

***Smith and Robersons Business Law 18th edition  
Mann Test Bank***

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## Chapter 01: Introduction to Law

True / False

1. Both Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and William Blackstone, an English jurist, defined law as “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

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* 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.”  
*Incorrect* 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.”

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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2. Laws are always based on moral concepts.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Law reflects the social, economic, political, religious, and moral philosophy of society.  
*Incorrect* Law reflects the social, economic, political, religious, and moral philosophy of society.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Substantive law creates, defines, and regulates legal rights and duties.  
*Incorrect* Substantive law creates, defines, and regulates legal rights and duties.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.4.1 - Differentiate between procedural and substantive laws.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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4. Under the Federal Constitution, federal statutes and treaties are paramount to State constitutions.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Under the Federal Constitution, Federal statutes and treaties are paramount to State constitutions.  
*Incorrect* Under the Federal Constitution, Federal statutes and treaties are paramount to State constitutions.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.3 - Identify when state or federal law applies.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Usual remedies granted in a criminal case include imposition of a fine, imprisonment, and capital punishment.  
*Incorrect* Usual remedies granted in a criminal case include imposition of a fine, imprisonment, and capital punishment.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.2 - Describe theories of punishment as they apply to the legal system.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
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6. The law does not change; it is based on unchanging and universal truths.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False  
**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* The law has evolved slowly, and it will continue to change.  
*Incorrect* The law has evolved slowly, and it will continue to change.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: The Nature of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand  
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7. Sanctions are the means by which the law enforces the decisions of the courts.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True  
**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Sanctions are the means by which the law enforces the decisions of the courts.  
*Incorrect* Sanctions are the means by which the law enforces the decisions of the courts.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.2. - Describe theories of punishment as they apply to the legal system.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
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8. A private citizen may bring a criminal action against an individual for breaking a criminal law.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: *Correct* State or Federal government may bring criminal action charges against an individual for breaking a criminal law.  
*Incorrect* State or Federal government may bring criminal action charges against an individual for breaking a criminal law.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: BLAW.MANN.23.6.3.3 - Explain the roles of the parties involved in a criminal prosecution.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

STATE STANDARDS: United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

TOPICS: A-Head: Classification of Law

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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9. The doctrine of *stare decisis* does not allow the common law to change.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Under the principle of *stare decisis*, courts adhere to and rely on rules of law that they or superior courts announced and applied in prior decisions involving similar cases.  
*Incorrect* Under the principle of *stare decisis*, courts adhere to and rely on rules of law that they or superior courts announced and applied in prior decisions involving similar cases.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: BLAW.MANN.23.14.4.2 - Define *stare decisis*.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

STATE STANDARDS: United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

TOPICS: A-Head: Sources of Law

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

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10. 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

FEEDBACK: *Correct* 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.  
*Incorrect* 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.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

STATE STANDARDS: United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

TOPICS: A-Head: Sources of Law

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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11. Laws that are enacted by legislatures are called statutes.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK: *Correct* Laws that are enacted by legislatures are called statutes.  
*Incorrect* Laws that are enacted by legislatures are called statutes.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: True / False

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.6 - Explain the creation and development of statutory law.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

STATE STANDARDS: United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

TOPICS: A-Head: Sources of Law

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK: *Correct* The Uniform Commercial Code was created with the intent to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing commercial transactions.  
*Incorrect* The Uniform Commercial Code was created with the intent to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing commercial transactions.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.6 - Explain the creation and development of statutory law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
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13. Laws passed by Congress are the supreme law of the land in the United States and take precedence over the U.S. Constitution.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False  
**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* The supreme law of the land is the U.S. Constitution.  
*Incorrect* The supreme law of the land is the U.S. Constitution.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.3 - Identify when state or federal law applies.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
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14. 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  
**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* 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.  
*Incorrect* 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.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.13.3.3 - Explain the power of the U.S. Supreme Court's judicial review over state and federal lawmaking.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
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15. Decisions in state trial courts generally are reported or published.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Decisions in State trial courts generally are not reported or published.  
*Incorrect* Decisions in State trial courts generally are not reported or published.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.5 - Distinguish between the various types of state and federal courts.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Legal Analysis

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Stare decisis does not preclude courts from correcting erroneous decisions or from choosing among conflicting precedents.  
*Incorrect* Stare decisis does not preclude courts from correcting erroneous decisions or from choosing among conflicting precedents.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.14.4.2 - Define stare decisis.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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17. 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

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Under the principle of stare decisis, the courts must follow a rule of law applied by a district court (federal trial court) in a prior decision involving a similar issue.  
*Incorrect* Under the principle of stare decisis, the courts must follow a rule of law applied by a district court (federal trial court) in a prior decision involving a similar issue.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.14.4.2 - Define stare decisis.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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18. The primary function of law is to regulate the economy.

a. True

b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* The primary function of law is to make an effort to balance, through a workable set of rules, the individual and group rights of a society.  
*Incorrect* The primary function of law is to make an effort to balance, through a workable set of rules, the individual and group rights of a society.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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

a. True

b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Business law topics such as contracts, agency, property, and trusts are governed primarily by the common law.  
*Incorrect* Business law topics such as contracts, agency, property, and trusts are governed primarily by the common law.

