse, Inc., their employer. Ed's statement is defamatory
- a. only if Ed's statement is also published in the *Dispatch*, a local paper.
  - b. because Dale heard it.
  - c. only if Ed made the statement loudly.
  - d. only if Flo suffers emotional distress.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. The sheriff serves Nancy with a summons. If Nancy chooses to ignore it
- a. Nancy must be served with a second summons.
  - b. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - c. Mack must file an amended complaint.
  - d. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy responds to Mack's complaint by filing a counterclaim
- a. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - b. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - c. Nancy will be given time to file an amended answer.
  - d. Mack will be given time to file an answer.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, she may be asserting that
- a. Mack did not state a claim for which relief can be granted.
  - b. Nancy suffered greater harm than Mack.
  - c. Mack's statement of the *law* is not true.
  - d. Mack's statement of the *facts* is not true.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- a. Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
  - b. Nancy will be given time to file another response.
  - c. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - d. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court denies it
- a. Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
  - b. Nancy will be given time to file another response.
  - c. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - d. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. In business deals, Elin, the chief executive officer of Frosted Donuts, Inc., follows duty-based ethical standards. These are most likely derived from
- philosophical reasoning.
  - a cost-benefit analysis.
  - a corporate ethics code.
  - the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Molly files a suit against Nick. They meet, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before a judge and jury. The jury renders an advisory verdict, after which the judge meets with the parties to encourage them to settle their dispute. This is
- early neutral case evaluation.
  - a summary jury trial.
  - court-ordered arbitration.
  - a mini-trial.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- wrongs committed against the public as a whole.
  - the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
  - the relief available when a person's rights are violated.
  - the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. Kai files a suit against Lana based on one of Lana's statements that Kai alleges is fraudulent. To give rise to fraud, the statement must be one of
- fact.
  - opinion.
  - illusion.
  - delusion.

**Fact Pattern 2-3**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. Resolving the dispute between Java and Kaffe by having a neutral third party render a binding decision is one of the advantages of
- intervention.
  - arbitration.
  - conciliation.
  - mediation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. If Java and Kaffe have a long-standing business relationship that they would like to continue, a preferred method of settling their dispute may be mediation because
- the resolution of the dispute will be decided an expert.
  - the dispute will eventually go to trial.
  - the process is not adversarial.
  - the case will be heard by a mini-jury.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_ 94. 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 federal question is involved.
  - a question of state law remains unresolved.
  - the party is unsatisfied with the result.
  - the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
- \_\_\_\_ 95. Polly invites Quinn onto her land. Quinn commits trespass if
- the property is damaged during the visit.
  - Polly asks Quinn to leave and Quinn refuses.
  - Quinn enters the property in the evening.
  - Quinn makes disparaging remarks about Polly to third parties.
- \_\_\_\_ 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. 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 none of the states.
  - only to matters not covered by state law.
  - to all of the states.
- \_\_\_\_ 98. 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
- achieve the greatest good for the most people.
  - conform to society's ethical standards.
  - avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
  - place his or her employer's interest first.
- \_\_\_\_ 99. Ilsa files a suit against Jack. The document that sets out the ground for the court's jurisdiction, the basis of Ilsa's case, and the relief that Ilsa seeks is
- the service of process.
  - the complaint.
  - the answer.
  - the summons.
- \_\_\_\_ 100. In Ed's suit against First National Bank, the discovery phase would include all of the following except
- Ed's requests for First National's admissions.
  - First National's replies to Ed's interrogatories.
  - Ed's deposition.
  - Ed's complaint.

