Intro to Law — Unit 18

Integrated legal reasoning and civic capstone

Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Student copy. Parent-paced. No private answer keys. Use extra paper for full explanations. All optional oral tasks have equal written or parent-observed alternatives.

171. Build a disciplined case timeline

intro-law-l171 | suggested week 35 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply build a disciplined case timeline to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Today’s focus — Build a disciplined case timeline
A timeline records dated events with sources and uncertainty labels. Chronology helps test causal and procedural claims, but does not create a legal deadline or prove causation by itself. Keep allegations separate from agreed facts.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional invoice is dated Tuesday and a witness alleges delivery Wednesday. The timeline labels the invoice date as supplied and the delivery as alleged. Chronology organizes the record without converting

the allegation into a finding or inventing a legal deadline. A new agreed receipt could change the confidence label.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Build a disciplined case timeline: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.

intro-law-l171-q01

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2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Build a disciplined case timeline in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l171-q02

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3. Apply the original record: Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.
Question: Create an event entry and identify the disagreement. Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l171-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: A complete agreed inventory confirms eight arrived.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l171-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Build a disciplined case timeline, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l171-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Build a disciplined case timeline issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l171-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Build a disciplined case timeline:
Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.
Read this principle: A timeline records dated events with sources and uncertainty labels. Chronology helps test causal and procedural claims, but does not create a legal deadline or prove causation by itself. Keep allegations separate from agreed facts.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Build a disciplined case timeline:
Original: Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.
Changed fact: A complete agreed inventory confirms eight arrived.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/contracts
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not Texas binding authority.
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Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
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Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

172. Map multiple legal issues without merging them

intro-law-l172 | suggested week 35 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply map multiple legal issues without merging them to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Today’s focus — Map multiple legal issues without merging them
Use separate element or issue columns for contract, tort, consumer and evidence questions. One story can raise several theories, but proof of an agreement does not establish negligent handling or deceptive advertising. Avoid double-counting the same loss.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional agreement promises equipment maintenance while a separate accident allegedly damages property. Contract and tort columns ask different questions. The promise does not by itself establish unreasonable care, cause or harm. An evidence column separately evaluates what each record supports, preventing one theory from silently proving another.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Map multiple legal issues without merging them: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a

missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.

intro-law-l172-q01

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2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Map multiple legal issues without merging them in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l172-q02

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3. Apply the original record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.
Question: Identify three distinct research tracks and their factual needs. Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l172-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The ad is unrelated to this transaction.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l172-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Map multiple legal issues without merging them, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l172-q05

6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Map multiple legal issues without merging them issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l172-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Map multiple legal issues without merging them:
Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.
Read this principle: Use separate element or issue columns for contract, tort, consumer and evidence questions. One story can raise several theories, but proof of an agreement does not establish negligent handling or deceptive advertising. Avoid double-counting the same loss.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Map multiple legal issues without merging them:
Original: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.
Changed fact: The ad is unrelated to this transaction.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
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Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not

Texas binding authority.
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Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
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Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
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Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
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Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

173. Evaluate evidence on both sides

intro-law-l173 | suggested week 35 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply evaluate evidence on both sides to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Today’s focus — Evaluate evidence on both sides
A balanced evidence chart states what each item supports, its limitations and the strongest contrary interpretation. Do not equate quantity with reliability or exclude unfavorable proof merely because it hurts an argument. Supplied relevance and authentication rules govern the classroom chart.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional document is authentic but says approved without naming the approved action. Authentication supports identity, not a single definite meaning. The complete exchange may clarify purpose. A balanced evidence chart can therefore credit provenance while noting ambiguity rather than treating authentic as synonymous with conclusive.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Evaluate evidence on both sides: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.

Record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.

intro-law-l173-q01

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2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Evaluate evidence on both sides in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l173-q02

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3. Apply the original record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.
Question: Compare the three items without inventing missing context. Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l173-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The complete message says complete payment received, not complete delivery.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l173-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Evaluate evidence on both sides, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
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intro-law-l173-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Evaluate evidence on both sides issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l173-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Evaluate evidence on both sides:
Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.
Read this principle: A balanced evidence chart states what each item supports, its limitations and the strongest contrary interpretation. Do not equate quantity with reliability or exclude unfavorable proof merely because it hurts an argument. Supplied relevance and authentication rules govern the classroom chart.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Evaluate evidence on both sides:
Original: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.
Changed fact: The complete message says complete payment received, not complete delivery.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

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Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
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Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

174. Calculate a model remedy without double counting

intro-law-l174 | suggested week 35 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply calculate a model remedy without double counting to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Today’s focus — Calculate a model remedy without double counting
Use only stipulated recoverable losses and state assumptions. A refund, replacement and damages can overlap; do not automatically add all labels as separate recoveries. Real remedies require law, proof, causation and limits beyond this arithmetic exercise.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Model: two folders are missing at 3 each; a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is 4. The replacement value 6 and refund value 6 refer to the same missing folders.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