**POINTS:** 1

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**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
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20. The law is pervasive, and it is in part prohibitory and in part mandatory.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True  
**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* The law is pervasive, and it is in part prohibitory and in part mandatory.  
*Incorrect* The law is pervasive, and it is in part prohibitory and in part mandatory.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand  
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21. 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 U.S. Constitution.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False  
**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* This is not a valid treaty under the U.S. Constitution because only the federal government may enter into treaties.  
*Incorrect* This is not a valid treaty under the U.S. Constitution because only the federal government may enter into treaties.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.3 - Identify when state or federal law applies.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Apply  
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22. In the United States, treaties are not subject to judicial review.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Treaties are subordinate to the Federal Constitution and subject to judicial review.  
*Incorrect* Treaties are subordinate to the Federal Constitution and subject to judicial review.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.3 - Identify when state or federal law applies.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* The party bringing a civil lawsuit must prove the case by a preponderance of the evidence.  
*Incorrect* The party bringing a civil lawsuit must prove the case by a preponderance of the evidence.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.4.1 - Differentiate between procedural and substantive laws.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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24. The primary function of law is to preserve the state.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* The primary function of law is to maintain stability in the social, political, and economic system while simultaneously permitting change.  
*Incorrect* The primary function of law is to maintain stability in the social, political, and economic system while simultaneously permitting change.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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25. Business law is primarily public law.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Business law is primarily private law  
*Incorrect* Business law is primarily private law

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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26. Decisions of State courts of appeals are published in consecutively numbered volumes known as "reports."

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Decisions of State courts of appeals are published in consecutively numbered volumes known as "reports."  
*Incorrect* Decisions of State courts of appeals are published in consecutively numbered volumes known as "reports."

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.5 - Distinguish between the various types of state and federal courts.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Legal Analysis  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
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27. The terms "law" and "justice" are interchangeable.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** False

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* Law and justice are separate and distinct concepts.  
*Incorrect* Law and justice are separate and distinct concepts.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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28. The President of the United States has the authority to issue laws.

- a. True
- b. False

**ANSWER:** True

**FEEDBACK:** *Correct* The President of the United States has the authority to issue laws.  
*Incorrect* The President of the United States has the authority to issue laws.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** True / False

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.4 - Describe the roles of each branch of government.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember

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Multiple Choice

29. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. In the common law system of the United States, a crime is defined as any act or omission prohibited by the government and made punishable in a judicial proceeding brought by the government.
- b. Correct. In the common law system of the United States, a crime is defined as any act or omission prohibited by the government and made punishable in a judicial proceeding brought by the government.
- c. Incorrect. In the common law system of the United States, a crime is defined as any act or omission prohibited by the government and made punishable in a judicial proceeding brought by the government.
- d. Incorrect. In the common law system of the United States, a crime is defined as any act or omission prohibited by the government and made punishable in a judicial proceeding brought by the government.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.5.2 - Explain how common law and civil law systems differ.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

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

- a. Federal statutes
- b. The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC)
- c. The common law
- d. The U.S. Constitution

**ANSWER:** d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The supreme law of the land in the United States is the U. S. Constitution.
- b. Incorrect. The supreme law of the land in the United States is the U. S. Constitution.
- c. Incorrect. The supreme law of the land in the United States is the U. S. Constitution.
- d. Correct. The supreme law of the land in the United States is the U. S. Constitution.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.1 - Describe the origins of the American legal system.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
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31. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. Statutory law is a primary source of new law and ordered social change in the United States.
- b. Incorrect. Statutory law is a primary source of new law and ordered social change in the United States.
- c. Correct. Statutory law is a primary source of new law and ordered social change in the United States.
- d. Incorrect. Statutory law is a primary source of new law and ordered social change in the United States.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.6 - Explain the creation and development of statutory law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/6/2021 3:34 PM

32. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The courts are likely to provide remedies in all cases except if a passerby refuses to help rescue a drowning woman.
- b. Correct. The courts are likely to provide remedies in all cases except if a passerby refuses to help rescue a drowning woman.

