***Fundamentals of Financial Accounting, 6e* (Phillips)**

**Chapter 1 Business Decisions and Financial Accounting**

1) Stockholders are owners of a corporation.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Stockholders are the owners of a corporation.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) All corporations acquire financing by issuing stock for sale on public stock exchanges.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Most corporations start out as private companies and will apply to become public companies ("go public") if they need a lot of financing. Financing can also be acquired by borrowing from banks.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) You paid $10,000 to buy 1% of the stock in a corporation that is now bankrupt. The company owes $10 million dollars to its creditors. As a result of the bankruptcy, you are responsible for paying $100,000 (or $10 million × 1%) of the amount owed to the creditors.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Unlike sole proprietorships and partnerships, a corporation is a separate entity from both legal and accounting perspectives. This means that a corporation, not its owners, is legally responsible for its own taxes and debts.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

4) Cash paid for wages is an example of an operating activity on the statement of cash flows.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Cash flows from running the business, including cash paid for wages, are operating activities on the statement of cash flows.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5) Borrowing money from a bank is a financing activity on the statement of cash flows.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: On the statement of cash flows, borrowing and repaying bank loans are financing activities.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) The daily activities involved in running a business, such as buying supplies and paying salaries and wages, are classified as operating activities on the statement of cash flows.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Buying supplies and paying salaries and wages are normal operating costs on the statement of cash flows.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7) Stockholders' equity is the difference between a company's assets and its liabilities.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity; therefore, Assets – Liabilities = Stockholders' Equity

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) A company owes $200,000 on a bank loan. It will be reported by the company as Accounts Payable.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Formal debt, evidenced by a written contract or note, is reported as Notes Payable.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

9) Amounts reported on financial statements are sometimes rounded to the nearest million.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Large businesses often round the numbers on their financial statements to the nearest thousand or million.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) Accounts Payable, Notes Payable, and Salaries and Wages Payable are examples of liabilities.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: An account with the word "payable" in its title is a liability.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) Dividends are subtracted from revenues on the income statement.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The income statement reports revenues and expenses. Dividends are not expenses. Rather, dividends are an optional distribution of earnings to stockholders, approved by the company's board of directors, and are presented on the statement of retained earnings.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) If a company reports net income on the income statement, then the statement of cash flows will report the same amount as cash flows from operating activities for the period.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Net income is not the same as cash flows from operating activities. Net income is not necessarily equal to cash because revenues are reported when earned and expenses when incurred regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

13) Revenue is reported on the income statement only if cash was received at the point of sale.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Revenues are reported on the income statement when goods or services are provided to customers. It's quite common for a business to provide goods or services to customers, but not collect cash from them until a later time period.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) require profitable companies to distribute some of their earnings to their stockholders.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: There is no GAAP requirement that companies pay dividends. Dividends are an optional distribution of earnings to stockholders, approved by the company's board of directors.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

15) Common Stock is reported as an asset on the balance sheet.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Common Stock is a component of stockholders' equity.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

16) Investors are mainly interested in the profitability of a company.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Investors expect a return on their investment in the company, and as a result, investors look closely at the company's ability to generate profits.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

17) A stock that does not pay a dividend is an undesirable investment.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: There are two sources of potential return on an investment in stock: the dividend and an increase in the stock price.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Evaluate

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) In order to be considered useful, information must have two fundamental characteristics: reliability and understandability.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: In order to be judged useful, financial information must have two fundamental characteristics: relevance and faithful representation.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

19) The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is the government agency that has primary responsibility for setting accounting standards in the U.S.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Currently, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has the primary responsibility for setting the underlying rules of accounting in the United States. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is responsible for the functioning of stock markets.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) requires top management of companies to sign a report certifying that the financial statements are free of error.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: SOX requires top managers of public companies to sign a report certifying their responsibilities for the financial statements, maintain an audited system of internal controls to ensure accuracy in the accounting reports, and maintain an independent committee to oversee top management and ensure that they cooperate with auditors. SOX does not require a certification that states the financial statements are free from error.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) Public corporations are businesses:

A) owned by two or more people, each of whom is personally liable for the debts of the business.

B) whose stock is bought and sold on a stock exchange.

C) whose stock is bought and sold privately.

D) where stock is not used as evidence of ownership.

