**Chapter 1. Introduction to Law**

1. Philosophers and jurists agree on a single definition of law: rules of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

2. The law is the same as moral and ethical concepts. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.02 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

3. Law and justice represent separate and distinct concepts. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.02 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

4. Substantive law establishes the rules for enforcing rights that exist in a society. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

5. The federal Constitution provides that federal statutes and treaties are paramount to state constitutions. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

6. Usual remedies granted in a criminal case include compensation for the victim. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

7. The law does not change; it is based on unchanging and universal truths. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

8. A reason for the application of sanctions is to assure that laws will be enforced. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

9. A private citizen may bring a criminal action against an individual for breaking a criminal law. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

10. Under the civil law system, adversaries initiate and conduct litigation. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

11. The doctrine of *stare decisis* has the disadvantage of not allowing sufficient flexibility for the common law to change.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.05 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

12. In nearly every jurisdiction in the United States, courts of common law and courts of equity have combined into a single court that administers both systems of law.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

13. State statutes are subordinate to state constitutional mandates. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

14. Laws that are enacted by legislatures are called statutes. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

15. The Uniform Commercial Code is a federal law that applies to commercial transactions among the states. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

16. Laws passed by Congress are the supreme law of the land in the United States and take precedence over the United

States Constitution. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

17. The final arbiter as to the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress or by the legislature of a state is the Supreme

Court of the United States. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

18. The common law system of law is used in most of Europe, Scotland, and Latin America. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

19. Decisions in state trial courts generally are reported or published. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.05 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Legal Analysis

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

20. The principle of *stare decisis* precludes courts from changing any decisions they previously announced. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.05 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

21. Under the principle of *stare decisis*, the U.S. Supreme Court must follow a rule of law applied by a district court

(federal trial court) in a prior decision involving a similar issue. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.05 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

22. Common law systems of jurisprudence follow the inquisitorial method of adjudication. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

23. Business law topics such as contracts, agency, property, and trusts are governed primarily by the common law. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

24. The law is pervasive, and it is in part prohibitory and in part mandatory. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

25. If the State of Minnesota negotiates with the Canadian government on issues involving acid rain and eventually reaches an agreement with Canadian officials, this is a valid treaty under the United States Constitution.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

26. In the United States, treaties are not subject to judicial review. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

27. The party bringing a civil lawsuit must prove the case by a preponderance of the evidence. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

28. The primary function of law is to preserve the state. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

29. Business law is primarily public law. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law

*KEYWORDS*: Blooms: Knowledge

30. Decisions of state courts of appeals are published in volumes known as "reports." a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Legal Analysis

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

31. The terms "law" and "justice" are interchangeable. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.02 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

32. The President of the United States has the authority to issue laws. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

33. You find a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the Federal Reporter. a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Legal Analysis

34. In the common law system of the United States, a crime is defined as:

a. a private wrong that necessitates litigation between the victim and the perpetrator.

b. any act or omission prohibited by the government and made punishable in a judicial proceeding brought by the government.

c. litigation where the injured party sues to recover compensation for the damages and injury sustained as a result of the defendant's wrongful conduct.

d. interstate compacts and the rules and regulations of federal and state agencies.

*ANSWER:* b

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

35. What is the supreme law of the land in the United States?

a. Federal statutes b. The UCC

c. The common law

d. The U.S. Constitution

*ANSWER:* d

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Knowledge

36. Statutory law is:

a. not well suited for making drastic or comprehensive changes, thus its importance as a source of law has diminished since the end of the nineteenth century.

b. the primary source of law for such business law topics as contracts, agency, property, and trusts. c. a primary source of new law and ordered social change in the United States.

d. created by legislatures, which are less likely to repeal prior enactments than courts are likely to overrule prior decisions.

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

37. The courts are likely to provide remedies in all but which of the following cases?

a. A person refuses to return your friend's book.

b. A passerby refuses to help rescue a drowning woman. c. A person pushes a man into the lake.

d. A person does not drive carefully on a busy street.

*ANSWER:* b

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.02 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

38. Which one of the following is NOT true of a suit brought under criminal law?

a. It must be brought by the government.

b. It is brought on the ground of public policy.

c. Proof of guilt must be "by a preponderance of the evidence." d. Conviction may result in imprisonment.