- c. Incorrect. The courts are likely to provide remedies in all cases except if a passerby refuses to help rescue a drowning woman.
- d. Incorrect. The courts are likely to provide remedies in all cases except if a passerby refuses to help rescue a drowning woman.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.7.1.2 - Differentiate between duty of care imposed on different classes of people.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Apply  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/6/2021 3:36 PM

33. Which one of the following is true of a suit brought under criminal law?

- a. It must be brought by private party.
- b. It is brought on the ground of private interests.
- c. Proof of guilt must be "by a preponderance of the evidence."
- d. Conviction may result in imprisonment.

**ANSWER:** d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. A suit brought under criminal law with a conviction may result in imprisonment.
- b. Incorrect. A suit brought under criminal law with a conviction may result in imprisonment.
- c. Incorrect. A suit brought under criminal law with a conviction may result in imprisonment.
- d. Correct. A suit brought under criminal law with a conviction may result in imprisonment.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.6.3.3 - Explain the roles of the parties involved in a criminal prosecution.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/20/2021 3:02 PM

34. 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

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Sources of federal law include rules of administrative agencies, decisions of federal courts, and executive orders of the President of the United States.
- b. Incorrect. Sources of federal law include rules of administrative agencies, decisions of federal courts, and executive orders of the President of the United States.
- c. Incorrect. Sources of federal law include rules of administrative agencies, decisions of federal courts, and executive orders of the President of the United States.
- d. Correct. Sources of federal law include rules of administrative agencies, decisions of federal courts, and executive orders of the President of the United States.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.3 - Identify when state or federal law applies.

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

STATE STANDARDS: United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

TOPICS: A-Head: Sources of Law

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

DATE CREATED: 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

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35. Name the two American jurists who 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

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Benjamin Cardozo defined law in a functional sense as predictions of the way a court will decide specific legal questions.
- b. Incorrect. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Benjamin Cardozo defined law in a functional sense as predictions of the way a court will decide specific legal questions.
- c. Incorrect. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Benjamin Cardozo defined law in a functional sense as predictions of the way a court will decide specific legal questions.
- d. Correct. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Benjamin Cardozo defined law in a functional sense as predictions of the way a court will decide specific legal questions.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

HAS VARIABLES: False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.1 - Describe the origins of the American legal system.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/20/2021 3:05 PM

36. The separation of powers involves the:

- a. Federal judiciary, the Congress, and federal executive branch.
- b. federal House of Representatives and the federal Senate.
- c. executive branches at the federal, state, and local levels.
- d. court systems at the federal, state and local levels.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. The separation of powers involves the Federal judiciary, the Congress, and federal executive branch.
- b. Incorrect. The separation of powers involves the Federal judiciary, the Congress, and federal executive branch.
- c. Incorrect. The separation of powers involves the Federal judiciary, the Congress, and federal executive branch.
- d. Incorrect. The separation of powers involves the Federal judiciary, the Congress, and federal executive branch.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.4 - Describe the roles of each branch of government.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

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37. The law is a combination of:

- a. prohibitory, mandatory, and permissive.
- b. mandatory, mundane, and mediocre.
- c. permissive, passive, and meditative.
- d. prohibitory, malevolent, and mandatory.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. The law is a combination of prohibitory, mandatory, and permissive.
- b. Incorrect. The law is a combination of prohibitory, mandatory, and permissive.
- c. Incorrect. The law is a combination of prohibitory, mandatory, and permissive.
- d. Incorrect. The law is a combination of prohibitory, mandatory, and permissive.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.  
*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
*STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
*TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law  
*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand  
*DATE CREATED:* 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
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38. What is the fundamental law of a particular level of government?

- a. Restatement of law
- b. Executive order
- c. Constitution
- d. Code

*ANSWER:* c

*FEEDBACK:*

- a. Incorrect. The fundamental law of a particular level of government is called the Constitution.
- b. Incorrect. The fundamental law of a particular level of government is called the Constitution.
- c. Correct. The fundamental law of a particular level of government is called the Constitution.
- d. Incorrect. The fundamental law of a particular level of government is called the Constitution.

*POINTS:* 1

*DIFFICULTY:* Easy

*QUESTION TYPE:* Multiple Choice

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.1 - Describe the origins of the American legal system.

