1. The schedule: 340 + 160 + 6,300. The total, in pounds?

   _____ £

2. Contract: 2,000 kg at 2.00. The price, in pounds?

   _____ £

3. Minimum allotted share capital for a PLC, in pounds?

   _____ £

4. Only the last 20 years count. 18 years at 1.5 plus 2 at 1.0. The total weeks?

   _____ weeks

5. Patent term, in years?

   _____ years

6. What comes immediately after mapping the stakeholders in the tree?

   ☐ consult the lawyers

   ☐ decide

   ☐ announce

   ☐ pass the three lenses

7. The 2016 final dividend of 12.65p was the failure of which control?

   ☐ revenue-recognition challenge

   ☐ distributions covered by cash, not earnings

   ☐ the audit rotation

   ☐ re-baselining at the first warning

8. A personal injury claim of 6,800 pounds, 6,300 of it for the injury itself, usually takes which track?

   ☐ the Supreme Court

   ☐ the Crown Court

   ☐ the small claims track

   ☐ the fast track

9. Chappell v Nestle decided that:

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   ☐ adverts are always offers

   ☐ adequacy of consideration is judged by the court

   ☐ a promise needs a written contract

10. Salomon v Salomon established that:

   ☐ shares cannot be sold

   ☐ a company is a separate legal person

   ☐ directors owe no duties

   ☐ partnerships limit liability

1. **6800 £**

   340 + 160 + 6,300 = 6,800.

2. **4000 £**

   2,000 x 2.00 = 4,000.

3. **50000 £**

   Companies Act rules: 50,000 allotted.

4. **29 weeks**

   18 x 1.5 = 27, plus 2 = 29.

5. **20 years**

   Twenty years from filing - the price is full disclosure.

6. **pass the three lenses**

   Facts, stakeholders, lenses, decision, reasons, review.

7. **distributions covered by cash, not earnings**

   It was paid into deteriorating liquidity - earnings cover is not cash cover.

8. **the fast track**

   Most claims of 10,000 pounds or less take the small claims track, but an injury claim does so only if the injury is worth 1,000 or less. At 6,300 it goes to the fast track.

9. **three chocolate wrappers were good consideration**

   Existence counts, adequacy does not.

10. **a company is a separate legal person**

    The wall: the company debts are not the founder debts.

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