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

39. Sources of federal law include all but which of the following?

a. Rules of administrative agencies b. Decisions of federal courts

c. Executive orders of the President of the United States d. Hearings before the Senate

*ANSWER:* d

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

40. American jurists

and

defined law in a functional sense as predictions of the way that a court will decide

specific legal questions.

a. Roscoe Pound and Alexander Hamilton b. Blackstone and Austin

c. Roscoe Pound and Benjamin Cardozo

d. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Benjamin Cardozo

*ANSWER:* d

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

41. The separation of powers involves:

a. the federal judiciary, the federal Congress and the federal executive branch b. the federal House of Representatives and the federal Senate

c. the executive branches at the federal, state, and local levels d. the court systems at the federal, state and local levels

*ANSWER:* a

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

42. The law is in part:

a. prohibitory, mandatory and permissive. b. mandatory, mundane and mediocre.

c. permissive, passive and meditative.

d. prohibitory, malevolent, and mandatory.

*ANSWER:* a

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

43. A(n) is the fundamental law of a particular level of government. a. Restatement of law

b. executive order c. constitution

d. code

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

44. A

is any act or omission prohibited by public law in the interest of protection of the public and made punishable

by the government in a judicial proceeding brought by it, whereby proof must be beyond a reasonable doubt. a. rescission

b. sanction c. crime

d. maxim

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

45. The courts in law systems such as the one in the United States have developed a body of law that serves as precedent for determination of later controversies. This is sometimes called:

a. statutory law. b. common law. c. equity law.

d. administrative law.

*ANSWER:* b

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

46. In a court of equity, a chancellor could issue an order called a doing a certain act.

a. judgment b. decree

c. s*tare decisis*

d. rescission

, compelling a defendant to do or refrain from

*ANSWER:* b

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

47. The branch of public law that deals with the various regulatory functions and activities of the government is:

a. criminal law.

b. administrative law. c. constitutional law. d. substantive law.

*ANSWER:* b

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

48. A constitution does not:

a. restrict the powers of government.

b. specifically enumerate certain liberties of the people. c. establish governmental structure.

d. clearly define all the powers of the state governments.

*ANSWER:* d

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

49. The person who files or commences a civil lawsuit is known as the:

a. plaintiff.

b. prosecuting attorney. c. defendant.

d. attorney general.

*ANSWER:* a

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

50. Because of the increasing complexity of the social, economic, and industrial life of the nation, the scope of has expanded enormously.

a. common

b. administrative c. procedural

d. equity

*ANSWER:* b

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Comprehension

51. A court order requiring that a person do or refrain from doing a particular act is known as a(n):

a. injunction. b. maxim.

c. statute.

d. executive order.

*ANSWER:* a

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

law

52. The three distinct and independent branches of the United States government are:

a. the executive branch, the House of Representatives, and the U.S. Senate. b. the federal judiciary, the House of Representatives, and the U.S. Senate. c. the federal judiciary, the Congress, and the executive branch.

d. the state government, the Congress, and the executive branch.

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

53. The

are orderly compilations of the general common law of the United States, prepared by a distinguished

group of lawyers, judges, and law teachers. a. Statutes

b. Executive Orders c. Maxims

d. Restatements of Law

*ANSWER:* d

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

54. The sources of law in the American legal system include ALL BUT which of the following?

a. State administrative regulations b. Executive orders

c. Resolutions passed by the United Nations d. Federal legislation

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

55. Which of the following is a common purpose of the civil and criminal law?

a. Compensation b. Rehabilitation c. Deterrence

d. Punishment

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

56. Which of the following is characteristic of a common law legal system?

a. It relies heavily on the inquisitorial method for settling disputes.

b. It depends heavily on comprehensive legislative enactments called Codes. c. It applies the principle of *stare decisis*.

d. It is based on Roman law.

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

57. The area of public law that creates the most rules and decides the most controversies is:

a. criminal law. b. judicial law.

c. legislative law.

d. administrative law.

*ANSWER:* d

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

58. Which of the following is NOT considered to be an equitable remedy?

a. Specific performance b. Injunction

c. Reformation

d. Money damages

*ANSWER:* d

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

59. Which of the following is NOT true about the equity courts?

a. They were originally presided over by a chancellor.

b. They provided remedies not available in courts of law. c. They provided for trials by jury.

d. They followed maxims.

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

60. The doctrine of *stare decisis* means that:

a. the common law has not been able to evolve in a stable and predictable manner. b. certain decisions cannot be appealed.

c. courts adhere to and rely on rules of law that they or superior courts announced and applied in prior similar decisions.

d. courts are not allowed to correct erroneous decisions or choose among conflicting precedents.

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.05 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

61. Which of the following is correct with regard to treaties in the United States legal system?

a. They have no legal effect.

b. Under the U.S. Constitution they must be signed by the President and approved by the U.S. Senate. c. They have no effect on business law.

d. They must be approved by the States before they have the force of law.

*ANSWER:* b

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

62. Which of the following is correct regarding the decisions of state trial courts?

a. They are generally not reported.

b. They are reported in regional reports.

c. They are reported in state court reports.

d. They are binding upon higher courts based upon the principle of *stare decisis*.