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

*STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

*TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

*DATE CREATED:* 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 10/6/2021 4:11 PM

39. When an act or omission prohibited by public law in the interest of protection of the public, is made punishable by the government, we are dealing with:

- a. rescission
- b. a sanction
- c. a crime
- d. a maxim

*ANSWER:* c

*FEEDBACK:*

- a. Incorrect. When an act or omission is made punishable by the government, we are dealing with a crime.
- b. Incorrect. When an act or omission is made punishable by the government, we are dealing with a crime.
- c. Correct. When an act or omission is made punishable by the government, we are

dealing with a crime.

- d. Incorrect. When an act or omission is made punishable by the government, we are dealing with a crime.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.2 - Describe theories of punishment as they apply to the legal system.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
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40. 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. previous law.
- b. common law.
- c. equity law.
- d. administrative law.

**ANSWER:** b

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. A body of law that serves as precedent for determination of later controversies is sometimes called common law.
- b. Correct. A body of law that serves as precedent for determination of later controversies is sometimes called common law.
- c. Incorrect. A body of law that serves as precedent for determination of later controversies is sometimes called common law.
- d. Incorrect. A body of law that serves as precedent for determination of later controversies is sometimes called common law.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 8:31 AM

41. In a court of equity, a chancellor could issue an order compelling a defendant to do or refrain from doing a certain act. This order is called:

- a. a judgment.
- b. a decree.
- c. *stare decisis*.

d. rescission.

**ANSWER:** b

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. A chancellor could issue an order compelling a defendant to do or refrain from doing a certain act, which is called a decree.
- b. Correct. A chancellor could issue an order compelling a defendant to do or refrain from doing a certain act, which is called a decree.
- c. Incorrect. A chancellor could issue an order compelling a defendant to do or refrain from doing a certain act, which is called a decree.
- d. Incorrect. A chancellor could issue an order compelling a defendant to do or refrain from doing a certain act, which is called a decree.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.5.2 - Explain how common law and civil law systems differ.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

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42. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The branch of public law that deals with the various regulatory functions and activities of the government is administrative law.
- b. Correct. The branch of public law that deals with the various regulatory functions and activities of the government is administrative law.
- c. Incorrect. The branch of public law that deals with the various regulatory functions and activities of the government is administrative law.
- d. Incorrect. The branch of public law that deals with the various regulatory functions and activities of the government is administrative law.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.4 - Describe the roles of each branch of government.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

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43. Which branch of law specifically enumerates certain liberties of the people and establishes governmental structure?
- a. Judicial
  - b. Legislative
  - c. Administrative
  - d. Constitutional

**ANSWER:** d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The branch of law that specifically enumerates certain liberties of the people and establishes governmental structure is Constitutional.
- b. Incorrect. The branch of law that specifically enumerates certain liberties of the people and establishes governmental structure is Constitutional.
- c. Incorrect. The branch of law that specifically enumerates certain liberties of the people and establishes governmental structure is Constitutional.
- d. Correct. The branch of law that specifically enumerates certain liberties of the people and establishes governmental structure is Constitutional.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.4 - Describe the roles of each branch of government.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

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44. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. A person who files or commences a civil lawsuit is known as the plaintiff.
- b. Incorrect. A person who files or commences a civil lawsuit is known as the plaintiff.
- c. Incorrect. A person who files or commences a civil lawsuit is known as the plaintiff.
- d. Incorrect. A person who files or commences a civil lawsuit is known as the plaintiff.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.14.43.6 - Identify the parties of a trial.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
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45. Which law has expanded enormously its scope in the past century because of the increasing complexity of the social, economic, and industrial life of the nation?

- a. Common law
- b. Administrative law
- c. Procedural law
- d. Equitable law

**ANSWER:** b

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. Administrative law has expanded enormously its scope in the past century because of the increasing complexity of the social, economic, and industrial life of the nation.
- b. Correct. Administrative law has expanded enormously its scope in the past century because of the increasing complexity of the social, economic, and industrial life of the nation.
- c. Incorrect. Administrative law has expanded enormously its scope in the past century because of the increasing complexity of the social, economic, and industrial life of the nation.
- d. Incorrect. Administrative law has expanded enormously its scope in the past century because of the increasing complexity of the social, economic, and industrial life of the nation.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.1.2 - List sources of administrative law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Understand

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

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

- a. injunction.
- b. maxim.
- c. statute.
- d. executive order.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. A court order requiring that a person do or refrain from doing a specified act is known as an injunction.
- b. Incorrect. A court order requiring that a person do or refrain from doing a specified act is known as an injunction.
- c. Incorrect. A court order requiring that a person do or refrain from doing a specified act is known as an injunction.

