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Bus 341- Spring 2013 - Midterm Exam

You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. The is a CLOSED book exam. All other study materials, including back packs and purses, must be placed on the floor. NO OLD EXAMS OR PRACTICE EXAMS SHOULD BE VISIBLE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS MAY RESULT IN YOU RECEIVING A ZERO SCORE FOR THE EXAM

Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are eighteen (18) pages and 155 questions to this exam -- 80 True False, and 75 multiple choice. Count to make sure that you have all the pages and review your exam to make sure that you do not miss answering any pages or questions of the exam.

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

PLEASE BE SURE TO TURN IN THE EXAM WITH YOU 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.

Name:	ID: A
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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, AND "3" for version C. Failure to provide this information on you answer sheet will result in 10 point penalty. You must put your student id number in where the answer sheet provides for "social security number" Failure to follow these directions will result in a 10 point penalty.

Any lack of clarity with regard to your answer choice may result in you not being awarded points for your answer. Good Luck.

True / Indica		ether the statement is true or false.
	1.	With a guaranty arrangement, the guarantor is secondarily liable.
	2.	Proceeds from the disposition of collateral after default on the underlying debt are distributed equally among lienholders who have made demands.
	3.	A security agreement can be filed to perfect a security interest.
	4.	For a <i>creditor</i> to have an enforceable security interest, the <i>debtor</i> must have title to the collateral.
	5.	To refinance is to pay off an original mortgage and obtain a new one at more favorable terms.
	6.	The distinctions between a surety and a guarantor are recognized in all states.
	7.	An adjustable-rate mortgage is a standard mortgage with an unchanging rate of interest.
	8.	A limited liability partnership may exempt its partners from personal liability for any partnership obligation.
	9.	A guarantor can assert the principal debtor's bankruptcy as a defense to avoid liability on the obligation.
	10.	When a person contracts for improvements on real property but does not immediately pay for the improvements, the creditor can place a mechanic's lien on the property.
	11.	The parties to a franchise arrangement may be two corporations.
	12.	Generally, a corporation that purchases the assets of another corporation is <i>not</i> automatically responsible for the liabilities of the selling corporation.
	13.	When a corporation earns profits, it must distribute them to shareholders.
	14.	A lender can make a higher-priced mortgage loan based on the value of the consumer's home without verifying the consumer's ability to repay the loan.

Name	e:	ID: A
	15.	A partnership agreement can include almost any terms that the partners wish.
	16.	Corporate directors are rarely compensated for their work, effort, and especially the risk involved.
	17.	Directors are entitled to use confidential corporate information for their personal advantage.
	18.	The results of a consolidation are different from those of a merger—both companies remain.
	19.	Dissolution can be brought about voluntarily by the directors and shareholders of a corporation.
	20.	A debtor wishing to file for bankruptcy must complete the means test to determine whether he or she qualifies.
	21.	In most states, a director cannot be removed without cause unless shareholders have reserved the right.
	22.	A court will not pierce the corporate veil of a corporation that is formed merely to evade an existing legal obligation.
	23.	A limited liability company can be taxed as a corporation.
	24.	Directors and officers must subordinate the welfare of the corporation to their personal interests.
	25.	Personal property that is most often exempt from satisfaction of judgment debts does not include livestock.
	26.	Negative amortization occurs when the monthly payments are insufficient to cover the interest due on a loan.
	27.	In a general partnership, the acts of one partner in the ordinary course of business subjects the other partners to personal liability.
	28.	The owners of a limited liability company enjoy limited liability.
	29.	The board of directors of each corporation involved must approve a share exchange.
	30.	Perfection is usually accomplished by filing a financing statement.
	31.	Most franchise agreements provide that notice of termination of a franchise is not necessary.
	32.	A security interest in collateral does <i>not</i> give the secured party a security interest in the proceeds acquired from the sale of that collateral.
	33.	Where or how to perfect a security interest sometimes depends on the classification of collateral.
	34.	A merger involves the legal combination of two or more corporations, only one of which continues to exist.
	35.	A bankruptcy court may deny a discharge based on the debtor's conduct.
	36.	In a limited partnership, a general partner's dissociation from the firm may lead to dissolution.

Name	e:	ID: A
	37.	A mortgage must be in writing to comply with the Statute of Frauds.
	38.	A target corporation's attempted takeover of an acquiring corporation is referred to as the Pac-Man defense.
	39.	If the partnership agreement does not apportion profits, profits are shared in the same proportion as a partner's investment of capital in the firm.
	40.	The content of a family-fisherman bankruptcy plan is basically the same as that of a repayment plan.
	41.	If a partnership's liabilities are greater than its assets, the partners bear the losses.
	42.	The first step in the incorporation process is to select a state in which to operate.
	43.	A limited liability company can sue or be sued, enter into contracts, and hold title to property.
	44.	A sole proprietor has unlimited liability for all obligations that arise in doing business.
	45.	Generally, a dissociated member of a limited liability company (LLC) has the right to have his or her interest in the LLC bought out by the other members.
	46.	Property acquired by the partnership is the property of the partners individually.
	47.	A subprime mortgage is a loan made to a borrower who does not qualify for a standard mortgage.
	48.	A debtor need not be insolvent to file for bankruptcy relief.
	49.	When the debtor has fully paid the debt, if the secured party perfected the security interest by filing, the debtor is entitled to a termination statement.
	50.	Shareholder appraisal rights do <i>not</i> usually extend to short-form mergers.
	51.	When dissolution takes place by voluntary action, the shareholders are responsible for winding up the affairs of the corporation.
	52.	Winding up is the process by which corporate assets are valued before a merger or other plan of consolidation.
	53.	Before filing a petition bankruptcy, debtors must receive credit counseling from an approved non-profit agency.
	54.	A security interest is not enforceable <i>after</i> the creditor's rights have attached to the collateral.
	55.	In the distribution of the debtor's estate, unsecured creditors take priority over secured creditors.
	56.	The board of directors normally can remove a corporate officer at any time with or without cause.
	57.	An S corporation is treated the same as a regular corporation for tax purposes.

Name	e:	ID: A
	58.	The majority rule controls decisions on ordinary matters connected with partnership business.
	59.	Some states have passed laws prohibiting the withdrawal of <i>general</i> partners from a limited partnership.
	60.	A corporation is liable for the torts committed by its officers within the course and scope of their employment.
	61.	If a stock certificate is lost or destroyed, ownership is not destroyed with it.
	62.	A director or officer is not liable to the corporation for a bad business decision.
	63.	The officers and other employees of each corporation involved must approve a merger.
	64.	The alter-ego doctrine can be applied to a limited liability company.
	65.	A buyer in the ordinary course of business takes the goods free from any security interest created by the seller unless the buyer knows of its existence.
	66.	A franchisor may retain stringent control over the training of personnel involved the operation of a franchise.
	67.	There are additional disclosure requirements for a loan that carries a high rate of interest or entails high fees for the borrower.
	68.	The validity of a provision permitting the franchisor to establish and enforce certain quality standards is questionable.
	69.	Most courts apply the same principles to joint ventures as they apply to corporations.
	70.	In a repayment plan case, after the debtor has completed all payments, the court grants a discharge of all debts provided for by the plan.
	71.	Payment of the principal obligation will not discharge the guarantor from the obligation.
	72.	A partner is entitled to make secret profits or put self-interest before his or her duty to the interest of the partnership.
	73.	In certain instances of fraud, a court may "pierce the corporate veil" to hold the shareholders individually liable.
	74.	In a limited partnership, a <i>general</i> partner has full responsibility for the partnership and for all its debts.
	75.	On a partner's dissociation, his or her duty of care to the partnership ends with respect to events that occurred before the dissociation.
	76.	A partner owes to the partnership and the other partners a duty of care.
	77.	State law governs the procedures that must be followed to create a mechanic's lien.

Name:	ID: A
78.	In most states, a financing statement must be filed centrally in the appropriate state office.
79.	Usually, a private equity firm buys an entire corporation and may later reorganize it as a publicly held corporation.
80.	Dividends can be paid in cash.
Multiple C Identify the	Choice e choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.
81.	Nadia is a shareholder of Open Air Productions, Inc. Nadia could normally exercise appraisal rights if Open Air participated in a. a takeover. b. a dissolution. c. a share exchange. d. a winding up.
82.	Elise goes through an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding. An <i>involuntary</i> bankruptcy occurs when a. a debtor's debts exceed the fair market value of his or her assets. b. a debtor is unable to pay his or her debts as they come due. c. a debtor's creditors force the debtor into bankruptcy proceedings. d. creditors are forced to accept a discharge of a debtor's debts.
83.	Khali's debt to Lew is past due. Lew obtains a judgment against Khali to collect the debt, but Khali refuses to pay. Lew asks the court to order Khali's employer to pay a portion of Khali's paycheck to Lew. This is a request for a. an order of garnishment. b. an order that would violate most state laws. c. a mechanic's lien. d. a writ of attachment.
84.	China Bank is a foreign entity—a firm owned and operated by investors in a foreign country. With respect to a limited liability company in the United States, China Bank can a. act as a creditor, but cannot otherwise invest or participate. b. not become a member or otherwise participate in its operations. c. not become a member, but can participate in its operations. d. become a member.
85.	Finn and Glenda want to form and do business as Hobby Crafts Corporation. A corporation is a legal entity created and recognized by a. a central federal administrative agency. b. a city or county clerk's office. c. state law. d. an artificial legal person.

Name:	ID: A
86.	 Genetic Innovations, LP, is a limited partnership. The partners sign an agreement purporting to state how the firm's profits and losses are to be divided. The profits and losses of the firm will be divided a. in proportion to each partner's participation in the firm's management, despite the agreement. b. equally, despite the agreement. c. in proportion to capital contributions, despite the agreement. d. according to the agreement.
	Fact Pattern 28-3B Dillon and Evan are brothers. They agree to act as guarantors on a loan made by their sister, Fiona. Fiona defaults on the payments and Dillon refuses to pay. Evan pays the debt.
87.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-3B. Evan can recover from Dillon under a. the right of proportionate liability. b. the right of reimbursement. c. the right of contribution. d. no right, because the parties are brothers.
88.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-3B. Evan can recover from Fiona under a. the right of subrogation. b. no one, because the parties are brother and sister. c. the right of reimbursement. d. the right of proportionate liability.
89.	Naomi and Ogden are shareholders of MediCare Residences, Inc. As shareholders, they must approve a. negotiating a contract between management and labor. b. deciding to pursue new business opportunities. c. terminating a managerial employee. d. conducting a merger.
90.	Laurel borrows \$150,000 from Marketplace Mortgage Loans to buy a home. The financing documents require Laurel to maintain the property, obtain homeowners' insurance, and pay all property taxes and other assessments through the lender. With respect to these terms, a court is most likely to a. rescind them. b. refuse to enforce them. c. rewrite them. d. enforce them.
91.	Trina and Uri do business as Value Gems. In acting on the firm's behalf in a deal with World Diamond Exchange, Trina recklessly exceeds what Value Gems can afford to pay, causing damage to the firm. Trina is a. not liable. b. liable for breach of the duty of economic sense. c. liable for breach of the duty of care. d. liable for breach of the duty of loyalty.
92.	Mall Stores Corporation owns 95 percent of the shares of Niche Shoppes Corporation. Through a certain transaction, Mall Stores combines with Niche Shoppes, but only Mall Stores continues to exist. This is a. a consolidation. b. a short-form merger. c. a termination. d. a share exchange.

Name:	ID: A
93.	Reliable Bank's financing statement in collateral owned by Sunsource Energy Corporation will expire in less than a year. With the filing of subsequent continuation statements, the effectiveness of the bank's statement can be continued a. for no longer than five years. b. indefinitely. c. up to five years and six months. d. for no more than six months.
94.	Hollister and Gladys do business as partners in Frothy Confections. For federal income tax purposes, Frothy Confections would be treated as a. a natural person. b. a pass-through entity. c. a tax-paying entity. d. a partnership by estoppel.
95.	Gage buys from Fishing Guide Corporation the exclusive right to sell Fishing Guide rods and reels in a certain area. Their franchise agreement requires Gage to pay certain administrative expenses. Their agreement may also require Gage to pay a percentage of the franchisor's a. advertising costs. b. retirement income. c. personal expenses. d. none of the choices.
96.	Gravel & Sand, Inc., buys a backhoe on credit from Heavy Equipment Corporation, but does not make a payment on the loan for several months. Heavy repossesses the backhoe by towing it from a public street. Green sues Heavy for breach of the peace. Gravel & Sand will probably a. prevail, because Gravel & Sand did not default on the loan. b. not prevail, because the repossession was not a breach of the peace. c. not prevail, because Heavy did not use judicial process. d. prevail, because the repossession was a breach of the peace.
97.	Sophie and Tiny incorporate their beverage-container business as U-Twist Products, Inc. The first board of directors may be appointed by the firm's a. incorporators. b. shareholders. c. officers. d. board of directors.
98.	Upton borrows \$150,000 from Valley Credit Union to buy a home, which secures the loan. Three years into the term, Upton stops making payments on it. Valley Credit repossesses and auctions off the property to Wesley. The sale proceeds are not enough to cover the unpaid amount of the loan. In most states, Valley Credit can ask a court for a. a short sale. b. a deficiency judgment. c. nothing. d. a reverse mortgage.

Name:	ID: A
	Fact Pattern 39-1B Bertram, Claudia, and Dynah form Eat Local, Inc., a closely held corporation, and agree to restrict the transfer of its stock to anyone else. The agreement provides that if one of the shareholders dies, his or her shares of stock in Eat Local will be divided to maintain the proportionate control of the survivors.
99.	Refer to Fact Pattern 39-1B. Later, Bertram dies. With respect to the stock transfer restriction agreement, Bertram's death most likely a. invalidates the entire agreement. b. voids the division provision only. c. violates the entire agreement. d. triggers the division provision.
100.	Agnes borrows \$110,000 from Bay Harbor Bank to buy a home under a mortgage with an acceleration clause. After eighteen payments, Agnes stops making payments on the mortgage. Bay Harbor a. must foreclose on small amounts over time as each payment comes due. b. can foreclose once on the entire amount of the loan. c. may seek only the amount of the missed payments, not the entire loan. d. must notify Agnes to accelerate the steps to cure the default.
101.	Chocolate Sundry LLC's members and managers are Devlin, Effie, and Flavia. After Devlin's relationship to the firm ends, Effie and Flavia agree to discontinue the business. This is a. optional. b. required. c. illegal. d. wrongful.
102.	The payment of Dylan's debt to Ezra is guaranteed by Dylan's personal property. This is governed by a. the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. b. the Federal Trade Commission. c. the Uniform Commercial Code. d. the U.S. Constitution's commerce clause.
	Fact Pattern 28-1B Chocolate! Chocolate! Corporation is a new company that needs to borrow money to meet its payroll. Dayna, president and owner of Chocolate! Chocolate!, asks Evermore Credit Union to loan the funds to Chocolate! Chocolate!
103.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-1B. If Evermore insists that Dayna sign the loan application, making her personally liable for payment only if Chocolate! Chocolate! defaults, Dayna will be a. a guarantor. b. a lienor. c. a garnishee. d. a surety.
104.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-1B. If Evermore insists that Dayna sign the loan application, making her personally liable for payment whether or not Chocolate! Chocolate! defaults, Dayna will be a. a guarantor. b. a lienor. c. a garnishee. d. a surety.