Answer: B

Explanation: The owners of a company's stock (stockholders) can buy and sell stock privately or publicly on a stock exchange if the company has legally registered to do so. Most corporations start out as private companies and will apply to become public companies ("go public").

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

22) The owner(s) of a business are not taxed on the profits of the business if the business is a:

A) sole proprietorship.

B) partnership.

C) corporation.

D) public partnership.

Answer: C

Explanation: A corporation, not its owners, is legally responsible for its own taxes and debts. In sole proprietorships and partnerships, the owners are taxed on the profits of the business. A sole proprietorship is considered a part of the owner's life, with all profits becoming part of the taxable income of the owner. A partnership is similar to a sole proprietorship in this regard, except that the taxes are the responsibility of two or more owners instead of just one.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) Which of the following is typically considered a disadvantage of sole proprietorships?

A) Income taxes are paid by both the business and its owner.

B) The business is considered a separate legal entity from its owner.

C) Establishing the business usually requires legal assistance.

D) Owner is personally liable for all debts of the business.

Answer: D

Explanation: Sole proprietorships are easy to establish and the business is considered a part of the owner's life with all profits and losses becoming part of the taxable income of the owner. However, a sole proprietor is personally liable for all debts of the business.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Communication

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) With respect to the audience targeted for financial accounting reports, which of the parties below is not an external user?

A) Customers of the company issuing the reports

B) Creditors of the company issuing the reports

C) Managers of the company issuing the reports

D) Stockholders of the company issuing the reports

Answer: C

Explanation: External users of financial accounting reports include creditors, investors, directors, and government. Managers are considered internal users.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

25) Accounting systems:

A) are summarized in publicly published reports.

B) analyze, record, and summarize the activities affecting its financial condition and performance.

C) monitor business activities only in financial terms.

D) capture only the information that is needed by the owners of the company.

Answer: B

Explanation: Accounting is an information system designed by an organization to capture (analyze, record, and summarize) the activities affecting its financial condition and performance and then report the results to decision makers, both inside and outside the organization.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) People or organizations to whom a business owes money are considered:

A) owners of a business.

B) creditors of a business.

C) stockholders of a business.

D) customers of a business.

Answer: B

Explanation: Creditors include suppliers, banks, and anyone to whom money is owed.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) The owner is not responsible for the entity's taxes and debts if the entity is organized as a(n):

A) corporation

B) sole proprietorship.

C) unlimited liability corporation.

D) limited liability corporation.

Answer: A

Explanation: Unlike sole proprietorships and partnerships, a corporation is a separate entity from both legal and accounting perspectives. This means that a corporation, not its owners, is legally responsible for its own taxes and debts.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) Which of the following is a characteristic of a partnership?

A) The profits, taxes, and legal liability are the responsibility of two or more owners.

B) It is a legal entity separate from its owners.

C) Its income is taxed twice—once on the partnership's income tax return and again on the partners' individual income tax returns.

D) It is the only organizational form appropriate for service businesses.

Answer: A

Explanation: A partnership is similar to a sole proprietorship, except that profits, taxes, and legal liability are the responsibility of two or more owners instead of just one.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) Managerial accounting reports prepared for internal use are used by the company's:

A) suppliers.

B) bank.

C) employees.

D) stockholders.

Answer: C

Explanation: Managerial accounting reports are made available only to the company's employees (internal users) so that they can make business decisions related to production, marketing, human resources, and finance.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) Directors of a corporation:

A) want to ensure they will be paid for the goods and services they deliver.

B) oversee managers to ensure their decisions are in the best interests of its stockholders.

C) assess the financial strength of a business and attempt to estimate its value.

D) are responsible for the functioning of stock markets and ensuring that taxes are correctly computed.

Answer: B

Explanation: Directors are elected to oversee a company's managers and ensure their decisions are in the best financial interest of stockholders.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) The main goal of an accounting system is to:

A) capture information about a business so that it can be reported to decision makers.

B) earn a profit for the company's stockholders.

C) prove that assets equal liabilities plus stockholders' equity.

D) provide initial financing for a new startup.

Answer: A

Explanation: Managerial accounting reports include detailed financial plans and continually updated reports about the operating performance of the company. These reports are made available only to the company's employees (internal users) so that they can make business decisions related to production, marketing, human resources, and finance.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) Financing that individuals or institutions have provided to a corporation is:

A) always classified as a liability.

B) classified as a liability when provided by creditors and as stockholders' equity when provided by owners.