- \_\_\_\_ 101. Machismo Motor Sales Corporation regularly advertises its off-the-road and all-terrain vehicles and other products. Under the First Amendment, these ads and other commercial speech are given
- a. the same protection as defamatory speech.
  - b. more protection than symbolic speech.
  - c. no protection.
  - d. less protection than noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_\_ 102. Jay drops a bowling ball on Kyla's foot. Jay is liable for negligence if he acted
- a. unrecognizably.
  - b. unrealistically.
  - c. unreasonably.
  - d. unreliably.
- \_\_\_\_ 103. 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
- a. reasonably in issuing the rule but not in citing Nobby.
  - b. reasonably in citing Nobby but not in issuing the rule.
  - c. reasonably in the circumstances and under the law.
  - d. in violation of Nobby's rights under the First Amendment.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. Eagle Production Corporation could demonstrate a commitment to ethical behavior by
- a. complying with the law, establishing ethics codes, and making money.
  - b. implementing ethical programs only.
  - c. making a profit only.
  - d. complying with the law only.
- \_\_\_\_ 105. Lia works for Media Marketing Company. Her job includes putting "spin" on the firm's successes and failures. In this context, ethics consist of
- a. "bad" versus "good" publicity.
  - b. questions of rightness and wrongness.
  - c. whatever is legal.
  - d. the firm's quarterly revenue.
- \_\_\_\_ 106. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is a government agency that issues rules, orders, and decisions. The Georgia state legislature enacts statutes. The Jackson County Board and the Peach City Council enacts ordinances. Administrative law includes
- a. all law that affects a business's operation.
  - b. statutes enacted by the state legislature.
  - c. decisions, orders, and rules of the FTC.
  - d. ordinances enacted by county board and the city council.
- \_\_\_\_ 107. Kelly is an appliance salesperson. Kelly commits fraud if, to make a sale, she
- a. discloses the truth.
  - b. states an opinion concerning something that she knows nothing about.
  - c. represents as a fact something that she knows is untrue.
  - d. uses puffery.

- \_\_\_\_ 108. Make-It Construction Corporation makes a side payment to a government official in Nigeria to obtain a contract. In the United States, this is
- unethical only.
  - neither illegal nor unethical.
  - illegal only.
  - illegal and unethical.
- \_\_\_\_ 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
- justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - necessary to protect national interests.
- \_\_\_\_ 110. As a judge, Sylvia applies common law rules. These rules develop from
- court decisions.
  - federal and state statutes.
  - proposed uniform laws.
  - administrative regulations.
- \_\_\_\_ 111. Acme Computers, a computer store, takes unethical steps to divert the customers of Cyber Goods, an adjacent competing store. Acme may be liable for
- wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - appropriation.
  - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_ 112. 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.
  - any duty beyond those mandated by both ethics and the law.
  - any duty when it is uncertain whether a legal duty exists.
  - an ethical duty beyond those duties mandated by law.
- \_\_\_\_ 113. 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.
  - Brad only.
  - Brad and Don.
  - neither Brad nor Don.
- \_\_\_\_ 114. Teresa, in making marketing decisions for Uno Stuff, Inc., takes a utilitarian perspective. A characteristic statement of this philosophy is
- "the pursuit by individuals of their self-interest will result in a corresponding increase in societal welfare."
  - "for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."
  - "life in a state of nature is nasty, brutish, and short."
  - "an action is morally correct when, among the people it affects, it produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number."

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

**ID: A**

- \_\_\_\_ 115. If a provision in the Florida state constitution conflicts with a provision in the U.S. Constitution
- a. neither provision applies.
  - b. the state constitution takes precedence.
  - c. the provisions are balanced to reach a compromise.
  - d. the U.S. Constitution takes precedence.

## Bus 241 - Spring 2010 - Exam No. 1

### Answer Section

#### TRUE/FALSE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 7 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 2. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 91 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 3. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics     | REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 4. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics     | REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 5. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 93 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 6. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 42 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 7. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 46 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 8. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 37 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 9. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic   | REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 10. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |
| 11. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics    | REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 12. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics    | REF: 66 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 13. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 6 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 14. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 49 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 15. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 16. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal              |
| 17. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 18. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 34 OBJ: TYPE: +<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |
| 19. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 14 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 20. ANS: T PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Ethics    | REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: =<br>LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis     |
| 21. ANS: F PTS: 1<br>NAT: AACSB Analytic  | REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N<br>LOC: AICPA Legal             |

