

Bus 241 -- Fall 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 TWELVE (12) pages and 108 questions to this exam -- 50 True False, and 58 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 166 points on this exam. There are seven bonus points, so you must score a 155 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 business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- _____ 2. A written defamatory statement must be communicated to a third party to be actionable.
- _____ 3. A business firm's profits may suffer if the firm acts unethically.
- _____ 4. Bribery of foreign government officials is both an ethical and a legal issue.
- _____ 5. Businesspersons who would choose to act unethically may be deterred from doing so because of public opinion.
- _____ 6. There are no statutes regulating the use of spam.
- _____ 7. Federal courts are superior to state courts.
- _____ 8. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- _____ 9. The function of the courts is to interpret and apply the law.
- _____ 10. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that focuses on what constitutes right and wrong behavior.
- _____ 11. Equity is a branch of law that seeks to supply remedies other than damages.
- _____ 12. There is no defense (except innocence) to a charge of conversion.
- _____ 13. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, it is *always* ethical from a duty-based perspective.
- _____ 14. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people benefit from an act.
- _____ 15. Every state has adopted the Uniform Commercial Code in its entirety.
- _____ 16. To be ethical is to "do the right thing" but it does not otherwise "pay."

Name: _____

ID: A

- ____ 17. The state governments retain all powers not specifically delegated to the federal government.
- ____ 18. Ignorance of a law excuses a business from liability for its violation.
- ____ 19. Common law is a term for social manners and customs that are familiar to most of us.
- ____ 20. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- ____ 21. Corporations can be perceived as owing ethical duties to groups other than their shareholders.
- ____ 22. A federal law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.
- ____ 23. The Internet has no effect on a court's assertion of personal jurisdiction.
- ____ 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 state court can exercise jurisdiction over all of the property located within the boundaries of the state.
- ____ 26. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- ____ 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. One of the requirements for a suit based on strict liability is a failure to exercise due care.
- ____ 29. A law that restricts a fundamental right does not violate substantive due process if it promotes a compelling state interest.
- ____ 30. Corporate ethical policies and programs must be integrated throughout the firm to be effective.
- ____ 31. A battery occurs only if the victim suffers actual physical harm.
- ____ 32. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- ____ 33. A federal law that promotes a religion is unconstitutional.
- ____ 34. Punitive damages are intended to punish a wrongdoer and deter others.
- ____ 35. Acting in good faith gives a business firm a better chance of defending its actions in court.
- ____ 36. An Internet service provider (ISP) is not normally liable for its users' defamatory remarks.
- ____ 37. A substantive law creates or defines legal rights and obligations.
- ____ 38. Common law is not a source of legal authority.

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 39. A lawsuit involving a federal question can originate in a federal court.
- ___ 40. Whether a law is constitutional depends on its source.
- ___ 41. A store manager may delay a suspected shoplifter if the manager has probable cause to justify delaying the suspect.
- ___ 42. Puffery is fraud.
- ___ 43. A person may commit an intentional tort if he or she acts knowing with substantial certainty that certain consequences will result.
- ___ 44. To commit the tort of trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- ___ 45. Political speech that would otherwise be protected by the First Amendment is prohibited if its source is a corporation.
- ___ 46. An *ordinary* person standard determines whether allegedly negligent conduct resulted in a breach of a duty of care.
- ___ 47. Corporate ethical policies should be well written to be effective.
- ___ 48. In early neutral case evaluation, a third party's evaluation of each party's strengths and weaknesses forms the basis for negotiating a settlement.
- ___ 49. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- ___ 50. The United States Supreme Court can review a decision by a state's highest court only if a question of federal law is involved.
- ___ 51. A deposition involves written questions for which written are prepared and signed under oath.
- ___ 52. *Voir dire* is a process for presenting evidence in a case.
- ___ 53. In theory, causation in fact is limitless.
- ___ 54. Judges use precedent when deciding a case in a common law legal system.
- ___ 55. How a business owner or manager behaves may indicate to employees and others that unethical behavior will be tolerated.

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 56. Voters in North Carolina approve a new state constitution, after which the Ocean City Council passes new ordinances, the North Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation issues new rules, and the Ocean City Chamber of Commerce sends out new instructions. Sources of law do *not* include
- rules issued by the North Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation.
 - instructions issued by the Ocean City Chamber of Commerce.
 - state constitutions passed by popular vote.
 - ordinances passed by the Ocean City Council.
- _____ 57. Dirk is driving a sport utility vehicle in which Elin is a passenger when they are involved in a traffic accident, and Elin is injured. Liability may be imposed on Dirk for Elin's injury if Dirk's driving is
- only the causation in fact of the injury.
 - the causation in fact *and* the proximate cause of the injury.
 - neither the causation in fact nor the proximate cause of the injury.
 - only the proximate cause of the injury.
- _____ 58. 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 subject matter of a case involves complex facts.
 - a new trial is being conducted.
 - the court is exercising a new type of jurisdiction.
- _____ 59. Mary wins her suit against National Manufacturing Co. National's best ground for appeal is the trial court's interpretation of
- the dealings between the parties before the suit.
 - the law that applied to the issues in the case.
 - the credibility of the evidence that Mary presented.
 - the conduct of the witnesses during the trial.
- _____ 60. 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 corporate ethics code.
 - philosophical reasoning.
 - a cost-benefit analysis.
- _____ 61. 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 typical professional.
 - an average human being.
 - a reasonable physician.

