

Texas A&M University (TAMU) MGMT209 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. If a labor representative calls OSHA about safety violations, what action can the employer take against the worker for reporting these violations?
 - A. Fire them
 - B. Reduce their pay
 - C. Demote them to a lower job
 - D. Nothing
2. What is the exception to the rule of secondary boycotts?
 - A. Wildcat strikes
 - B. Hot cargo agreements
 - C. Ally doctrine
 - D. Charging excessive union dues
3. What will be the outcome of Puck's invasion of privacy lawsuit against ABC?
 - A. Puck will win due to ABC invading his privacy
 - B. Puck will lose due to being mentally unstable
 - C. Puck will lose because the incident was public
 - D. Puck will win because ABC has a lot of resources
4. Which of the following is NOT considered a source of law?
 - A. Administrative
 - B. Judge made
 - C. Statutory
 - D. Presidential opinions
 - E. Judicial interpretation
5. Which law can be utilized to correct inaccuracies on a credit card statement?
 - A. TILA
 - B. Fair Credit Billing Act
 - C. Consumer Leasing Act
 - D. Fair Debt Collection Protection Act

6. What type of copyright protects original works of authorship?
- A. Statutory copyright
 - B. Creative copyright
 - C. Common law copyright
 - D. Design copyright
7. What happens when a minor disaffirms a contract to buy a car?
- A. They have to pay restitution
 - B. They can legally demand to continue payments
 - C. The contract can be ratified by the other party
 - D. They have disaffirmed the contract and can return the car
8. Which labor law aims to provide fairness in labor management relations?
- A. Norris LaGuardia
 - B. Wagner
 - C. Taft-Hartley
 - D. Landrum-Griffin
9. What is the best way for Lee to protect his photograph of a sunset?
- A. Copyright
 - B. Patent
 - C. Trademark
 - D. Service mark
10. What can Mary do after being denied federal protection for her product name?
- A. Seek protection under trade name law
 - B. Utilize state law for trademark protection
 - C. Copyright her name
 - D. A and C

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If a labor representative calls OSHA about safety violations, what action can the employer take against the worker for reporting these violations?

- A. Fire them
- B. Reduce their pay
- C. Demote them to a lower job

D. Nothing

When a labor representative reports safety violations to OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), the employer is legally prohibited from retaliating against the worker for their whistleblowing activities. The Occupational Safety and Health Act protects employees who report unsafe working conditions or violations of safety regulations from any form of retaliation, including termination, pay reductions, demotion, or other disciplinary actions. This protection aims to encourage a safe working environment by allowing workers to speak up about hazards without the fear of losing their jobs or facing other negative consequences. OSHA takes such retaliation claims seriously and will investigate any reported incidents where an employee believes they have been punished for reporting safety violations. The legislation is designed to uphold workers' rights and promote safety within the workplace.

2. What is the exception to the rule of secondary boycotts?

- A. Wildcat strikes
- B. Hot cargo agreements
- C. Ally doctrine
- D. Charging excessive union dues

The exception to the rule of secondary boycotts is associated with the ally doctrine. This doctrine allows unions to engage in secondary boycotts in certain situations where they believe that their primary employer is also dealing with a neutral third party that is taking action harmful to their interests. The ally doctrine is rooted in the idea of solidarity among workers and recognizes that unions may defend their rights by applying pressure to other businesses that are considered allies to their primary employer but are not their primary employer themselves. Understanding that the ally doctrine provides unions some leeway in using secondary boycotts helps illustrate the complexities involved in labor relations. In contrast, wildcat strikes and hot cargo agreements pertain to different aspects of labor actions and agreements, while charging excessive union dues relates more to financial practices within union operations rather than the strategic application of secondary boycotts.

