

# LEGL 2700 Hackleman 3 Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. What functions do administrative agencies typically include?**
  - A. Surveillance, regulation, and endorsement**
  - B. Rule-making, adjudicating, advising, and investigating**
  - C. Funding, establishing, and lobbying**
  - D. Monitoring, testing, and reporting**
  
- 2. How is an agent's apparent authority generally established?**
  - A. Written agreement signed by both parties**
  - B. Via the direct communication method**
  - C. Through the principal's actions leading others to believe in the agent's authority**
  - D. By advertising the agent's powers**
  
- 3. Which of the following best describes "new" in context of utility patents?**
  - A. Common technological advancements**
  - B. Something that has never been made before**
  - C. Variations of existing products**
  - D. Products that are widely used**
  
- 4. Is it common for the real court to review cases after the Administrative Law Judge's (ALJ) decisions?**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
  
- 5. What is an aspect that may be reviewed during agency rule-making?**
  - A. Finality of decision**
  - B. Procedural compliance**
  - C. Impact on public opinion**
  - D. Check on political ambitions**

- 6. Can a plant patent be granted for a plant that can be reproduced by seeds?**
- A. Yes, any plant can be patented**
  - B. No, it must be asexually reproduced**
  - C. Yes, if it is a rare species**
  - D. Only if it is genetically altered**
- 7. What does Title III of the JOBS Act emphasize for potential investors?**
- A. Encouraged investments solely from experts**
  - B. Restrictions on who can invest**
  - C. Openness to non-accredited investors participating**
  - D. Limitations on the types of businesses that can solicit funds**
- 8. What kind of violation is trademark infringement considered?**
- A. Civil violation**
  - B. Criminal violation**
  - C. Administrative violation**
  - D. Ethical violation**
- 9. Which of the following statements is true regarding partnerships?**
- A. Partnerships can only consist of two individuals.**
  - B. Partners must always have equal shares of gains and losses.**
  - C. Partnerships can involve a person and a corporation or two corporations.**
  - D. Partnerships are always formed through complex legal processes.**
- 10. ALJs follow what type of rules while conducting hearings?**
- A. Legislative rules**
  - B. Judicial precedence**
  - C. Administrative guidelines**
  - D. Corporate policies**

## Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What functions do administrative agencies typically include?

- A. Surveillance, regulation, and endorsement
- B. Rule-making, adjudicating, advising, and investigating**
- C. Funding, establishing, and lobbying
- D. Monitoring, testing, and reporting

Administrative agencies perform a range of essential functions that are integral to the implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations. The correct answer highlights four key functions: rule-making, adjudicating, advising, and investigating. Rule-making involves the creation of regulations that have the force of law, allowing agencies to establish guidelines that specify how laws will be implemented in practice. This function is critical because legislative bodies often enact broad laws that require detailed regulations for effective enforcement and compliance. Adjudicating refers to the process of resolving disputes and making decisions in specific cases that fall under the agency's purview. This can involve holding hearings and making findings of fact, which are important for ensuring fairness and due process in the application of regulations. Advising is also an essential function, as agencies often provide guidance to the public, businesses, and other governmental entities on compliance with laws and regulations. This advisory role helps to clarify expectations and support voluntary compliance. Investigating allows agencies to conduct inquiries and gather information to ensure compliance with regulations. This function is crucial for enforcement, as it enables agencies to identify and address violations of law or regulation. These functions collectively enable administrative agencies to perform their roles effectively, ensuring that laws are not only created but also enforced and interpreted fairly.