- d. Incorrect. A court order requiring that a person do or refrain from doing a specified act is known as an injunction.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 9:25 AM

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

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

**ANSWER:** c

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The three distinct and independent branches of the United States government are the Federal judiciary, the Congress, and the executive branch.
- b. Incorrect. The three distinct and independent branches of the United States government are the Federal judiciary, the Congress, and the executive branch.
- c. Correct. The three distinct and independent branches of the United States government are the Federal judiciary, the Congress, and the executive branch.
- d. Incorrect. The three distinct and independent branches of the United States government are the Federal judiciary, the Congress, and the executive branch.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.4 - Describe the roles of each branch of government.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
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48. What are the orderly compilations of the general common law of the United States, prepared by a distinguished group of lawyers, judges, and law professors called?

- a. Statutes
- b. Executive Orders
- c. Maxims
- d. Restatements of Law

**ANSWER:** d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The orderly compilations of the general common law of the United States, prepared by a distinguished group of lawyers, judges, and law professors is called Restatements of Law.
- b. Incorrect. The orderly compilations of the general common law of the United States, prepared by a distinguished group of lawyers, judges, and law professors is called Restatements of Law.
- c. Incorrect. The orderly compilations of the general common law of the United States, prepared by a distinguished group of lawyers, judges, and law professors is called Restatements of Law.
- d. Correct. The orderly compilations of the general common law of the United States, prepared by a distinguished group of lawyers, judges, and law professors is called Restatements of Law.

**POINTS:**

1

**DIFFICULTY:**

Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:**

Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:**

False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:**

A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:**

Bloom's: Analyze

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49. The sources of law in the American legal system include all EXCEPT which of the following?

- a. State administrative regulations
- b. Executive orders
- c. Resolutions passed by the United Nations
- d. Federal legislation

**ANSWER:**

c

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The sources of law in the American legal system include state administrative regulations, executive orders, and federal legislation, but not resolutions passed by the United Nations.
- b. Incorrect. The sources of law in the American legal system include state administrative regulations, executive orders, and federal legislation, but not resolutions passed by the United Nations.
- c. Correct. The sources of law in the American legal system include state administrative regulations, executive orders, and federal legislation, but not resolutions passed by the United Nations.
- d. Incorrect. The sources of law in the American legal system include state administrative regulations, executive orders, and federal legislation, but not resolutions passed by the United Nations.

**POINTS:**

1

**DIFFICULTY:**

Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:**

Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:**

False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
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50. Which of the following is a common purpose of the civil and criminal law?

- a. Compensation
- b. Rehabilitation
- c. Deterrence
- d. Punishment

**ANSWER:** c

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. Deterrence is a common purpose of the civil and criminal law.
- b. Incorrect. Deterrence is a common purpose of the civil and criminal law.
- c. Correct. Deterrence is a common purpose of the civil and criminal law.
- d. Incorrect. Deterrence is a common purpose of the civil and criminal law.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.5.2 - Explain how common law and civil law systems differ.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

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51. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. A characteristic of a common law legal system is that it applies the principle of *stare decisis*.
- b. Incorrect. A characteristic of a common law legal system is that it applies the principle of *stare decisis*.
- c. Correct. A characteristic of a common law legal system is that it applies the principle of *stare decisis*.
- d. Incorrect. A characteristic of a common law legal system is that it applies the principle of *stare decisis*.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 9:47 AM

52. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The area of public law that creates the most rules and decides the most controversies is administrative law.
- b. Incorrect. The area of public law that creates the most rules and decides the most controversies is administrative law.
- c. Incorrect. The area of public law that creates the most rules and decides the most controversies is administrative law.
- d. Correct. The area of public law that creates the most rules and decides the most controversies is administrative law.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 9:51 AM

53. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a common law remedy?

- a. Specific performance
- b. Injunction
- c. Reformation
- d. Money damages

**ANSWER:** d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. Money damages are not considered to be a common law remedy.
- b. Incorrect. Money damages are not considered to be a common law remedy.
- c. Incorrect. Money damages are not considered to be a common law remedy.
- d. Correct. Money damages are not considered to be a common law remedy.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.5.2 - Explain how common law and civil law systems differ.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/21/2021 9:21 AM

54. Which of the following is true about the equity courts?
- a. They have developed a body of law known as "case law."
  - b. They provided remedies not available in the common law system.
  - c. They provided for trials by jury.
  - d. They evolved by applying the principle of *stare decisis*.