*ANSWER:* a

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Legal Analysis

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

63. The law that creates, defines, and regulates legal rights and obligations is known as:

a. substantive law. b. procedural law.

c. Constitutional law. d. criminal law.

*ANSWER:* a

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.03 - 1.03

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

64. Which of the following is correct regarding the English courts of equity?

a. They were presided over by the king.

b. They could only award money damages.

c. They could issue a decree ordering a defendant to do or refrain from doing a specific act. d. They issued rulings only when a court of common law had refused to do so.

*ANSWER:* c

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

65. The

to the U.S. Constitution makes it clear that the enumeration of rights found in the Constitution does not in

any way deny or limit other rights that the people retain. a. 1st Amendment

b. 10th Amendment c. 12th Amendment d. 9th Amendment

*ANSWER:* d

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

66. The party who files an appeal is the:

a. appellant. b. appellee.

c. defendant. d. plaintiff.

*ANSWER:* a

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Legal Analysis

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Analysis

67. What is the relationship between rights and duties under the law?

*ANSWER:* A right is the capacity of a person, with the aid of the law, to require another person(s) to perform, or refrain from performing, a certain act. A duty is an obligation the law imposes upon a person to perform, or to refrain from performing, a certain act. Duty and right are correlatives; no right can rest upon one person without a corresponding duty resting upon some other person or, in some cases, upon all other persons.

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.02 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Synthesis

68. What is *stare decisis*? Discuss its place in the American legal system.

*ANSWER: Stare decisis* is the principle that courts should apply rules that they or superior courts applied in prior, substantially similar cases. This principle is followed in the American legal system to allow the common law to evolve in a stable, predictable manner.

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.05 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Legal Analysis

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Synthesis

69. What are the various kinds or sources of American law? Discuss how these various types of law interrelate to form the system of law in the United States.

*ANSWER:* The sources of American law include the U.S. Constitution and the constitutions of the various states; judicial decisions in precedent-setting cases, the common law that has developed over centuries; statutes passed by Congress and by state legislatures; ordinances passed by local legislative bodies such as city councils; treaties; executive orders; and administrative rules or regulations adopted by federal and state administrative agencies. Constitutions are the supreme law. Federal statutes and treaties are paramount to state constitutions and statutes, and state constitutions and statutes are paramount to local ordinances. Administrative rules and regulations and executive orders of the president have the force of law.

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.04 - 1.04

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Synthesis

70. What is law? Discuss the various definitions of law by legal scholars. What is the relationship between law and morality and between law and justice?

*ANSWER:* Numerous philosophers and jurists have attempted to define law. American jurists Oliver Wendell Holmes and Benjamin Cardozo defined law as predictions of the way a court will decide specific legal questions. On the other hand, the English jurist Blackstone defined law as “a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in

a state, commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong." Roscoe Pound, a distinguished American jurist, described law as having multiple meanings including the legal order, the aggregate of legal precepts, and the judicial process. Law and morality can be viewed as intersecting circles, but they are not concentric. Each includes some common area, but they are not exactly the same. Law and justice are separate and distinct concepts. Without law, there can be no justice, but law is no guarantee of justice.

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Synthesis

71. You have just been asked to serve as a host for a visitor from France who is very interested in the American legal system and the formation of law in the United States. How would you explain the nature of the legal system in this country to your guest?

*ANSWER:* France has a civil law system, which is based upon the Napoleonic Code, whereas the U.S. has a common law system, which is based on the English common law. The answer should compare the common law system of the U.S. to the civil law system as described in the text. For example, the answer should explain that the U.S. legal system relies heavily on the judiciary as a source of law and on the adversary system for the adjudication of disputes. In an adversary system, the parties rather than the court initiate and conduct the litigation.

*DIFFICULTY:* Difficult

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Synthesis

72. What is the function of law? Some observers claim we have too much law today. What accounts for the increased number of laws that exist today?

*ANSWER:* The primary function of law is to maintain stability while simultaneously permitting change. Other functions are protection of property, dispute resolution, facilitation of voluntary agreements, and preservation of the state. Many factors and opinions can be cited by students. In general, the complexity of today's society accounts for the increase in law, especially the statutory and administrative law.

*DIFFICULTY:* Difficult

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.01 - 1.01

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Synthesis

73. Explain how the terms *civil law* and *civil law system* differ.

*ANSWER:* Civil law *systems* depend on comprehensive legislative enactments called codes and the inquisitorial method of adjudication. The "civil law" defines duties the violation of which constitutes a wrong against the party injured by the violation.

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* SRBL.MANN.15.01.05 - 1.02

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis *STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal *TOPICS:* A-Head: Classification of Law *KEYWORDS:* Blooms : Synthesis