

Name _____

Business Law Personal Property Test

Hour _____ Date _____

True/False *Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

- ___ 1. Most property is acquired by purchase, gift, or inheritance.
- ___ 2. A bailee is always liable for any damage to goods in his or her possession.
- ___ 3. When goods are sold on approval, they become the property of the buyer as soon as the seller approves.
- ___ 4. Items attached to a house, such as kitchen cabinets and fixtures, are considered real property.
- ___ 5. If two people own property as joint tenants, each owner's share passes to his or her heirs upon death, not to the surviving joint tenant.

Multiple Choice *Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- ___ 6. When a bailor lends goods without charge, he or she creates a
 - a. bailment by necessity.
 - b. gratuitous bailment.
 - c. mutual-benefit bailment.
 - d. pledge.
- ___ 7. If you find abandoned property, you
 - a. have the legal duty to try and find the owner.
 - b. must advertise in the local paper for the owner.
 - c. may keep it.
 - d. must leave it where you found it.
- ___ 8. The person making a gift is a
 - a. bailor.
 - b. donor.
 - c. giftor.
 - d. donee.
- ___ 9. Patents, copyrights, and trademarks refer to
 - a. tangible personal property.
 - b. intangible personal property.
 - c. bailments.
 - d. intellectual property.
- ___ 10. If you have in your possession something that belongs to someone else, you are a
 - a. donee.
 - b. bailee.
 - c. donor.
 - d. bailor.
- ___ 11. Hotel keepers are not liable for the loss of their guests' property when it occurs as a result of
 - a. an accidental fire when the hotel keeper is not negligent.
 - b. theft in the hotel lobby.
 - c. a faulty in-room safe.
 - d. a broken hotel room window.
- ___ 12. Common carriers are liable for damages to the goods they ship as a result of
 - a. the inherent nature of the goods.
 - b. driver accident.
 - c. an act of God.
 - d. the shipper.

- ___ 13. In a bailment, there is no
- intent to provide any standard of care by the bailee or bailor.
 - intent to pass title to the property.
 - obligation to return the property to the bailor.
 - obligation for the bailee to care for the property.
- ___ 14. Community property is property that
- has been abandoned and is available for purchase through auction.
 - is received as a gift by two or more recipients.
 - belongs to both spouses equally.
 - belongs to the local neighborhood and is used as a park or playground.
- ___ 15. Which of the following is NOT considered personal property?
- a house
 - CD players
 - trademarks
 - ceiling fans

Matching Match each term with its definition.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. personal property | e. trademark | h. special bailment |
| b. intangible personal property | f. bailment | i. mutual benefit bailment |
| c. intellectual property | g. gratuitous bailment | j. patent |
| d. copyright | | |

- ___ 16. Property that cannot be touched such as debts or patents
- ___ 17. The transfer of a possession and control of personal property to someone else, with the intent to return it at a later time
- ___ 18. A bailment for the sole benefit of the bailee
- ___ 19. Occurs when you leave your car at a garage to be repaired; when it is fixed, the mechanic receives payment for the service
- ___ 20. Anything that can be owned, other than real estate
- ___ 21. A right granted to an author, composer, photographer, or artist to exclusively publish and sell an artistic or literary work
- ___ 22. A grant giving an inventor the exclusive right to sell the invention for a period of time
- ___ 23. Bailment for the sole benefit of the bailor
- ___ 24. A distinctive symbol or slogan used by a business to identify and distinguish its goods from products sold by others
- ___ 25. Inventions, works of art, software, and logos

Short Answer

26. Differentiate between a carrier and a common carrier.