3. What will be the outcome of Puck's invasion of privacy lawsuit against ABC?

- A. Puck will win due to ABC invading his privacy
- B. Puck will lose due to being mentally unstable
- C. Puck will lose because the incident was public
- D. Puck will win because ABC has a lot of resources

The outcome of Puck's invasion of privacy lawsuit against ABC is most likely that he will lose because the incident was public. In privacy law, one critical factor is whether the information or event in question occurred in a public setting or was made public. When an incident takes place in a public space where individuals have a diminished expectation of privacy, it becomes difficult to assert a legitimate invasion of privacy claim. In Puck's case, if the events leading to the lawsuit were observed by the public or broadcasted through media channels, it weakens his argument that his privacy was invaded. The legal principle that people generally have less protection against the disclosure of information when it occurs in public is well-established. This means that his chances of succeeding in a lawsuit for invasion of privacy are significantly diminished. The reasoning behind this outcome aligns with the legal standard regarding public figures and actions occurring in public venues. Therefore, the public context of the incident is a pivotal factor determining the lawsuit's outcome.

4. Which of the following is NOT considered a source of law?

- A. Administrative
- B. Judge made
- C. Statutory
- D. Presidential opinions
- E. Judicial interpretation

The selection of presidential opinions as the option that is not considered a source of law is based on the understanding of what constitutes legitimate sources of law within a legal framework. Sources of law typically include: 1. Administrative law, which consists of rules and regulations created by governmental agencies. 2. Judge-made law, often referred to as case law or common law, which arises from judicial decisions in court cases. 3. Statutory law, which is comprised of laws enacted by legislative bodies. 4. Judicial interpretation, which involves courts interpreting the meaning of statutes and regulations, thereby creating legal standards. Presidential opinions, however, do not hold the same status as these sources. While presidential opinions might reflect the views or political positions of the executive branch, they do not create binding legal authority like the aforementioned sources. Therefore, they do not have the same legal weight or foundational role in the creation of law as administrative, judge-made, statutory law, or judicial interpretations do. This distinction is crucial in understanding how legal systems function and the hierarchy of norms that govern society.

5. Which law can be utilized to correct inaccuracies on a credit card statement?

A. TILA

B. Fair Credit Billing Act

C. Consumer Leasing Act

D. Fair Debt Collection Protection Act

The Fair Credit Billing Act (FCBA) is specifically designed to protect consumers in their credit card transactions by addressing issues related to billing inaccuracies, unauthorized charges, and disputes over charges. Under this law, consumers have the right to dispute errors on their credit card statements, such as incorrect charges or charges for goods and services not received. When a consumer identifies an error, they can notify their credit card issuer, which is then required to investigate the dispute and must not pursue the disputed amount while the investigation is ongoing. This law empowers consumers to ensure accurate billing and provides a clear procedure for resolving disputes, making it the appropriate choice for correcting inaccuracies on credit card statements. In contrast, the other laws listed have different focuses: the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) primarily governs disclosures related to credit terms, the Consumer Leasing Act deals with the rental and leasing of consumer goods, and the Fair Debt Collection Protection Act addresses the practices of third-party debt collectors. Each of these laws plays an important role in consumer protection, but the Fair Credit Billing Act is the one specifically focused on correcting inaccuracies in billing statements.

6. What type of copyright protects original works of authorship?

A. Statutory copyright

B. Creative copyright

C. Common law copyright

D. Design copyright

The correct answer is Statutory copyright, which protects original works of authorship. Statutory copyright refers specifically to the legal framework established by the Copyright Act of 1976 in the United States, which automatically grants copyright protection to creators of original works such as literature, music, and visual art as soon as the work is fixed in a tangible medium of expression. This form of copyright is essential for creators because it provides them with exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, perform, and display their works. Statutory copyright also delineates the duration of protection, registration processes, and the ability to enforce rights in court. It is distinct because it does not require the creator to formally register their work to have protection, although registration can provide additional legal benefits. Other types mentioned do not accurately describe how copyright functions under U.S. law. Creative copyright is not an established term in copyright law, common law copyright refers to copyright protection that existed before statutory law and can vary by jurisdiction, and design copyright typically refers to specific protections for artistic designs under a different framework, usually focusing on industrial designs rather than original authorship.