- _____ 62. 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
- a. regulates private activities.
 - b. promotes the public order, health, safety, morals, or general welfare.
 - c. regulates activities within Utah's borders.
 - d. imposes a substantial burden on interstate commerce.
- _____ 63. Import-Export Sales, Inc., like other businesses, has duties prescribed by
- a. the market only.
 - b. ethics only.
 - c. the law only.
 - d. ethics and the law.
- _____ 64. 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
- a. constitutional under the First Amendment.
 - b. an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
 - c. justified by the need to protect individual rights.
 - d. necessary to protect national interests.
- _____ 65. Molly shoots Norm with Opal's pistol. The proximate cause of Norm being shot is most likely attributable to
- a. Opal only.
 - b. Molly only.
 - c. neither Molly nor Opal.
 - d. Molly and Opal.

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.

- _____ 66. 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
- a. an admonishment but no other sanctions.
 - b. no sanctions but no praise.
 - c. praise for its aggression in recovering the assets of "deadbeat" debtors.
 - d. an injunction against certain court filings plus other sanctions.
- _____ 67. 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
- a. "an example of guerilla warfare through litigation."
 - b. "understandable in the pursuit of profit but not laudable."
 - c. "praiseworthy for its ingenuity in recovering hidden assets."
 - d. "unjustifiable but not seriously reprehensible."

- _____ 68. In making business decisions, Brian, personnel manager for Conservative Investments, Inc., applies his belief that all persons have fundamental rights. This is
- a. the principle of rights.
 - b. a religious rule.
 - c. the categorical imperative.
 - d. utilitarianism.
- _____ 69. Kit carelessly bumps into Luke, knocking him to the ground. Kit has committed the tort of negligence
- a. under no circumstances.
 - b. under any circumstances.
 - c. only if Luke is injured.
 - d. only if Luke is not injured.

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.

- _____ 70. 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. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
 - c. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
 - d. Mack must file an amended complaint.
- _____ 71. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- a. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
 - b. Nancy will be given time to file another response.
 - c. Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
 - d. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
- _____ 72. 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. Mack will be given time to file an answer.
 - d. Nancy will be given time to file an amended answer.
- _____ 73. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court denies it
- a. Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
 - b. Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
 - c. Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
 - d. Nancy will be given time to file another response.
- _____ 74. 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. a mini-trial.
 - b. a summary jury trial.
 - c. court-ordered arbitration.
 - d. early neutral case evaluation.

- _____ 75. 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. diversity jurisdiction.
 - c. *in rem* jurisdiction.
 - d. *in personam* jurisdiction.
- _____ 76. Sven, the human resources director for Temp Labor Unlimited, Inc., attempts to comply with the law in dealing with applicants, employees, and clients. One of the challenges Sven faces is that the legality of an action is
- a. never clear.
 - b. usually clear.
 - c. not always clear.
 - d. always clear.
- _____ 77. As a judge, Sylvia applies common law rules. These rules develop from
- a. federal and state statutes.
 - b. proposed uniform laws.
 - c. administrative regulations.
 - d. court decisions.
- _____ 78. Kelly is an appliance salesperson. Kelly commits fraud if, to make a sale, she
- a. uses puffery.
 - b. states an opinion concerning something that she knows nothing about.
 - c. discloses the truth.
 - d. represents as a fact something that she knows is untrue.
- _____ 79. 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. Sea Food did not overcharge Tom.
 - b. Tom acted out of malice.
 - c. the shove was offensive.
 - d. Wally did not wait on Tom.
- _____ 80. Olga believes that Phil is about to hit her. To prevent harmful contact in this situation, Olga may use
- a. any force, except force that is likely to cause death.
 - b. force that is reasonably necessary.
 - c. no force.
 - d. any force.
- _____ 81. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- a. the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
 - b. the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
 - c. wrongs committed against the public as a whole.
 - d. the relief available when a person's rights are violated.

- _____ 82. 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.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
 - slander of title.
 - none of the choices.
- _____ 83. 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.
 - "bad" versus "good" publicity.
 - questions of rightness and wrongness.