Model: one repair loss is five units, shown on two duplicate receipts. The non-overlapping total remains five, not ten. If a separate stipulated recoverable two-unit loss is added, the model total becomes seven. Actual recovery would still require law, causation, proof and applicable limits beyond the arithmetic.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Calculate a model remedy without double counting: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: Model: two folders are missing at 3 each; a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is 4. The replacement value 6 and refund value 6 refer to the same missing folders.

intro-law-l174-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Calculate a model remedy without double counting in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l174-q02

3. Apply the original record: Model: two folders are missing at 3 each; a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is 4. The replacement value 6 and refund value 6 refer to the same missing folders.
Question: Calculate the non-overlapping model total. Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l174-q03

4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The packaging loss is already included in the stated 6 rather than separate.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l174-q04

5. Source card exercise: For Calculate a model remedy without double counting, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l174-q05

6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Calculate a model remedy without double counting issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l174-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Calculate a model remedy without double counting:
Model: two folders are missing at 3 each; a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is 4. The replacement value 6 and refund value 6 refer to the same missing folders.
Read this principle: Use only stipulated recoverable losses and state assumptions. A refund, replacement and damages can overlap; do not automatically add all labels as separate recoveries. Real remedies require law, proof, causation and limits beyond this arithmetic exercise.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Calculate a model remedy without double counting:
Original: Model: two folders are missing at 3 each; a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is 4. The replacement value 6 and refund value 6 refer to the same missing folders.
Changed fact: The packaging loss is already included in the stated 6 rather than separate.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Contract
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/contracts
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not Texas binding authority.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Negligence
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 401
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevance requires some tendency affecting a consequential fact; relevance alone is not admissibility.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview

Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

175. Present and respond with intellectual honesty

intro-law-l175 | suggested week 35 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply present and respond with intellectual honesty to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Today’s focus — Present and respond with intellectual honesty
A capstone advocate requests a limited educational result, states the supplied rule, applies relevant facts and answers the strongest contrary point. A neutral decision maker explains which issues remain open. Oral delivery has a full written or parent-observed alternative and no public posting.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional recommendation requests seven model units only if both distinct losses are established. When asked about a missing causal link, the speaker acknowledges the condition rather than inventing evidence. Advocacy can be confident about the method while conditional about facts. A written script can show the same honesty and reasoning.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Present and respond with intellectual honesty: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.

Record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.

intro-law-l175-q01

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2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Present and respond with intellectual honesty in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l175-q02

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3. Apply the original record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.
Question: State both the requested result and its factual condition. Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l175-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The decision maker accepts that all ten folders arrived.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l175-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Present and respond with intellectual honesty, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l175-q05

6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Present and respond with intellectual honesty issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l175-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Present and respond with intellectual honesty:
Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.
Read this principle: A capstone advocate requests a limited educational result, states the supplied rule, applies relevant facts and answers the strongest contrary point. A neutral decision maker explains which issues remain open. Oral delivery has a full written or parent-observed alternative and no public posting.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Present and respond with intellectual honesty:
Original: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.
Changed fact: The decision maker accepts that all ten folders arrived.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Contract
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/contracts
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not

Texas binding authority.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Negligence
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 401
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevance requires some tendency affecting a consequential fact; relevance alone is not admissibility.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

176. A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict

intro-law-l176 | suggested week 36 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply a reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Today’s focus — A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict
A final memo can distinguish a model conclusion, an unresolved legal issue and a policy suggestion. State jurisdiction, source limits and remaining facts. No student has adjudicatory authority, and no formal real filing, judgment, enrollment or credential follows from this course exercise.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A capstone writer labels an educational recommendation a binding Texas court verdict and tells fictional parties to obey it as real law.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional class recommends clearer receipt labels. That is a policy proposal, not automatically a current legal duty. Its separate model dispute analysis is an educational recommendation, not a binding court judgment. Label findings, unknowns and suggestions so that a reader cannot mistake the exercise for actual adjudication or individualized advice.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a

missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A capstone writer labels an educational recommendation a binding Texas court verdict and tells fictional parties to obey it as real law.

intro-law-l176-q01

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2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l176-q02

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3. Apply the original record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A capstone writer labels an educational recommendation a binding Texas court verdict and tells fictional parties to obey it as real law.
Question: Correct the status and scope of the work product. Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l176-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The writer adds a neutral policy idea for clearer delivery records.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l176-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l176-q05

6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l176-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict:
Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. A capstone writer labels an educational recommendation a binding Texas court verdict and tells fictional parties to obey it as real law.
Read this principle: A final memo can distinguish a model conclusion, an unresolved legal issue and a policy suggestion. State jurisdiction, source limits and remaining facts. No student has adjudicatory authority, and no formal real filing, judgment, enrollment or credential follows from this course exercise.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict:
Original: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. A capstone writer labels an educational recommendation a binding Texas court verdict and tells fictional parties to obey it as real law.
Changed fact: The writer adds a neutral policy idea for clearer delivery records.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Contract
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/contracts
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not

Texas binding authority.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Negligence
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 401
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevance requires some tendency affecting a consequential fact; relevance alone is not admissibility.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

177. Project 18: Integrated legal reasoning and civic capstone

intro-law-l177 | suggested week 36 | about 65 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Create a complete, privacy-safe integrated legal reasoning and civic capstone project using six specified deliverables.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Project brief: Complete the Alder Studio capstone: timeline, source and issue matrix, evidence table, non-overlapping model calculation, balanced educational memo and a two-minute private oral argument or equivalent script. Include an alternative interpretation and a clearly labeled policy suggestion; never send or file anything.