Name:	ID: A
105.	Roni, a debtor, wants to confirm the amount of her outstanding secured debt with Swifty Loan Corporation. Roni can ask Swifty to confirm her view of the debt, without charge, every a. month. b. six months. c. year. d. five years.
106.	Brick's debt to Conry is past due. Conry brings a legal action against Brick to collect the debt. To ensure that a judgment in Conry's favor will be collectible, Conry asks the court to order the seizure of Brick's property. Exempt from such an order in most states is a. equipment that Brick uses in a business up to a specified amount. b. none of Brick's personal property. c. as much of Brick's personal property as Brick opts to exempt. d. all of Brick's personal property.
107.	Tracy borrows \$30,000 from Secure State Bank. The lender accepts Tracy's equity in her home as collateral, which can be seized if the loan is not repaid on time. With respect to any proceeding that occurs if Tracy fails to make the payments, this loan is subordinated. This means that it a. takes a lower priority. b. takes a higher priority. c. fluctuates with the market value of the property. d. has the same priority as the primary mortgage.
108.	Eli agrees to pay a debt to Financial Credit, Inc., which is otherwise dischargeable in bankruptcy. This is a. a reaffirmation. b. a cram-down. c. a revocation. d. a workout.
109.	Dahlia borrows \$125,000 from Clearview Credit Union to buy a home. The interest rate and other terms that are required to be disclosed under federal law must be a. expressed in lenders' language. b. set out in a formula unique to each loan. c. stated in "legalese." d. based on uniform formulas of calculation.
110.	Inez and Jason are the shareholders and directors of Kleen Kustodial Corporation. Lily and Moe are Kleen's officers. As with other corporations, the responsibility for the overall management of Kleen rests with a. the shareholders. b. the board of directors. c. the officers. d. the owners.
111.	Fibreboard Construction, Inc., and Gated Community Corporation form a joint venture. A joint venture is usually formed for a. a stated duration of not more than one year. b. a perpetual existence. c. a single activity or transaction. d. an implied duration of not more than six months.

Name:	ID: A
112.	Office Company and Keen Company wish to combine all assets, stock, and personnel into a new firm to be called OK Corporation. This is a. a merger. b. a consolidation. c. a share exchange. d. a takeover.
113.	Riverview Bank makes a mortgage loan of \$95,000 to Pomeroy to buy a home. Under federal law, if Riverview fails to provide certain material disclosures with respect to the loan, Pomeroy's right to rescind the loan a. is tolled for the duration of the mortgage payments. b. is extended for up to three years. c. expires at midnight on the day the loan is finalized. d. is canceled immediately.
114.	Fay is a member of Garden Groves LLC. Like other members of limited liability companies, Fay's liability for Garden Groves's obligations resembles the liability of a. an owner of a sole proprietorship. b. a partner of a partnership. c. a participant in a joint venture. d. a shareholder of a corporation.
115.	Erin and Dooley, a married couple, borrow \$120,000 from Capital & Credit Bank to buy a home. When Erin and Dooley divorce, they are unable to make payments on the mortgage. The market value of the home has declined to less than the balance of the loan. Capital & Credit agrees to a sale of the property for this amount. This is a. a deed in lieu of foreclosure. b. a reverse mortgage. c. a short sale. d. a home equity loan.
116.	Sylvester buys a franchise from Resistance Athletic Shoes Inc. This relationship, like <i>all</i> other franchise relationships, is governed by a. the Franchise Disclosure Document, or FDD. b. contract law. c. the Uniform Commercial Code. d. no law.
117.	Whit is a director of Vids Corporation. With respect to policymaking decisions necessary to the management of corporate affairs, Whit and the other Vids directors have responsibility for a. only the decisions referred to them by the shareholders. b. only the decisions referred to them by the officers. c. all of the decisions. d. none of the decisions.
118.	Checkerboard Pizza, Inc. (CPI), files a petition in bankruptcy for relief through a reorganization. CPI's reorganization plan must contain a. a plan to turn over its future income to the trustee. b. a statement of preference for one creditor over another. c. a certificate proving attendance at a credit-counseling briefing. d. a provision of adequate means for the plan's execution.

Name:	ID: A
119.	 Nano Games Corporation's creditors agree to a <i>workout</i> with the firm. This is a. a privately negotiated adjustment of creditor-debtor relations. b. an accountant's summary of a debtor's financial situation. c. an agreement to pay a debt dischargeable in bankruptcy. d. a reorganization of corporate debts and debtors.
120.	Pronto Tacos LLC grants a franchise to Omar to open and operate a Pronto Tacos restaurant. Pronto will likely charge Omar a. an amount of Omar's monthly overhead savings, if any. b. an initial fee or lump sum price for the franchise license. c. a percentage of Omar's weekly payroll expense. d. none of the choices.
121.	Gelato Ice, Inc., is incorporated in the state of New Jersey and is doing business in the state of New York. In New York, Gelato is properly referred to as a. a domestic corporation. b. a foreign corporation. c. a <i>de jure</i> corporation. d. an alien corporation.
122.	A firm named Scientific Discovery Corporation (SDC) makes an attempt to incorporate for a purpose other than making a profit. SDC is a. a foreign corporation. b. not a corporation. c. a nonprofit corporation. d. an alien corporation.
123.	Delilah files a petition in bankruptcy. The proceeding is governed by the Bankruptcy Code, which is part of a. international law. b. federal law. c. state law. d. the U.S. Constitution.
	Fact Pattern 29-2B General Leasing Company (GLC) buys equipment for use as inventory, borrowing \$1 million from Helpful Finance Corporation for a security interest in the equipment. The next day, GLC borrows \$500,000 from Interstate Bank, also for a security interest in the equipment. GLC defaults on both loans.
124.	Refer to Fact Pattern 29-2B. Suppose that Helpful perfects its security interest when GLC takes possession of the equipment. In that circumstance, the party with priority to the collateral on GLC's default would be a. GLC. b. Interstate only. c. Helpful only. d. Helpful and Interstate proportionately.

Name:	ID: A
125.	Refer to Fact Pattern 29-2B. Suppose that two weeks after GLC takes possession of the equipment, Helpful and Interstate file financing statements, with Interstate filing first. In that circumstance, the party with priority to the equipment is a. Helpful and Interstate proportionately. b. Helpful only. c. GLC. d. Interstate only.
126.	Lulu joins with other creditors to force McCoy, a debtor, into bankruptcy. One of the goals of bankruptcy law with respect to creditors is to a. provide a fair means of distributing a debtor's assets. b. protect creditor assets from diminution in value. c. make all debtor property available for creditors. d. ensure that creditors will continue to lend to insolvent debtors.
127.	Hill & Dale Credit Corporation makes mortgage loans to consumers secured by their principal homes. For a Hill & Dale loan to qualify as a Higher-Priced Mortgage Loan (HPML), its annual percentage rate must exceed, by a certain amount, a. the consumer's income-to-debt ratio. b. the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction. c. the projected increase in market value of the consumer's home. d. the percentage of income that a consumer can devote to its payment.
128.	Loni delivers her Mazda to be repaired at Nile's Body Shop. Loni agrees to pay cash. Nile performs, but Loni does not pay. Nile tells Loni that he will keep the car until she pays. This is a. a violation of most states' laws. b. an artisan's lien. c. a judicial lien. d. a mechanic's lien.
129.	 Ida, Jerzy, and Kit are the directors of Liberty Convenience Stores, Inc. Liberty has nine officers and forty-six shareholders. Dividends are ordered by the firm's a. shareholders. b. board of directors. c. officers. d. incorporators.
130.	Olaf is the creditor in a transaction with Phil. Once certain requirements are met, Olaf's rights will <i>attach</i> , which means that Olaf will have a. an indivisible ownership right to Phil's property. b. an enforceable security interest in Phil's property. c. a notice affixed to Phil's property. d. the permission of a court to seize Phil's property.
131.	Quantum Financial Corporation is a secured party with a security interest in property owned by Revolving Sales Company. Perfection of this security interest may not protect Quantum against the claim of a. a trustee in bankruptcy. b. a buyer in the ordinary course of business. c. a subsequent lien creditor. d. a bank.

Name: _	ID: A
132	 Miracle Vacuum, Inc., is a private, for-profit corporation that (1) was formed for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing a newly patented appliance, (2) is owned by five shareholders, (3) is subject to double taxation, and (4) has made no public offering of its shares. Miracle is a. a nonprofit corporation. b. an S corporation. c. a professional corporation. d. a closely held corporation.
133	 Rafe is interested in buying a franchise from Sportz Warez Company. In this transaction, the Federal Trade Commission's Franchise Rule a. does not apply. b. enables Rafe to weigh the deal's risks and benefits. c. prohibits certain types of anticompetitive agreements. d. enables Sportz Warez to weigh the deal's risks and benefits.
134	 Viola is a director of Water Pure Corporation. With respect to Water Pure, Viola's most important right is the right of a. certification. b. indemnification. c. compensation. d. participation.
135	 Gustoso Gelato Company is a franchisor. Singh operates a Gustoso franchise. Reba is one of Singh's employees. As a franchisor, if Gustoso controls the day-to-day operations of the business to a significant degree, it may be liable for tortious acts by a. no one. b. Gustoso and Singh, but not Reba. c. Gustoso only. d. Gustoso, Singh, or Reba.
136	 Niche Stores, Inc., must hold a shareholders' meeting a. annually. b. monthly. c. only when it is called by the board of directors. d. biannually.
	Fact Pattern 37-1B Brad, Carlos, and Dora are general partners in Eastside Physicians, a medical clinic. Their agreement states it is a breach of the agreement for any partner to assign his or her interest to a creditor without the consent of the other partners.
137	 Refer to Fact Pattern 37-1B. Carlos's assignment of his interest in Eastside to General Credit Corporation results in a. the automatic termination of Eastside's legal existence. b. Carlos's liability for all of Eastside's debts. c. nothing with respect to Carlos or Eastside. d. Carlos's wrongful dissociation and liability for any damages.

Name:	ID: A
138.	Rick and Sandy are limited partners in Total Profit Enterprises, a limited partnership. To avoid personal liability for partnership obligations, they must <i>not</i> a. participate in the firm's management. b. acquire an interest in the firm. c. engage in activities independent of the firm's business. d. contribute property to the firm.
139.	Rocco is a director of Spa Lids & Tubs, Inc. Under the standard of due care owed by directors of a corporation, Rocco's decisions must be a. unwavering and unquestionable. b. arguable and defensible. c. informed and reasonable. d. perfect and unassailable.
140.	Zero Sum Games Corporation has forty-three shareholders. The minimum number that must be present at a meeting for a shareholders' vote is a. a proxy. b. all of the shareholders. c. a quorum. d. three of the shareholders.
141.	Cluckee Chick'n Corporation provides its prospective franchisees with projected earnings figures based on actual data. Cluckee Chick'n must also disclose a. hypothetical examples of potential earnings. b. an answer to the entrepreneur's question, "How much will I make?" c. the number and percentage of franchisees that achieved the figures. d. none of the choices.
142.	Fern contracts to buy a franchise from Greene Grocery Inc. The contract is silent on the issue of territorial rights. Greene allows a competing franchise to be established near Fern's store, which suffers a significant loss in profits. This is most likely a violation of a. the ban on certain types of anticompetitive agreements. b. the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. c. no law. d. the Federal Trade Commission's Franchise Rule.
143.	Ben, who runs a livestock breeding business, owes the Circle C Ranch \$40,000. Ben agrees to pay the Circle C a percentage of his profits each month until the debt is paid. Because of this agreement, the Circle C is a. Ben's creditor only. b. neither Ben's creditor nor his partner. c. Ben's creditor and partner. d. Ben's partner only.
144.	Bill and Cody agree to guarantee Wyatt's debt. Bill's maximum liability is \$60,000, and Cody's is \$40,000. Wyatt owes \$40,000 and is in default. Bill pays the creditor the entire amount. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, Bill can recover from Cody a. \$20,000. b. 0. c. \$40,000. d. \$16,000.

Name:	ID: A
145.	Denise borrows \$90,000 from Clear Lake Credit Union to buy a home. Denise loses her job and fails to make payments on the mortgage, but assures Clear Lake Credit that she will soon secure a new job. The lender agrees to postpone the payments. This is a. a bridge loan. b. a restructure. c. a reamortization. d. forbearance.
	Fact Pattern 28-2B Rico signs a lease on behalf of Start-Up Games, Inc., with Tower Office Suites. As part of the lease, Rico signs a document titled "GUARANTY," which states that it is "an absolute guaranty" of the lease's performance.
146.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-2B. If Start-Up stops paying the rent, it is most likely that liability or loss for the unpaid amount will rest with a. Rico and Start-Up. b. the other tenants on the same property. c. Tower Office Suites. d. no one.
147.	Bret and Courtney form Delite Day Care, Inc. Ultimate responsibility for policy decisions necessary to the management of corporate affairs rests with Delite's a. board of directors. b. officers. c. incorporators. d. shareholders.
148.	 Cody is a partner in Derivative Investment Service (DIS). Cody can inspect a. all of DIS's books and records. b. DIS's books and records only as the firm's management permits. c. DIS's books and records only for a reasonable purpose. d. DIS's books and records relating to Cody's capital contribution only.
149.	Like the bylaws of other corporations, the bylaws of Farmland Equipment, Inc., a. establish the operating name of the corporation. b. establish the value and classes of corporate stock. c. were submitted for approval to the public official in charge. d. were adopted at its first organizational meeting.
150.	Rapid Pest Control itself out to others as being a corporation but makes no attempt to incorporate. Ponce signs a contract with Rapid Pest Control that is not performed. Ponce files a suit against the firm. The court will likely hold that Rapid Pest Control is a. an S corporation. b. a corporation by estoppel. c. <i>ultra vires</i> . d. an alien corporation.

Name:	ID: A
	Fact Pattern 41-1B Shrimp Boat Company decides to consolidate its operations with Trawlers, Inc., to form Coastal Fishers Corporation (CFC).
151.	Refer to Fact Pattern 41-1B. Trawlers had rights in certain property. After the consolidation, CFC acquires the rights a. only if the acquisition is a specified result of the consolidation. b. automatically. c. only after completing certain additional statutory procedures. d. only if Trawlers' former shareholders expressly approve.
152.	 Evelyn is a beneficiary of a business trust. As a beneficiary, she is required to a. draft a written trust agreement. b. distribute the trust's profits. c. assume responsibility for the trust's debts. d. none of the choices.
	Fact Pattern 30-1B In January, Jazz Dance Studio owes Kay, its musical director, \$1,800 for current wages, receives \$700 as a down payment for dance lessons from Lora, and pays a Music, Inc., a sheet music supplier, \$1,500 of \$3,000 owed. In February, the studio files a petition in bankruptcy for relief through a liquidation.
153.	Refer to Fact Pattern 30-1B. Based on the size of the studio's estate in bankruptcy, each of Jazz's creditors will get only 10 percent of their claims. Regarding the payment to Music, Inc., the trustee may a. not recover it unless Music is an insider. b. recover it as a fraudulent transfer. c. not recover it because Music's claim has priority. d. recover it as a voidable preference.
154.	Cara and Dru are officers of EZ Trucking Corporation. As corporate officers, the rights of Cara and Dru are a. the same as those of the directors. b. specified in state corporation statutes. c. determined by their employment contracts. d. the same as those of the shareholders.
155.	Caffeine Café, Inc., files its articles of incorporation with the appropriate government agency. Least likely to appear in the articles is the name of a. each of the corporation's shareholders. b. each of the corporation's incorporators. c. the corporation's initial registered agent. d. the corporation.