Fact Pattern 2-3

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

- _____ 84. 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
- arbitration.
 - conciliation.
 - intervention.
 - mediation.
- _____ 85. Ultimate Corporation uses, in its radio ads, a recording by Vicky, who owns the rights, without paying for the use. Over time, the song comes to be associated with Ultimate's products. Vicky sues Ultimate. Ultimate is most likely liable to Vicky for
- conversion.
 - appropriation.
 - wrongful interference with a customary relationship.
 - none of the choices.
- _____ 86. Clyde enters the Desert Decathlon, an athletic competition in which Clyde has often competed. Regarding the risk of injury, Clyde assumes the risks
- different from the risks normally associated with the Decathlon.
 - normally associated with the Decathlon.
 - attributable to the Decathlon in any way.
 - greater than the risks normally associated with the Decathlon.
- _____ 87. 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.
- _____ 88. 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.

- _____ 89. 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
- a. no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
 - b. the commerce clause.
 - c. the First Amendment.
 - d. the due process clause.
- _____ 90. Congress enacts the Tight Money Act (TMA) of 2009 to prohibit "major business entities" from making political contributions that individuals can make. A court would likely hold the TMA to be
- a. an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
 - b. constitutional under the First Amendment.
 - c. justified by the need to protect individual rights.
 - d. necessary to protect national interests.
- _____ 91. 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. diversity jurisdiction.
 - c. *in personam* jurisdiction.
 - d. *in rem* jurisdiction.
- _____ 92. 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
- a. achieve the greatest good for the most people.
 - b. conform to society's ethical standards.
 - c. avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
 - d. place his or her employer's interest first.
- _____ 93. Ollie, a clerk at PC Computer Store, takes a computer from the store without PC's permission. Ollie is liable for conversion
- a. if he fails to prevent a theft of the computer from his possession.
 - b. if he damages the computer.
 - c. if he does not have a good reason for taking the computer.
 - d. under any circumstances.
- _____ 94. 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
- a. neither Brad nor Don.
 - b. Brad and Don.
 - c. Brad only.
 - d. Don only.
- _____ 95. Energy Research Corporation asks its employees to consider ethical behavior from a "categorical imperative" perspective. This approach
- a. categorizes certain actions as imperative.
 - b. imposes sanctions on those who behave unethically.
 - c. considers the consequences to follow if everyone acted the same.
 - d. focuses on categories of rights and privileges.

- _____ 96. Eve owns First-Rate Salvage, a demolition company. A demolition by a First-Rate crew injures Glen, a passerby. Under the theory of strict liability, Eve must pay for Glen's injury
- only if Glen's injury was *not* reasonably foreseeable.
 - whether or not the First-Rate crew was at fault.
 - only if the First-Rate crew was at fault.
 - only if Glen's injury was reasonably foreseeable.
- _____ 97. To protect its customers and other business invitees, Supreme Retail Corporation must warn them of
- concealed dangers.
 - all dangers.
 - open dangers.
 - no dangers.
- _____ 98. 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 setting of priorities.
 - acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.
- _____ 99. 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 when it is uncertain whether a legal duty exists.
 - an ethical duty beyond those duties mandated by law.
 - any duty beyond those mandated by both ethics and the law.
- _____ 100. 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
- illusion.
 - fact.
 - delusion.
 - opinion.
- _____ 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
- an irrelevant response.
 - a counterclaim.
 - a crossclaim.
 - an affirmative defense.
- _____ 102. 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 least important consideration.
 - irrelevant.
 - the only consideration.
 - the most important consideration.

- _____ 103. 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.
 - all situations.
 - practically no situations.
 - no situations.
- _____ 104. Lana hires Mike, an architect, to design a warehouse. When she reviews Mike's design, Lana is dissatisfied with the look of the new building and sues Mike, alleging negligence. Mike can successfully defend against the suit by proving that
- Lana was not injured in any way.
 - Lana could not have designed a more attractive building.
 - his design is as attractive as an ordinary person's.
 - he is not familiar with every principle of art.
- _____ 105. Mary is a consultant to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This organization
- adopts uniform laws for the states.
 - imposes uniform laws on the states.
 - drafts uniform laws for adoption by the states.
 - applies uniform laws to the states.
- _____ 106. In Federated Corporation's suit against Great Stores, Inc., the jury returns a verdict in Federated's favor. Great Stores files a motion asking the judge to set aside the verdict and begin new proceedings. This is a motion for
- a judgment in accordance with the verdict.
 - a judgment on the pleadings.
 - a new trial.
 - judgment *n.o.v.*
- _____ 107. In an emergency situation, Lori renders aid to Mike, who needs help. Mike would most likely be prohibited from suing Lori for negligence under
- no circumstances.
 - a Good Samaritan statute.
 - a social host statute.
 - any circumstances.
- _____ 108. 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.
 - Ed's deposition.
 - Ed's complaint.
 - First National's replies to Ed's interrogatories.