7. What happens when a minor disaffirms a contract to buy a car?

- A. They have to pay restitution
- B. They can legally demand to continue payments
- C. The contract can be ratified by the other party
- D. They have disaffirmed the contract and can return the car

When a minor disaffirms a contract to buy a car, they have the legal right to return the car and void the contract. This principle is grounded in the concept that minors are not fully capable of understanding the complexities and obligations of contracts, thus providing them with the ability to protect themselves from entering into agreements that they might not fully comprehend or that could be exploitative. The law recognizes this right to disaffirm in order to encourage responsible decision-making and ensure that minors can exit contracts that could be harmful or disadvantageous for them. This ability to disaffirm means that the minor can return the car and avoid any obligations related to the payments or conditions of the contract, preserving their rights under contract law. It's important to note that while returning the car is essential, the minor may also be responsible for any damages or depreciation incurred while they possessed the vehicle, depending on the jurisdiction's interpretation of "(restoration)" principles. However, primarily, the key aspect is that the minor can effectively void the contract by returning the purchased vehicle.

8. Which labor law aims to provide fairness in labor management relations?

- A. Norris LaGuardia
- B. Wagner
- C. Taft-Hartley
- D. Landrum-Griffin

The Wagner Act, also known as the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), was enacted in 1935 and is focused on promoting fairness in labor management relations. This law established the legal right for employees to form or join labor unions, engage in collective bargaining, and engage in concerted activities for mutual aid or protection. Its primary goal is to protect the rights of workers and to promote balanced and fair negotiations between employees and employers, which is fundamental to maintaining a healthy labor-management relationship. This act created the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to oversee and enforce the provisions related to union activities and resolve disputes between labor and management, thus ensuring the process is fair and equitable for all parties involved. The other options, while significant components of labor law, focus on different aspects such as restricting labor union power (Taft-Hartley), protecting the rights of union members (Landrum-Griffin), or preventing non-violent labor disputes (Norris LaGuardia). These laws contribute to the broader landscape of labor relations but do not specifically emphasize fairness in labor management relations in the way the Wagner Act does.

9. What is the best way for Lee to protect his photograph of a sunset?

- A. Copyright
- B. Patent
- C. Trademark
- D. Service mark

The best way for Lee to protect his photograph of a sunset is through copyright. Copyright is a legal mechanism that grants the creator of an original work exclusive rights to its use and distribution, typically for a limited period of time. This applies specifically to works of authorship, including literature, music, and visual art such as photographs. By obtaining copyright protection, Lee would ensure that he has control over how his photograph is reproduced, distributed, and displayed, preventing others from using his work without permission. In contrast, patents protect inventions or discoveries, providing exclusive rights to the inventor for a certain period of time, which is not applicable to art pieces like photographs. Trademarks are used to protect words, phrases, symbols, or designs that identify and distinguish the source of goods or services and do not apply to artistic works. Similarly, service marks serve a similar purpose for services instead of products and do not pertain to creative works like photographs. Therefore, copyright is the most suitable form of protection for Lee's photographic work.

10. What can Mary do after being denied federal protection for her product name?

- A. Seek protection under trade name law
- B. Utilize state law for trademark protection
- C. Copyright her name
- D. A and C

After being denied federal protection for her product name, Mary can seek trademark protection under state law. State trademark laws can often provide a level of protection for a trademark that is not available at the federal level, especially if the federal application was denied for reasons such as lack of distinctiveness or confusion with existing trademarks. Utilizing state law allows Mary to potentially establish rights based on her use of the name within her particular state or region, which can help to prevent others from using a similar name that may create consumer confusion. This localized protection can be quite beneficial, especially for small businesses or those that operate primarily within one state. Other options, such as seeking protection under trade name law or copyrighting her name, may not be as applicable. Trade name laws generally protect a business's name as it relates to the branding and identity of the business itself, rather than specific products or services, which could limit the scope of protection Mary seeks. Copyright law does not apply to names, titles, or short phrases, meaning that copyrighting her name is not a valid option for protecting a product name. By focusing on state trademark law, Mary is tapping into a viable route for defending her product's identity.