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
23.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
24.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
27.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
28.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
29.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
30.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
32.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
33.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
34.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
35.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
36.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 96	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
38.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 69	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
40.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
41.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
42.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 36	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	



46.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
47.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
48.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
49.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
50.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

51.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
52.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
53.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
54.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
55.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
56.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
57.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
58.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
59.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
60.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 51	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
61.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
62.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 10	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
63.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
64.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 69	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
65.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
66.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
67.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

68.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
69.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
71.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
72.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
73.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
74.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 35	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
75.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
77.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 36	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
78.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
79.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
80.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
81.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
82.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 85	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
83.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
84.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
85.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
86.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
87.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
88.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
89.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
90.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
91.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

92.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
93.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
94.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 48	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
95.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
96.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
97.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
98.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
99.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
100.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
102.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 90	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
103.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 31	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Research	
104.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
105.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
106.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 71	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: A	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
111.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
112.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
113.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
114.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
115.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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

C   68.

  A   74.

  D   81.

  A   88.

  A   94.

  C   69.

  C   75.

  B   82.

  B   89.

  B   95.

  D   70.

  B   76.

  A   90.

  C   96.

  D   83.

  B   71.

  A   91.

  D   77.

  D   84.

  D   97.

  C   78.

  A   85.

  B   92.

  C   98.

  A   72.

  A   79.

  A   86.

  C   93.

  B   99.

  C   73.

  C   80.

  B   87.

  D   100.

D   101.

  D   108.

  D   115.

  C   102.

  C   109.

  C   103.

  A   110.

  A   111.

  A   104.

  D   112.

  B   105.

  C   113.

  C   106.

  D   114.

  C   107.

**Bus 241 - Spring 2010 - Exam No. 1**

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

**Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are FOURTEEN (14) pages and 115 questions to this exam -- 50 True False, and 65 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.**

**There are 180 points on this exam. There are ten bonus points, so you must score a 170 points for a percentage score of 100.00%**

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

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

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

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

**You must use a number 2 pencil when filling out the exam. Failure to use a pencil will result in a 5 point penalty. There are two versions to this exam. You must indicate "1" in special codes for version A and "2" in special codes for version B. 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. An arbitrator's award is always the final word on a matter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Local governments, including cities, can exercise police powers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. False imprisonment is a tort only if the confinement or restraint is justified.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A summary judgment is granted only if there is no genuine question of law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A state court can exercise jurisdiction over a nonresident by showing that he or she had minimum contacts with the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. There are no statutes regulating the use of spam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Acting in good faith gives a business firm a better chance of defending its actions in court.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A business firm's profits may suffer if the firm acts unethically.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A state law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Federal administrative agencies specify the powers of Congress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A store manager may delay a suspected shoplifter if the manager has probable cause to justify delaying the suspect.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. An ethics program can clarify what a company considers to be unacceptable conduct.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. An answer can admit to the allegations made in a complaint.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Business ethics is consistent only with short-run profit maximization.