Build an educational artifact by organizing facts before recommending anything. A chart should label its columns; a map should explain its symbols; a memo should separate issue, rule, application and conclusion. If a fact is absent, write unknown rather than fill it in. A polished appearance never substitutes for accurate reasoning.

Complete fictional fact bank:
Case 1 — Build a disciplined case timeline
Principle: A timeline records dated events with sources and uncertainty labels. Chronology helps test causal and procedural claims, but does not create a legal deadline or prove causation by itself. Keep allegations separate from agreed facts.
Original record: Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.
Changed record: A complete agreed inventory confirms eight arrived.

Case 2 — Map multiple legal issues without merging them
Principle: Use separate element or issue columns for contract, tort, consumer and evidence questions. One story can raise several theories, but proof of an agreement does not establish negligent handling or deceptive advertising. Avoid double-counting the same loss.
Original record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.
Changed record: The ad is unrelated to this transaction.

Case 3 — Evaluate evidence on both sides
Principle: A balanced evidence chart states what each item supports, its limitations and the strongest contrary interpretation. Do not equate quantity with reliability or exclude unfavorable proof merely because it hurts an argument. Supplied relevance and authentication rules govern the classroom chart.

Original record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.
Changed record: The complete message says complete payment received, not complete delivery.

Case 4 — Calculate a model remedy without double counting
Principle: Use only stipulated recoverable losses and state assumptions. A refund, replacement and damages can overlap; do not automatically add all labels as separate recoveries. Real remedies require law, proof, causation and limits beyond this arithmetic exercise.
Original record: Model: two folders are missing at 3 each; a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is 4. The replacement value 6 and refund value 6 refer to the same missing folders.
Changed record: The packaging loss is already included in the stated 6 rather than separate.

Case 5 — Present and respond with intellectual honesty
Principle: A capstone advocate requests a limited educational result, states the supplied rule, applies relevant facts and answers the strongest contrary point. A neutral decision maker explains which issues remain open. Oral delivery has a full written or parent-observed alternative and no public posting.
Original record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.
Changed record: The decision maker accepts that all ten folders arrived.

Case 6 — A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict
Principle: A final memo can distinguish a model conclusion, an unresolved legal issue and a policy suggestion. State jurisdiction, source limits and remaining facts. No student has adjudicatory authority, and no formal real filing, judgment, enrollment or credential follows from this course exercise.
Original record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A capstone writer labels an educational recommendation a binding Texas court verdict and tells fictional parties to obey it as real law.
Changed record: The writer adds a neutral policy idea for clearer delivery records.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional invoice is dated Tuesday and a witness alleges delivery Wednesday. The timeline labels the invoice date as supplied and the delivery as alleged. Chronology organizes the record without converting the allegation into a finding or inventing a legal deadline. A new agreed receipt could change the confidence label.

Numbered assignment

1. Make a sourced Alder timeline labeling the original eight-versus-ten dispute.

intro-law-l177-q01

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2. Build contract, tort, consumer and evidence columns with needed facts.

intro-law-l177-q02

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3. Compare inventory, cropped approval and no-count witness fairly.

intro-law-l177-q03

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4. Calculate original and overlap-changed model losses.

intro-law-l177-q04

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5. Give a two-minute private argument or 180–240 word script with an opposing point.

intro-law-l177-q05

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6. Write a simulated recommendation and separate one proposed recordkeeping policy.

intro-law-l177-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Project 18: Integrated legal reasoning and civic capstone:
Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.
Read this principle: A timeline records dated events with sources and uncertainty labels. Chronology helps test causal and procedural claims, but does not create a legal deadline or prove causation by itself. Keep allegations separate from agreed facts.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Project 18: Integrated legal reasoning and civic capstone:
Original: Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.
Changed fact: A complete agreed inventory confirms eight arrived.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains.

Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Contract
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/contracts
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not Texas binding authority.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Negligence
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 401
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevance requires some tendency affecting a consequential fact; relevance alone is not admissibility.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

178. Spiral lab 18: facts,rules and changed conditions

intro-law-l178 | suggested week 36 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Retrieve and compare six supplied scenarios from current and earlier units.

Instruction

Spaced practice 18 connects current concepts with earlier reasoning. Try recalling the distinction before rereading the printed principle; then revise using it. Retrieval is practice, not a memory contest. Explain why the changed fact matters rather than only changing the answer.

