

WORD BANK

| | Acceptance | Legality | Termination |
|-----|---|---|---|
| | Counteroffer | Mirror Image Rule | Test of the Reasonable Person |
| | Damages | Misrepresentation | Undue Influence |
| | Duress | Offer | Unilateral Mistake |
| | Firm Offer | Option | Valid |
| | Fraud | Ratification | Void |
| | Genuine Agreement | Rescission | Voidable |
| 1. | Requiring that the terms of acoustic of the | | contained in the offer is an example |
| 2. | If an offeree's acceptance cha | | inal offer, it is considered to be a(n) |
| 3. | A(n) valid when sent. | is the only type of | contractual communication that is |
| 4. | Conduct suggesting that you i | ntend to be bound by a contract is | called |
| 5. | | occurs when one party backs and offering to give back what the | |
| 6. | and wrongfully dominates the | _ is a situation where one party to e other. | a contract is in a position of trust |
| 7. | | are made by mercha | ants and must be in writing. |
| 8. | | consists of misrepresent | ation plus intent and injury. |
| 9. | conduct. | is how a | reasonable person would interpret |
| 10. | | ay to keep an offer open where the for a promise to keep the offer ope | |

| 11. | A situation where one party holds an incorrect belief about the facts related to a contract is called a(n) |
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| 12. | An untrue statement of fact is called |
| 13. | is where when one party to a contract uses an improper threat or act to obtain an expression of agreement. |
| 14. | In contract law, this is what people sue for: |
| 15. | is agreeing to a contract without duress, undue influence, mistake, misrepresentation or fraud. |
| 16. | If you try to form a contract that breaks the law, it violates the element of a contract. |
| 17. | of offers can be done in six different ways, such as revocation, rejection, and counteroffer. |
| 18. | A valid occurs when there is a proposal by an offeror to do something, provided the offeree does something in return. |
| 19. | A 19-year old is offered \$1000 to refrain from smoking cigarretes until he turns 21. What type of contract does this create? |
| 20. | A 19-year old is offered \$1000 to refrain from drinking alcohol until she turns 21. What type of contract does this create? |
| 21. | A man hires somebody to kill another individual. What type of contract does this create? |



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Consideration
Contractual Capacity
Disaffirmance
Duress, Mistake, Misrep, Fraud
Emancipation
Existing Duty
Firm Offer

Forbearance
Illusory Promises
Marriage, Military, Student Loans
Minors
Mutual Gifts
Necessaries
Non-Necessaries

Option
Past Performance
Promissory Estoppel
Ratification
Valid
Void
Voidable

| 1. | given and received in a K. | may cause a big difference in economic values between what is | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|--|
| 2. | | is the act of formally severing the parent-child relationship, which ed, joins the military or turns 18 in Ohio. | | | |
| 3. | but no consideration is required | is a way for a merchant to keep an offer open; it must be written, | | | |
| 4. | Giving up something or promising | ng to give up something is called a(n) | | | |
| 5. | | is something of legal value that is being exchanged in a contract. | | | |
| 6. | Those who are over 18 in Ohio a | are said to have | | | |
| 7. | . The right of those lacking capacity to back out of a contract is called | | | | |
| 8. | | are items that a minor may NOT back out of a K for. | | | |
| 9. | as consideration in a K. | is something you are already supposed to do, so it cannot be used | | | |
| 10. | | are offers that represent no real obligation to the offeror. | | | |
| | traded one for another | may not be used as consideration in a contract because they are not | | | |

| 12. | | are things that a minor CAN disaffirm a contract for. | |
|-----|--|---|------------------------|
| 13. | occurred before the contract. | _ is something that may not be used as consideration because it | |
| 14. | | _ are types of contracts that minors CAN N | EVER disaffirm. |
| 15. | Acting as if you intend to be bo | ound by a contract is called | · |
| 16. | | _ have special contractual rights and prote | ctions. |
| 17. | | e elements (offer and acceptance, genuine e | _ |
| 18. | A contract without adequate c voidable). | onsideration is | (valid, void, or |
| 19. | doesn't need to be written. | _ is a way to keep an offer open that requi | res consideration, but |
| 20. | A doctrine that allows certain t | cypes of promises to be enforced is called | |
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