

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) MGMT209 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. If you assign a friend to take over your lease and the landlord approves, what legal action has occurred?**
 - A. The landlord has terminated your contractual obligations
 - B. The landlord has executed a novation
 - C. The landlord has created a sublease
 - D. The landlord has accepted an assignment

- 2. Which type of contract involves an agreement where one party makes a promise in exchange for a performance by another party?**
 - A. Unilateral contract
 - B. Bilateral contract
 - C. Expressed contract
 - D. Implied contract

- 3. Which act helped to specify union reporting and disclosure standards?**
 - A. Taft-Hartley Act
 - B. Landrum-Griffin Act
 - C. Wagner Act
 - D. Norris LaGuardia Act

- 4. Which labor law prevented management from obtaining injunctions against labor disputes?**
 - A. Norris LaGuardia
 - B. The Anti-Injunction Act
 - C. The Wagner Act
 - D. Both A and B

- 5. Which law sought to limit unfair labor practices by employers?**
 - A. Norris LaGuardia
 - B. Wagner
 - C. National Labor Relations Act
 - D. All of the above

- 6. 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
- 7. Which of the following must be disclosed under Regulation Z of TILA?**
- A. Starting date of obligation
 - B. Cash price of the transaction
 - C. Number of payments
 - D. All of the above
- 8. What are Requests for Admission?**
- A. Oral requests recorded in a "trial like" setting
 - B. Written questions that must be answered by a party to the lawsuit
 - C. Statements that the party to the lawsuit must admit or deny
 - D. A requirement to turn over documents for inspection
- 9. What does the enforcement of law lead to?**
- A. Predictability
 - B. Astrological wonder
 - C. Uniform treatment
 - D. Public chaos
- 10. What is the exemption cap for personal property for a single adult with no children in Texas?**
- A. 15k
 - B. 30k
 - C. 60k
 - D. 120k

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If you assign a friend to take over your lease and the landlord approves, what legal action has occurred?

- A. The landlord has terminated your contractual obligations
- B. The landlord has executed a novation
- C. The landlord has created a sublease

D. The landlord has accepted an assignment

When a lease is assigned to another party with the landlord's approval, it signifies that the landlord has accepted an assignment of the lease. In this context, an assignment occurs when one party (the original tenant) transfers their rights and obligations under the lease to another party (the friend), with the landlord's consent. The original tenant remains bound by the lease terms unless the landlord agrees to release them, but the new tenant now has the right to occupy the property under the terms of the original lease. This distinguishes the situation from a few other possibilities. For instance, a sublease would involve the original tenant still holding onto the lease rights while allowing a new tenant to occupy the space for a period of time. In a novation, there would be a complete replacement of the original party by a new one, but here the original tenant is not necessarily released from obligations. Hence, the correct understanding is that the landlord's acceptance of the assignment indicates a formal acknowledgment of the transfer of obligations and rights to the new tenant, marking the legal action taken.

2. Which type of contract involves an agreement where one party makes a promise in exchange for a performance by another party?

A. Unilateral contract

- B. Bilateral contract
- C. Expressed contract
- D. Implied contract

In a unilateral contract, one party makes a promise that is contingent upon the performance of a specific act by another party. This type of contract typically does not require the second party to make a promise in return; instead, the contract is formed when the other party completes the required action. A classic example of a unilateral contract is a reward system, where one party promises to pay a reward if someone finds and returns a lost item. Here, the promise to pay is made, but the contract is only fully realized when the act of returning the item is completed. In contrast, a bilateral contract involves a mutual exchange of promises where both parties agree to fulfill their respective obligations. An expressed contract is one where the terms are clearly stated either verbally or in writing, and an implied contract is formed based on the conduct of the parties involved rather than explicit promises. Each of these other contract types functions differently from a unilateral contract, highlighting the unique nature of the one-sided agreement characteristic of unilateral contracts.

3. Which act helped to specify union reporting and disclosure standards?

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

The Landrum-Griffin Act is significant because it established specific reporting and disclosure standards for labor unions. This act was enacted in 1959 to ensure that union members had a clear understanding of how their unions were operating, including financial practices, leadership elections, and accountability measures. It aimed to protect the rights of union members and promote transparency within labor organizations. By mandating that unions provide detailed financial statements and information about their operations, the Landrum-Griffin Act helps to prevent financial misconduct and corruption within unions, ensuring that members are informed about where their dues are going and how decisions are made. This act also provides members with the right to voice their concerns and have a say in union affairs, reinforcing the democratic principles within the labor movement.

4. Which labor law prevented management from obtaining injunctions against labor disputes?

- A. Norris LaGuardia
- B. The Anti-Injunction Act
- C. The Wagner Act
- D. Both A and B**

The Norris-LaGuardia Act is significant because it established the principle that labor disputes should be resolved through negotiation and collective bargaining rather than through court injunctions. This law specifically restricted the ability of federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, providing greater protection for the right of workers to organize and engage in collective activities without interference from management through legal means. The Anti-Injunction Act complements this by limiting the circumstances under which federal courts can intervene in labor disputes, reinforcing the non-interference stance of the government in the collective bargaining process between employees and employers. Together, these two pieces of legislation create a robust framework that protects labor's right to organize and engage in concerted activities without the threat of legal action aimed at quelling such efforts. The Wagner Act, while also a critical piece of labor legislation, primarily focused on establishing rights for workers to engage in union activities and collectively bargain rather than addressing injunctions. Thus, it does not serve the same function as the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Anti-Injunction Act in relation to management's ability to obtain injunctions against labor disputes.