Current unit context: The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

For each task, the complete principle, original record and changed fact appear in the question. No earlier assignment or outside website is needed.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional document is authentic but says approved without naming the approved action. Authentication supports identity, not a single definite meaning. The complete exchange may clarify purpose. A balanced evidence chart can therefore credit provenance while noting ambiguity rather than treating authentic as synonymous with conclusive.

Numbered assignment

1. Retrieval connection from unit 18, Build a disciplined case timeline:
Principle: A timeline records dated events with sources and uncertainty labels. Chronology helps test causal and procedural claims, but does not create a legal deadline or prove causation by itself. Keep allegations separate from agreed facts.
Record: Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.
Change: A complete agreed inventory confirms eight arrived.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l178-q01

2. Retrieval connection from unit 18, Calculate a model remedy without double counting:
Principle: Use only stipulated recoverable losses and state assumptions. A refund, replacement and damages can overlap; do not automatically add all labels as separate recoveries. Real remedies require law, proof, causation and limits beyond this arithmetic exercise.
Record: Model: two folders are missing at 3 each; a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is 4. The replacement value 6 and refund value 6 refer to the same missing folders.
Change: The packaging loss is already included in the stated 6 rather than separate.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l178-q02

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3. Retrieval connection from unit 17, Competence includes checking limits:
Principle: Competence means more than confidently answering. Professionals must recognize knowledge limits, research relevant law and use appropriate supervision or assistance under their rules. A student demonstrates responsibility by flagging uncertainty rather than pretending to be a lawyer.
Record: A fictional trainee gives a definite answer from an outdated rule without checking jurisdiction.
Change: The trainee documents the gap and seeks authorized supervision within the fictional office.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l178-q03

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4. Retrieval connection from unit 17, Access to justice is a systems question:
Principle: Cost, language, disability, geography and information barriers can affect access. Court self-help materials and legal-aid information have different roles from individual representation. Eligibility and service scope vary; researching resources is not a guarantee of representation or a requirement to disclose need.
Record: A fictional information page advertises that every reader automatically gets a free lawyer for every civil dispute.
Change: The page accurately describes an informational guide and clearly states its limits.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l178-q04

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5. Retrieval connection from unit 15, Read a simulated holding in context:
Principle: A holding is the court’s resolution of an issue necessary to its decision; broader commentary may have a different role. Facts, procedural posture and jurisdiction constrain what a decision supports. A mock opinion teaches structure but is not real authority and receives no fake citation.
Record: SIMULATED OPINION: Under the supplied rule requiring written consent, the court denies this license because the record has no writing. It adds that electronic signatures might be useful someday.
Change: The issue in a new simulation is whether a specific electronic signature satisfies an expressly supplied rule.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l178-q05

6. Retrieval connection from unit 1, Readiness diagnostic: law, ethics and rules:
Principle: A written policy can govern a club without being a criminal statute. Identify who created a rule and what consequence it authorizes before classifying it. Disagreement with a rule is not itself proof that the rule is legally invalid.
Record: A fictional chess club asks members to arrive by 4 pm. Robin arrives at 4:10. A member says Robin committed a crime. No statute is supplied.
Change: Assume a teacher also calls arriving late unfair.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l178-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Spiral lab 18: facts,rules and changed conditions:
Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.
Read this principle: A balanced evidence chart states what each item supports, its limitations and the strongest contrary interpretation. Do not equate quantity with reliability or exclude unfavorable proof merely because it hurts an argument. Supplied relevance and authentication rules govern the classroom chart.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Spiral lab 18: facts,rules and changed conditions:
Original: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.
Changed fact: The complete message says complete payment received, not complete delivery.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Contract
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/contracts
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not Texas binding authority.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Negligence
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 401
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevance requires some tendency affecting a consequential fact; relevance alone is not admissibility.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: BLS Occupational Outlook Handbook: Legal Occupations
Exact URL: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/legal/home.htm
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official occupational overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Roles include lawyers, judges, paralegals, mediators, court reporters. Wage/projection numbers are not required; last modifiedAugust 27,2026.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Important Case Research Tips
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/case-law-research/important-research-tips
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Check proper jurisdiction and later treatment. Free research alone is not a full citator guarantee.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Judicial Branch: Rules and Standards
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/rules-forms/rules-standards/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary current-rule index

Source type: official-rule-index
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lists current rules: professional conduct March 7,2025; evidence July 2,2026; civil procedure October 1,2026. Course does not teach actual filing deadlines.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/media/1459244/texas-disciplinary-rules-of-professional-conduct-pdf.pdf
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official primary professional rules PDF
Source type: official-primary-professional-conduct-rules
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Rules 1.01 competence,1.05 confidentiality and 1.06 conflicts read in official PDF. Confidentiality includes protected unprivileged client information; opposing parties in same litigation prohibited by 1.06(a).
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Public Information Act Overview
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/overview-public-information-act
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Access to government records with confidentiality/other exceptions; not everything held by government is releasable.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: National Archives: Constitution transcript
Exact URL: https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary historical text
Source type: official-primary-constitutional-text
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Read with subsequent amendments, not as an unchanged 1787 statement.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

