1. How many cases were decided by the Supreme Court since the securities laws were first enacted in 1933?
   A. 457
   B. 345
   C. 263
   D. 134

2. Who is the principle enforcer of securities laws?
   A. Supreme Court
   B. SEC
   C. President
   D. Congress

3. The Public Utilities Holding Company Act of 1935 focus on what?
   A. Targeting holding companies
   B. Breaking up giant utility pyramids
   C. Shaping the capital structure of the companies
   D. All of the above

4. In 1938, the Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of what provisions under PUHCA?
   A. Disclosure and Registration
   B. Divestiture and Regulation
   C. Displacement and Restitution
   D. Due Process and Reorganization

5. The tenor for the New Deal Court is absolute what to the SEC?
   A. Indifference
   B. Hostility
   C. Deference
   D. None of the above

6. Who arrived and led to the beginning of a sea change in the Supreme Court's approach to securities law?
   A. Felix Frankfurter
   B. Lewis Powell
   C. Hugo Black
   D. Stanley Reed

7. The capital gains research bureau case incorporates the notion of fiduciary duty into the law of what?
   A. Fraud
   B. Disclosure
   C. Contracts
8. A series of cases called what says you have to have purchased or sold as a security to have standing at unremarkable holding?
   A. Red bottom
   B. White whale
   C. Blue chip
   D. Black tack

9. What decision is there a challenge where the Supreme Court made up presumption of reliance in 10b-5 class actions, which revolutionized securities class actions?
   A. Amgen
   B. Goldman Sachs
   C. Halliburton I
   D. Halliburton II

10. What kind of attitude towards federal securities laws did the Supreme Court have in the 1960s?
    A. Expansive
    B. Restrictive
    C. Indifferent
    D. Deferential