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

ID: B

- \_\_\_\_ 17. Corporations can be perceived as owing ethical duties to groups other than their shareholders.
- \_\_\_\_ 18. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- \_\_\_\_ 19. To be ethical is to "do the right thing" but it does not otherwise "pay."
- \_\_\_\_ 20. If a person breaches a duty of care and another person suffers an injury, causation is established.
- \_\_\_\_ 21. There is no defense (except innocence) to a charge of conversion.
- \_\_\_\_ 22. 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.
- \_\_\_\_ 23. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- \_\_\_\_ 24. A lawsuit involving a federal question can originate in a federal court.
- \_\_\_\_ 25. A law that restricts a fundamental right violates substantive due process regardless of the type of state interest that the law "promotes."
- \_\_\_\_ 26. Whether a law is constitutional depends on its source.
- \_\_\_\_ 27. A restriction on commercial speech that implements a substantial government interest may be valid.
- \_\_\_\_ 28. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- \_\_\_\_ 29. Business owners have no duty to exercise reasonable care to protect *invitees*.
- \_\_\_\_ 30. The federal government retains all powers not specifically delegated to the states.
- \_\_\_\_ 31. A federal law that promotes a religion is unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_ 32. Negligence *per se* may occur on the violation of a statute.
- \_\_\_\_ 33. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that focuses on what constitutes right and wrong behavior.
- \_\_\_\_ 34. In the interest of preserving personal freedom, the law codifies all ethical requirements.
- \_\_\_\_ 35. Monetary damages is a remedy at law.
- \_\_\_\_ 36. No court requires mediation before a case goes to trial.
- \_\_\_\_ 37. A substantive law creates or defines legal rights and obligations.
- \_\_\_\_ 38. A federal law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_ 39. A defendant is a person against whom a lawsuit is brought.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 40. A court will not exercise jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant who has only done business in the jurisdiction over the Internet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 41. A business firm can sometimes predict whether a given action is legal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 42. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people benefit from an act.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 43. A state constitution is supreme within the state's borders so long as it does not conflict with the U.S. Constitution or a federal law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 44. A state court can exercise jurisdiction over anyone within the boundaries of the state.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45. Judges use precedent when deciding a case in a common law legal system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 46. After a decision is rendered in a case, no party can file an appeal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 47. The degree of care to be exercised in a situation can vary with a person's profession or occupation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 48. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 49. Federal courts are superior to state courts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50. A person assumes all risks associated with any activity in which he or she participates.

**Multiple Choice**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 51. Kurt is a judge hearing the case of *Local Co. v. Macro Corp.* Applying the relevant rule of law to the facts of the case requires Kurt to find previously decided cases that, in relation to the case under consideration, are
  - a. exactly identical.
  - b. at odds.
  - c. as similar as possible.
  - d. as different as possible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 52. In an emergency situation, Lori renders aid to Mike, who needs help. Mike would most likely be prohibited from suing Lori for negligence under
  - a. no circumstances.
  - b. a Good Samaritan statute.
  - c. any circumstances.
  - d. a social host statute.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 53. Dale hears Ed falsely accuse Flo of stealing from Great Warehouse, Inc., their employer. Ed's statement is defamatory
  - a. only if Ed made the statement loudly.
  - b. only if Flo suffers emotional distress.
  - c. only if Ed's statement is also published in the *Dispatch*, a local paper.
  - d. because Dale heard it.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 54. Eve is injured when she slips and falls in Finest Discount Warehouse. Eve files a suit against Finest for \$50,000. Under a "pure" comparative negligence rule, Eve could recover damages from Finest
- only if Eve and Finest were equally at fault.
  - whether Eve was less, more, or equally at fault.
  - only if Eve was less at fault than Finest.
  - only if Eve was more at fault than Finest.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 55. Otto, the chief executive officer of Prismatic Diamond Corporation (PDC), wants to ensure that PDC's activities are legal and ethical. The best course for Otto and PDC is to act in
- regard for PDC's shareholders only.
  - their own self interest.
  - ignorance of the law.
  - good faith.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) is a government agency that issues rules, orders, and decisions. The Georgia state legislature enacts statutes. The Jackson County Board and the Peach City Council enacts ordinances. Administrative law includes
- ordinances enacted by county board and the city council.
  - decisions, orders, and rules of the FTC.
  - all law that affects a business's operation.
  - statutes enacted by the state legislature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Machismo Motor Sales Corporation regularly advertises its off-the-road and all-terrain vehicles and other products. Under the First Amendment, these ads and other commercial speech are given
- no protection.
  - the same protection as defamatory speech.
  - less protection than noncommercial speech.
  - more protection than symbolic speech.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Tom files a suit against the state of Utah, claiming that a Utah state law violates the commerce clause. The court will agree if the statute
- regulates activities within Utah's borders.
  - imposes a substantial burden on interstate commerce.
  - promotes the public order, health, safety, morals, or general welfare.
  - regulates private activities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. Congress enacts the Tight Money Act (TMA) of 2009 to prohibit "major business entities" from making political contributions that individuals can make. A court would likely hold the TMA to be
- constitutional under the First Amendment.
  - an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
  - justified by the need to protect individual rights.
  - necessary to protect national interests.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. 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.
  - neither assault nor battery.
  - assault or battery.
  - assault only.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Polly invites Quinn onto her land. Quinn commits trespass if
- Quinn makes disparaging remarks about Polly to third parties.
  - the property is damaged during the visit.
  - Polly asks Quinn to leave and Quinn refuses.
  - Quinn enters the property in the evening.