179. Unit 18 review: Integrated legal reasoning and civic capstone

intro-law-l179 | suggested week 36 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Revise six overconfident conclusions using accurate rules, facts and limits.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Review method: A conclusion is only as strong as its rule and factual support. At each station, identify the editor’s overclaim, replace it with a supported statement, and explain the limit. Revisit any station that mixes an allegation with a finding or a model with actual law. Use source cards to check scope, not to collect personal information. The station records are fully printed below.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional recommendation requests seven model units only if both distinct losses are established. When asked about a missing causal link, the speaker acknowledges the condition rather than inventing evidence. Advocacy can be confident about the method while conditional about facts. A written script can show the same honesty and reasoning.

Numbered assignment

1. Review station 1 — Build a disciplined case timeline
Principle: A timeline records dated events with sources and uncertainty labels. Chronology helps test causal and procedural claims, but does not create a legal deadline or prove causation by itself. Keep allegations separate from agreed facts.
Record: Fictional Alder Studio orders 10 folders at 3 each from Birch Supply. The supplied log says eight arrived on Monday; one witness says ten arrived but did not count.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Create an event entry and identify the disagreement. (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l179-q01

2. Review station 2 — Map multiple legal issues without merging them
Principle: Use separate element or issue columns for contract, tort, consumer and evidence questions. One story can raise several theories, but proof of an agreement does not establish negligent handling or deceptive advertising. Avoid double-counting the same loss.
Record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Identify three distinct research tracks and their factual needs. (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l179-q02

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3. Review station 3 — Evaluate evidence on both sides
Principle: A balanced evidence chart states what each item supports, its limitations and the strongest contrary interpretation. Do not equate quantity with reliability or exclude unfavorable proof merely because it hurts an argument. Supplied relevance and authentication rules govern the classroom chart.
Record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Compare the three items without inventing missing context. (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l179-q03

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4. Review station 4 — Calculate a model remedy without double counting
Principle: Use only stipulated recoverable losses and state assumptions. A refund, replacement and damages can overlap; do not automatically add all labels as separate recoveries. Real remedies require law, proof, causation and limits beyond this arithmetic exercise.
Record: Model: two folders are missing at 3 each; a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is 4. The replacement value 6 and refund value 6 refer to the same missing folders.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Calculate the non-overlapping model total. (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l179-q04

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5. Review station 5 — Present and respond with intellectual honesty
Principle: A capstone advocate requests a limited educational result, states the supplied rule, applies relevant facts and answers the strongest contrary point. A neutral decision maker explains which issues remain open. Oral delivery has a full written or parent-observed alternative and no public posting.
Record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a

separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer State both the requested result and its factual condition. (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l179-q05

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6. Review station 6 — A reasoned recommendation is not a real verdict
Principle: A final memo can distinguish a model conclusion, an unresolved legal issue and a policy suggestion. State jurisdiction, source limits and remaining facts. No student has adjudicatory authority, and no formal real filing, judgment, enrollment or credential follows from this course exercise.
Record: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A capstone writer labels an educational recommendation a binding Texas court verdict and tells fictional parties to obey it as real law.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Correct the status and scope of the work product. (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l179-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Unit 18 review: Integrated legal reasoning and civic capstone:
Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.
Read this principle: A capstone advocate requests a limited educational result, states the supplied rule, applies relevant facts and answers the strongest contrary point. A neutral decision maker explains which issues remain open. Oral delivery has a full written or parent-observed alternative and no public posting.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Unit 18 review: Integrated legal reasoning and civic capstone:
Original: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder advocate requests the model 10 under the original separate-loss facts, but the count was initially disputed.
Changed fact: The decision maker accepts that all ten folders arrived.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no

additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Contract
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/contracts
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not Texas binding authority.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Negligence
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 401
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevance requires some tendency affecting a consequential fact; relevance alone is not admissibility.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

180. Cumulative final: reasoned legal literacy

intro-law-l180 | suggested week 36 | about 80 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Integrate cumulative rules, facts, source limits and fair counterarguments.

Instruction

The capstone combines source reading, claim classification, evidence assessment, calculation and respectful advocacy. A complete analysis separates facts from assumptions and legal elements from policy preferences. All named persons and institutions are fictional. The project asks for a reasoned educational recommendation under supplied rules, not a prediction of a real court or an actual settlement. Different well-supported conclusions can earn credit when the record genuinely leaves an issue open. The final review returns to constitutional structure, courts, rights and professional limits as well as private-law topics.

Assessment directions: This is an open-resource application assessment. The principles and fictional records are supplied in the questions so that access to a website or earlier paperwork is unnecessary. Work independently at first if appropriate; then a parent may discuss reasoning and invite a correction. Label any assistance. Use IRAC where requested, show units in calculations, and distinguish a supplied rule from an actual legal claim. There is no assigned pass threshold or fixed deadline. The parent may split a longer assessment across sessions.