**ANSWER:** c

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. Equity courts provide for trials by jury.
- b. Incorrect. Equity courts provide for trials by jury.
- c. Correct. Equity courts provide for trials by jury.
- d. Incorrect. Equity courts provide for trials by jury.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.5.2 - Explain how common law and civil law systems differ.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 9:58 AM

55. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The doctrine of *stare decisis* means that courts adhere to and rely on rules of law that they or superior courts announced and applied in prior similar decisions.
- b. Incorrect. The doctrine of *stare decisis* means that courts adhere to and rely on rules of law that they or superior courts announced and applied in prior similar decisions.
- c. Correct. The doctrine of *stare decisis* means that courts adhere to and rely on rules of law that they or superior courts announced and applied in prior similar decisions.

- d. Incorrect. The doctrine of stare decisis means that courts adhere to and rely on rules of law that they or superior courts announced and applied in prior similar decisions.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.14.4.2 - Define stare decisis.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 10:00 AM

56. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. Treaties in the United States legal system under the U.S. Constitution must be signed by the President and approved by the U.S. Senate.
- b. Correct. Treaties in the United States legal system under the U.S. Constitution must be signed by the President and approved by the U.S. Senate.
- c. Incorrect. Treaties in the United States legal system under the U.S. Constitution must be signed by the President and approved by the U.S. Senate.
- d. Incorrect. Treaties in the United States legal system under the U.S. Constitution must be signed by the President and approved by the U.S. Senate.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.5.1 - Identify sources of international law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 10:16 AM

57. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. The decisions of State trial courts are generally not recorded.
- b. Incorrect. The decisions of State trial courts are generally not recorded.
- c. Incorrect. The decisions of State trial courts are generally not recorded.
- d. Incorrect. The decisions of State trial courts are generally not recorded.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.3.1 - Differentiate between types of jurisdiction in state and federal courts.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Legal Analysis

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 10:17 AM

58. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. The law that creates, defines, and regulates legal rights and obligations is known as substantive law.
- b. Incorrect. The law that creates, defines, and regulates legal rights and obligations is known as substantive law.
- c. Incorrect. The law that creates, defines, and regulates legal rights and obligations is known as substantive law.
- d. Incorrect. The law that creates, defines, and regulates legal rights and obligations is known as substantive law.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.4.1 - Differentiate between procedural and substantive laws.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 10:18 AM

59. 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

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. English courts of equity could issue a decree ordering a defendant to do or refrain from doing a specific act.
- b. Incorrect. English courts of equity could issue a decree ordering a defendant to do or refrain from doing a specific act.
- c. Correct. English courts of equity could issue a decree ordering a defendant to do or refrain from doing a specific act.
- d. Incorrect. English courts of equity could issue a decree ordering a defendant to do or refrain from doing a specific act.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 10:19 AM

60. Which amendment 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. First Amendment
- b. Tenth Amendment
- c. Twelfth Amendment
- d. Ninth Amendment

**ANSWER:** d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The Ninth Amendment 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.
- b. Incorrect. The Ninth Amendment 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.
- c. Incorrect. The Ninth Amendment 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.
- d. Correct. The Ninth Amendment 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.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.1 - Describe the origins of the American legal system.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/21/2021 9:24 AM

61. The party who files an appeal is the:

- a. appellant.
- b. appellee.
- c. defendant.
- d. plaintiff.

**ANSWER:** a

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. The party who files an appeal is the appellant.
- b. Incorrect. The party who files an appeal is the appellant.
- c. Incorrect. The party who files an appeal is the appellant.
- d. Incorrect. The party who files an appeal is the appellant.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.14.4.6 - Identify parties of an appeal.

**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Legal Analysis

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/20/2021 3:35 PM

Multiple Response

62. The functions of law are several. Choose three answers.

- a. To maintain stability in the social, political, and economic system
- b. To permit change
- c. To enforce morality
- d. To protect an owner's use of property and facilitate voluntary agreements

**ANSWER:** a, b, c

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. The functions of law include maintaining stability in the social, political, and economic system; permitting change; and protecting an owner's use of property and facilitating voluntary agreements, but not enforcing morality.
- b. Correct. The functions of law include maintaining stability in the social, political, and economic system; permitting change; and protecting an owner's use of property and facilitating voluntary agreements, but not enforcing morality.
- c. Correct. The functions of law include maintaining stability in the social, political, and economic system; permitting change; and protecting an owner's use of property and facilitating voluntary agreements, but not enforcing morality.
- d. Incorrect. The functions of law include maintaining stability in the social, political, and economic system; permitting change; and protecting an owner's use of

property and facilitating voluntary agreements, but not enforcing morality.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/7/2021 11:02 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 11:07 AM