Bus 241 -- Fall 2010 -- Exam No. 1

Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis |
| 2. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 85 OBJ: TYPE: +
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 3. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Ethics | REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 4. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 71 OBJ: TYPE: =
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 5. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Ethics | REF: 62 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 6. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 96 OBJ: TYPE: =
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 7. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 33 OBJ: TYPE: =
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 Analytic | REF: 34 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 10. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Ethics | REF: 61 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 11. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 7 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 12. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 89 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 13. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Ethics | REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 14. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Ethics | REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: =
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 15. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Reflective | REF: 5 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 16. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Ethics | REF: 70 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 17. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 12 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 18. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: +
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 19. ANS: F PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 5 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |
| 20. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Analytic | REF: 50 OBJ: TYPE: N
LOC: AICPA Legal |
| 21. ANS: T PTS: 1
NAT: AACSB Ethics | REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: +
LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking |

22.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
23.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 36	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
24.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 35	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
27.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
28.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 18	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
32.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
33.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
34.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 81	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
35.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 69	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
36.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
38.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 36	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
40.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
42.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
44.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

46. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 90	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
47. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 66	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
48. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
49. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
50. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 40	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
51. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 43	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
52. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 45	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
53. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
54. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
55. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	

MULTIPLE CHOICE

56. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
57. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
58. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
59. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
60. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
61. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
62. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
63. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
64. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
65. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
66. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
67. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	

68.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
69.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
70.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
71.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
72.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
73.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
74.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
75.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
77.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
78.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
79.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
80.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
81.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
82.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
83.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
84.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
85.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
86.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
87.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
88.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
89.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
90.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
91.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 35	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

92.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
93.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
94.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
95.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
96.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
97.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
98.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
99.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
100.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
102.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
103.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
104.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
105.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
106.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 46	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
107.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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

<u>A</u> 68.	<u>D</u> 75.	<u>A</u> 82.	<u>C</u> 89.	<u>B</u> 96.
<u>C</u> 69.	<u>C</u> 76.	<u>D</u> 83.	<u>A</u> 90.	<u>A</u> 97.
				<u>A</u> 98.
	<u>D</u> 77.		<u>D</u> 91.	
<u>B</u> 70.		<u>A</u> 84.		<u>C</u> 99.
	<u>D</u> 78.		<u>C</u> 92.	
<u>C</u> 71.		<u>B</u> 85.		<u>B</u> 100.
	<u>C</u> 79.		<u>D</u> 93.	
<u>C</u> 72.		<u>B</u> 86.		<u>B</u> 101.
<u>D</u> 73.	<u>B</u> 80.		<u>B</u> 94.	
	<u>C</u> 81.	<u>B</u> 87.		<u>B</u> 102.
<u>B</u> 74.			<u>C</u> 95.	
		<u>B</u> 88.		

A 103.

 A 104.

 C 105.

 C 106.

 B 107.

 C 108.

Bus 241 -- Fall 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 TWELVE (12) pages and 108 questions to this exam -- 50 True False, and 58 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 166 points on this exam. There are seven bonus points, so you must score a 155 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. Corporate ethical policies and programs must be integrated throughout the firm to be effective.
- _____ 2. *Voir dire* is a process for presenting evidence in a case.
- _____ 3. The United States Supreme Court can review a decision by a state's highest court only if a question of federal law is involved.
- _____ 4. A lawsuit involving a federal question can originate in a federal court.
- _____ 5. One of the requirements for a suit based on strict liability is a failure to exercise due care.
- _____ 6. A federal law that conflicts with the U.S. Constitution will be deemed unconstitutional.
- _____ 7. A law that restricts a fundamental right does not violate substantive due process if it promotes a compelling state interest.
- _____ 8. According to utilitarianism, it does not matter how many people benefit from an act.
- _____ 9. An Internet service provider (ISP) is not normally liable for its users' defamatory remarks.
- _____ 10. A substantive law creates or defines legal rights and obligations.
- _____ 11. In theory, causation in fact is limitless.
- _____ 12. Political speech that would otherwise be protected by the First Amendment is prohibited if its source is a corporation.
- _____ 13. Corporate ethical policies should be well written to be effective.
- _____ 14. The Internet has no effect on a court's assertion of personal jurisdiction.
- _____ 15. In early neutral case evaluation, a third party's evaluation of each party's strengths and weaknesses forms the basis for negotiating a settlement.