**Fact Pattern 2-1**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, she may be asserting that
- Nancy suffered greater harm than Mack.
  - Mack's statement of the *law* is not true.
  - Mack's statement of the *facts* is not true.
  - Mack did not state a claim for which relief can be granted.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- 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.
  - Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court denies it
- Nancy will be given time to file another response.
  - Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
  - Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. The sheriff serves Nancy with a summons. If Nancy chooses to ignore it
- Nancy must be served with a second summons.
  - Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
  - Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
  - Mack must file an amended complaint.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. 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.
  - only to matters not covered by state law.
  - to none of the states.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Manufactured Metals, Inc., asks its employees, many of whom are members of the National Machinists Union, to apply the utilitarian theory of ethics. This theory does *not* require
- an assessment of the effects of alternatives on those affected.
  - the acquiring of the means of production by workers.
  - a determination of whom an action will affect.
  - a choice among alternatives that will produce maximum societal utility.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Mary wins her suit against National Manufacturing Co. National's best ground for appeal is the trial court's interpretation of
- the law that applied to the issues in the case.
  - the dealings between the parties before the suit.
  - the conduct of the witnesses during the trial.
  - the credibility of the evidence that Mary presented.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. 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.
  - promises to others.
  - an individual's conscience.
  - loopholes in the law or company policies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. As a judge, Sylvia applies common law rules. These rules develop from
- proposed uniform laws.
  - administrative regulations.
  - court decisions.
  - federal and state statutes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. 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 only.
  - illegal and unethical.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. 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 only.
  - Brad and Don.
  - Don only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. 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 service of process.
  - the answer.
  - the complaint.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Kit carelessly bumps into Luke, knocking him to the ground. Kit has committed the tort of negligence
- under no circumstances.
  - under any circumstances.
  - only if Luke is not injured.
  - only if Luke is injured.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. Callie, a lawyer on the staff of Droll International Ltd., applies the utilitarian theory of ethics in business contexts. Utilitarianism focuses on
- the nature of an action.
  - moral values.
  - the consequences of an action.
  - religious beliefs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. 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 beyond those mandated by both ethics and the law.
  - any duty when it is uncertain whether a legal duty exists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. 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 regardless of how "far" it goes.
  - if it directly advances a substantial government interest but goes no further than necessary.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. 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.
  - the firm's quarterly revenue.
  - questions of rightness and wrongness.
  - "bad" versus "good" publicity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. Acme Computers, a computer store, takes unethical steps to divert the customers of Cyber Goods, an adjacent competing store. Acme may be liable for
- appropriation.
  - wrongful interference with a contractual relationship.
  - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
  - none of the choices.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. Kai files a suit against Lana based on one of Lana's statements that Kai alleges is fraudulent. To give rise to fraud, the statement must be one of
- opinion.
  - delusion.
  - illusion.
  - fact.