C) always classified as equity.

D) classified as a stockholders' equity when provided by creditors and a liability when provided by owners.

Answer: B

Explanation: Financing can be provided by creditors (classified as liabilities) or owners (classified as stockholders' equity).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) An investor who is looking at a company's financial statements cannot determine whether the:

A) company's earnings are rising or falling.

B) company pays a dividend.

C) company has positive cash flow.

D) company's owners are financially sound.

Answer: D

Explanation: As set forth in the separate entity assumption, the financial reports of a business are assumed to include the results of only that business's activities. A company's financial statements do not contain information about the company's owners.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) A sole proprietorship is:

A) a separate legal and accounting entity from its owner(s).

B) owned and operated by one individual.

C) considered a public company.

D) can easily raise large amounts of capital for growth.

Answer: B

Explanation: A sole proprietorship is the form of business owned (and usually operated) by one individual.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

35) Internal users of financial data include:

A) investors.

B) creditors.

C) management.

D) regulatory authorities.

Answer: C

Explanation: Internal users include managers, supervisors, etc. External users include creditors, investors, etc.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) Which of the following statements about financial accounting is correct?

A) Financial accounting reports are used primarily by employees to make business decisions related to production.

B) Financial accounting reports are used primarily by management to understand whether a product line should be discontinued.

C) Financial accounting reports are primarily prepared to provide information for external decision makers.

D) Financial accounting reports primarily contain detailed internal records of the company.

Answer: C

Explanation: Financial accounting reports, called financial statements, are prepared periodically to provide information to people not employed by the business.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) Which of the following statements about organizational forms of a business is not correct?

A) In a sole proprietorship form of business or in a partnership form, the owner(s) are personally responsible for the debts of the business.

B) The partnership agreement states how profits are to be shared between partners and what happens when a new partner is to be admitted or an existing partner is retiring.

C) A corporation is a separate entity from both a legal and accounting perspective.

D) The owners of a corporation are legally responsible for the corporation's debts and taxes.

Answer: D

Explanation: Unlike sole proprietorships and partnerships, a corporation is a separate entity from both legal and accounting perspectives. This means that a corporation, not its owners, is legally responsible for its own taxes and debts.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) A legal document called a stock certificate is used to indicate ownership in a:

A) corporation.

B) sole proprietorship.

C) partnership.

D) both sole proprietorship and partnership.

Answer: A

Explanation: A share of the corporation's ownership is indicated on a legal document called a stock certificate.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) Which of the following statements below is correct about a corporation and a partnership?

A) A partnership is comprised of two or more owners, whereas a corporation must have only one owner.

B) A corporation is legally responsible for its own taxes and debts.

C) Owners of both entities are legally responsible for the taxes and debts of the business.

D) Both entities issue shares of stock to owners.

Answer: B

Explanation: A key difference between a corporation and a partnership is that the corporation is a separate entity from both a legal and accounting perspective. This means that a corporation (not its shareholders) is legally responsible for its own taxes and debts; the owners of a partnership have this responsibility.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

40) Which of the following expressions of the accounting equation is correct?

A) Liabilities + Assets = Stockholders' Equity

B) Stockholders' Equity + Assets = Liabilities

C) Assets = Liabilities – Stockholders' Equity

D) Stockholders' Equity = Assets – Liabilities

Answer: D

Explanation: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' Equity = Assets – Liabilities

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

41) Net income is the amount:

A) the company earned after subtracting expenses and dividends from revenue.

B) by which assets exceed expenses.

C) by which assets exceed liabilities.

D) by which revenues exceed expenses.

Answer: D

Explanation: Net income is calculated as revenues minus expenses. Dividends are not expenses of doing business and are not involved in determining the amount of net income on the income statement. Assets and liabilities are reported on the balance sheet.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

42) Expenses are reported on the:

A) income statement in the time period in which they are paid.

B) income statement in the time period in which they are incurred.

C) balance sheet in the time period in which they are paid.

D) balance sheet in the time period in which they are incurred.

Answer: B

Explanation: Expenses are reported on the income statement when incurred (that is, when the related goods or services are used) regardless of when the cash is paid.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) The financial reports of a business include only the results of that business's activities. This is:

A) required only for large corporations.

B) the cost principle.

C) the accounting equation.

D) true only for financial statements prepared under IFRS.

E) the separate entity assumption.