Name: _____

ID: B

- ___ 16. Under the principle of rights theory, one person's set of values is as "right" as another's.
- ___ 17. Punitive damages are intended to punish a wrongdoer and deter others.
- ___ 18. A federal law that promotes a religion is unconstitutional.
- ___ 19. A battery occurs only if the victim suffers actual physical harm.
- ___ 20. A deposition involves written questions for which written are prepared and signed under oath.
- ___ 21. Common law is not a source of legal authority.
- ___ 22. Common law is a term for social manners and customs that are familiar to most of us.
- ___ 23. How a business owner or manager behaves may indicate to employees and others that unethical behavior will be tolerated.
- ___ 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 state court can exercise jurisdiction over all of the property located within the boundaries of the state.
- ___ 26. Businesspersons who would choose to act unethically may be deterred from doing so because of public opinion.
- ___ 27. To commit the tort of trespass to land, a person must harm the land.
- ___ 28. Equity is a branch of law that seeks to supply remedies other than damages.
- ___ 29. A court's review of an arbitrator's award may be restricted.
- ___ 30. The state governments retain all powers not specifically delegated to the federal government.
- ___ 31. The function of the courts is to interpret and apply the law.
- ___ 32. A person may commit an intentional tort if he or she acts knowing with substantial certainty that certain consequences will result.
- ___ 33. A store manager may delay a suspected shoplifter if the manager has probable cause to justify delaying the suspect.
- ___ 34. Federal courts are superior to state courts.
- ___ 35. To be ethical is to "do the right thing" but it does not otherwise "pay."
- ___ 36. There are no statutes regulating the use of spam.

Name: _____

ID: B

- ___ 37. Ignorance of a law excuses a business from liability for its violation.
- ___ 38. A written defamatory statement must be communicated to a third party to be actionable.
- ___ 39. Acting in good faith gives a business firm a better chance of defending its actions in court.
- ___ 40. In ethical terms, a cost-benefit analysis is an assessment of the negative and positive effects of alternative actions on individuals.
- ___ 41. Ethics is the branch of philosophy that focuses on what constitutes right and wrong behavior.
- ___ 42. Puffery is fraud.
- ___ 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. Judges use precedent when deciding a case in a common law legal system.
- ___ 45. The First Amendment does not protect commercial speech as extensively as noncommercial speech.
- ___ 46. Corporations can be perceived as owing ethical duties to groups other than their shareholders.
- ___ 47. If an action is ethical from an outcome-based perspective, it is *always* ethical from a duty-based perspective.
- ___ 48. There is no defense (except innocence) to a charge of conversion.
- ___ 49. A defendant is strictly liable for the results of his or her acts only if he or she intended those results.
- ___ 50. Whether a law is constitutional depends on its source.
- ___ 51. A business organization and its actions cannot be based on trust.
- ___ 52. Bribery of foreign government officials is both an ethical and a legal issue.
- ___ 53. Every state has adopted the Uniform Commercial Code in its entirety.
- ___ 54. A business firm's profits may suffer if the firm acts unethically.
- ___ 55. An *ordinary* person standard determines whether allegedly negligent conduct resulted in a breach of a duty of care.

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 56. 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.
 - no situations.
 - practically no situations.
 - all situations.
- _____ 57. 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 personam* jurisdiction.
 - in rem* jurisdiction.
 - no jurisdiction.
 - diversity jurisdiction.

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.

- _____ 58. 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
- "an example of guerilla warfare through litigation."
 - "praiseworthy for its ingenuity in recovering hidden assets."
 - "unjustifiable but not seriously reprehensible."
 - "understandable in the pursuit of profit but not laudable."
- _____ 59. Refer to Fact Pattern 3-1. Under the decision of the court in Case 3.1, *Baum v. Blue Moon Ventures LLC*, Leo's conduct most likely warrants
- praise for its aggression in recovering the assets of "deadbeat" debtors.
 - an injunction against certain court filings plus other sanctions.
 - no sanctions but no praise.
 - an admonishment but no other sanctions.
- _____ 60. 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.
 - only to matters not covered by state law.
 - to none of the states.