## 2. How is an agent's apparent authority generally established?

- A. Written agreement signed by both parties
- B. Via the direct communication method
- C. Through the principal's actions leading others to believe in the agent's authority**
- D. By advertising the agent's powers

An agent's apparent authority is generally established through the principal's actions that lead third parties to believe that the agent has the authority to act on behalf of the principal. This concept is grounded in the principle of estoppel, where the principal cannot deny the agent's authority if their conduct created a reasonable belief in the mind of a third party that such authority exists. For instance, if a principal allows an agent to consistently engage in certain practices that suggest they have the authority to make decisions or enter contracts, those actions serve to create apparent authority in the eyes of anyone interacting with the agent. This understanding emphasizes the importance of the principal's behavior and public representations in shaping perceptions about an agent's authority, rather than relying on formalities such as written agreements or direct communications between the principal and agent. The power of apparent authority is significant because it protects the interests of third parties who rely on the apparent authority in their dealings, thus ensuring fairness and preventing unjust harm.

**3. Which of the following best describes "new" in context of utility patents?**

- A. Common technological advancements**
- B. Something that has never been made before**
- C. Variations of existing products**
- D. Products that are widely used**

In the context of utility patents, "new" specifically refers to an invention that has never been made before. For a utility patent to be granted, an invention must meet the criteria of novelty, which means it cannot be known, used, or patented by anyone else prior to the invention date. This novelty aspect is crucial, as it ensures that patents incentivize genuine innovation rather than simply improving upon existing products or ideas that are already publicly known. Therefore, claiming that an invention is "new" accurately captures the essence of what is required for patentability under the law. It emphasizes the necessity for originality in the invention process, distinguishing it from common technological improvements or variations on existing products.

**4. Is it common for the real court to review cases after the Administrative Law Judge's (ALJ) decisions?**

- A. True**
- B. False**

In most instances, it is not common for real courts to review cases after an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) has made a decision. The purpose of the ALJ is to conduct a fair and impartial hearing on the issues at hand, often in administrative rather than judicial settings. Once an ALJ issues a decision, it typically becomes final unless a party involved in the case seeks to appeal the decision. However, appeals usually go to an administrative agency or board rather than directly to a court. The review process for ALJ decisions is often governed by specific statutory or regulatory frameworks, which may limit the grounds and the process for seeking judicial review. In many cases, a party dissatisfied with the ALJ's ruling must exhaust administrative remedies or follow designated procedures to challenge the decision before it can even be considered for court review. Overall, judicial review of ALJ decisions is not the norm, and the authority or context in which the ALJ operates generally determines whether or not a case can be appealed to a court.

**5. What is an aspect that may be reviewed during agency rule-making?**

- A. Finality of decision**
- B. Procedural compliance**
- C. Impact on public opinion**
- D. Check on political ambitions**

In the context of agency rule-making, procedural compliance is a crucial aspect that is often reviewed. This process entails ensuring that the agency follows established protocols and regulations during the formation of new rules. Agencies are required to adhere to specific guidelines that include providing adequate public notice, allowing for public comment, and conducting hearings when necessary. These procedures are designed to promote transparency, accountability, and public participation in the rule-making process. By ensuring that procedural compliance is met, agencies can create rules that are not only lawful but also reflect the interests and concerns of the stakeholders involved. Reviewing procedural compliance helps ensure that the agency's actions are legitimate and that the rules crafted are based on a thorough understanding of the issues at hand. This review process is fundamental in maintaining public trust in administrative agencies and their regulatory powers.

**6. Can a plant patent be granted for a plant that can be reproduced by seeds?**

- A. Yes, any plant can be patented**
- B. No, it must be asexually reproduced**
- C. Yes, if it is a rare species**
- D. Only if it is genetically altered**

A plant patent can only be granted for a plant that has been asexually reproduced. This type of reproduction ensures that the new plant maintains the same characteristics as the parent plant, which is essential for patent protection. Asexually reproduced plants are typically propagated through methods like grafting, layering, or cuttings rather than by seeds, which can lead to variations in genetic traits. The requirement for asexual reproduction is grounded in the purpose of the plant patent, which is to protect the specific cultivar's unique traits. If plants could be patented when they were reproduced by seeds, it would be difficult to ensure that the patented characteristics were consistently passed on without genetic variation. Therefore, the requirement of asexual reproduction serves to maintain the integrity and specificity of the patented plant's attributes.