Reasoning example below is separate from the assessment records; use its method, not an unsupported outcome.

Purpose of this cumulative final: open-resource synthesis and retrieval using previously taught fictional records. Many questions deliberately repeat earlier unit assessments. It is not a test of transfer to eighteen unseen cases. Compare your current reasoning with earlier work if available; earlier paperwork is not required.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional agreement promises equipment maintenance while a separate accident allegedly damages property. Contract and tort columns ask different questions. The promise does not by itself establish unreasonable care, cause or harm. An evidence column separately evaluates what each record supports, preventing one theory from silently proving another.

Numbered assignment

1. Assessment record — unit 1, Facts, allegations and inferences
Supplied principle: A fact describes something that happened; an allegation is a party’s claim about it. An inference links observations to a possible explanation. Mark uncertainty rather than treating an accusation or a confident tone as proof.

Original facts: Sam says Lee took a blue folder. A photograph shows Lee carrying a blue object, but not its owner or contents.
Assessment change: A dated inventory identifies the photographed object as Lee’s own notebook.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q01

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2. Assessment record — unit 2, Three branches, distinct functions
Supplied principle: Legislatures make statutes, executives administer and enforce law, and courts decide cases within their authority. Checks and balances require interactions without making the branches identical. Identify the function before evaluating whether an action is authorized.
Original facts: Congress passes a model federal statute; an agency administers it; a court interprets it in a case.
Assessment change: The agency claims it can disregard a binding court order simply because it prefers its policy.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q02

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3. Assessment record — unit 3, Accused persons and the burden of proof
Supplied principle: In a criminal trial the government bears the burden of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The accused need not prove innocence. Counsel and other Sixth Amendment protections concern criminal prosecutions; do not assume identical appointed-counsel rights in every civil disagreement.
Original facts: In a fictional criminal trial, a juror says the accused must testify or be convicted.
Assessment change: A separate ordinary civil contract dispute arises.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q03

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4. Assessment record — unit 4, Jurisdiction, venue and practical location
Supplied principle: Jurisdiction concerns a court’s legal power. Venue concerns the proper location within an authorized system. Convenience can matter practically but does not create legal power or override governing venue rules. Separate the concepts before researching details.
Original facts: A party chooses the nearest building and assumes its court can decide any case.
Assessment change: The correct court type is selected but the wrong county is named.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q04

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5. Assessment record — unit 5, Discovery and limits
Supplied principle: Discovery exchanges information through authorized procedures. Relevance,

proportionality, privilege and privacy can limit requests. More information is not always legally obtainable, and preserving records differs from publicly distributing them.
Original facts: A simulated missing-delivery dispute seeks every unrelated personal message on a worker’s phone.
Assessment change: The request is limited to the transaction’s delivery log and specified date.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q05

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6. Assessment record — unit 6, Probable cause is not conviction
Supplied principle: Different decisions require different evidentiary showings. A preliminary basis for investigation or legal process is not the same as proof beyond a reasonable doubt at trial. Never express the criminal trial standard as a fixed numerical percentage.
Original facts: A fictional news report says a charge proves guilt because a preliminary hearing occurred.
Assessment change: A trial later ends in acquittal.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q06

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7. Assessment record — unit 7, Personal knowledge and observation
Supplied principle: A witness should distinguish what they personally perceived from guesses or reports by others. Observation conditions, memory and opportunities to check affect reliability. Confidence does not remove uncertainty, and respectful questions can expose limits without accusing a witness of lying.
Original facts: Witness Dana saw a closed truck at dusk but did not see anyone unload it. Dana says every box was delivered.
Assessment change: Dana also watched each numbered box enter the storage room.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q07

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8. Assessment record — unit 8, Offers and invitations to negotiate
Supplied principle: An offer generally invites acceptance on sufficiently definite proposed terms; advertisements or negotiations are not always offers. Examine language, context and what remains open. A beginner should identify ambiguity instead of declaring every price statement enforceable.
Original facts: Adult seller says I might sell this desk for about 80 if I decide to move. Adult buyer replies I accept.
Assessment change: Seller instead sends a specific signed offer identifying the desk, price and acceptance terms.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q08

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9. Assessment record — unit 9, Intentional conduct, reputation and careful speech
Supplied principle: Intentional torts have specific elements; intent to act is not necessarily intent to cause every result. Defamation concepts distinguish factual assertions from opinions and require more than hurt feelings. Jurisdiction, falsity, publication, fault, harm and defenses matter; avoid personal accusations in class.
Original facts: A fictional newsletter asserts as fact that a named fictional adult stole funds, relying only on a rumor.
Assessment change: The text instead clearly expresses a subjective opinion about a fictional painting’s style without implying undisclosed defamatory facts.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q09

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10. Assessment record — unit 10, Deposits and ordinary wear
Supplied principle: Texas agency guidance distinguishes normal wear and tear from abnormal damage in deposit discussions. Itemization and other conditions matter. A classroom comparison can identify which evidence to research without promising a deposit outcome or asserting all deductions are prohibited.
Original facts: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.
Assessment change: Before-and-after records show the door was already broken.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q10