**Fact Pattern 3-1**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1. Under the decision of the court in Case 3.1, *Baum v. Blue Moon Ventures LLC*, Leo's conduct most likely warrants
- an injunction against certain court filings plus other sanctions.
  - praise for its aggression in recovering the assets of "deadbeat" debtors.
  - an admonishment but no other sanctions.
  - no sanctions but no praise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 83. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1. According to the description quoted by the court in Case 3.1, *Baum v. Blue Moon Ventures LLC*, Leo's conduct is
- "understandable in the pursuit of profit but not laudable."
  - "an example of guerilla warfare through litigation."
  - "praiseworthy for its ingenuity in recovering hidden assets."
  - "unjustifiable but not seriously reprehensible."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 84. 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.
  - OK is keeping the car as a "joke."
  - Ned thinks his car is a "joke."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 85. Kelly is an appliance salesperson. Kelly commits fraud if, to make a sale, she
- uses puffery.
  - discloses the truth.
  - represents as a fact something that she knows is untrue.
  - states an opinion concerning something that she knows nothing about.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 86. Teresa, in making marketing decisions for Uno Stuff, Inc., takes a utilitarian perspective. A characteristic statement of this philosophy is
- "the pursuit by individuals of their self-interest will result in a corresponding increase in societal welfare."
  - "for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."
  - "an action is morally correct when, among the people it affects, it produces the greatest amount of good for the greatest number."
  - "life in a state of nature is nasty, brutish, and short."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 87. When Oceania, Inc., based in New York, does business internationally, the firm may be subject to international law. The sources of this law include
- the laws of individual nations, and treaties and international organizations.
  - treaties and international organizations only.
  - the laws of individual nations only.
  - none of the choices.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 88. Sid files a suit against Tina. Before going to trial, the parties, with their attorneys, meet to try to resolve their dispute. A third party helps them to reach an agreement. This is
- litigation.
  - mediation.
  - arbitration.
  - negotiation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 89. Molly files a suit against Nick. They meet, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before a judge and jury. The jury renders an advisory verdict, after which the judge meets with the parties to encourage them to settle their dispute. This is
- a mini-trial.
  - a summary jury trial.
  - court-ordered arbitration.
  - early neutral case evaluation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 90. 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.
  - achieve the greatest good for the most people.
  - avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
  - conform to society's ethical standards.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 91. 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.
  - stare decisis*.
  - administrative law.
  - case law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 92. The federal government and the state governments constitute the U.S. legal system. This system is based on the legal system of
- Ancient Greece.
  - Ancient Rome.
  - France.
  - England.

**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.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 93. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-2. After the state's highest court's review of *Kelly v. Lewis*, a party can appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court if
- the party is unsatisfied with the result.
  - a federal question is involved.
  - the state trial and appellate court rulings are different.
  - a question of state law remains unresolved.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 94. Lana hires Mike, an architect, to design a warehouse. When she reviews Mike's design, Lana is dissatisfied with the look of the new building and sues Mike, alleging negligence. Mike can successfully defend against the suit by proving that
- a. his design is as attractive as an ordinary person's.
  - b. he is not familiar with every principle of art.
  - c. Lana was not injured in any way.
  - d. Lana could not have designed a more attractive building.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 95. Transnational Corporation and United Shipping, Inc., agree to a contract that includes an arbitration clause. If a dispute arises, a court having jurisdiction may
- a. order a party to submit to arbitration.
  - b. monitor any arbitration until it concludes.
  - c. order a party to bring the dispute to court.
  - d. order an arbitrator to rule in a particular way.

**Fact Pattern 2-3**

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 96. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. If Java and Kaffe have a long-standing business relationship that they would like to continue, a preferred method of settling their dispute may be mediation because
- a. the dispute will eventually go to trial.
  - b. the process is not adversarial.
  - c. the case will be heard by a mini-jury.
  - d. the resolution of the dispute will be decided an expert.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 97. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-3. Resolving the dispute between Java and Kaffe by having a neutral third party render a binding decision is one of the advantages of
- a. intervention.
  - b. arbitration.
  - c. mediation.
  - d. conciliation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 98. Leo, a resident of Missouri, owns a warehouse in Nebraska. He becomes involved in a dispute over the ownership of the warehouse with Opal, a resident of Kansas. Opal files a suit against Leo in Nebraska. Regarding this suit, Nebraska has
- a. no jurisdiction.
  - b. *in personam* jurisdiction.
  - c. *in rem* jurisdiction.
  - d. diversity jurisdiction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 99. At Sea Food Cafe, Tom believes that he was overcharged and shoves Wally, a waiter. Wally sues Tom, alleging that the shove was a battery. Tom is liable if
- a. Wally did not wait on Tom.
  - b. Tom acted out of malice.
  - c. the shove was offensive.
  - d. Sea Food did not overcharge Tom.