63. Contract law and property law can be classified as what types of law? Choose two answers.

- a. Substantive law
- b. Procedural law
- c. Public law
- d. Private law

**ANSWER:** a, d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. Contract law and property law can be classified as substantive, private law.
- b. Incorrect. Contract law and property law can be classified as substantive, private law.
- c. Incorrect. Contract law and property law can be classified as substantive, private law.
- d. Correct. Contract law and property law can be classified as substantive, private law.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.4.1 - Differentiate between procedural and substantive laws.  
**TOPICS:** A-head: Classification of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Remember  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/7/2021 11:08 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 11:23 AM

64. Criminal law has many purposes. Choose three answers.

- a. Compensation
- b. Deterrence
- c. Punishment
- d. Preservation of peace

**ANSWER:** b, c, d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. The purposes of criminal law include deterrence, punishment, and preservation of peace, but not compensation.
- b. Correct. The purposes of criminal law include deterrence, punishment, and preservation of peace, but not compensation.
- c. Correct. The purposes of criminal law include deterrence, punishment, and preservation of peace, but not compensation.

- d. Correct. The purposes of criminal law include deterrence, punishment, and preservation of peace, but not compensation.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.5.2 - Explain how common law and civil law systems differ.  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/7/2021 11:25 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 11:29 AM

65. Identify the sources of law subordinate to Federal statutes. Choose two answers.

- a. U.S. Constitution
- b. Treaties
- c. State constitutions
- d. State statutes

**ANSWER:** c, d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. Only state constitution and state statutes are subordinate to federal statutes. The U.S. Constitution is the paramount law of the land, and therefore federal statutes are subordinate to it. Treaties enjoy the same status of Federal statutes.
- b. Incorrect. Only state constitution and state statutes are subordinate to federal statutes. The U.S. Constitution is the paramount law of the land, and therefore federal statutes are subordinate to it. Treaties enjoy the same status of Federal statutes.
- c. Correct. Only state constitution and state statutes are subordinate to federal statutes. The U.S. Constitution is the paramount law of the land, and therefore federal statutes are subordinate to it. Treaties enjoy the same status of Federal statutes.
- d. Correct. Only state constitution and state statutes are subordinate to federal statutes. The U.S. Constitution is the paramount law of the land, and therefore federal statutes are subordinate to it. Treaties enjoy the same status of Federal statutes.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Medium  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.1 - Describe the origins of the American legal system.  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/7/2021 11:30 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 11:32 AM

66. Courts of equity provided remedies that were not available in common law courts. Choose three answers.

- a. Specific performance
- b. Injunction
- c. Reformation

d. Money damages

ANSWER:

a, b, c

FEEDBACK:

- a. Correct. The remedies that could be provided by courts of equity were specific performance, injunction, and reformation, but not money damages.
- b. Correct. The remedies that could be provided by courts of equity were specific performance, injunction, and reformation, but not money damages.
- c. Correct. The remedies that could be provided by courts of equity were specific performance, injunction, and reformation, but not money damages.
- d. Incorrect. The remedies that could be provided by courts of equity were specific performance, injunction, and reformation, but not money damages.

POINTS:

1

DIFFICULTY:

Medium

QUESTION TYPE:

Multiple Response

HAS VARIABLES:

False

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.

TOPICS:

A-Head: Sources of Law

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Analyze

DATE CREATED:

10/7/2021 11:33 AM

DATE MODIFIED:

10/20/2021 3:44 PM

67. Identify the true statements regarding the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC). Choose two answers.

- a. The UCC is a state statute.
- b. The Code is an example of a proposed uniform law.
- c. The UCC is the paramount law in every state when it comes to certain commercial contracts.
- d. One of the UCC's purposes is to simplify, clarify, and modernize the law governing commercial transactions.

ANSWER:

b, d

FEEDBACK:

- a. Incorrect. The UCC is an example of a proposed uniform law, drafted for the purpose of simplifying, clarifying, and modernizing the law governing commercial transactions. The UCC cannot be classified as law in formal sense and therefore cannot be considered either a state statute or a source of law subject to the hierarchy of law.
- b. Correct. The UCC is an example of a proposed uniform law, drafted for the purpose of simplifying, clarifying, and modernizing the law governing commercial transactions. The UCC cannot be classified as law in formal sense and therefore cannot be considered either a state statute or a source of law subject to the hierarchy of law.
- c. Incorrect. The UCC is an example of a proposed uniform law, drafted for the purpose of simplifying, clarifying, and modernizing the law governing commercial transactions. The UCC cannot be classified as law in formal sense and therefore cannot be considered either a state statute or a source of law subject to the hierarchy of law.
- d. Correct. The UCC is an example of a proposed uniform law, drafted for the purpose of simplifying, clarifying, and modernizing the law governing commercial transactions. The UCC cannot be classified as law in formal sense and therefore cannot be considered either a state statute or a source of law subject to the hierarchy of law.