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11. Assessment record — unit 11, Best interests and reasoned fact analysis
Supplied principle: Child-related decisions can involve a best-interest standard under applicable law. It is not a license to decide by stereotypes or a student’s personal preferences. Identify relevant facts, lawful criteria and missing information; never ask learners to choose between their actual family members.
Original facts: In a fictional scheduling exercise, an advocate relies only on the claim that one job title always makes a better parent.
Assessment change: Replace the job-title stereotype with this neutral fictional record: River starts school at 8:30 am; Ash’s route is 12 minutes and Brook’s is 25 minutes. Both adults have suitable transport. Ash is available after school on Monday/Wednesday; Brook is available Tuesday/Thursday; an agreed fictional supervised program covers Friday. No safety, preference, health or other legal-standard facts are supplied. These facts are for comparing logistical questions, not choosing a real custody outcome.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q11

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12. Assessment record — unit 12, Pay records and transparent calculations
Supplied principle: A pay stub can record hours, rate and deductions, but actual wage rights require applicable law, coverage and facts. Calculate a supplied model accurately without declaring a real wage violation or assuming every deduction is lawful or unlawful.
Original facts: Model payroll: five hours at 12 per hour, no deductions or overtime issues. The fictional record shows gross pay 50.

Assessment change: A correction records 60 gross and separately identifies a stipulated lawful 5 deduction.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q12

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13. Assessment record — unit 13, Warranties and promises have a scope
Supplied principle: A warranty or guarantee should be read for who promises what, for how long, and subject to which lawful conditions. Written terms, implied protections and statutory rights may interact. A broad slogan is not a substitute for the actual scope of the promise.
Original facts: A fictional six-month parts warranty is cited as proof that all labor costs forever are covered.
Assessment change: The writing expressly adds labor during the six-month period.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q13

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14. Assessment record — unit 14, Consent has a defined scope
Supplied principle: Permission for one use does not automatically authorize every new use, recipient or duration. A privacy-sensitive design identifies what is needed and who can access it. Applicable law may impose additional requirements, and clicking a box does not settle every legal question.
Original facts: Fictional participants permit a private class audio practice. A club proposes posting the recording publicly as an advertisement.
Assessment change: The practice instead uses a teacher-written text transcript with invented speakers and no recording.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q14

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15. Assessment record — unit 15, Neutral policy analysis separates is from ought
Supplied principle: Describe current law accurately before proposing change. A policy argument can compare consequences, rights, administrability and alternatives without misrepresenting opposing views or demanding partisan agreement. Distinguish evidence-based predictions from values and uncertainties.
Original facts: A fictional council debate asks whether a public study room should require reservations. One memo calls its preferred policy existing law despite no enacted rule.
Assessment change: A lawful reservation rule is later supplied as adopted and effective.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q15

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16. Assessment record — unit 16, Oral advocacy is structured reasoning
Supplied principle: An oral argument should state the requested result, rule, relevant facts, application and strongest limitation. Listening and answering a question matters more than volume or theatrical

confidence. Offer a written script or private in-person presentation with equal reasoning criteria.
Original facts: Model record: ten folders were owed, eight arrived, and each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable loss of three units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. An advocate has 90 seconds to argue that the fictional missing-folder record supports a stipulated 6 loss, not an unsupported 600 penalty.
Assessment change: The decision maker asks whether both folders later arrived with no remaining model loss.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q16

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17. Assessment record — unit 17, Confidentiality and privilege are not identical
Supplied principle: Professional confidentiality duties can cover information beyond a narrow evidentiary privilege. Privilege concerns protection against compelled disclosure under applicable law and conditions. Exceptions, waiver and role matter; do not promise that every conversation with any legal worker is absolutely secret.
Original facts: A fictional student says any conversation near a courthouse is automatically privileged forever.
Assessment change: The simulation supplies a qualifying confidential lawyer-client legal-advice communication and no waiver or exception.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q17

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18. Assessment record — unit 18, Evaluate evidence on both sides
Supplied principle: A balanced evidence chart states what each item supports, its limitations and the strongest contrary interpretation. Do not equate quantity with reliability or exclude unfavorable proof merely because it hurts an argument. Supplied relevance and authentication rules govern the classroom chart.
Original facts: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations, not actual Texas remedy rules. A dated inventory lists eight folders; a cropped message says complete; a witness admits not counting.
Assessment change: The complete message says complete payment received, not complete delivery.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l180-q18