5. Which law sought to limit unfair labor practices by employers?

- A. Norris LaGuardia
- B. Wagner
- C. National Labor Relations Act**
- D. All of the above

The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), also known as the Wagner Act, was a significant piece of legislation that aimed to address and limit unfair labor practices by employers. Enacted in 1935, the NLRA established rights for employees to organize, engage in collective bargaining, and take action concerning their work conditions. It created the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), an administrative agency responsible for enforcing labor laws and protecting the rights of employees and labor unions. The NLRA specifically prohibits several unfair labor practices by employers, such as interfering with employees' rights to organize, dominating or interfering with the formation of labor organizations, and discriminating against employees for union-related activities. By establishing these protections, the NLRA sought to create a more balanced relationship between employers and employees, promoting fair labor standards and practices. While the Norris-LaGuardia Act also plays a role in labor relations by limiting injunctions against union activities and recognizing the legitimacy of labor organizations, its primary focus is not directly about limiting unfair labor practices by employers. The Wagner Act is itself part of the National Labor Relations Act, which indicates that both laws work cohesively to improve labor rights, but the NLRA is the more comprehensive law that specifically addresses the limitations on employer practices regarding

6. 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.

7. Which of the following must be disclosed under Regulation Z of TILA?

- A. Starting date of obligation
- B. Cash price of the transaction
- C. Number of payments
- D. All of the above**

Regulation Z of the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) is designed to protect consumers in their dealings with lenders and to ensure that they are fully informed about the costs and terms of credit. It requires lenders to disclose critical information about the credit, allowing consumers to make more informed financial decisions. The correct choice encompasses all the key components that must be disclosed under Regulation Z. The starting date of the obligation is crucial as it establishes when the consumer is accountable for the loan payments. The cash price of the transaction provides context for the consumer regarding how much they are ultimately borrowing against the item or service being financed. Finally, the number of payments is a vital detail, as it outlines the repayment schedule and helps consumers understand their long-term financial commitments. By requiring these disclosures, TILA ensures transparency and allows consumers to compare different credit offers, understand the total cost of borrowing, and make educated decisions about their financial obligations. Thus, the requirement to disclose all these elements reflects the comprehensive nature of consumer protection under Regulation Z.

8. What are Requests for Admission?

- A. Oral requests recorded in a "trial like" setting
- B. Written questions that must be answered by a party to the lawsuit
- C. Statements that the party to the lawsuit must admit or deny**
- D. A requirement to turn over documents for inspection

Requests for Admission are formal statements made by one party in a lawsuit that the opposing party must either admit or deny. This legal tool is used during the discovery phase of litigation to establish certain facts as undisputed, thereby narrowing the issues to be resolved at trial. By requiring a party to admit or deny the truth of statements, Requests for Admission help streamline the litigation process, as they can clarify the matters upon which the parties agree or disagree. In the context of the other options, oral requests recorded in a "trial-like" setting are not included in the definition of Requests for Admission, as these requests typically occur in written form. Written questions that must be answered by a party pertain more to interrogatories, which are a different type of discovery request. Finally, the requirement to turn over documents for inspection relates to document requests, not to the concept of admitting or denying specific statements. Thus, the statement that clearly defines Requests for Admission as statements that a party must admit or deny is the most accurate interpretation.

9. What does the enforcement of law lead to?

- A. Predictability
- B. Astrological wonder
- C. Uniform treatment
- D. Public chaos

The enforcement of law leads to predictability as it establishes a consistent framework within which society operates. When laws are consistently enforced, individuals and organizations can anticipate the consequences of their actions, which encourages compliance and fosters stability. This predictability is crucial for individuals to make informed decisions, engage in business activities, and maintain social order. In a setting where laws are clear and enforced fairly, people know what behaviors are acceptable and what are not, allowing them to plan their lives accordingly. This predictability contributes to a sense of security and trust within the community, as people are less likely to fear arbitrary actions or penalties. While uniform treatment can also be a consequence of law enforcement, it is the predictability that primarily facilitates orderly behavior and interactions in society.

10. What is the exemption cap for personal property for a single adult with no children in Texas?

- A. 15k
- B. 30k
- C. 60k
- D. 120k

In Texas, the exemption cap for personal property for a single adult without children is indeed set at \$30,000. This exemption allows individuals to protect a certain amount of their personal property from being seized by creditors in the event of bankruptcy or legal judgments. The \$30,000 cap applies specifically to personal property, which can include vehicles, household goods, and other personal items, thus providing a significant level of financial protection. This exemption is important as it helps individuals maintain basic living standards and avoid severe financial hardship following legal or debt-related challenges. The other amounts mentioned, while they represent various exemption levels in different contexts or for different categories of individuals or families, do not accurately reflect the specific cap for a single adult without children in Texas.

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:

<https://tamu-mgmt209.examzify.com>

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

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