Bus 341- Spring 2013 - Midterm Exam Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS: T KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 550	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
2.	ANS: F KEY: Test	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 576	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
3.	ANS: T KEY: Test	PTS:	1	REF:	p. 559	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
4.	ANS: F KEY: Test	PTS:		REF:	p. 558	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
5.	ANS: T KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 605	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
6.	ANS: F KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 550	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
7.	ANS: F KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 605	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
8.	ANS: T KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 730	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
9.	ANS: F KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 552	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
10.	ANS: T KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 546	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
11.	ANS: T KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 706	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
12.	ANS: T KEY: Test	PTS: Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 799	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	ANS: F KEY: Test		N	REF:	p. 754	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	ANS: F KEY: Test		N	REF:	p. 611		AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	ANS: T KEY: Test		N		p. 721		AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	ANS: F KEY: Test		N		p. 776		AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
17.		PTS: Bank B TYP	N		p. 780		AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
18.	KEY: Test		N		p. 797		AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	ANS: T KEY: Test		N		p. 802		AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	ANS: T KEY: Test		N		p. 582		AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
21.	ANS: T KEY: Test	Bank B TYP		REF:	p. 775	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 766	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
23.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 739	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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24.	ANS: F	PTS: 1 TYP: N	KEF:	p. 780	NAI:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
25	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: F	PTS: 1	DEE.	n 552	NIAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
23.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KLT.	p. 553	NAI.	AACSB Allalytic AICFA Legal
26	ANS: T	PTS: 1	RFF.	p. 609	NAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
20.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KLI.	p. 009	14711.	Thresh Thanytie The Tr Legar
27.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 726	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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28.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 740	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 797	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 559	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
		TYP: N				
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 712	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
22	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	DEE	~ ~ 4	N 1 4 7 7 1	
32.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 564	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
22	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	DEE.	- 560	NIAT.	A A CCD A malastic A ICDA I and
33.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	KEF:	p. 562	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
34	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REE.	p. 796	NAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
57.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	KLI.	p. 750	14711.	Tiresb Tillarytic Tiles Ti Legal
35.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 593	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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36.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 734	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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37.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 607	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
38.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 802	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
39.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 722	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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40.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	KEF:	p. 600	NAI:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
41	ANS: T	PTS: 1	DEE.	p. 729	NAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
41.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KLI.	p. 729	IVAI.	AACSB Analytic AICI A Legal
42	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 760	NAT·	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 740	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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44.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 707	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 746	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				

46.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 723	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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47.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 606	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
40	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: N	DEE.	- 592	NIAT.	AACCD Application AICDA Local
48.	KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	KEF:	p. 582	NAI:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
40	ANS: T	PTS: 1	DEE:	p. 571	NAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
7).	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KLI.	p. 371	IMI.	AACSB Analytic AICI A Legal
50	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 798	NAT·	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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51.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 806	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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52.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 802	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
53.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 582	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +				
54.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 557	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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55.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 591	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
5.0	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: +	DEE.	779	NIAT.	AACCD Application AICDA Local
30.	KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	KEF:	p. 778	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
57	ANS: F	PTS: 1	DEE:	p. 759	NAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
37.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KLI.	p. 737	IMI.	AACSB Analytic AICI A Legal
58.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 722	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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59.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 734	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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60.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 754	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
61.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 786	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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62.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 779	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
62	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	DEE.	m 707	NIAT.	AACSD Applytic AICDA I agal
03.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	KEF:	p. 797	NAI:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
64	ANS: T	PTS: 1	RFF.	p. 742	NΔT·	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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65.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 569	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		F		
66.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 711	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		•		•
67.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 609	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
68.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 711	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
69.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 747	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				

70	ANS:	T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 597	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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71.	ANS:		PTS: 1	REF: p. 552	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
72	ANS:		TYP: N	DEE: n 725	NIAT.	AACSD Applytic AICDA Local
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73.	ANS:		PTS: 1	REF: p. 790	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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74	ANS:	T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 731	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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75.	ANS:		PTS: 1	REF: p. 728	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
			TYP: N			
76	ANS:		PTS: 1	REF: p. 723	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
77	KEY: ANS:	Test Bank B		DEE: - 546	NIAT.	A A CCD Ampletia AICDA I and
11.		Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 546	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
78	ANS:		PTS: 1	REF: p. 561	NAT·	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
70		Test Bank B		p. 301	11711.	Threst Thaifte The Tri Legar
79.	ANS:			REF: p. 771		
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80	ANS:		PTS: 1	REF: p. 787	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY:	Test Bank B	TYP: N			
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81 82 83 84	ANS: KEY: ANS: KEY: ANS: KEY:	C Test Bank B C Test Bank B A Test Bank B D Test Bank B	TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 585 REF: p. 548	NAT: NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
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92.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 798	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
93.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 564	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
94.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 721	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
95.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
96.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 572	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
97.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 775	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
98.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 615	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
99.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 757	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
100.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 614	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
101.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 746	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
102.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 557	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
103.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 570	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 554	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 607	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	REF: p. 593	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 608	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 753	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
111.		PTS: 1 ective AICPA Critica	REF: p. 746 l Thinking	KEY: Test Bank B
112.	TYP: = ANS: B KEV: Tost Pank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 797	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
113.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 609	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
114.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 740	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

115.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 612	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
116	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 709	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
110.		TYP: N	тел. р. 103	1771. Thresh reflective The Tri Legal
117	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 775	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
117.	KEY: Test Bank B		тел. р. 113	1771. Thresh henceuve The Tri Legal
118	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 595	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
110.	KEY: Test Bank B		кы р. 575	1771. Thresh reflective The Tri Legal
119	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 595	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
117.	KEY: Test Bank B		тел . р. 575	1771. Thresh henceuve The Tri Legal
120	ANS: B		REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
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121.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 756	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
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122.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 756	
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123.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 581	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	•	
124.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 566	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: $=$	•	
125.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 566	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: $=$		-
126.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 581	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
127.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 611	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
128.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 547	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
129.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 787	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B			
130.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 557	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B			
131.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 569	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
132.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 756	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
100	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	5 00	
133.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 709	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
104	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	DEE 555	NATE AAGGED DOG STANDARD A
134.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 777	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
125	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	DEE 711	NAT AACCD D CL. LAICDA L. 1
135.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
126	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	DEE 704	NAT. AACCD Deflection AICDA I
130.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 784	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
127	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	DEE 727	NAT. AACCD Deflection AICDA I 1
13/.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 727	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		

138.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 731	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
139.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 779	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
140.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 785	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
141.	ANS: C	PTS: 1 munication AICPA I	REF: p. 711	KEY: Test Bank B
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142.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
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143.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 720	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
144.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 553	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B			
145.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 612	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
146	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
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147.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 775	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
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148.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 723	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
1/10	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 761	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
147.	KEY: Test Bank B		KL1. p. 701	NAT. AACSD Reflective Alera Legal
150.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 764	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	•	,
151.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 797	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
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152.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 749	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
153.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 588	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B		P	
154.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 778	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B			
155.	ANS: A	· - ·	REF: p. 761	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
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<u>T</u> 8.	<u>T</u> 29.	<u>F</u> 51.	<u>F</u> 71.	_D_ 84.
<u>F</u> 9.	<u>T</u> 30.	F 72	<u> </u>	
<u>T</u> 10.	<u> </u>	<u>F</u> 52.	<u>T</u> 73.	~
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<u>D</u> 86.

<u>B</u> 93.

<u>B</u>_105.

<u>B</u> 112.

__D__ 99.

<u>B</u> 94.

<u>A</u>_106.

<u>B</u>_113.

<u>C</u> 87.

<u>A</u> 95.

<u>A</u>_107.

<u>D</u>114.

<u>A</u> 88.

<u>A</u>_101.

<u>B</u>_100.

<u>B</u> 96.

<u>A</u> 108.

<u>C</u>_115.

<u>D</u> 89.

<u>C</u>_102.

<u>D</u> 90.

A 97.

<u>D</u>109.

<u>B</u>_110.

<u>C</u>_111.

<u>B</u>116.

__C__ 91.

<u>B</u> 98.

_A_103.

<u>B</u> 92.

__D_104.

<u>D</u>_118.

<u>A</u> 119.

<u>D</u> 125.

<u>D</u> 132.

<u>A</u>_138.

<u>D</u> 145.

<u>B</u>_120.

<u>A</u>_126.

<u>B</u>_133.

<u>C</u>139.

<u>B</u>_121.

<u>B</u>_127.

<u>D</u>_134.

<u>C</u>_140.

<u>A</u>_146.

<u>C</u>122.

<u>D</u>_135. <u>B</u> 128.

<u>C</u>141.

<u>A</u>147.

<u>B</u> 123.

<u>B</u> 129.

<u>B</u>_142.

<u>A</u>148.

<u>A</u> 136.

<u>D</u>149.

<u>B</u>_130.

<u>A</u>143.

<u>C</u>_124.

<u>B</u>_150.

<u>D</u>_137.

<u>B</u> 131.

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<u>B</u>_151.

<u>D</u>_152.

<u>D</u>_153.

<u>C</u>_154.

<u>A</u>_155.

Name:	Class:	Date:	ID: B

Bus 341- Spring 2013 - Midterm Exam

You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. The is a CLOSED book exam. All other study materials, including back packs and purses, must be placed on the floor. NO OLD EXAMS OR PRACTICE EXAMS SHOULD BE VISIBLE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS MAY RESULT IN YOU RECEIVING A ZERO SCORE FOR THE EXAM

Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are eighteen (18) pages and 155 questions to this exam -- 80 True False, and 75 multiple choice. Count to make sure that you have all the pages and review your exam to make sure that you do not miss answering any pages or questions of the exam.

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

PLEASE BE SURE TO TURN IN THE EXAM WITH YOU 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.

Name:	ID: B

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, AND "3" for version C. Failure to provide this information on you answer sheet will result in 10 point penalty. You must put your student id number in where the answer sheet provides for "social security number" Failure to follow these directions will result in a 10 point penalty.

Any lack of clarity with regard to your answer choice may result in you not being awarded points for your answer. Good Luck.

True/ Indica		e hether the statement is true or false.
	1.	A sole proprietor has unlimited liability for all obligations that arise in doing business.
	2.	In most states, a director cannot be removed without cause unless shareholders have reserved the right.
	3.	An adjustable-rate mortgage is a standard mortgage with an unchanging rate of interest.
	4.	There are additional disclosure requirements for a loan that carries a high rate of interest or entails high fees for the borrower.
	5.	A partnership agreement can include almost any terms that the partners wish.
	6.	Generally, a corporation that purchases the assets of another corporation is <i>not</i> automatically responsible for the liabilities of the selling corporation.
	7.	A debtor need not be insolvent to file for bankruptcy relief.
	8.	State law governs the procedures that must be followed to create a mechanic's lien.
	9.	A mortgage must be in writing to comply with the Statute of Frauds.
	10.	A debtor wishing to file for bankruptcy must complete the means test to determine whether he or she qualifies.
	11.	The majority rule controls decisions on ordinary matters connected with partnership business.
	12.	In a limited partnership, a <i>general</i> partner has full responsibility for the partnership and for all its debts.
	13.	A merger involves the legal combination of two or more corporations, only one of which continues to exist.
	14.	Before filing a petition bankruptcy, debtors must receive credit counseling from an approved non-profit agency.

Name	e:	ID: B
	15.	A director or officer is not liable to the corporation for a bad business decision.
	16.	A buyer in the ordinary course of business takes the goods free from any security interest created by the seller unless the buyer knows of its existence.
	17.	The owners of a limited liability company enjoy limited liability.
	18.	The officers and other employees of each corporation involved must approve a merger.
	19.	When the debtor has fully paid the debt, if the secured party perfected the security interest by filing, the debtor is entitled to a termination statement.
	20.	The first step in the incorporation process is to select a state in which to operate.
	21.	If a partnership's liabilities are greater than its assets, the partners bear the losses.
	22.	The parties to a franchise arrangement may be two corporations.
	23.	A court will not pierce the corporate veil of a corporation that is formed merely to evade an existing legal obligation.
	24.	The content of a family-fisherman bankruptcy plan is basically the same as that of a repayment plan.
	25.	Corporate directors are rarely compensated for their work, effort, and especially the risk involved.
	26.	A partner owes to the partnership and the other partners a duty of care.
	27.	Most franchise agreements provide that notice of termination of a franchise is not necessary.
	28.	In most states, a financing statement must be filed centrally in the appropriate state office.
	29.	A subprime mortgage is a loan made to a borrower who does not qualify for a standard mortgage.
	30.	The board of directors normally can remove a corporate officer at any time with or without cause.
	31.	A lender can make a higher-priced mortgage loan based on the value of the consumer's home without verifying the consumer's ability to repay the loan.
	32.	Usually, a private equity firm buys an entire corporation and may later reorganize it as a publicly held corporation.
	33.	A security interest in collateral does <i>not</i> give the secured party a security interest in the proceeds acquired from the sale of that collateral.
	34.	When a corporation earns profits, it must distribute them to shareholders.
	35.	Dissolution can be brought about voluntarily by the directors and shareholders of a corporation.

Name	:	ID: B
	36.	In a limited partnership, a general partner's dissociation from the firm may lead to dissolution.
	37.	With a guaranty arrangement, the guarantor is secondarily liable.
	38.	Dividends can be paid in cash.
	39.	A partner is entitled to make secret profits or put self-interest before his or her duty to the interest of the partnership.
	40.	Directors and officers must subordinate the welfare of the corporation to their personal interests.
	41.	The alter-ego doctrine can be applied to a limited liability company.
	42.	In certain instances of fraud, a court may "pierce the corporate veil" to hold the shareholders individually liable.
	43.	In a general partnership, the acts of one partner in the ordinary course of business subjects the other partners to personal liability.
	44.	On a partner's dissociation, his or her duty of care to the partnership ends with respect to events that occurred before the dissociation.
	45.	A guarantor can assert the principal debtor's bankruptcy as a defense to avoid liability on the obligation.
	46.	A corporation is liable for the torts committed by its officers within the course and scope of their employment
	47.	Proceeds from the disposition of collateral after default on the underlying debt are distributed equally among lienholders who have made demands.
	48.	A limited liability company can sue or be sued, enter into contracts, and hold title to property.
	49.	In a repayment plan case, after the debtor has completed all payments, the court grants a discharge of all debts provided for by the plan.
	50.	If a stock certificate is lost or destroyed, ownership is not destroyed with it.
	51.	To <i>refinance</i> is to pay off an original mortgage and obtain a new one at more favorable terms.
	52.	Winding up is the process by which corporate assets are valued before a merger or other plan of consolidation.
	53.	Personal property that is most often exempt from satisfaction of judgment debts does not include livestock.
	54.	In the distribution of the debtor's estate, unsecured creditors take priority over secured creditors.
	55.	Some states have passed laws prohibiting the withdrawal of <i>general</i> partners from a limited partnership.

Name	e:	ID: B
	56.	Property acquired by the partnership is the property of the partners individually.
	57.	Where or how to perfect a security interest sometimes depends on the classification of collateral.
	58.	Directors are entitled to use confidential corporate information for their personal advantage.
	59.	Shareholder appraisal rights do <i>not</i> usually extend to short-form mergers.
	60.	For a <i>creditor</i> to have an enforceable security interest, the <i>debtor</i> must have title to the collateral.
	61.	Perfection is usually accomplished by filing a financing statement.
	62.	A security agreement can be filed to perfect a security interest.
	63.	Negative amortization occurs when the monthly payments are insufficient to cover the interest due on a loan.
	64.	If the partnership agreement does not apportion profits, profits are shared in the same proportion as a partner investment of capital in the firm.
	65.	When dissolution takes place by voluntary action, the shareholders are responsible for winding up the affairs of the corporation.
	66.	The board of directors of each corporation involved must approve a share exchange.
	67.	Generally, a dissociated member of a limited liability company (LLC) has the right to have his or her interest in the LLC bought out by the other members.
	68.	A target corporation's attempted takeover of an acquiring corporation is referred to as the Pac-Man defense.
	69.	The validity of a provision permitting the franchisor to establish and enforce certain quality standards is questionable.
	70.	Most courts apply the same principles to joint ventures as they apply to corporations.
	71.	A security interest is not enforceable <i>after</i> the creditor's rights have attached to the collateral.
	72.	An S corporation is treated the same as a regular corporation for tax purposes.
	73.	When a person contracts for improvements on real property but does not immediately pay for the improvements, the creditor can place a mechanic's lien on the property.
	74.	A franchisor may retain stringent control over the training of personnel involved the operation of a franchise.
	75.	Payment of the principal obligation will not discharge the guarantor from the obligation.
	76.	The distinctions between a surety and a guarantor are recognized in all states.