- \_\_\_\_ 100. 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.
  - the government only.
  - private individuals only.
  - other business entities, private individuals, and the government.
- \_\_\_\_ 101. Lynn files a suit against Karl. Karl denies Lynn's charges and sets forth his own claim that Lynn breached their contract and owes Karl funds for the breach. This is
- a crossclaim.
  - an irrelevant response.
  - an affirmative defense.
  - a counterclaim.
- \_\_\_\_ 102. In Ed's suit against First National Bank, the discovery phase would include all of the following except
- Ed's requests for First National's admissions.
  - First National's replies to Ed's interrogatories.
  - Ed's deposition.
  - Ed's complaint.
- \_\_\_\_ 103. Sam, a citizen of New Mexico, wants to file a suit against Tanya, a citizen of Texas. Their diversity of citizenship may be a basis for
- a U.S. court of appeals to exercise appellate jurisdiction.
  - the United States Supreme Court to issue a writ of *certiorari*.
  - a federal district court to exercise original jurisdiction.
  - any court to exercise *in rem* jurisdiction.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. Metro City Center is an area of tourist attractions in Metro City. The Center's director, under the city's authority, issues a rule to require street performers to obtain permits. The Center cites Nobby, a magician, for performing without a permit. Under the principles discussed in "A Sample Court Case," *Berger v. City of Seattle*, the Center most likely acted
- reasonably in the circumstances and under the law.
  - reasonably in issuing the rule but not in citing Nobby.
  - in violation of Nobby's rights under the First Amendment.
  - reasonably in citing Nobby but not in issuing the rule.
- \_\_\_\_ 105. In business deals, Elin, the chief executive officer of Frosted Donuts, Inc., follows duty-based ethical standards. These are most likely derived from
- the law.
  - a cost-benefit analysis.
  - philosophical reasoning.
  - a corporate ethics code.
- \_\_\_\_ 106. Housemate, Inc., makes and sells a variety of household products. With a fair amount of certainty, Housemate's decision makers can predict whether a given business action would be legal in
- no situations.
  - all situations.
  - many situations.
  - practically no situations.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 107. 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.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 108. Ohio enacts a law requiring all businesses in the state to donate 10 percent of their profits to Protestant churches that provide certain services to persons whose income is below the poverty level. PriceLess Stores files a suit to block the law's enforcement. The court would likely hold that this law violates
- the due process clause.
  - the First Amendment.
  - no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
  - the commerce clause.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 109. Jay drops a bowling ball on Kyla's foot. Jay is liable for negligence if he acted
- unreliably.
  - unrecognizably.
  - unreasonably.
  - unrealistically.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 110. Eagle Production Corporation could demonstrate a commitment to ethical behavior by
- complying with the law, establishing ethics codes, and making money.
  - complying with the law only.
  - implementing ethical programs only.
  - making a profit only.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 111. The Ohio state legislature passes a law to regulate local delivery services. The final authority regarding the constitutionality of this law is
- the president of the United States.
  - the governor of Ohio.
  - the courts.
  - the U.S. Congress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 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
- certiorari*.
  - sufficient minimum contacts.
  - standing.
  - jurisdiction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 113. Capital Acquisitions Corporation buys, reorganizes, and sells other companies. If Capital strictly complies with existing laws, the firm will
- fulfill *all* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *no* business ethics obligations.
  - fulfill *some* business ethics obligations.
  - not need to fulfill *any* business ethics obligations.

