

LEGL 2700 HACKLEMAN CASES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 is a "trust" in legal terms?

- A. A relationship of dependence between parties
- B. A legal arrangement where one party holds property for another
- C. An agreement established to govern business operations
- D. A formal contract between individuals for business rights

2. In an agency relationship, who is the "principal"?

- A. The person who grants authority to another to act on their behalf
- B. The individual hired to perform a specific task
- C. The legal advisor for a business entity
- D. The party that represents the agency in legal matters

3. What was established in the case Roe v. Wade?

- A. A legal right to privacy in a personal relationship
- B. A woman's legal right to have an abortion under the right to privacy
- C. The legality of parental consent for minors seeking an abortion
- D. The restrictions on state laws regarding abortion procedures

4. What is meant by insider trading?

- A. The practice of trading securities based on public information.
- B. The practice of trading stocks based on personal financial advice.
- C. The illegal practice of trading stocks based on non-public, material information.
- D. The trading of government bonds by elected officials.

5. In legal terms, how is an employee defined?

- A. An individual who works independently without direction
- B. An individual who works under the direction of a principal
- C. An individual making decisions for a company
- D. An individual who works under the direction and control of an employer

6. What does contributory negligence imply?

- A. A doctrine that reduces damages awarded if the plaintiff is partially at fault
- B. A legal rule that prevents plaintiffs from suing if they contributed to their own injury
- C. A requirement to prove negligence on the part of the defendant
- D. A standard for measuring damages in tort cases

7. What protection does *Edmonson v. Leesville Concrete Co.* provide in civil cases concerning jury selection?

- A. Protects against all peremptory challenges
- B. Only allows economic-based challenges
- C. Eliminates race-based peremptory challenges
- D. Requires jury selection records be kept

8. What type of contract includes promises made by both parties?

- A. Unilateral contract
- B. Bilateral contract
- C. Implied contract
- D. Gratuitous contract

9. What does agency law primarily deal with?

- A. The legal relationship between parents and children
- B. The relationship between agents and principals
- C. The obligations of employers to employees
- D. The responsibilities of independent contractors

10. How is libel defined?

- A. A spoken statement damaging to someone's reputation
- B. A written false statement damaging to someone's reputation
- C. A visual representation that harms a person's character
- D. A legal term for defamatory actions

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a "trust" in legal terms?

- A. A relationship of dependence between parties
- B. A legal arrangement where one party holds property for another**
- C. An agreement established to govern business operations
- D. A formal contract between individuals for business rights

A "trust" in legal terms refers to a legal relationship in which one party, known as the trustee, holds property or assets for the benefit of another party, known as the beneficiary. This arrangement allows the trustee to manage and control the property according to the terms set out in the trust agreement, with the primary goal of benefiting the beneficiary. Trusts can be established for a variety of reasons, including estate planning, asset protection, and charitable purposes, among others. This definition highlights the key elements of a trust: the separation of ownership and benefit, the fiduciary responsibility of the trustee, and the intention to benefit the beneficiary. The relationship is formalized through a trust document, which outlines the trustee's duties and the beneficiary's rights. The other options do describe important legal concepts but do not specifically encompass the legal definition and function of a trust. For instance, a relationship of dependence or an agreement to govern business operations does not capture the distinctive legal characteristics of a trust arrangement. Similarly, a formal contract between individuals for business rights does not pertain explicitly to the management and holding of property for beneficiaries, which is integral to the concept of a trust.

2. In an agency relationship, who is the "principal"?

- A. The person who grants authority to another to act on their behalf**
- B. The individual hired to perform a specific task
- C. The legal advisor for a business entity
- D. The party that represents the agency in legal matters

In an agency relationship, the "principal" is defined as the person or entity who grants authority to another individual, known as the agent, to act on their behalf. This relationship is foundational in various legal contexts, as it outlines the delegation of authority where the principal relies on the agent to perform certain tasks or make decisions that affect the principal's interests. The agency relationship is characterized by trust and the expectation that the agent will act in the best interest of the principal. The principal retains the ultimate control and thus the responsibility for the acts performed by the agent within the scope of the authority granted. This definition is fundamental in understanding how agencies operate in legal, business, and personal contexts, making the identification of the principal critical to grasping the dynamics of agency law.