Name:	ID: B
77.	A limited liability partnership may exempt its partners from personal liability for any partnership obligation.
78.	A limited liability company can be taxed as a corporation.
79.	A bankruptcy court may deny a discharge based on the debtor's conduct.
80.	The results of a consolidation are different from those of a merger—both companies remain.
Multiple C Identify the	Choice choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.
81.	Hill & Dale Credit Corporation makes mortgage loans to consumers secured by their principal homes. For a Hill & Dale loan to qualify as a Higher-Priced Mortgage Loan (HPML), its annual percentage rate must exceed, by a certain amount, a. the consumer's income-to-debt ratio. b. the projected increase in market value of the consumer's home. c. the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction. d. the percentage of income that a consumer can devote to its payment.
82.	Gravel & Sand, Inc., buys a backhoe on credit from Heavy Equipment Corporation, but does not make a payment on the loan for several months. Heavy repossesses the backhoe by towing it from a public street. Green sues Heavy for breach of the peace. Gravel & Sand will probably a. prevail, because the repossession was a breach of the peace. b. prevail, because Gravel & Sand did not default on the loan. c. not prevail, because the repossession was not a breach of the peace. d. not prevail, because Heavy did not use judicial process.
83.	Olaf is the creditor in a transaction with Phil. Once certain requirements are met, Olaf's rights will <i>attach</i> , which means that Olaf will have a. the permission of a court to seize Phil's property. b. an enforceable security interest in Phil's property. c. a notice affixed to Phil's property. d. an indivisible ownership right to Phil's property.
84.	Fay is a member of Garden Groves LLC. Like other members of limited liability companies, Fay's liability for Garden Groves's obligations resembles the liability of a. a partner of a partnership. b. an owner of a sole proprietorship. c. a shareholder of a corporation. d. a participant in a joint venture.
85.	 Cody is a partner in Derivative Investment Service (DIS). Cody can inspect a. DIS's books and records only for a reasonable purpose. b. all of DIS's books and records. c. DIS's books and records relating to Cody's capital contribution only. d. DIS's books and records only as the firm's management permits.

Name:	ID: B
86.	Cluckee Chick'n Corporation provides its prospective franchisees with projected earnings figures based on actual data. Cluckee Chick'n must also disclose a. an answer to the entrepreneur's question, "How much will I make?" b. hypothetical examples of potential earnings. c. the number and percentage of franchisees that achieved the figures. d. none of the choices.
87.	Trina and Uri do business as Value Gems. In acting on the firm's behalf in a deal with World Diamond Exchange, Trina recklessly exceeds what Value Gems can afford to pay, causing damage to the firm. Trina is a. liable for breach of the duty of loyalty. b. liable for breach of the duty of economic sense. c. not liable. d. liable for breach of the duty of care.
88.	Office Company and Keen Company wish to combine all assets, stock, and personnel into a new firm to be called OK Corporation. This is a. a takeover. b. a merger. c. a share exchange. d. a consolidation.
89.	Checkerboard Pizza, Inc. (CPI), files a petition in bankruptcy for relief through a reorganization. CPI's reorganization plan must contain a. a provision of adequate means for the plan's execution. b. a plan to turn over its future income to the trustee. c. a statement of preference for one creditor over another. d. a certificate proving attendance at a credit-counseling briefing.
90.	Evelyn is a beneficiary of a business trust. As a beneficiary, she is required to a. distribute the trust's profits. b. draft a written trust agreement. c. assume responsibility for the trust's debts. d. none of the choices.
91.	Ben, who runs a livestock breeding business, owes the Circle C Ranch \$40,000. Ben agrees to pay the Circle C a percentage of his profits each month until the debt is paid. Because of this agreement, the Circle C is a. Ben's creditor and partner. b. Ben's partner only. c. Ben's creditor only. d. neither Ben's creditor nor his partner.

Name:	ID: B
	Fact Pattern 28-1B Chocolate! Chocolate! Corporation is a new company that needs to borrow money to meet its payroll. Dayna, president and owner of Chocolate! Chocolate!, asks Evermore Credit Union to loan the funds to Chocolate! Chocolate!
92.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-1B. If Evermore insists that Dayna sign the loan application, making her personally liable for payment only if Chocolate! Chocolate! defaults, Dayna will be a. a surety. b. a lienor. c. a guarantor. d. a garnishee.
93.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-1B. If Evermore insists that Dayna sign the loan application, making her personally liable for payment whether or not Chocolate! Chocolate! defaults, Dayna will be a. a garnishee. b. a lienor. c. a guarantor. d. a surety.
94.	Niche Stores, Inc., must hold a shareholders' meeting a. only when it is called by the board of directors. b. annually. c. biannually. d. monthly.
95.	Sylvester buys a franchise from Resistance Athletic Shoes Inc. This relationship, like <i>all</i> other franchise relationships, is governed by a. contract law. b. the Franchise Disclosure Document, or FDD. c. the Uniform Commercial Code. d. no law.
96.	Tracy borrows \$30,000 from Secure State Bank. The lender accepts Tracy's equity in her home as collateral, which can be seized if the loan is not repaid on time. With respect to any proceeding that occurs if Tracy fails to make the payments, this loan is subordinated. This means that it a. has the same priority as the primary mortgage. b. takes a lower priority. c. takes a higher priority. d. fluctuates with the market value of the property.
97.	Quantum Financial Corporation is a secured party with a security interest in property owned by Revolving Sales Company. Perfection of this security interest may not protect Quantum against the claim of a. a trustee in bankruptcy. b. a buyer in the ordinary course of business. c. a bank.

d. a subsequent lien creditor.

Name:	ID: B
98.	Nadia is a shareholder of Open Air Productions, Inc. Nadia could normally exercise appraisal rights if Open Air participated in a. a takeover. b. a dissolution. c. a share exchange. d. a winding up.
	Fact Pattern 28-3B Dillon and Evan are brothers. They agree to act as guarantors on a loan made by their sister, Fiona. Fiona defaults on the payments and Dillon refuses to pay. Evan pays the debt.
99.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-3B. Evan can recover from Dillon under a. the right of proportionate liability. b. no right, because the parties are brothers. c. the right of contribution. d. the right of reimbursement.
100.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-3B. Evan can recover from Fiona under a. the right of proportionate liability. b. no one, because the parties are brother and sister. c. the right of reimbursement. d. the right of subrogation.
101.	Roni, a debtor, wants to confirm the amount of her outstanding secured debt with Swifty Loan Corporation. Roni can ask Swifty to confirm her view of the debt, without charge, every a. six months. b. five years. c. year. d. month.
102.	Elise goes through an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding. An <i>involuntary</i> bankruptcy occurs when a. creditors are forced to accept a discharge of a debtor's debts. b. a debtor is unable to pay his or her debts as they come due. c. a debtor's debts exceed the fair market value of his or her assets. d. a debtor's creditors force the debtor into bankruptcy proceedings.
103.	Whit is a director of Vids Corporation. With respect to policymaking decisions necessary to the management of corporate affairs, Whit and the other Vids directors have responsibility for a. all of the decisions. b. only the decisions referred to them by the officers. c. only the decisions referred to them by the shareholders. d. none of the decisions.
104.	The payment of Dylan's debt to Ezra is guaranteed by Dylan's personal property. This is governed by a. the Uniform Commercial Code. b. the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. c. the U.S. Constitution's commerce clause. d. the Federal Trade Commission.

Name:	ID: B
105.	Inez and Jason are the shareholders and directors of Kleen Kustodial Corporation. Lily and Moe are Kleen's officers. As with other corporations, the responsibility for the overall management of Kleen rests with a. the board of directors. b. the owners. c. the officers. d. the shareholders.
106.	Mall Stores Corporation owns 95 percent of the shares of Niche Shoppes Corporation. Through a certain transaction, Mall Stores combines with Niche Shoppes, but only Mall Stores continues to exist. This is a. a short-form merger. b. a consolidation. c. a termination. d. a share exchange.
107.	Hollister and Gladys do business as partners in Frothy Confections. For federal income tax purposes, Frothy Confections would be treated as a. a tax-paying entity. b. a partnership by estoppel. c. a pass-through entity. d. a natural person.
108.	 Ida, Jerzy, and Kit are the directors of Liberty Convenience Stores, Inc. Liberty has nine officers and forty-six shareholders. Dividends are ordered by the firm's a. board of directors. b. incorporators. c. shareholders. d. officers.
109.	Bret and Courtney form Delite Day Care, Inc. Ultimate responsibility for policy decisions necessary to the management of corporate affairs rests with Delite's a. incorporators. b. officers. c. shareholders. d. board of directors.
110.	Viola is a director of Water Pure Corporation. With respect to Water Pure, Viola's most important right is the right of a. certification. b. indemnification. c. participation. d. compensation.
111.	Brick's debt to Conry is past due. Conry brings a legal action against Brick to collect the debt. To ensure that a judgment in Conry's favor will be collectible, Conry asks the court to order the seizure of Brick's property. Exempt from such an order in most states is a. equipment that Brick uses in a business up to a specified amount. b. none of Brick's personal property. c. as much of Brick's personal property as Brick opts to exempt. d. all of Brick's personal property.

Name:	ID: B
112.	Gustoso Gelato Company is a franchisor. Singh operates a Gustoso franchise. Reba is one of Singh's employees. As a franchisor, if Gustoso controls the day-to-day operations of the business to a significant degree, it may be liable for tortious acts by a. Gustoso and Singh, but not Reba. b. Gustoso, Singh, or Reba. c. Gustoso only. d. no one.
113.	 Nano Games Corporation's creditors agree to a <i>workout</i> with the firm. This is a. an accountant's summary of a debtor's financial situation. b. a reorganization of corporate debts and debtors. c. a privately negotiated adjustment of creditor-debtor relations. d. an agreement to pay a debt dischargeable in bankruptcy.
114.	Laurel borrows \$150,000 from Marketplace Mortgage Loans to buy a home. The financing documents requir Laurel to maintain the property, obtain homeowners' insurance, and pay all property taxes and other assessments through the lender. With respect to these terms, a court is most likely to a. rescind them. b. enforce them. c. rewrite them. d. refuse to enforce them.
115.	Khali's debt to Lew is past due. Lew obtains a judgment against Khali to collect the debt, but Khali refuses to pay. Lew asks the court to order Khali's employer to pay a portion of Khali's paycheck to Lew. This is a request for a. a mechanic's lien. b. a writ of attachment. c. an order that would violate most state laws. d. an order of garnishment.
	Fact Pattern 29-2B General Leasing Company (GLC) buys equipment for use as inventory, borrowing \$1 million from Helpful Finance Corporation for a security interest in the equipment. The next day, GLC borrows \$500,000 from Interstate Bank, also for a security interest in the equipment. GLC defaults on both loans.
116.	Refer to Fact Pattern 29-2B. Suppose that Helpful perfects its security interest when GLC takes possession of the equipment. In that circumstance, the party with priority to the collateral on GLC's default would be a. Interstate only. b. Helpful and Interstate proportionately. c. GLC. d. Helpful only.
117.	Refer to Fact Pattern 29-2B. Suppose that two weeks after GLC takes possession of the equipment, Helpful and Interstate file financing statements, with Interstate filing first. In that circumstance, the party with priority to the equipment is a. GLC. b. Interstate only. c. Helpful and Interstate proportionately. d. Helpful only.

Name:	ID: B
118.	Like the bylaws of other corporations, the bylaws of Farmland Equipment, Inc., a. were submitted for approval to the public official in charge. b. were adopted at its first organizational meeting. c. establish the value and classes of corporate stock. d. establish the operating name of the corporation.
119.	Zero Sum Games Corporation has forty-three shareholders. The minimum number that must be present at a meeting for a shareholders' vote is a. a proxy. b. all of the shareholders. c. three of the shareholders. d. a quorum.
120.	A firm named Scientific Discovery Corporation (SDC) makes an attempt to incorporate for a purpose other than making a profit. SDC is a. an alien corporation. b. a nonprofit corporation. c. not a corporation. d. a foreign corporation. Fact Pattern 37-1B
	Brad, Carlos, and Dora are general partners in Eastside Physicians, a medical clinic. Their agreement states it is a breach of the agreement for any partner to assign his or her interest to a creditor without the consent of the other partners.
121.	Refer to Fact Pattern 37-1B. Carlos's assignment of his interest in Eastside to General Credit Corporation results in a. Carlos's liability for all of Eastside's debts. b. Carlos's wrongful dissociation and liability for any damages. c. the automatic termination of Eastside's legal existence. d. nothing with respect to Carlos or Eastside.
122.	Agnes borrows \$110,000 from Bay Harbor Bank to buy a home under a mortgage with an acceleration clause. After eighteen payments, Agnes stops making payments on the mortgage. Bay Harbor a. must notify Agnes to accelerate the steps to cure the default. b. can foreclose once on the entire amount of the loan. c. must foreclose on small amounts over time as each payment comes due. d. may seek only the amount of the missed payments, not the entire loan.
123.	 Genetic Innovations, LP, is a limited partnership. The partners sign an agreement purporting to state how the firm's profits and losses are to be divided. The profits and losses of the firm will be divided a. in proportion to capital contributions, despite the agreement. b. in proportion to each partner's participation in the firm's management, despite the agreement. c. equally, despite the agreement. d. according to the agreement.

Name:	ID: B
124.	Pronto Tacos LLC grants a franchise to Omar to open and operate a Pronto Tacos restaurant. Pronto will likely charge Omar a. an amount of Omar's monthly overhead savings, if any. b. a percentage of Omar's weekly payroll expense. c. an initial fee or lump sum price for the franchise license. d. none of the choices.
	Fact Pattern 28-2B Rico signs a lease on behalf of Start-Up Games, Inc., with Tower Office Suites. As part of the lease, Rico signs a document titled "GUARANTY," which states that it is "an absolute guaranty" of the lease's performance.
125.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-2B. If Start-Up stops paying the rent, it is most likely that liability or loss for the unpaid amount will rest with a. no one. b. Tower Office Suites. c. the other tenants on the same property. d. Rico and Start-Up.
126.	Erin and Dooley, a married couple, borrow \$120,000 from Capital & Credit Bank to buy a home. When Erin and Dooley divorce, they are unable to make payments on the mortgage. The market value of the home has declined to less than the balance of the loan. Capital & Credit agrees to a sale of the property for this amount. This is a. a short sale. b. a home equity loan. c. a reverse mortgage. d. a deed in lieu of foreclosure.
127.	Bill and Cody agree to guarantee Wyatt's debt. Bill's maximum liability is \$60,000, and Cody's is \$40,000. Wyatt owes \$40,000 and is in default. Bill pays the creditor the entire amount. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, Bill can recover from Cody a. \$16,000. b. 0. c. \$40,000. d. \$20,000.
128.	Naomi and Ogden are shareholders of MediCare Residences, Inc. As shareholders, they must approve a. terminating a managerial employee. b. negotiating a contract between management and labor. c. conducting a merger. d. deciding to pursue new business opportunities.
129.	Miracle Vacuum, Inc., is a private, for-profit corporation that (1) was formed for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing a newly patented appliance, (2) is owned by five shareholders, (3) is subject to double taxation, and (4) has made no public offering of its shares. Miracle is a. a professional corporation. b. a closely held corporation. c. an S corporation. d. a nonprofit corporation.