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Cumulative final: reasoned legal literacy:
Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate

proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.
Read this principle: Use separate element or issue columns for contract, tort, consumer and evidence questions. One story can raise several theories, but proof of an agreement does not establish negligent handling or deceptive advertising. Avoid double-counting the same loss.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Cumulative final: reasoned legal literacy:
Original: Fictional competent adults Alder Studio and Birch Supply agree on ten folders at three model units each. The delivery log records eight; a witness says ten arrived but admits not counting. For the remedy exercise only, each missing folder has a stipulated recoverable replacement loss of three units, and a separate proven recoverable packaging loss is four units. No other recoverable loss is supplied. These are classroom stipulations,not actual Texas remedy rules. The Alder record adds a box damaged in transit, an ad promising a complete kit and a cropped approval message.
Changed fact: The ad is unrelated to this transaction.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: National Archives: Constitution transcript
Exact URL: https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary historical text
Source type: official-primary-constitutional-text
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Read with subsequent amendments, not as an unchanged 1787 statement.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: National Archives: Bill of Rights
Exact URL: https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary constitutional text
Source type: official-primary-constitutional-text
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: First ten amendments; ratified 1791. Scope and later interpretation matter.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: National Archives: Amendments 11–27

Exact URL: https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/amendments-11-27
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary constitutional text
Source type: official-primary-constitutional-text
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Includes 14th Amendment due process/equal protection and later amendments superseding earlier provisions.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Court role and structure
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/court-role-and-structure
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: District courts determine facts/apply law; appellate courts review legal application; federal and state systems differ.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Criminal Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/criminal-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Government prosecution; burden beyond reasonable doubt; counsel and adjudication stages. No real reporting activity is assigned.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Judicial Branch: About Texas Courts
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/about-texas-courts/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Court structure/jurisdiction resources datedOctober 2026 are listed; no courthouse visit required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Supreme Court of Texas: Official home
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/supreme/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Court of last resort for civil matters; do not treat as the ordinary adult criminal court of last resort.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals: About
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/cca/about-the-court/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Explains criminal appellate routing and special direct appeals; course avoids death-penalty roleplay.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 401
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)

Reading purpose and limits: Relevance requires some tendency affecting a consequential fact; relevance alone is not admissibility.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 403
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_403
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevant evidence may be excluded where specified dangers substantially outweigh probative value.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 801
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_801
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Out-of-court assertion offered for truth; exclusions and exceptions exist. Federal illustration, not a complete Texas evidence code. Dated currentness note—November 7,2026 CST: the official current federal evidence compilation is amended through December 1,2025. An amendment to Rule 801 is listed as pending/projected for December 1,2026, not already effective on this course-check date. Pending changes can be delayed or withdrawn. Before later reuse, especially on or after that projected date, reopen the then-current official rule and pending-amendments status; do not assume this dated check remains current.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Contract
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/contracts
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mutual assent, consideration, capacity, legality and remedies. Academic explanatory source, not Texas binding authority.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Negligence
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: What is Copyright?
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Original expression, fixed works, exclusive rights and limitations; ideas are not protected as expression.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: Fair Use Index
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation

Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Four-factor, case-specific analysis; no guaranteed word/page/percentage safe harbor. Index updatedNovember 2026.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Child Custody and Support
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/child-custody-and-support
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Conservatorship, rights and duties; joint managing conservatorship does not necessarily mean equal time.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Workforce Commission: Texas Child Labor Law
Exact URL: https://www.twc.texas.gov/programs/wage-and-hour/texas-child-labor-law
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview plus federal-law comparisons
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Age, duties, hours, coverage and exceptions matter; when applicable federal and state requirements differ, comply with both.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: EEOC Youth: What is Employment Discrimination?
Exact URL: https://www.eeoc.gov/youth/what-employment-discrimination
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Protected grounds, harassment, accommodations and retaliation; statutory coverage must be checked.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: BLS Occupational Outlook Handbook: Legal Occupations
Exact URL: https://www.bls.gov/ooh/legal/home.htm
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official occupational overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Roles include lawyers, judges, paralegals, mediators, court reporters. Wage/projection numbers are not required; last modifiedAugust 27,2026.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Important Case Research Tips
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/case-law-research/important-research-tips
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Check proper jurisdiction and later treatment. Free research alone is not a full citator guarantee.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Public Information Act Overview
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/open-government/members-public/overview-public-information-act
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Access to government records with confidentiality/other exceptions; not everything held by government is releasable.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson's original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Mediation
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/mediation
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; program and state law vary
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Mediator ordinarily facilitates rather than imposes a merits decision; an agreement can have legal

consequences.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Arbitration
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/arbitration
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; agreement and governing law matter
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Authority, scope, binding effect and review are not universal. Course does not adopt a blanket claim about all arbitration.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Judicial Branch: Rules and Standards
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/rules-forms/rules-standards/
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official judiciary current-rule index
Source type: official-rule-index
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lists current rules: professional conduct March 7,2025; evidence July 2,2026; civil procedure October 1,2026. Course does not teach actual filing deadlines.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct
Exact URL: https://www.txcourts.gov/media/1459244/texas-disciplinary-rules-of-professional-conduct-pdf.pdf
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official primary professional rules PDF
Source type: official-primary-professional-conduct-rules
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Rules 1.01 competence,1.05 confidentiality and 1.06 conflicts read in official PDF. Confidentiality includes protected unprivileged client information; opposing parties in same litigation prohibited by 1.06(a).
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.