3. What was established in the case Roe v. Wade?

- A. A legal right to privacy in a personal relationship
- B. A woman's legal right to have an abortion under the right to privacy**
- C. The legality of parental consent for minors seeking an abortion
- D. The restrictions on state laws regarding abortion procedures

Roe v. Wade is a landmark Supreme Court case from 1973 that established a woman's legal right to have an abortion based on the constitutional right to privacy. The Court ruled that the right to privacy, which is implied by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, extends to a woman's decision to terminate her pregnancy. This decision was groundbreaking because it recognized that the choice to have an abortion is a personal right connected to privacy and bodily autonomy. The ruling also introduced a trimester framework for regulating abortions, which allowed states to impose certain restrictions in the later stages of pregnancy while still protecting a woman's right to choose in the earlier stages. This framework aimed to balance the woman's right to privacy with the state's interest in protecting potential life. Therefore, the case fundamentally changed the legal landscape surrounding abortion in the United States and solidified the notion that a woman's choice regarding her reproductive health is protected under the law.

4. What is meant by insider trading?

- A. The practice of trading securities based on public information.
- B. The practice of trading stocks based on personal financial advice.
- C. The illegal practice of trading stocks based on non-public, material information.**
- D. The trading of government bonds by elected officials.

Insider trading refers specifically to the illegal practice of trading stocks based on non-public, material information about a company. This means that if an individual, typically an insider—such as an executive or an employee—trades shares based on information that is not available to the general public and could influence an investor's decision to buy or sell, it constitutes insider trading. This practice is considered unethical and is illegal because it undermines investor confidence in the fairness and integrity of the securities markets. Regulations, such as the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, have been put in place to prevent insider trading by penalizing individuals who engage in this kind of trading. Additionally, trading based on public information, personal financial advice, or government bonds by elected officials does not fall under the legal definition of insider trading, as these scenarios do not involve the illicit use of material, non-public information pertinent to a company's stock price.

5. In legal terms, how is an employee defined?

- A. An individual who works independently without direction
- B. An individual who works under the direction of a principal
- C. An individual making decisions for a company
- D. An individual who works under the direction and control of an employer**

The definition of an employee centers on the relationship between the individual and the employer. An employee is characterized by their work being directed and controlled by the employer, meaning that the employer not only sets the tasks but also has a say in how those tasks are carried out. This implies a level of authority and responsibility, which distinguishes employees from independent contractors who operate more autonomously. In this context, the correct answer highlights two key components: direction and control, which are integral to the employer-employee relationship. An employee usually has a consistent schedule, benefits, and job security provided by the employer, factors that further establish this relationship as one of subordination to the employer's wishes. Other definitions provided in the choices do not accurately capture the essence of being an employee. For instance, an independent worker is not subject to the same level of oversight or control as one would expect from an employee, and decision-makers in a company may not necessarily be employees or may serve different roles altogether, potentially working at a higher level without direct oversight from an employer. Thus, the focus on direction and control in the correct choice is what underscores the legal definition of an employee.

6. What does contributory negligence imply?

- A. A doctrine that reduces damages awarded if the plaintiff is partially at fault**
- B. A legal rule that prevents plaintiffs from suing if they contributed to their own injury
- C. A requirement to prove negligence on the part of the defendant
- D. A standard for measuring damages in tort cases

Contributory negligence is a legal doctrine that pertains to the allocation of fault in negligence cases. It implies that if a plaintiff is found to be partially at fault for their own injuries, the damages they are entitled to can be reduced proportionally to their degree of fault. This means that if the plaintiff contributed to the circumstances that led to their injury, their recovery can be diminished based on how much they contributed to the situation. For instance, if a plaintiff is in an accident and it is determined that they were driving while distracted, which contributed to the collision, their damages could be reduced since their actions had a direct impact on the outcome. The primary purpose of this doctrine is to promote personal responsibility and ensure that individuals are held accountable for their own actions in causing or contributing to their injuries. The other interpretations do not capture the essence of contributory negligence as clearly as the correct choice. For example, while it might seem accurate that the rule prevents suing if the plaintiff contributed to their injury, that interpretation can come across as overly simplistic and does not acknowledge the reduction of damages aspect. Similarly, the concepts of proving negligence by the defendant or measuring damages do not accurately reflect what contributory negligence specifically entails.