Name:	ID: B
130.	Rocco is a director of Spa Lids & Tubs, Inc. Under the standard of due care owed by directors of a corporation, Rocco's decisions must be a. informed and reasonable. b. arguable and defensible. c. unwavering and unquestionable. d. perfect and unassailable.
131.	Fibreboard Construction, Inc., and Gated Community Corporation form a joint venture. A joint venture is usually formed for a. an implied duration of not more than six months. b. a perpetual existence. c. a single activity or transaction. d. a stated duration of not more than one year.
132.	Eli agrees to pay a debt to Financial Credit, Inc., which is otherwise dischargeable in bankruptcy. This is a. a cram-down. b. a revocation. c. a workout. d. a reaffirmation.
133.	Lulu joins with other creditors to force McCoy, a debtor, into bankruptcy. One of the goals of bankruptcy law with respect to creditors is to a. protect creditor assets from diminution in value. b. make all debtor property available for creditors. c. ensure that creditors will continue to lend to insolvent debtors. d. provide a fair means of distributing a debtor's assets.
134.	Delilah files a petition in bankruptcy. The proceeding is governed by the Bankruptcy Code, which is part of a. federal law. b. the U.S. Constitution. c. international law. d. state law.
135.	Rafe is interested in buying a franchise from Sportz Warez Company. In this transaction, the Federal Trade Commission's Franchise Rule a. enables Sportz Warez to weigh the deal's risks and benefits. b. does not apply. c. enables Rafe to weigh the deal's risks and benefits. d. prohibits certain types of anticompetitive agreements.
136.	Gage buys from Fishing Guide Corporation the exclusive right to sell Fishing Guide rods and reels in a certain area. Their franchise agreement requires Gage to pay certain administrative expenses. Their agreement may also require Gage to pay a percentage of the franchisor's a. personal expenses. b. retirement income. c. advertising costs. d. none of the choices.

Name:	ID: B
137.	Chocolate Sundry LLC's members and managers are Devlin, Effie, and Flavia. After Devlin's relationship to the firm ends, Effie and Flavia agree to discontinue the business. This is a. wrongful. b. required. c. optional. d. illegal.
138.	China Bank is a foreign entity—a firm owned and operated by investors in a foreign country. With respect to a limited liability company in the United States, China Bank can a. not become a member or otherwise participate in its operations. b. not become a member, but can participate in its operations. c. become a member. d. act as a creditor, but cannot otherwise invest or participate.
139.	Riverview Bank makes a mortgage loan of \$95,000 to Pomeroy to buy a home. Under federal law, if Riverview fails to provide certain material disclosures with respect to the loan, Pomeroy's right to rescind the loan a. is tolled for the duration of the mortgage payments. b. is extended for up to three years. c. is canceled immediately. d. expires at midnight on the day the loan is finalized.
140.	Cara and Dru are officers of EZ Trucking Corporation. As corporate officers, the rights of Cara and Dru are a. the same as those of the directors. b. specified in state corporation statutes. c. the same as those of the shareholders. d. determined by their employment contracts.
141.	Rapid Pest Control itself out to others as being a corporation but makes no attempt to incorporate. Ponce signs a contract with Rapid Pest Control that is not performed. Ponce files a suit against the firm. The court will likely hold that Rapid Pest Control is a. an alien corporation. b. a corporation by estoppel. c. <i>ultra vires</i> . d. an S corporation.
	Fact Pattern 30-1B In January, Jazz Dance Studio owes Kay, its musical director, \$1,800 for current wages, receives \$700 as a down payment for dance lessons from Lora, and pays a Music, Inc., a sheet music supplier, \$1,500 of \$3,000 owed. In February, the studio files a petition in bankruptcy for relief through a liquidation.
142.	Refer to Fact Pattern 30-1B. Based on the size of the studio's estate in bankruptcy, each of Jazz's creditors will get only 10 percent of their claims. Regarding the payment to Music, Inc., the trustee may a. recover it as a fraudulent transfer. b. recover it as a voidable preference. c. not recover it unless Music is an insider. d. not recover it because Music's claim has priority.

Name:	ID: B
143.	Denise borrows \$90,000 from Clear Lake Credit Union to buy a home. Denise loses her job and fails to make payments on the mortgage, but assures Clear Lake Credit that she will soon secure a new job. The lender agrees to postpone the payments. This is a. a bridge loan. b. a reamortization. c. a restructure. d. forbearance.
144.	Upton borrows \$150,000 from Valley Credit Union to buy a home, which secures the loan. Three years into the term, Upton stops making payments on it. Valley Credit repossesses and auctions off the property to Wesley. The sale proceeds are not enough to cover the unpaid amount of the loan. In most states, Valley Credit can ask a court for a. nothing. b. a reverse mortgage. c. a short sale. d. a deficiency judgment.
145.	Caffeine Café, Inc., files its articles of incorporation with the appropriate government agency. Least likely to appear in the articles is the name of a. the corporation. b. the corporation's initial registered agent. c. each of the corporation's incorporators. d. each of the corporation's shareholders.
146.	Reliable Bank's financing statement in collateral owned by Sunsource Energy Corporation will expire in less than a year. With the filing of subsequent continuation statements, the effectiveness of the bank's statement can be continued a. for no longer than five years. b. for no more than six months. c. indefinitely. d. up to five years and six months.
147.	Sophie and Tiny incorporate their beverage-container business as U-Twist Products, Inc. The first board of directors may be appointed by the firm's a. shareholders. b. board of directors. c. officers. d. incorporators.
148.	Loni delivers her Mazda to be repaired at Nile's Body Shop. Loni agrees to pay cash. Nile performs, but Loni does not pay. Nile tells Loni that he will keep the car until she pays. This is a. an artisan's lien. b. a mechanic's lien. c. a judicial lien. d. a violation of most states' laws.

Name:	ID: B
149.	Gelato Ice, Inc., is incorporated in the state of New Jersey and is doing business in the state of New York. In New York, Gelato is properly referred to as a. a foreign corporation. b. an alien corporation. c. a <i>de jure</i> corporation. d. a domestic corporation.
	Fact Pattern 41-1B Shrimp Boat Company decides to consolidate its operations with Trawlers, Inc., to form Coastal Fishers Corporation (CFC).
150.	Refer to Fact Pattern 41-1B. Trawlers had rights in certain property. After the consolidation, CFC acquires the rights a. only if the acquisition is a specified result of the consolidation. b. only if Trawlers' former shareholders expressly approve. c. only after completing certain additional statutory procedures. d. automatically.
151.	Finn and Glenda want to form and do business as Hobby Crafts Corporation. A corporation is a legal entity created and recognized by a. an artificial legal person. b. a central federal administrative agency. c. a city or county clerk's office. d. state law.
152.	Fern contracts to buy a franchise from Greene Grocery Inc. The contract is silent on the issue of territorial rights. Greene allows a competing franchise to be established near Fern's store, which suffers a significant loss in profits. This is most likely a violation of a. the ban on certain types of anticompetitive agreements. b. no law. c. the Federal Trade Commission's Franchise Rule. d. the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
153.	Rick and Sandy are limited partners in Total Profit Enterprises, a limited partnership. To avoid personal liability for partnership obligations, they must <i>not</i> a. engage in activities independent of the firm's business. b. participate in the firm's management. c. contribute property to the firm. d. acquire an interest in the firm

Name:	ID: B
	Fact Pattern 39-1B Bertram, Claudia, and Dynah form Eat Local, Inc., a closely held corporation, and agree to restrict the transfer of its stock to anyone else. The agreement provides that if one of the shareholders dies, his or her shares of stock in Eat Local will be divided to maintain the proportionate control of the survivors.
154.	Refer to Fact Pattern 39-1B. Later, Bertram dies. With respect to the stock transfer restriction agreement, Bertram's death most likely a. violates the entire agreement. b. triggers the division provision. c. invalidates the entire agreement. d. voids the division provision only.
155.	Dahlia borrows \$125,000 from Clearview Credit Union to buy a home. The interest rate and other terms that are required to be disclosed under federal law must be

- a. expressed in lenders' language.b. set out in a formula unique to each loan.
- c. stated in "legalese."d. based on uniform formulas of calculation.

Bus 341- Spring 2013 - Midterm Exam Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 707	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
2.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 775	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
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61.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 559	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
62.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 559	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
63.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 609	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
64.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 722	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		00.5		
65.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 806	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
66.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 797	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
. =	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	DEE	746	37.45	A A CORD A 1 A LATERA Y
67.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 746	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
<i>c</i> c	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	B ===	002		A A CORD A 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2
68.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 802	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				

60	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 71	11 NAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
09.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KEP. p. 71	II IVAI.	AACSD Analytic AICI A Legal
70	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 74	17 NAT	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
70.		TYP: N	rezr. p. /	17711.	Threst Than the Threst Tregul
71.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 55	57 NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	•		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
72.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 75	59 NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N			
73.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 54	16 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +			
74.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 71	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N			
75.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 55	52 NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
7.0	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	DEE 50	-0 NAT	AACCD A 1 . AICDAI
/6.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 55	00 NA1:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
77	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 73	20 NAT-	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
11.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KEP. p. 73	NAI.	AACSB Allalytic AICFA Legal
78	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 73	39 NAT-	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
70.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	1021 . p. 75	77 11111.	Threst Than the Threst Tregul
79.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 59	93 NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B		•		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
80.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 79	97 NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N			
MULTIPI	E CHOICE				
		DTC. 1	DEE: p 61	1 NAT.	A A CSD Deflective A ICDA Local
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 61	1 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	•		-
81.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 61		AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 57	72 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1	•	72 NAT:	-
81. 82. 83.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1	REF: p. 57	72 NAT: 57 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 57	72 NAT: 57 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83. 84.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1	REF: p. 57	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.82.83.84.85.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.82.83.84.85.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.82.83.84.85.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAS: C NAT: AACSB Com	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83. 84. 85.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAT: AACSB Com TYP: N	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 munication AICPA I	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71 Legal	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal Test Bank B
81. 82. 83. 84. 85.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAT: AACSB Com TYP: N ANS: D	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 munication AICPA I	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.82.83.84.85.86.87.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAT: AACSB Com TYP: N ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 munication AICPA I	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 55 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71 Legal REF: p. 72	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT: 11 KEY: 23 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal Test Bank B AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.82.83.84.85.86.87.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAT: AACSB Com TYP: N ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 munication AICPA I PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71 Legal	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT: 11 KEY: 23 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal Test Bank B
81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAT: AACSB Com TYP: N ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 munication AICPA I PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71 Legal REF: p. 72 REF: p. 72	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT: 11 KEY: 23 NAT: 97 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal Test Bank B AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAT: AACSB Com TYP: N ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 munication AICPA I PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 55 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71 Legal REF: p. 72	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT: 11 KEY: 23 NAT: 97 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal Test Bank B AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAT: AACSB Com TYP: N ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 munication AICPA I PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 71 Legal REF: p. 72 REF: p. 72	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT: 11 KEY: 23 NAT: 97 NAT: 95 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal Test Bank B AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C NAT: AACSB Com TYP: N ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 munication AICPA I PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 57 REF: p. 55 REF: p. 74 REF: p. 72 REF: p. 72	72 NAT: 57 NAT: 40 NAT: 23 NAT: 11 KEY: 23 NAT: 97 NAT: 95 NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal Test Bank B AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

91.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 720	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		
92.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
03	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D	TYP: + PTS: 1	REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
93.	KEY: Test Bank B		KEP. p. 550	NAT. AACSB Reflective AICI A Legal
94.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 784	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	•	
95.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 709	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
96.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 607	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
07	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B	TYP: N	DEE: - 560	NAT. AACCD Deflective AICDA Legal
97.	KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 569	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
98	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 798	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
, 0.	KEY: Test Bank B		1121. p. 750	1411 111002 101100110 1110111 20811
99.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 553	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +		
100.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 553	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
101	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	DEE 550	NATE AAGGED D. G LANGDAY. 1
101.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 570	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
102	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 585	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
102.		TYP: +	KEF. p. 363	NAT. AACSB Reflective AICFA Legal
103.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 775	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		TYP: N	1	
104.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 557	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		
105.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 753	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
106	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	DEE: 700	NAT. AACCD Deflective AICDA I and
106.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 798	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
107	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 721	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
107.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	101. p. 721	Titti Tittess Tellecuve Titel Ti Legar
108.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 787	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	_	
109.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 775	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
110	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	DEE	NATE AAGGED D. G LANGDAY. 1
110.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 777	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
111	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 554	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
111.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	KEP. p. 554	NAT. AACSB Reflective Aler A Legal
112.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	1	
113.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 595	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +		
114.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 607	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		

115.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 548	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B		-	•
116.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 566	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
117	KEY: Test Bank B		DEE: ~ 566	NAT: AACSD Deflective AICDA Legal
11/.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 566	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
118.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 761	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B		1	,
119.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 785	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
4.00	KEY: Test Bank B			
120.	ANS: B	115. 1	REF: p. 756	VEV. Test Don't D
	TYP: =	ective AICPA Critica	u Imnking	KEY: Test Bank B
121.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 727	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B		1	
122.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 614	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B			
123.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 732	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
124	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C		DEE: ~ 711	NAT: AACSD Deflective AICDA Legal
124.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B		REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
125.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
120.	KEY: Test Bank B		TEET Proces	1.111 111022 10110011 0 1110111 20811
126.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 612	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B			
127.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 553	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
120	KEY: Test Bank B		DEE: 792	NAT. AACCD Deflective AICDA Legal
128.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 783	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
129.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 756	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B		1	
130.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 779	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B			
131.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 746	VEV. Test Don't D
	TYP: =	ective AICPA Critica	u imnking	KEY: Test Bank B
132.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 593	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	1	
133.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 581	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		TYP: =		
134.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 581	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
135	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	TYP: + PTS: 1	REF: p. 709	NAT: AACSR Paflactiva AICPA Lagal
133.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =	KEP. p. 709	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
136.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	•	
137.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 746	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +		

138.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 739	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
139.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 609	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
140.	ANS: D	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 778	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
141.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF:	p. 764	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
142.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 588	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
143.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 612	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
144.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 615	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
145.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 761	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
146.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 564	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 775	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 547	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +		p. 756		AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =		p. 797		AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =		p. 753		AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		PTS: 1 TYP: =		p. 711		AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		PTS: 1 TYP: =		p. 731		AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		PTS: 1 TYP: N		p. 757		AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
155.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 608	NAT:	AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

	<u>T</u> 15.	<u>T</u> 36.	<u>F</u> 56.	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u>T</u> 37.	<u>T</u> 57.	<u>T</u> 78.
	Т 17	<u>T</u> 38.	<u>F</u> 58.	<u>T</u> 79.
	<u>T</u> 17.	<u>F</u> 39.	<u> </u>	<u>F</u> 80.
	<u>F</u> 18.	E 40	<u> </u>	
	<u>T</u> 19.	<u>F</u> 40.	<u>T</u> 61.	
	<u>T</u> 20.	<u>T</u> 41.	<u>T</u> 62.	<u>C</u> 81.
	<u>T</u> 21.	<u>T</u> 42.	<u>T</u> 63.	
<u>T</u> 1.	<u>T</u> 22.	<u>T</u> 43.	F 64.	
<u>T</u> 2.	<u> </u>	E 11	E 65	C 82.
<u>F</u> 3.	Т 24	<u>F</u> 44.	<u>F</u> 65.	02.
<u>T</u> 4.	<u>T</u> 24.	<u> </u>	<u>T</u> 66.	
т 5	<u>F</u> 25.	<u>T</u> 46.	<u>T</u> 67.	
<u>T</u> 5.	<u>T</u> 26.	<u> </u>	Т 60	<u>B</u> 83.
<u>T</u> 6.	<u>F</u> 27.	T 49	68.	
<u>T</u> 7.			<u>F</u> 69.	
<u>T</u> 8.		<u>T</u> 49.	<u> </u>	C 84.
<u>T</u> 9.		<u>T</u> 50.	<u> </u>	
<u>T</u> 10.	<u>F</u> 31.	<u>T</u> 51.	<u> </u>	
T 11	<u>T</u> 32.	<u>F</u> 52.	<u>T</u> 73.	
<u>T</u> 11.	E 22	E 52	T 74	<u>B</u> 85.
<u>T</u> 12.	<u>F</u> 33.	<u>F</u> 53.	<u>T</u> 74.	
<u>T</u> 13.	<u>F</u> 34.	<u>F</u> 54.	<u>F</u> 75.	
<u>T</u> 14.	<u>T</u> 35.	<u>T</u> 55.	<u> </u>	

<u>C</u> 86.