- _____ 61. Lana hires Mike, an architect, to design a warehouse. When she reviews Mike's design, Lana is dissatisfied with the look of the new building and sues Mike, alleging negligence. Mike can successfully defend against the suit by proving that
- Lana could not have designed a more attractive building.
 - Lana was not injured in any way.
 - his design is as attractive as an ordinary person's.
 - he is not familiar with every principle of art.
- _____ 62. Dirk is driving a sport utility vehicle in which Elin is a passenger when they are involved in a traffic accident, and Elin is injured. Liability may be imposed on Dirk for Elin's injury if Dirk's driving is
- neither the causation in fact nor the proximate cause of the injury.
 - only the proximate cause of the injury.
 - the causation in fact *and* the proximate cause of the injury.
 - only the causation in fact of the injury.
- _____ 63. Voters in North Carolina approve a new state constitution, after which the Ocean City Council passes new ordinances, the North Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation issues new rules, and the Ocean City Chamber of Commerce sends out new instructions. Sources of law do *not* include
- state constitutions passed by popular vote.
 - ordinances passed by the Ocean City Council.
 - rules issued by the North Carolina Department of Parks and Recreation.
 - instructions issued by the Ocean City Chamber of Commerce.
- _____ 64. In Federated Corporation's suit against Great Stores, Inc., the jury returns a verdict in Federated's favor. Great Stores files a motion asking the judge to set aside the verdict and begin new proceedings. This is a motion for
- a judgment on the pleadings.
 - a judgment in accordance with the verdict.
 - a new trial.
 - judgment *n.o.v.*

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.

- _____ 65. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court grants it
- Nancy will be given time to file another response.
 - Mack will be given time to file an amended complaint.
 - Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
 - Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
- _____ 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.
 - Mack must file an amended complaint.
 - Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
- _____ 67. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy responds to Mack's complaint by filing a counterclaim
- Nancy will have a judgment entered in her favor.
 - Mack will have a judgment entered in his favor.
 - Nancy will be given time to file an amended answer.
 - Mack will be given time to file an answer.

- _____ 68. Refer to Fact Pattern 2-1. If Nancy files a motion to dismiss, and the court denies it
- 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 amended complaint.
 - Nancy will be given time to file another response.
- _____ 69. Import-Export Sales, Inc., like other businesses, has duties prescribed by
- the market only.
 - the law only.
 - ethics only.
 - ethics and the law.
- _____ 70. To protect its customers and other business invitees, Supreme Retail Corporation must warn them of
- no dangers.
 - open dangers.
 - concealed dangers.
 - all dangers.
- _____ 71. 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.

Fact Pattern 2-3

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

- _____ 72. 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
- mediation.
 - conciliation.
 - intervention.
 - arbitration.
- _____ 73. Energy Research Corporation asks its employees to consider ethical behavior from a "categorical imperative" perspective. This approach
- categorizes certain actions as imperative.
 - considers the consequences to follow if everyone acted the same.
 - imposes sanctions on those who behave unethically.
 - focuses on categories of rights and privileges.
- _____ 74. Mary wins her suit against National Manufacturing Co. National's best ground for appeal is the trial court's interpretation of
- the dealings between the parties before the suit.
 - the conduct of the witnesses during the trial.
 - the credibility of the evidence that Mary presented.
 - the law that applied to the issues in the case.

- _____ 75. Clyde enters the Desert Decathlon, an athletic competition in which Clyde has often competed. Regarding the risk of injury, Clyde assumes the risks
- normally associated with the Decathlon.
 - attributable to the Decathlon in any way.
 - greater than the risks normally associated with the Decathlon.
 - different from the risks normally associated with the Decathlon.
- _____ 76. Polly invites Quinn onto her land. Quinn commits trespass if
- Quinn enters the property in the evening.
 - the property is damaged during the visit.
 - Quinn makes disparaging remarks about Polly to third parties.
 - Polly asks Quinn to leave and Quinn refuses.
- _____ 77. At Sea Food Cafe, Tom believes that he was overcharged and shoves Wally, a waiter. Wally sues Tom, alleging that the shove was a battery. Tom is liable if
- the shove was offensive.
 - Wally did not wait on Tom.
 - Sea Food did not overcharge Tom.
 - Tom acted out of malice.
- _____ 78. Molly shoots Norm with Opal's pistol. The proximate cause of Norm being shot is most likely attributable to
- Opal only.
 - Molly and Opal.
 - neither Molly nor Opal.
 - Molly only.
- _____ 79. 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.
- _____ 80. 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.
 - Ed's deposition.
 - First National's replies to Ed's interrogatories.
 - Ed's complaint.
- _____ 81. 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.
 - wrongful interference with a business relationship.
 - slander of quality.
 - none of the choices.

- _____ 82. Sven, the human resources director for Temp Labor Unlimited, Inc., attempts to comply with the law in dealing with applicants, employees, and clients. One of the challenges Sven faces is that the legality of an action is
- never clear.
 - usually clear.
 - not always clear.
 - always clear.
- _____ 83. Kelly is an appliance salesperson. Kelly commits fraud if, to make a sale, she
- states an opinion concerning something that she knows nothing about.
 - represents as a fact something that she knows is untrue.
 - discloses the truth.
 - uses puffery.
- _____ 84. 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
- imposes a substantial burden on interstate commerce.
 - regulates activities within Utah's borders.
 - regulates private activities.
 - promotes the public order, health, safety, morals, or general welfare.
- _____ 85. 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.
 - utilitarianism.
 - a religious rule.
 - the principle of rights.
- _____ 86. Molly files a suit against Nick. They meet, and each party's attorney argues the party's case before a judge and jury. The jury renders an advisory verdict, after which the judge meets with the parties to encourage them to settle their dispute. This is
- early neutral case evaluation.
 - court-ordered arbitration.
 - a mini-trial.
 - a summary jury trial.
- _____ 87. 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.
- _____ 88. 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 setting of priorities.
 - acting unethically in its pursuit of publicity.