**7. What does Title III of the JOBS Act emphasize for potential investors?**

- A. Encouraged investments solely from experts**
- B. Restrictions on who can invest**
- C. Openness to non-accredited investors participating**
- D. Limitations on the types of businesses that can solicit funds**

Title III of the JOBS Act, often referred to as the Crowdfunding provisions, is designed to promote investment in small businesses and startups by allowing a broader range of investors to participate in funding opportunities. Specifically, it emphasizes the inclusion of non-accredited investors, meaning that individuals who may not meet the financial thresholds typically required to invest in private offerings can now participate in crowdfunding campaigns. This opens up investment opportunities to a larger segment of the population, encouraging diversity in the types of investors and fostering a more inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem. The underlying goal is to democratize access to investment opportunities, allowing everyday individuals to engage in funding small businesses and innovative projects that they believe in. By enabling non-accredited investors to take part, Title III aims to stimulate economic growth and provide a new avenue for capital formation for startups and small businesses.

**8. What kind of violation is trademark infringement considered?**

- A. Civil violation**
- B. Criminal violation**
- C. Administrative violation**
- D. Ethical violation**

Trademark infringement is considered a civil violation because it generally involves disputes between parties regarding the unauthorized use of a trademark. When one party uses a trademark that is identical or confusingly similar to a registered trademark owned by another party, it is typically addressed through civil litigation. The harmed party can seek remedies such as monetary damages or injunctive relief through the court system. In civil cases, the burden of proof is usually lower than in criminal cases, focusing on whether it is more likely than not that infringement has occurred. Civil violations allow the trademark owner to protect their brand from misuse and to maintain the integrity of their intellectual property.

**9. Which of the following statements is true regarding partnerships?**

- A. Partnerships can only consist of two individuals.**
- B. Partners must always have equal shares of gains and losses.**
- C. Partnerships can involve a person and a corporation or two corporations.**
- D. Partnerships are always formed through complex legal processes.**

The statement that partnerships can involve a person and a corporation or two corporations is accurate and reflects the diverse nature of partnerships in business law. A partnership is not restricted to just individuals; it can legally include various entities such as individuals, corporations, and other business entities. This flexibility allows for a wide range of collaborative arrangements where different types of stakeholders can come together to achieve common business goals. This option emphasizes the inclusive nature of partnerships and aligns with legal principles that recognize both natural persons and artificial legal entities, like corporations, as eligible partners. Therefore, it captures the essence of partnership law effectively and demonstrates how businesses can structure themselves in various ways according to their needs. In contrast, the other statements present limitations or inaccuracies regarding partnerships. For instance, partnerships can involve more than just two individuals, they do not necessarily have to share gains and losses equally, and while creating a partnership does require some legal formality, it is not always a complex process. This understanding of partnerships helps clarify their legal framework and operational versatility, making the correct answer particularly significant.

**10. ALJs follow what type of rules while conducting hearings?**

- A. Legislative rules**
- B. Judicial precedence**
- C. Administrative guidelines**
- D. Corporate policies**

Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) conduct hearings primarily following administrative guidelines. These guidelines are designed to ensure that legal procedures are followed in a consistent manner, reflecting the principles of due process and fairness in administrative hearings. ALJs operate within a framework established by administrative agencies, which includes specific rules of procedure that govern how hearings are to be conducted, how evidence is presented, and how decisions are to be made. This set of procedures, which may vary by agency, specifies the rights of the parties involved, the conduct of the hearings, and how the findings are documented and communicated. Judicial precedence, while important in the broader context of legal proceedings, is not the primary framework through which ALJs conduct administrative hearings. Instead, ALJs are primarily guided by the specific administrative rules set forth by the relevant agency, which emphasizes the importance of adhering to established practices that facilitate fair and efficient deliberation in administrative matters.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://legl2700hackleman3.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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