<u>A</u>_105.

<u>B</u>_112.

<u>D</u> 87.

__D__ 88.

<u>A</u> 89.

<u>A</u>_106.

<u>C</u>_113.

<u>D</u> 93.

<u>D</u> 93. <u>C</u> 99.

<u>B</u>_114.

<u>D</u>_100.

<u>B</u> 94.

<u>A</u>_108.

<u>D</u>_115.

<u>A</u>101.

<u>D</u>102.

<u>A</u> 95.

<u>D</u> 90.

<u>D</u> 109.

<u>B</u> 96.

<u>C</u> 91.

_A_103.

<u>C</u>110.

<u>D</u>_116.

<u>B</u> 97.

<u>A</u>104.

<u>A</u>111.

<u>B</u>117.

<u>B</u>_118.

<u>A</u> 130.

<u>D</u> 143.

<u>D</u>119.

<u>C</u>_131.

<u>C</u>_138.

<u>D</u>_144.

<u>D</u>_145.

<u>C</u>_146.

<u>B</u>_120.

__D_125.

<u>D</u> 132.

<u>B</u> 139.

<u>A</u> 126.

<u>A</u>127.

<u>D</u> 133.

<u>D</u>_140.

<u>B</u> 121.

<u>A</u>134.

__A__154.

<u>B</u>141.

<u>B</u>_122.

<u>C</u>_135.

<u>D</u>147.

<u>D</u>123.

<u>C</u> 136.

<u>A</u>148.

<u>B</u> 129.

<u>B</u> 142.

<u>A</u>149.

<u>B</u>_154.

<u>D</u> 150. <u>D</u> 155.

<u>D</u>151.

<u>D</u>_152.

<u>B</u>_153.

Name:	Class:	Date:	ID: C

Bus 341- Spring 2013 - Midterm Exam

You have 130 minutes to complete this examination. The is a CLOSED book exam. All other study materials, including back packs and purses, must be placed on the floor. NO OLD EXAMS OR PRACTICE EXAMS SHOULD BE VISIBLE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS MAY RESULT IN YOU RECEIVING A ZERO SCORE FOR THE EXAM

Please be sure to answer all questions on the exam. There are eighteen (18) pages and 155 questions to this exam -- 80 True False, and 75 multiple choice. Count to make sure that you have all the pages and review your exam to make sure that you do not miss answering any pages or questions of the exam.

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

PLEASE BE SURE TO TURN IN THE EXAM WITH YOU 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.

Name:	ID•
Name:	ID:

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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, AND "3" for version C. Failure to provide this information on you answer sheet will result in 10 point penalty. You must put your student id number in where the answer sheet provides for "social security number" Failure to follow these directions will result in a 10 point penalty.

Any lack of clarity with regard to your answer choice may result in you not being awarded points for your answer. Good Luck.

/ False ate wl	hether the statement is true or false.
 1.	There are additional disclosure requirements for a loan that carries a high rate of interest or entails high fees for the borrower.
 2.	Property acquired by the partnership is the property of the partners individually.
 3.	The majority rule controls decisions on ordinary matters connected with partnership business.
 4.	Generally, a dissociated member of a limited liability company (LLC) has the right to have his or her interest in the LLC bought out by the other members.
 5.	A sole proprietor has unlimited liability for all obligations that arise in doing business.
 6.	If a partnership's liabilities are greater than its assets, the partners bear the losses.
 7.	Payment of the principal obligation will not discharge the guarantor from the obligation.
 8.	A buyer in the ordinary course of business takes the goods free from any security interest created by the seller unless the buyer knows of its existence.
 9.	A guarantor can assert the principal debtor's bankruptcy as a defense to avoid liability on the obligation.
 10.	A corporation is liable for the torts committed by its officers within the course and scope of their employment.
 11.	In a general partnership, the acts of one partner in the ordinary course of business subjects the other partners to personal liability.
 12.	Some states have passed laws prohibiting the withdrawal of <i>general</i> partners from a limited partnership.
 13.	Where or how to perfect a security interest sometimes depends on the classification of collateral.
14	A security interest is not enforceable <i>after</i> the creditor's rights have attached to the collateral

Name	e:	ID: C
	15.	For a <i>creditor</i> to have an enforceable security interest, the <i>debtor</i> must have title to the collateral.
	16.	In most states, a financing statement must be filed centrally in the appropriate state office.
	17.	The alter-ego doctrine can be applied to a limited liability company.
	18.	A debtor need not be insolvent to file for bankruptcy relief.
	19.	The distinctions between a surety and a guarantor are recognized in all states.
	20.	Generally, a corporation that purchases the assets of another corporation is <i>not</i> automatically responsible for the liabilities of the selling corporation.
	21.	The owners of a limited liability company enjoy limited liability.
	22.	A lender can make a higher-priced mortgage loan based on the value of the consumer's home without verifying the consumer's ability to repay the loan.
	23.	A limited liability company can sue or be sued, enter into contracts, and hold title to property.
	24.	Most courts apply the same principles to joint ventures as they apply to corporations.
	25.	Perfection is usually accomplished by filing a financing statement.
	26.	Corporate directors are rarely compensated for their work, effort, and especially the risk involved.
	27.	Directors and officers must subordinate the welfare of the corporation to their personal interests.
	28.	The parties to a franchise arrangement may be two corporations.
	29.	A franchisor may retain stringent control over the training of personnel involved the operation of a franchise.
	30.	In certain instances of fraud, a court may "pierce the corporate veil" to hold the shareholders individually liable.
	31.	A court will not pierce the corporate veil of a corporation that is formed merely to evade an existing legal obligation.
	32.	An adjustable-rate mortgage is a standard mortgage with an unchanging rate of interest.
	33.	Winding up is the process by which corporate assets are valued before a merger or other plan of consolidation.
	34.	On a partner's dissociation, his or her duty of care to the partnership ends with respect to events that occurred before the dissociation.
	35.	The board of directors normally can remove a corporate officer at any time with or without cause.

Name:		ID: C
	36.	In the distribution of the debtor's estate, unsecured creditors take priority over secured creditors.
	37.	The results of a consolidation are different from those of a merger—both companies remain.
	38.	Negative amortization occurs when the monthly payments are insufficient to cover the interest due on a loan.
	39.	A security interest in collateral does <i>not</i> give the secured party a security interest in the proceeds acquired from the sale of that collateral.
	40.	If a stock certificate is lost or destroyed, ownership is not destroyed with it.
	41.	A director or officer is not liable to the corporation for a bad business decision.
	42.	Dissolution can be brought about voluntarily by the directors and shareholders of a corporation.
	43.	In most states, a director cannot be removed without cause unless shareholders have reserved the right.
	44.	A <i>subprime mortgage</i> is a loan made to a borrower who does not qualify for a standard mortgage.
'	45.	In a repayment plan case, after the debtor has completed all payments, the court grants a discharge of all debts provided for by the plan.
	46.	If the partnership agreement does not apportion profits, profits are shared in the same proportion as a partner's investment of capital in the firm.
'	47.	The board of directors of each corporation involved must approve a share exchange.
'	48.	The first step in the incorporation process is to select a state in which to operate.
'	49.	The content of a family-fisherman bankruptcy plan is basically the same as that of a repayment plan.
	50.	A debtor wishing to file for bankruptcy must complete the means test to determine whether he or she qualifies.
:	51.	When the debtor has fully paid the debt, if the secured party perfected the security interest by filing, the debtor is entitled to a termination statement.
	52.	When a person contracts for improvements on real property but does not immediately pay for the improvements, the creditor can place a mechanic's lien on the property.
	53.	With a guaranty arrangement, the guarantor is secondarily liable.
:	54.	A limited liability partnership may exempt its partners from personal liability for any partnership obligation.
	55.	In a limited partnership, a general partner's dissociation from the firm may lead to dissolution.

Name	e:	ID: C
	56.	Usually, a private equity firm buys an entire corporation and may later reorganize it as a publicly held corporation.
	57.	Most franchise agreements provide that notice of termination of a franchise is not necessary.
	58.	A security agreement can be filed to perfect a security interest.
	59.	Shareholder appraisal rights do <i>not</i> usually extend to short-form mergers.
	60.	When a corporation earns profits, it must distribute them to shareholders.
	61.	A mortgage must be in writing to comply with the Statute of Frauds.
	62.	A target corporation's attempted takeover of an acquiring corporation is referred to as the Pac-Man defense.
	63.	When dissolution takes place by voluntary action, the shareholders are responsible for winding up the affairs of the corporation.
	64.	To refinance is to pay off an original mortgage and obtain a new one at more favorable terms.
	65.	State law governs the procedures that must be followed to create a mechanic's lien.
	66.	The validity of a provision permitting the franchisor to establish and enforce certain quality standards is questionable.
	67.	A limited liability company can be taxed as a corporation.
	68.	Personal property that is most often exempt from satisfaction of judgment debts does not include livestock.
	69.	A bankruptcy court may deny a discharge based on the debtor's conduct.
	70.	Proceeds from the disposition of collateral after default on the underlying debt are distributed equally among lienholders who have made demands.
	71.	An S corporation is treated the same as a regular corporation for tax purposes.
	72.	Directors are entitled to use confidential corporate information for their personal advantage.
	73.	A partner owes to the partnership and the other partners a duty of care.
	74.	In a limited partnership, a <i>general</i> partner has full responsibility for the partnership and for all its debts.
	75.	The officers and other employees of each corporation involved must approve a merger.
	76.	Dividends can be paid in cash.

Name:		ID: C
7	77.	A partner is entitled to make secret profits or put self-interest before his or her duty to the interest of the partnership.
7	78.	A merger involves the legal combination of two or more corporations, only one of which continues to exist.
7	79.	A partnership agreement can include almost any terms that the partners wish.
8	30.	Before filing a petition bankruptcy, debtors must receive credit counseling from an approved non-profit agency.
Multipl <i>Identify</i>		hoice choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.
8	31.	Trina and Uri do business as Value Gems. In acting on the firm's behalf in a deal with World Diamond Exchange, Trina recklessly exceeds what Value Gems can afford to pay, causing damage to the firm. Trina is a. liable for breach of the duty of care. b. not liable. c. liable for breach of the duty of loyalty. d. liable for breach of the duty of economic sense.
8	32.	Gravel & Sand, Inc., buys a backhoe on credit from Heavy Equipment Corporation, but does not make a payment on the loan for several months. Heavy repossesses the backhoe by towing it from a public street. Green sues Heavy for breach of the peace. Gravel & Sand will probably a. not prevail, because the repossession was not a breach of the peace. b. prevail, because Gravel & Sand did not default on the loan. c. prevail, because the repossession was a breach of the peace. d. not prevail, because Heavy did not use judicial process.
8	33.	Loni delivers her Mazda to be repaired at Nile's Body Shop. Loni agrees to pay cash. Nile performs, but Loni does not pay. Nile tells Loni that he will keep the car until she pays. This is a. a judicial lien. b. a mechanic's lien. c. a violation of most states' laws. d. an artisan's lien.
8	34.	Tracy borrows \$30,000 from Secure State Bank. The lender accepts Tracy's equity in her home as collateral, which can be seized if the loan is not repaid on time. With respect to any proceeding that occurs if Tracy fails to make the payments, this loan is subordinated. This means that it a. has the same priority as the primary mortgage. b. takes a lower priority. c. fluctuates with the market value of the property. d. takes a higher priority.

Name:	ID: C
	Fact Pattern 28-1B Chocolate! Chocolate! Corporation is a new company that needs to borrow money to meet its payroll. Dayna, president and owner of Chocolate! Chocolate!, asks Evermore Credit Union to loan the funds to Chocolate! Chocolate!
85.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-1B. If Evermore insists that Dayna sign the loan application, making her personally liable for payment only if Chocolate! Chocolate! defaults, Dayna will be a. a garnishee. b. a lienor. c. a surety. d. a guarantor.
86.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-1B. If Evermore insists that Dayna sign the loan application, making her personally liable for payment whether or not Chocolate! Chocolate! defaults, Dayna will be a. a guarantor. b. a surety. c. a lienor. d. a garnishee.
87.	Upton borrows \$150,000 from Valley Credit Union to buy a home, which secures the loan. Three years into the term, Upton stops making payments on it. Valley Credit repossesses and auctions off the property to Wesley. The sale proceeds are not enough to cover the unpaid amount of the loan. In most states, Valley Credit can ask a court for a. a reverse mortgage. b. nothing. c. a deficiency judgment. d. a short sale.
88.	Office Company and Keen Company wish to combine all assets, stock, and personnel into a new firm to be called OK Corporation. This is a. a consolidation. b. a merger. c. a share exchange. d. a takeover.
89.	Olaf is the creditor in a transaction with Phil. Once certain requirements are met, Olaf's rights will <i>attach</i> , which means that Olaf will have a. an enforceable security interest in Phil's property. b. a notice affixed to Phil's property. c. the permission of a court to seize Phil's property. d. an indivisible ownership right to Phil's property.
90.	Quantum Financial Corporation is a secured party with a security interest in property owned by Revolving Sales Company. Perfection of this security interest may not protect Quantum against the claim of a. a buyer in the ordinary course of business. b. a trustee in bankruptcy. c. a subsequent lien creditor.

d. a bank.

Name:	ID: C
	Fact Pattern 28-2B Rico signs a lease on behalf of Start-Up Games, Inc., with Tower Office Suites. As part of the lease, Rico signs a document titled "GUARANTY," which states that it is "an absolute guaranty" of the lease's performance.
91.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-2B. If Start-Up stops paying the rent, it is most likely that liability or loss for the unpaid amount will rest with a. no one. b. Rico and Start-Up. c. Tower Office Suites. d. the other tenants on the same property.
92.	Lulu joins with other creditors to force McCoy, a debtor, into bankruptcy. One of the goals of bankruptcy law with respect to creditors is to a. ensure that creditors will continue to lend to insolvent debtors. b. protect creditor assets from diminution in value. c. make all debtor property available for creditors. d. provide a fair means of distributing a debtor's assets.
93.	Agnes borrows \$110,000 from Bay Harbor Bank to buy a home under a mortgage with an acceleration clause After eighteen payments, Agnes stops making payments on the mortgage. Bay Harbor a. can foreclose once on the entire amount of the loan. b. may seek only the amount of the missed payments, not the entire loan. c. must notify Agnes to accelerate the steps to cure the default. d. must foreclose on small amounts over time as each payment comes due.
94.	Evelyn is a beneficiary of a business trust. As a beneficiary, she is required to a. distribute the trust's profits. b. draft a written trust agreement. c. assume responsibility for the trust's debts. d. none of the choices.
95.	Checkerboard Pizza, Inc. (CPI), files a petition in bankruptcy for relief through a reorganization. CPI's reorganization plan must contain a. a certificate proving attendance at a credit-counseling briefing. b. a statement of preference for one creditor over another. c. a provision of adequate means for the plan's execution. d. a plan to turn over its future income to the trustee.
96.	Rapid Pest Control itself out to others as being a corporation but makes no attempt to incorporate. Ponce signs a contract with Rapid Pest Control that is not performed. Ponce files a suit against the firm. The court will likely hold that Rapid Pest Control is a. an alien corporation. b. a corporation by estoppel. c. ultra vires.

d. an S corporation.