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

ID: B

- \_\_\_\_ 114. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- a. the relief available when a person's rights are violated.
  - b. wrongs committed against the public as a whole.
  - c. the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
  - d. the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
- \_\_\_\_ 115. If a provision in the Florida state constitution conflicts with a provision in the U.S. Constitution
- a. the state constitution takes precedence.
  - b. neither provision applies.
  - c. the provisions are balanced to reach a compromise.
  - d. the U.S. Constitution takes precedence.

## Bus 241 - Spring 2010 - Exam No. 1

### Answer Section

#### TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 50 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
2. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
3. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
4. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 42 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
5. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 34 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
6. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
7. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 96 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
8. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 69 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
9. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
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: 5 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
12. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 83 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
13. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 66 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
14. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 42 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
15. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 50 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
16. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
17. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
18. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 64 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
19. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
20. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
21. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 89 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal

22.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
23.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
24.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 36	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
27.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
28.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
29.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
30.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
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31.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
32.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
33.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
34.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
35.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
36.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
38.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
40.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 37	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
42.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
44.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

46.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 46	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
47.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
48.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
49.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
50.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

51.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
52.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
53.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 85	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
54.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
55.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 69	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
56.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
57.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
58.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
59.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
60.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
61.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
62.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
63.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
64.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
65.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
66.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
67.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

68.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
69.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
71.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
72.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
73.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
74.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
75.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
77.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
78.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
79.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
80.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
81.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
82.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
83.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
84.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
85.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
86.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
87.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 10	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
88.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
89.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
90.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
91.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	



92.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
93.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 48	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
94.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
95.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 51	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
96.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 49	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
97.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
98.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 35	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
99.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
100.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
102.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
103.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 36	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
104.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 31	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Research	
105.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
106.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
109.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 90	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
110.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
111.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
112.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
113.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
114.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
115.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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

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

B   100.

  D   107.

  B   114.

  D   101.

  B   108.

  D   115.

  D   102.

  C   109.

  C   103.

  A   110.

  A   104.

  C   111.

  C   112.

  C   105.

  C   113.

  C   106.

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	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
TF	1	39
TF	2	47
TF	3	9
TF	4	17
TF	5	32
TF	6	14
TF	7	46
TF	8	40
TF	9	20
TF	10	28
TF	11	19
TF	12	13
TF	13	45
TF	14	36
TF	15	48
TF	16	26
TF	17	41
TF	18	5
TF	19	27
TF	20	6
TF	21	50
TF	22	18
TF	23	11
TF	24	22
TF	25	31
TF	26	23
TF	27	43
TF	28	30
TF	29	16
TF	30	25
TF	31	49
TF	32	37
TF	33	35
TF	34	29
TF	35	2
TF	36	7
TF	37	33
TF	38	10
TF	39	8
TF	40	21
TF	41	4
TF	42	44
TF	43	24
TF	44	42
TF	45	38
TF	46	3
TF	47	15
TF	48	1
TF	49	34
TF	50	12
MC	51	68

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
MC	52	107
MC	53	60
MC	54	76
MC	55	52
MC	56	100
MC	57	91
MC	58	94
MC	59	92
MC	60	95
MC	61	58
MC	62	87
MC	63	88
MC	64	55
MC	65	70
MC	66	54
MC	67	51
MC	68	84
MC	69	75
MC	70	108
MC	71	111
MC	72	82
MC	73	83
MC	74	98
MC	75	99
MC	76	112
MC	77	103
MC	78	113
MC	79	106
MC	80	101
MC	81	69
MC	82	53
MC	83	66
MC	84	65
MC	85	62
MC	86	63
MC	87	64
MC	88	105
MC	89	89
MC	90	114
MC	91	81
MC	92	97
MC	93	96
MC	94	93
MC	95	61
MC	96	78
MC	97	67
MC	98	90
MC	99	74
MC	100	102
MC	101	57
MC	102	109

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
MC	103	104
MC	104	110
MC	105	79
MC	106	56
MC	107	85
MC	108	72
MC	109	59
MC	110	71
MC	111	80
MC	112	77
MC	113	73
MC	114	86
MC	115	115