- _____ 89. Ultimate Corporation uses, in its radio ads, a recording by Vicky, who owns the rights, without paying for the use. Over time, the song comes to be associated with Ultimate's products. Vicky sues Ultimate. Ultimate is most likely liable to Vicky for
- conversion.
 - appropriation.
 - wrongful interference with a customary relationship.
 - none of the choices.
- _____ 90. Tina, the chief financial officer for USA Products Corporation, attempts to apply Christian precepts in making ethical decisions and in doing business. In applying duty-based ethical standards that are derived from a religious source, Tina would most likely consider the motive behind an act to be
- irrelevant.
 - the only consideration.
 - the most important consideration.
 - the least important consideration.
- _____ 91. In an emergency situation, Lori renders aid to Mike, who needs help. Mike would most likely be prohibited from suing Lori for negligence under
- no circumstances.
 - a Good Samaritan statute.
 - any circumstances.
 - a social host statute.
- _____ 92. 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 personam* jurisdiction.
 - no jurisdiction.
 - diversity jurisdiction.
 - in rem* jurisdiction.
- _____ 93. Kit carelessly bumps into Luke, knocking him to the ground. Kit has committed the tort of negligence
- only if Luke is not injured.
 - under no circumstances.
 - only if Luke is injured.
 - under any circumstances.
- _____ 94. 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.
 - avoid unethical behavior regardless of the consequences.
 - conform to society's ethical standards.
 - achieve the greatest good for the most people.
- _____ 95. As a judge, Sylvia applies common law rules. These rules develop from
- administrative regulations.
 - proposed uniform laws.
 - court decisions.
 - federal and state statutes.

- _____ 96. 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
- a. necessary to protect national interests.
 - b. justified by the need to protect individual rights.
 - c. an unconstitutional restriction of speech.
 - d. constitutional under the First Amendment.
- _____ 97. 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
- a. Brad and Don.
 - b. neither Brad nor Don.
 - c. Brad only.
 - d. Don only.
- _____ 98. Mary is a consultant to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This organization
- a. applies uniform laws to the states.
 - b. imposes uniform laws on the states.
 - c. adopts uniform laws for the states.
 - d. drafts uniform laws for adoption by the states.
- _____ 99. Lola files a suit against Mac, a medical doctor, alleging negligence. As a physician, Mac is held to the standard of
- a. an average human being.
 - b. a typical professional.
 - c. a reasonable person.
 - d. a reasonable physician.
- _____ 100. Eve owns First-Rate Salvage, a demolition company. A demolition by a First-Rate crew injures Glen, a passerby. Under the theory of strict liability, Eve must pay for Glen's injury
- a. only if Glen's injury was reasonably foreseeable.
 - b. only if Glen's injury was *not* reasonably foreseeable.
 - c. only if the First-Rate crew was at fault.
 - d. whether or not the First-Rate crew was at fault.
- _____ 101. 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
- a. the commerce clause.
 - b. the First Amendment.
 - c. no provision in the U.S. Constitution.
 - d. the due process clause.
- _____ 102. Dixie is a victim of Enoch's violation of a criminal law. Criminal law is concerned with
- a. the prosecution of public officials by private individuals.
 - b. the prosecution of private individuals by other private individuals.
 - c. the relief available when a person's rights are violated.
 - d. wrongs committed against the public as a whole.

- ____ 103. 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 counterclaim.
 - an irrelevant response.
 - a crossclaim.
 - an affirmative defense.
- ____ 104. The case of *Able, Inc. v. Baker* is heard in a Connecticut trial court. The case of *Charlie v. Delta, Inc.* is heard in a Connecticut appellate court. The difference between trial and appellate courts is whether
- the subject matter of a case involves complex facts.
 - the parties' legal arguments are persuasive.
 - the court is exercising a new type of jurisdiction.
 - a new trial is being conducted.
- ____ 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
- the firm's quarterly revenue.
 - whatever is legal.
 - questions of rightness and wrongness.
 - "bad" versus "good" publicity.
- ____ 106. 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.
 - an ethical duty beyond those duties mandated by law.
 - any duty when it is uncertain whether a legal duty exists.
- ____ 107. Ollie, a clerk at PC Computer Store, takes a computer from the store without PC's permission. Ollie is liable for conversion
- under any circumstances.
 - if he damages the computer.
 - if he does not have a good reason for taking the computer.
 - if he fails to prevent a theft of the computer from his possession.
- ____ 108. 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.
 - illusion.
 - delusion.
 - opinion.