Name:	ID: C
97.	Bret and Courtney form Delite Day Care, Inc. Ultimate responsibility for policy decisions necessary to the management of corporate affairs rests with Delite's a. incorporators. b. shareholders. c. board of directors. d. officers.
	Fact Pattern 29-2B General Leasing Company (GLC) buys equipment for use as inventory, borrowing \$1 million from Helpful Finance Corporation for a security interest in the equipment. The next day, GLC borrows \$500,000 from Interstate Bank, also for a security interest in the equipment. GLC defaults on both loans.
98.	Refer to Fact Pattern 29-2B. Suppose that Helpful perfects its security interest when GLC takes possession of the equipment. In that circumstance, the party with priority to the collateral on GLC's default would be a. GLC. b. Interstate only. c. Helpful and Interstate proportionately. d. Helpful only.
99.	Refer to Fact Pattern 29-2B. Suppose that two weeks after GLC takes possession of the equipment, Helpful and Interstate file financing statements, with Interstate filing first. In that circumstance, the party with priority to the equipment is a. Helpful only. b. GLC. c. Helpful and Interstate proportionately. d. Interstate only.
100.	Inez and Jason are the shareholders and directors of Kleen Kustodial Corporation. Lily and Moe are Kleen's officers. As with other corporations, the responsibility for the overall management of Kleen rests with a. the shareholders. b. the owners. c. the board of directors. d. the officers.
101.	Bill and Cody agree to guarantee Wyatt's debt. Bill's maximum liability is \$60,000, and Cody's is \$40,000. Wyatt owes \$40,000 and is in default. Bill pays the creditor the entire amount. In the absence of an agreement of the contrary, Bill can recover from Cody a. \$40,000. b. \$16,000. c. \$20,000. d. 0.
102.	The payment of Dylan's debt to Ezra is guaranteed by Dylan's personal property. This is governed by a. the Federal Trade Commission. b. the Uniform Commercial Code. c. the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. d. the U.S. Constitution's commerce clause.

Name:	ID: C
103.	Gage buys from Fishing Guide Corporation the exclusive right to sell Fishing Guide rods and reels in a certain area. Their franchise agreement requires Gage to pay certain administrative expenses. Their agreement may also require Gage to pay a percentage of the franchisor's a. advertising costs. b. personal expenses. c. retirement income. d. none of the choices.
104.	Gelato Ice, Inc., is incorporated in the state of New Jersey and is doing business in the state of New York. In New York, Gelato is properly referred to as a. a foreign corporation. b. a domestic corporation. c. an alien corporation. d. a <i>de jure</i> corporation.
105.	 Cody is a partner in Derivative Investment Service (DIS). Cody can inspect a. DIS's books and records only as the firm's management permits. b. DIS's books and records relating to Cody's capital contribution only. c. all of DIS's books and records. d. DIS's books and records only for a reasonable purpose.
106.	Gustoso Gelato Company is a franchisor. Singh operates a Gustoso franchise. Reba is one of Singh's employees. As a franchisor, if Gustoso controls the day-to-day operations of the business to a significant degree, it may be liable for tortious acts by a. Gustoso, Singh, or Reba. b. Gustoso only. c. no one. d. Gustoso and Singh, but not Reba.
107.	Roni, a debtor, wants to confirm the amount of her outstanding secured debt with Swifty Loan Corporation. Roni can ask Swifty to confirm her view of the debt, without charge, every a. five years. b. year. c. month. d. six months.
108.	Riverview Bank makes a mortgage loan of \$95,000 to Pomeroy to buy a home. Under federal law, if Riverview fails to provide certain material disclosures with respect to the loan, Pomeroy's right to rescind the loan a. expires at midnight on the day the loan is finalized. b. is extended for up to three years. c. is tolled for the duration of the mortgage payments. d. is canceled immediately.
109.	Chocolate Sundry LLC's members and managers are Devlin, Effie, and Flavia. After Devlin's relationship to the firm ends, Effie and Flavia agree to discontinue the business. This is a. required. b. illegal. c. wrongful. d. optional.

Name:	ID: C
110.	Whit is a director of Vids Corporation. With respect to policymaking decisions necessary to the management of corporate affairs, Whit and the other Vids directors have responsibility for a. only the decisions referred to them by the shareholders. b. only the decisions referred to them by the officers. c. all of the decisions. d. none of the decisions.
111.	Dahlia borrows \$125,000 from Clearview Credit Union to buy a home. The interest rate and other terms that are required to be disclosed under federal law must be a. set out in a formula unique to each loan. b. stated in "legalese." c. based on uniform formulas of calculation. d. expressed in lenders' language.
112.	Khali's debt to Lew is past due. Lew obtains a judgment against Khali to collect the debt, but Khali refuses to pay. Lew asks the court to order Khali's employer to pay a portion of Khali's paycheck to Lew. This is a request for a. a mechanic's lien. b. a writ of attachment. c. an order that would violate most state laws. d. an order of garnishment.
113.	Mall Stores Corporation owns 95 percent of the shares of Niche Shoppes Corporation. Through a certain transaction, Mall Stores combines with Niche Shoppes, but only Mall Stores continues to exist. This is a. a short-form merger. b. a consolidation. c. a share exchange. d. a termination.
	Fact Pattern 28-3B Dillon and Evan are brothers. They agree to act as guarantors on a loan made by their sister, Fiona. Fiona defaults on the payments and Dillon refuses to pay. Evan pays the debt.
114.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-3B. Evan can recover from Dillon under a. the right of proportionate liability. b. no right, because the parties are brothers. c. the right of contribution. d. the right of reimbursement.
115.	Refer to Fact Pattern 28-3B. Evan can recover from Fiona under a. no one, because the parties are brother and sister. b. the right of reimbursement. c. the right of subrogation. d. the right of proportionate liability

Name:	ID: C
116.	Miracle Vacuum, Inc., is a private, for-profit corporation that (1) was formed for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing a newly patented appliance, (2) is owned by five shareholders, (3) is subject to double taxation, and (4) has made no public offering of its shares. Miracle is a. a closely held corporation. b. an S corporation. c. a nonprofit corporation. d. a professional corporation.
117.	Denise borrows \$90,000 from Clear Lake Credit Union to buy a home. Denise loses her job and fails to make payments on the mortgage, but assures Clear Lake Credit that she will soon secure a new job. The lender agrees to postpone the payments. This is a. a restructure. b. a bridge loan. c. forbearance. d. a reamortization.
118.	Rick and Sandy are limited partners in Total Profit Enterprises, a limited partnership. To avoid personal liability for partnership obligations, they must <i>not</i> a. participate in the firm's management. b. acquire an interest in the firm. c. contribute property to the firm. d. engage in activities independent of the firm's business.
119.	Sophie and Tiny incorporate their beverage-container business as U-Twist Products, Inc. The first board of directors may be appointed by the firm's a. incorporators. b. board of directors. c. officers. d. shareholders.
120.	Sylvester buys a franchise from Resistance Athletic Shoes Inc. This relationship, like <i>all</i> other franchise relationships, is governed by a. contract law. b. no law. c. the Franchise Disclosure Document, or FDD. d. the Uniform Commercial Code.
121.	Rocco is a director of Spa Lids & Tubs, Inc. Under the standard of due care owed by directors of a corporation, Rocco's decisions must be a. unwavering and unquestionable. b. informed and reasonable. c. perfect and unassailable. d. arguable and defensible.
122.	Niche Stores, Inc., must hold a shareholders' meeting a. annually. b. biannually. c. monthly. d. only when it is called by the board of directors.

Name:	ID: C
123.	Fern contracts to buy a franchise from Greene Grocery Inc. The contract is silent on the issue of territorial rights. Greene allows a competing franchise to be established near Fern's store, which suffers a significant loss in profits. This is most likely a violation of a. the ban on certain types of anticompetitive agreements. b. no law. c. the Federal Trade Commission's Franchise Rule. d. the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
124.	Fibreboard Construction, Inc., and Gated Community Corporation form a joint venture. A joint venture is usually formed for a. a single activity or transaction. b. a stated duration of not more than one year. c. an implied duration of not more than six months. d. a perpetual existence.
125.	Zero Sum Games Corporation has forty-three shareholders. The minimum number that must be present at a meeting for a shareholders' vote is a. all of the shareholders. b. a quorum. c. a proxy. d. three of the shareholders. Fact Pattern 41-1B Shrimp Boat Company decides to consolidate its operations with Trawlers, Inc., to form Coastal Fishers Corporation (CFC).
126.	Refer to Fact Pattern 41-1B. Trawlers had rights in certain property. After the consolidation, CFC acquires the rights a. only if Trawlers' former shareholders expressly approve. b. only after completing certain additional statutory procedures. c. only if the acquisition is a specified result of the consolidation. d. automatically.
127.	Elise goes through an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding. An <i>involuntary</i> bankruptcy occurs when a. a debtor's debts exceed the fair market value of his or her assets. b. a debtor is unable to pay his or her debts as they come due. c. a debtor's creditors force the debtor into bankruptcy proceedings. d. creditors are forced to accept a discharge of a debtor's debts.
128.	Eli agrees to pay a debt to Financial Credit, Inc., which is otherwise dischargeable in bankruptcy. This is a. a reaffirmation. b. a workout. c. a revocation. d. a cram-down.
129.	Delilah files a petition in bankruptcy. The proceeding is governed by the Bankruptcy Code, which is part of a. the U.S. Constitution. b. international law. c. state law. d. federal law.

Name:	
130.	Hollister and Gladys do business as partners in Frothy Confections. For federal income tax purposes, Frothy Confections would be treated as a. a tax-paying entity. b. a pass-through entity. c. a partnership by estoppel. d. a natural person.
131.	Brick's debt to Conry is past due. Conry brings a legal action against Brick to collect the debt. To ensure that a judgment in Conry's favor will be collectible, Conry asks the court to order the seizure of Brick's property. Exempt from such an order in most states is a. equipment that Brick uses in a business up to a specified amount. b. none of Brick's personal property. c. as much of Brick's personal property as Brick opts to exempt. d. all of Brick's personal property.
132.	Caffeine Café, Inc., files its articles of incorporation with the appropriate government agency. Least likely to appear in the articles is the name of a. each of the corporation's shareholders. b. the corporation. c. the corporation's initial registered agent. d. each of the corporation's incorporators.
133.	Finn and Glenda want to form and do business as Hobby Crafts Corporation. A corporation is a legal entity created and recognized by a. a city or county clerk's office. b. an artificial legal person. c. a central federal administrative agency. d. state law.
134.	 Genetic Innovations, LP, is a limited partnership. The partners sign an agreement purporting to state how the firm's profits and losses are to be divided. The profits and losses of the firm will be divided a. equally, despite the agreement. b. according to the agreement. c. in proportion to each partner's participation in the firm's management, despite the agreement. d. in proportion to capital contributions, despite the agreement.
135.	Pronto Tacos LLC grants a franchise to Omar to open and operate a Pronto Tacos restaurant. Pronto will likely charge Omar a. an initial fee or lump sum price for the franchise license. b. a percentage of Omar's weekly payroll expense. c. an amount of Omar's monthly overhead savings, if any. d. none of the choices.
136.	A firm named Scientific Discovery Corporation (SDC) makes an attempt to incorporate for a purpose other than making a profit. SDC is a. an alien corporation. b. not a corporation. c. a nonprofit corporation. d. a foreign corporation.

Name:	ID: C
137.	Erin and Dooley, a married couple, borrow \$120,000 from Capital & Credit Bank to buy a home. When Erin and Dooley divorce, they are unable to make payments on the mortgage. The market value of the home has declined to less than the balance of the loan. Capital & Credit agrees to a sale of the property for this amount. This is a. a reverse mortgage. b. a deed in lieu of foreclosure. c. a home equity loan. d. a short sale.
138.	Nadia is a shareholder of Open Air Productions, Inc. Nadia could normally exercise appraisal rights if Open Air participated in a. a dissolution. b. a winding up. c. a takeover. d. a share exchange.
	Fact Pattern 30-1B In January, Jazz Dance Studio owes Kay, its musical director, \$1,800 for current wages, receives \$700 as a down payment for dance lessons from Lora, and pays a Music, Inc., a sheet music supplier, \$1,500 of \$3,000 owed. In February, the studio files a petition in bankruptcy for relief through a liquidation.
139.	Refer to Fact Pattern 30-1B. Based on the size of the studio's estate in bankruptcy, each of Jazz's creditors will get only 10 percent of their claims. Regarding the payment to Music, Inc., the trustee may a. not recover it because Music's claim has priority. b. not recover it unless Music is an insider. c. recover it as a fraudulent transfer. d. recover it as a voidable preference.
140.	Cara and Dru are officers of EZ Trucking Corporation. As corporate officers, the rights of Cara and Dru are a. determined by their employment contracts. b. specified in state corporation statutes. c. the same as those of the shareholders. d. the same as those of the directors.
141.	Hill & Dale Credit Corporation makes mortgage loans to consumers secured by their principal homes. For a Hill & Dale loan to qualify as a Higher-Priced Mortgage Loan (HPML), its annual percentage rate must exceed, by a certain amount, a. the average prime offer rate for a comparable transaction. b. the percentage of income that a consumer can devote to its payment. c. the consumer's income-to-debt ratio. d. the projected increase in market value of the consumer's home.
142.	 Viola is a director of Water Pure Corporation. With respect to Water Pure, Viola's most important right is the right of a. certification. b. participation. c. indemnification. d. compensation.

Name:	ID: C
143.	Reliable Bank's financing statement in collateral owned by Sunsource Energy Corporation will expire in less than a year. With the filing of subsequent continuation statements, the effectiveness of the bank's statement can be continued a. indefinitely. b. for no longer than five years. c. up to five years and six months. d. for no more than six months.
	Fact Pattern 39-1B Bertram, Claudia, and Dynah form Eat Local, Inc., a closely held corporation, and agree to restrict the transfer of its stock to anyone else. The agreement provides that if one of the shareholders dies, his or her shares of stock in Eat Local will be divided to maintain the proportionate control of the survivors.
144.	Refer to Fact Pattern 39-1B. Later, Bertram dies. With respect to the stock transfer restriction agreement, Bertram's death most likely a. voids the division provision only. b. triggers the division provision. c. violates the entire agreement. d. invalidates the entire agreement.
	Fact Pattern 37-1B Brad, Carlos, and Dora are general partners in Eastside Physicians, a medical clinic. Their agreement states it is a breach of the agreement for any partner to assign his or her interest to a creditor without the consent of the other partners.
145.	Refer to Fact Pattern 37-1B. Carlos's assignment of his interest in Eastside to General Credit Corporation results in a. Carlos's liability for all of Eastside's debts. b. nothing with respect to Carlos or Eastside. c. the automatic termination of Eastside's legal existence. d. Carlos's wrongful dissociation and liability for any damages.
146.	Fay is a member of Garden Groves LLC. Like other members of limited liability companies, Fay's liability for Garden Groves's obligations resembles the liability of a. an owner of a sole proprietorship. b. a participant in a joint venture. c. a shareholder of a corporation. d. a partner of a partnership.
147.	Naomi and Ogden are shareholders of MediCare Residences, Inc. As shareholders, they must approve a. conducting a merger. b. deciding to pursue new business opportunities. c. terminating a managerial employee. d. negotiating a contract between management and labor.
148.	Like the bylaws of other corporations, the bylaws of Farmland Equipment, Inc., a. were adopted at its first organizational meeting. b. establish the value and classes of corporate stock. c. were submitted for approval to the public official in charge. d. establish the operating name of the corporation.