POINTS:

1

DIFFICULTY:

Difficult

QUESTION TYPE:

Multiple Response

HAS VARIABLES:

False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.1 - Describe the origins of the American legal system.

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Evaluate

**DATE CREATED:** 10/7/2021 11:37 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 11:45 AM

68. Identify the true statements regarding executive orders. Choose two answers.

- a. Executive orders are remedies issued by state courts in equity.
- b. Executive orders are remedies issued by federal courts in equity.
- c. The President of the United States has the power to issue executive orders.
- d. The governors of most States have the power to issue executive orders.

**ANSWER:** c, d

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Incorrect. Executive orders are issued by the President of the United States or state governors. They are classified as legislative law and not judicial law.
- b. Incorrect. Executive orders are issued by the President of the United States or state governors. They are classified as legislative law and not judicial law.
- c. Correct. Executive orders are issued by the President of the United States or state governors. They are classified as legislative law and not judicial law.
- d. Correct. Executive orders are issued by the President of the United States or state governors. They are classified as legislative law and not judicial law.

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Medium

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Response

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.4.2 - Identify the state, federal, and international governing bodies that create law.

**TOPICS:** A-Head: Sources of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze

**DATE CREATED:** 10/7/2021 11:45 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 11:50 AM

69. A case litigated in a state trial court is titled “*Blue v. Berry*.” Identify the two roles that Berry plays in this case based on the appearance of their name in the title. Choose two answers.

- a. Party to the case
- b. Plaintiff
- c. Defendant
- d. Appellant

**ANSWER:** a, c

**FEEDBACK:**

- a. Correct. The title of a case includes the name of the parties to the case. The order in which they appear identify their role. The name of the defendant appears second.
- b. Incorrect. The title of a case includes the name of the parties to the case. The order in which they appear identify their role. The name of the defendant appears second.
- c. Correct. The title of a case includes the name of the parties to the case. The order in which they appear identify their role. The name of the defendant appears second.
- d. Incorrect. The title of a case includes the name of the parties to the case. The order in which they appear identify their role. The name of the defendant appears

second.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Response  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.14.3.6 - Identify the parties of a trial.  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Legal Analysis  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Apply  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/7/2021 11:51 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 11:54 AM

Essay

70. Explain 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 to refrain from performing, a certain act. A duty is the 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.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.5 - Explain the creation and development of the common law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Create  
**DATE CREATED:** 10/1/2021 11:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 10/7/2021 12:13 PM

71. Explain what *stare decisis* is and 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.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.14.4.2 - Define stare decisis.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Legal Analysis  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Create

*DATE CREATED:* 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 10/7/2021 12:14 PM

72. List the various kinds or sources of American law and discuss how they 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.

*POINTS:* 1

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*QUESTION TYPE:* Essay

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* Basic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.1 - Describe the origins of the American legal system.

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

*STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

*TOPICS:* A-Head: Sources of Law

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Create

*DATE CREATED:* 10/1/2021 11:05 AM

*DATE MODIFIED:* 10/7/2021 12:14 PM

73. Discuss the various definitions of law by legal scholars and explain the relationship between law and morality and between law and justice.

*ANSWER:* Numerous philosophers and jurists (legal scholars) have attempted to define law. American jurists and Supreme Court Justices 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 William 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 and former dean of the Harvard Law School, 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.

*POINTS:* 1

*DIFFICULTY:* Moderate

*QUESTION TYPE:* Essay

*HAS VARIABLES:* False

*STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* Basic

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* BLAW.MANN.23.1.2.1 - Describe the origins of the American legal system.

*NATIONAL STANDARDS:* United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis

*STATE STANDARDS:* United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal

*TOPICS:* A-Head: Nature of Law

**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Create  
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74. Explain the function of law and what accounts for the increased number of laws that exist today.

**ANSWER:** The primary function of law is to maintain stability in the social, political, and economic system 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.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.1.1.1 - Define business law.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Nature of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Create  
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75. Differentiate between the terms *civil law* and *civil law systems*.

**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.

**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**STUDENT ENTRY MODE:** Basic  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** BLAW.MANN.23.9.5.2 - Explain how common law and civil law systems differ.  
**NATIONAL STANDARDS:** United States - AICPA: BB-Risk Analysis  
**STATE STANDARDS:** United States - NC - AICPA BB-Legal  
**TOPICS:** A-Head: Classification of Law  
**KEYWORDS:** Bloom's: Analyze  
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