7. What protection does Edmonson v. Leesville Concrete Co. provide in civil cases concerning jury selection?

- A. Protects against all peremptory challenges
- B. Only allows economic-based challenges
- C. Eliminates race-based peremptory challenges**
- D. Requires jury selection records be kept

Edmonson v. Leesville Concrete Co. is a significant case in the realm of jury selection as it established crucial protections against race-based peremptory challenges in civil cases. The ruling determined that if a party uses a peremptory challenge to remove a juror based on race, it can be subject to scrutiny and deemed unconstitutional. This means that individuals cannot be excluded from jury service solely because of their race, reinforcing the principle of equal protection under the law. This context is essential because it ensures a fairer jury selection process that reflects the diversity of the community, ultimately promoting justice and inclusivity. The ruling emphasizes that the rights safeguarded by the Equal Protection Clause apply not only in criminal cases but also in the civil arena, creating broader protections against discrimination during jury selection. Other options do not accurately capture the essence of the Edmonson ruling; it does not eliminate all peremptory challenges or focus solely on economic-based challenges. Additionally, while record-keeping in jury selection can be relevant for different legal frameworks, the case specifically addresses the concern of race-based exclusion, making this particular answer the most accurate.

8. What type of contract includes promises made by both parties?

- A. Unilateral contract
- B. Bilateral contract**
- C. Implied contract
- D. Gratuitous contract

A bilateral contract is characterized by the exchange of promises between two parties, where each party commits to fulfill certain obligations. This mutual agreement is foundational to private contract law, as it establishes a clear understanding that each party is both a promisor and a promisee. For instance, in a typical bilateral contract, one party might promise to deliver goods while the other promises to pay for those goods, creating a reciprocal obligation. In contrast, a unilateral contract involves one party making a promise in exchange for an act by another party, where only one party is legally bound to perform. Implied contracts are formed by the actions or circumstances of the parties rather than written or spoken words, and gratuitous contracts are agreements where one party provides a benefit to another without expecting anything in return, which doesn't reflect a mutual promise. Therefore, the defining aspect of bilateral contracts, with its inherent two-way promise exchange, makes it the correct answer.

9. What does agency law primarily deal with?

- A. The legal relationship between parents and children
- B. The relationship between agents and principals**
- C. The obligations of employers to employees
- D. The responsibilities of independent contractors

Agency law primarily deals with the relationship between agents and principals. This area of law focuses on the authority given by a principal to an agent to act on their behalf in dealings with third parties. The principal is the person who grants authority, while the agent is the individual who acts to facilitate these transactions or perform tasks for the principal's benefit. Understanding this relationship is crucial, as it involves various legal implications, including duties of loyalty, care, and obedience owed by the agent to the principal, as well as the ability of third parties to hold the principal accountable for the actions taken by the agent within the scope of their authority. The other options are not focused on the core aspects of agency law. The legal relationship between parents and children pertains more to family law, whereas the obligations of employers to employees are governed by employment law. The responsibilities of independent contractors fall under different legal considerations, focusing on contracts and the specific terms agreed upon. Therefore, the central theme of agency law is the dynamics of the agency relationship itself, making it a distinct and essential area of focus within legal studies.

10. How is libel defined?

- A. A spoken statement damaging to someone's reputation
- B. A written false statement damaging to someone's reputation**
- C. A visual representation that harms a person's character
- D. A legal term for defamatory actions

Libel is specifically defined as a written false statement that damages someone's reputation. This definition underscores the importance of the medium through which the defamatory statement is made—in this case, written communication. Unlike slander, which refers to spoken statements, libel pertains to assertions captured in a permanent form, such as in print or online publications. The focus on the written aspect differentiates libel from other forms of defamation. Additionally, for a statement to be considered libelous, it must not only be false but also damaging to the individual's reputation. This distinction is essential in legal contexts, where proving that the statement was made, published, and resulted in harm is necessary for a successful libel claim. Understanding this definition is crucial for recognizing how defamation law operates, particularly in addressing the medium of expression that affects individuals' reputations.

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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.

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

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

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