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Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 67 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
2. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 45 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
3. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 40 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
4. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 36 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
5. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
6. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 4 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
7. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 18 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
8. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 65 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
9. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 94 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
10. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 7 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
11. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 92 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
12. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 14 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
13. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 66 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis
14. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 36 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
15. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Reflective	REF: 52 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
16. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Ethics	REF: 64 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking
17. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 81 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
18. ANS: T PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 16 OBJ: TYPE: + LOC: AICPA Legal
19. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 82 OBJ: TYPE: = LOC: AICPA Legal
20. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 43 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal
21. ANS: F PTS: 1 NAT: AACSB Analytic	REF: 5 OBJ: TYPE: N LOC: AICPA Legal

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
23.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
24.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 38	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
25.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 35	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
26.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
27.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
28.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 7	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
31.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
32.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
33.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
34.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 33	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
35.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
36.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 96	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
37.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
38.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 85	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
39.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 69	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
40.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
42.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
44.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 6	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	

46. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: +
NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
47. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 65	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
48. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
49. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
50. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	
51. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 70	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
52. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 71	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
53. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
54. ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Ethics		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
55. ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: 90	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Analytic		LOC: AICPA Legal	

MULTIPLE CHOICE

56. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
57. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 35	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
58. ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
59. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 63	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Communication		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
60. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
61. ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
62. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
63. ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
64. ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 46	OBJ: TYPE: N
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
65. ANS: B	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: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

68.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
69.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
70.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
71.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 83	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
72.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 50	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Risk Analysis	
73.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
74.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
75.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
76.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 88	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
77.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 82	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
78.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 92	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
79.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
80.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
81.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
82.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
83.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
84.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 12	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
85.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
86.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 52	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
87.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 14	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
88.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 62	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
89.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 86	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
90.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
91.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

92.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 34	OBJ: TYPE: +
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93.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
94.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 64	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
95.	ANS: C	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: 93	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
98.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
99.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 91	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
100.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 94	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
101.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: 16	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Decision Modeling	
102.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 9	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
103.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 42	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
104.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: 39	OBJ: TYPE: N
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
105.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 61	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
106.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: 67	OBJ: TYPE: =
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Critical Thinking	
107.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 89	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	
108.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: 87	OBJ: TYPE: +
	NAT: AACSB Reflective		LOC: AICPA Legal	

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

<u> D </u> 68.	<u> A </u> 75.	<u> C </u> 82.	<u> B </u> 89.	<u> C </u> 96.
<u> D </u> 69.	<u> D </u> 76.	<u> B </u> 83.	<u> A </u> 90.	<u> A </u> 97.
<u> C </u> 70.	<u> A </u> 77.	<u> A </u> 84.	<u> B </u> 91.	<u> D </u> 98.
<u> C </u> 71.	<u> D </u> 78.	<u> D </u> 85.	<u> A </u> 92.	<u> D </u> 99.
<u> D </u> 72.	<u> A </u> 79.	<u> D </u> 86.	<u> C </u> 93.	<u> D </u> 100.
<u> B </u> 73.	<u> D </u> 80.	<u> C </u> 87.	<u> B </u> 94.	<u> B </u> 101.
<u> D </u> 74.	<u> C </u> 81.	<u> A </u> 88.	<u> C </u> 95.	<u> D </u> 102.

A 103.

 D 104.

 C 105.

 C 106.

 A 107.

 A 108.

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

	A	B
TF	52	2
TF	53	11
TF	54	44
TF	55	23
MC	56	63
MC	57	62
MC	58	104
MC	59	74
MC	60	79
MC	61	99
MC	62	84
MC	63	69
MC	64	96
MC	65	78
MC	66	59
MC	67	58
MC	68	85
MC	69	93
MC	70	66
MC	71	65
MC	72	67
MC	73	68
MC	74	86
MC	75	92
MC	76	82
MC	77	95
MC	78	83
MC	79	77
MC	80	71
MC	81	102
MC	82	81
MC	83	105
MC	84	72
MC	85	89
MC	86	75
MC	87	76
MC	88	60
MC	89	101
MC	90	87
MC	91	57
MC	92	94
MC	93	107
MC	94	97
MC	95	73
MC	96	100
MC	97	70
MC	98	88
MC	99	106
MC	100	108
MC	101	103
MC	102	90

	A	B
MC	103	56
MC	104	61
MC	105	98
MC	106	64
MC	107	91
MC	108	80