Name:	ID: C
149.	Rafe is interested in buying a franchise from Sportz Warez Company. In this transaction, the Federal Trade Commission's Franchise Rule a. prohibits certain types of anticompetitive agreements. b. enables Rafe to weigh the deal's risks and benefits. c. does not apply. d. enables Sportz Warez to weigh the deal's risks and benefits.
150.	China Bank is a foreign entity—a firm owned and operated by investors in a foreign country. With respect to a limited liability company in the United States, China Bank can a. not become a member, but can participate in its operations. b. not become a member or otherwise participate in its operations. c. act as a creditor, but cannot otherwise invest or participate. d. become a member.
151.	 Nano Games Corporation's creditors agree to a <i>workout</i> with the firm. This is a. an accountant's summary of a debtor's financial situation. b. a privately negotiated adjustment of creditor-debtor relations. c. an agreement to pay a debt dischargeable in bankruptcy. d. a reorganization of corporate debts and debtors.
152.	 Ida, Jerzy, and Kit are the directors of Liberty Convenience Stores, Inc. Liberty has nine officers and forty-six shareholders. Dividends are ordered by the firm's a. officers. b. incorporators. c. shareholders. d. board of directors.
153.	Cluckee Chick'n Corporation provides its prospective franchisees with projected earnings figures based on actual data. Cluckee Chick'n must also disclose a. an answer to the entrepreneur's question, "How much will I make?" b. the number and percentage of franchisees that achieved the figures. c. hypothetical examples of potential earnings. d. none of the choices.
154.	Laurel borrows \$150,000 from Marketplace Mortgage Loans to buy a home. The financing documents require Laurel to maintain the property, obtain homeowners' insurance, and pay all property taxes and other assessments through the lender. With respect to these terms, a court is most likely to a. refuse to enforce them. b. rescind them. c. enforce them. d. rewrite them.
155.	Ben, who runs a livestock breeding business, owes the Circle C Ranch \$40,000. Ben agrees to pay the Circle C a percentage of his profits each month until the debt is paid. Because of this agreement, the Circle C is a. Ben's creditor only. b. Ben's creditor and partner. c. neither Ben's creditor nor his partner. d. Ben's partner only.

Bus 341- Spring 2013 - Midterm Exam Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

1.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 609	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
2.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 723	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
3.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 722	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
4.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 746	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
5.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 707	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
6.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 729	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
7.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 552	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
8.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 569	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
9.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 552	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
10.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 754	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
11.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 726	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
12.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 734	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
13.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 562	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
14.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 557	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
15.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 558	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
16.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 561	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
17.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 742	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
18.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 582	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 799	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
21.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 740	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal

22.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 611	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
23.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 740	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
2.4	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	DEE	7.47	NIATE	AACCD A 1 C LAICDAI 1
24.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 747	NAI:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
25	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: N PTS: 1	DEE.	n 550	NIAT.	AACSD Analytic AICDA I agal
23.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KEF.	p. 559	NAI.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
26	ANS: F	PTS: 1	DEE:	p. 776	NAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
20.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KLI.	p. 770	MAI.	AACSD Analytic AICI A Legal
2.7	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF.	p. 780	NAT·	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		p. 700	11111	1111002 111111 110 1110111 20841
28.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 706	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		1		
29.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 711	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		•		•
30.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 790	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
31.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 766	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
32.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 605	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
33.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 802	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
2.4	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		 0		
34.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 728	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
25	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	DEE.	. 770	NIATE.	AACCD Assiss AICDAI
<i>3</i> 5.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 778	NAI:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
26	ANS: F	TYP: N PTS: 1	DEE.	n 501	NIAT.	AACSD Analytic AICDA I agal
30.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	KEF.	p. 591	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
37	ANS: F	PTS: 1	DEE:	p. 797	NAT.	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
37.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	KLI.	p. 171	14711.	Thresh Thanytic The Tr Legar
38.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 609	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
50.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	TtEI.	p. 003	11111	Three Trinary tre The Tri Began
39.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 564	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		1		, ,
40.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 786	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				•
41.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 779	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
42.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 802	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				
43.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 775	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		-0		
44.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 606	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
4.5	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	DEE	. 507	NT A FED	AACCD A. 1 C LAICDA I
45.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	KEF:	p. 597	NAT:	AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N				

46.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 722	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
17	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 797	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
47.		TYP: N	KE1. p. 191	NAT. AACSB Allalytic AICI A Legal
48.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 760	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
10	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 600	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
Τ).	KEY: Test Bank B		кы р. 000	1711. Tricob rilarytic Trici Ti Legal
50.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 582	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
51	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 571	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
31.		TYP: N	KL1. p. 371	NAT. AACSD Allarytic AICI A Legal
52.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 546	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
52	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: + PTS: 1	DEE: p 550	NAT: AACSP Applytic AICDA Local
33.	KEY: Test Bank B		REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
54.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 730	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
55	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T		DEE: - 724	NAT: AACSD Applytic AICDA Local
33.		PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 734	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
56.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 771	
	NAT: AACSB Refle	ective AICPA Critical	l Thinking	KEY: Test Bank B
57.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 712	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
		TYP: N	1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
58.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 559	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
59.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 798	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	Γ	
60.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 754	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
61.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 607	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
		TYP: N	r	
62.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 802	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
63.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: F	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 806	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N	F	
64.	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 605	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
65.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 546	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	F. 5 . 5	
66.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
67	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: T	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 739	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
57.	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +	P. 107	
68.	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 553	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		

69.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 593	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
70.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 576	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
71.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 759	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
72.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 780	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
73.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 723	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
74.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 731	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
75.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 797	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
76.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 787	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
77.	ANS: F KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 725	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
78.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 796	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
79.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 721	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
80.	ANS: T KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 582	NAT: AACSB Analytic AICPA Legal
MIII TIDI				
MULTIPI	E CHOICE			
	E CHOICE ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 723	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.	E CHOICE ANS: A		REF: p. 723 REF: p. 572	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1	•	-
81. 82. 83.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 572	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D	PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF: p. 572 REF: p. 547	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81.82.83.84.85.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 572 REF: p. 547 REF: p. 607	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83. 84. 85.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1	REF: p. 572 REF: p. 547 REF: p. 607 REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF: p. 572 REF: p. 547 REF: p. 607 REF: p. 550 REF: p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: = PTS: 1 TYP: N PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: + PTS: 1 TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 572 REF: p. 547 REF: p. 607 REF: p. 550 REF: p. 550 REF: p. 615	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

91.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF:	p. 550	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
92.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 581	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
93.	ANS: A	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 614	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
94.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 749	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
95.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 595	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
96.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF:	p. 764	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
97.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 775	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
98.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 566	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
99.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 566	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
100.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 753	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
101.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =	REF:	p. 553	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
102.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 557	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
103.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF:	p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		PTS: 1 TYP: +		p. 756	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =		p. 723	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		PTS: 1 TYP: +		p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
107.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N		p. 570	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
108.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N		p. 609	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +		p. 746	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N		p. 775	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N		p. 608	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +		p. 548	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: =		p. 798	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
114.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: +	REF:	p. 553	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

115.	ANS: C		REF: p. 553	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
116.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 756	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
117.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 612	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
118.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 731	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
119.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 775	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
120.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A		REF: p. 709	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
121.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 779	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
122.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	TYP: + PTS: 1	REF: p. 784	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
123.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D		REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	TYP: =	REF: p. 746	
12		ective AICPA Critica	•	KEY: Test Bank B
125.	ANS: B KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 785	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
126.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 797	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
127.	ANS: C KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 585	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
128.	ANS: A KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 593	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
129.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 581	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
130.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 721	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
131.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 554	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
132.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: A	TYP: = PTS: 1	REF: p. 761	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
133.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: D	TYP: = PTS: 1	REF: p. 753	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
134.	ANS: B	TYP: = PTS: 1	REF: p. 732	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
135.	ANS: A	TYP: = PTS: 1	REF: p. 711	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
136.	KEY: Test Bank B ANS: C	TYP: N PTS: 1	REF: p. 756	
	NAT: AACSB Refle TYP: =	ective AICPA Critica	l Thinking	KEY: Test Bank B
137.	ANS: D KEY: Test Bank B	PTS: 1 TYP: N	REF: p. 612	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal

138.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 798	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +			
139.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 588	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =			-
140.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 778	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =			
141.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 611	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		-	_
142.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 777	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +		•	
143.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 564	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		•	
144.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 757	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		•	
145.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 727	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		TYP: N		1	,
146.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 740	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
		TYP: =		1	,
147.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 783	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		•	
148.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 761	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		•	
149.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 709	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		•	
150.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 739	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		•	
151.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 595	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: +		•	
152.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 787	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		•	
153.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 711	
	NAT: AACSB Com	munication AICPA	Legal	•	KEY: Test Bank B
	TYP: N				
154.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 607	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: N		-	
155.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF:	p. 720	NAT: AACSB Reflective AICPA Legal
	KEY: Test Bank B	TYP: =		•	

	<u>F</u> 15.	<u>F</u> 36.	<u>T</u> 56.	<u> </u>
	<u>T</u> 16.	<u>F</u> 37.	<u> </u>	T 78.
	<u>T</u> 17.	<u>T</u> 38.	57. 58.	
	<u>T</u> 18.	<u>F</u> 39.	<u> </u>	
	<u> </u>	T 40.	<u> </u>	1 80.
	<u>T</u> 20.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	<u> </u>		61. 62.	. 01
	21. F 22.	<u>T</u> 43.	62. F 63.	<u>A</u> 81.
<u>T</u> 1.		43. T 44.	03.	
F 2.	<u>T</u> 23.	<u>T</u> 45.	<u>T</u> 64.	
	<u>F</u> 24.	<u> </u>	<u>T</u> 65.	<u>A</u> 82.
	<u>T</u> 25.	<u>F</u> 46.	<u>F</u> 66.	
	F 26.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
<u>T</u> 5.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	D 83.
<u>T</u> 6.	<u>T</u> 28.		<u>T</u> 69.	00.
<u>F</u> 7.	<u>T</u> 29.	50.	<u> </u>	
<u>F</u> 8.	<u>T</u> 30.			D 04
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>T</u> 51.	<u> </u>	<u>B</u> 84.
<u> </u>		<u>T</u> 52.	<u> </u>	
<u>T</u> 11.	<u>F</u> 32.		<u>T</u> 73.	
T. 10	<u>F</u> 33.	<u>T</u> 53.	<u>T</u> 74.	
	<u> </u>	<u>T</u> 54.	<u>F</u> 75.	
<u>T</u> 13.		<u>T</u> 55.	<u>T</u> 76.	

<u>F</u> 14. <u>T</u> 35.

<u>A</u> 103.

<u>C</u>_110.

D 85.

<u>B</u> 91.

<u>A</u> 104.

<u>C</u>_111.

<u>B</u> 86.

<u>D</u> 92.

D 98.

<u>D</u>_112.

<u>C</u> 87.

A 93.

<u>D</u> 99.

<u>A</u>_106.

<u>C</u>_105.

<u>A</u>_113.

<u>D</u> 94.

A 88.

<u>C</u>_100.

<u>D</u>107.

<u>B</u>_108.

A 89.

<u>B</u>_101.

<u>B</u> 96.

<u>A</u> 90.

<u>B</u> 102.

<u>D</u>_109.

<u>A</u>_116.

<u>D</u> 123.

<u>B</u>_130.

<u>D</u> 137.

<u>A</u> 143.

_A_124.

<u>A</u>_131.

<u>D</u>_138.

<u>A</u>_118.

<u>B</u> 125.

<u>A</u>_132.

<u>B</u>_144.

<u>A</u> 119.

<u>D</u>_133.

<u>D</u>_139.

<u>D</u>126.

<u>D</u> 145.

<u>A</u> 120.

<u>B</u> 134.

<u>A</u>140.

<u>A</u>_141.

<u>B</u>142.

<u>B</u> 121.

<u>A</u> 135.

<u>A</u>128.

<u>A</u>147.

<u>A</u>_148.

<u>C</u>_146.

<u>A</u> 122.

<u>C</u> 136. <u>D</u> 129.

<u>B</u>_149.

<u>D</u>_150.

<u>B</u>_151.

<u>D</u>_152.

<u>B</u>_153.

<u>C</u>_154.

<u>A</u> 155.

Bus 341- Spring 2013 - Midterm Exam [Version Map]

_	Α	В	С		Α	В	С	_	Α	В	С
TF	1	37	53	TF	52	52	33	MC [103	92	85
TF	2	47	70	TF	53	14	80	MC	104	93	86
TF	3	62	58	TF	54	71	14	MC	105	101	107
TF	4	60	15	TF	55	54	36	MC	106	111	131
TF	5	51	64	TF	56	30	35	MC	107	96	84
TF	6	76	19	TF	57	72	71	MC	108	132	128
TF	7	3	32	TF	58	11	3	MC	109	155	111
TF	88	77	54	TF	59	55	12	MC	110	105	100
TF	9	45	9	TF	60	46	10	MC	111	131	124
TF	10	73	52	TF	61	50	40	MC	112	88	88
TF	11	22	28	TF	62	15	41	MC	113	139	108
TF	12	6	20	TF	63	18	75	MC	114	84	146
TF	13	34	60	TF	64	41	17	MC	115	126	137
TF	14	31	22	TF	65	16	8	MC	116	95	120
TF	15	5	79	TF	66	74	29	MC	117	103	110
TF	16	25	26	TF	67	4	1	MC	118	89	95
TF	17	58	72	TF	68	69	66	MC	119	113	151
TF	18	80	37	TF	69	70	24	MC	120	124	135
TF	19	35	42	TF	70	49	45	MC	121	149	104
TF	20	10	50	TF	71	75	7	MC	122	120	136
TF	21	2	43	TF	72	39	77	MC	123	134	129
TF	22	23	31	TF	73	42	30	MC	124	116	98
TF	23	78	67	TF	74	12	74	MC	125	117	99
TF	24	40	27	TF	75	44	34	MC	126	133	92
TF	25	53	68	TF	76	26	73	MC	127	81	141
TF	26	63	38	TF	77	8	65	MC	128	148	83
TF	27	43	11	TF	78	28	16	MC	129	108	152
TF	28	17	21	TF	79	32	56	MC MC	130	83	89
TF	29	66	47	TF	80	38	76	MC MC	131	97	90
TF	30	61	25	MC	81	98	138	MC MC	132	129	116
TF	31	27	57	MC	82	102	127	MC MC	133	135	149
TF	32	33	39	MC	83	115	112	MC MC	134	110	142
TF	33	57	13	MC	84	138	150	MC MC	135	112	106
TF	34	13	78	MC	85	151	133	MC MC	136	94	122
TF	35	79	69	MC	86	123	134	MC	137	121	145
TF	36	36	55	MC	87	99	114	MC MC	138	153	118
TF	37	9	61	MC	88	100	115	MC	139	130	121
TF	38	68	62	MC	89	128	147	MC	140	119	125
TF	39	64 24	46	MC	90	114	154	MC MC	141	86	153
TF	40		49	MC	91	87	81	MC MC	142	152	123
TF TF	41 42	21	6	MC	92	106	113	MC MC	143	91 127	155
	43	20	48	MC	93 94	146	143	MC MC	144		101 117
TF TF	43	48 1	23 5	MC MC	95	107 136	130 103	MC MC	145 146	143 125	91
TF	44 45	67	4	MC	95 96	82	82	MC MC	147	109	97
TF	46	56	2	MC	97	147	119	MC MC	148	85	105
TF	47	29	44	MC	98	144	87	MC MC	149	118	148
TF	48	7	18	MC	99	154	144	MC MC	150	141	96
TF	40 49	19	51	MC	100	122	93	MC MC	151	150	126
TF	50	59	59	MC	100	137	109	MC MC	152	90	94
TF	50 51	65	63	MC	101	104	109	MC MC	153	142	139
ור [JI	05	03	IVIC	102	104	102	ı ıvıc [100	144	138

Bus 341- Spring 2013 - Midterm Exam [Version Map]

	Α	В	С
MC	154	140	140
MC	155	145	132