Answer: E

Explanation: The business itself, not the stockholders who own the business, is viewed as owning the assets and owing the liabilities. This is called the separate entity assumption, which requires that a business's financial reports include only the activities of the business and not the personal dealings of its stockholders.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) The separate entity assumption assumes:

A) the financial reports of a business include only the results of that business's activities.

B) assets equal liabilities plus stockholder's equity.

C) revenues and expenses are reported in separate sections of a company's income statement.

D) assets are reported in a separate financial statement from liabilities.

Answer: A

Explanation: The business itself, not the stockholders who own the business, is viewed as owning the assets and owing the liabilities. This is called the separate entity assumption, which requires that a business's financial reports include only the activities of the business and not the personal dealings of its stockholders.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

45) Mauricio invested $30,000 in Pizza Aroma in exchange for its stock. Pizza Aroma now has:

A) a liability.

B) retained earnings.

C) common stock.

D) net income.

Answer: C

Explanation: The owners have a claim on amounts they contributed directly to the company in exchange for its stock (Common Stock).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) Amounts earned by selling goods or services to customers are called:

A) revenues.

B) expenses.

C) dividends.

D) common stocks.

Answer: A

Explanation: Revenues are earned by selling goods or services to customers.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) Profit is equal to:

A) revenues minus expenses.

B) assets minus liabilities.

C) the amount of cash that a company has.

D) the amount of cash that owners have contributed to the business.

Answer: A

Explanation: Although *profit* is used in casual conversation, the preferred term in accounting is *net* *income.* Net income is calculated as revenues minus expenses.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) If revenues are less than expenses, the company's Retained Earnings:

A) decrease.

B) increase.

C) must be replenished by stockholders.

D) are paid to stockholders.

Answer: A

Explanation: If revenues are less than expenses, the company would have a net loss which would decrease Retained Earnings.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

49) A cost of doing business is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is considered necessary to earn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) revenue; assets

B) expense; revenue

C) liability; expenses

D) dividend; revenue

Answer: B

Explanation: Expenses are all costs of doing business that are necessary to earn revenues.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

50) Expenses are:

A) equal to a company's liabilities.

B) always less than revenues.

C) the costs of doing business that are necessary to earn revenue.

D) always less than the amount of cash a company has available.

Answer: C

Explanation: Expenses are all costs of doing business that are necessary to earn revenues.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

51) An economic resource that is owned by a company and will provide future benefits is referred to as:

A) revenue.

B) an asset.

C) retained earnings.

D) net income.

Answer: B

Explanation: An asset is an economic resource presently controlled by the company; it has measurable value and is expected to benefit the company by producing cash inflows or reducing cash outflows in the future.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) Alpha sold $2,000 of services to Beta on credit. Beta promised to pay for it next month. Alpha will report a $2,000:

A) Accounts Receivable.

B) Account Payable.

C) increase in Cash, since Beta is sure to pay next month.

D) net loss.

Answer: A

Explanation: Alpha is the seller and thus will report accounts receivable, which is a right to collect for sales/services provided on account.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) Alpha sold $2,000 of services to Beta on credit. Beta promised to pay for it next month. Beta will report a $2,000:

A) Payable.

B) Accounts Receivable.

C) decrease in Cash, since it plans to pay next month.

D) net income.

Answer: A

Explanation: The buyer, Beta, will report accounts payable, which is the amount owed to suppliers for prior credit purchases on account.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) TreeTop Nursery sold $7,500 of goods to customers of which $4,500 has been collected. TreeTop should report revenues of:

A) $7,500.

B) $4,500.

C) $3,000.

D) $0.

Answer: A

Explanation: Revenues equal the amount earned, regardless of whether the cash has been collected.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

55) Cash flows from (used in) investing activities include amounts:

A) received from a company's stockholders for the sale of stock.

B) received from the sale of the company's office building.

C) paid for dividends to the company's stockholders.

D) paid for salaries of employees.

Answer: B

Explanation: Investing activities involve buying and selling productive resources with long lives (such as buildings, land, equipment, and software), purchasing investments, and lending to others.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

56) Which of the following would not represent a financing activity?

A) Paying dividends to stockholders.

B) An investment of capital by the owners.

C) Borrowing money from a bank to purchase new equipment.

D) Buying supplies.

Answer: D

Explanation: Financing activities include any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders. Operating activities are directly related to running the business to earn profit and would include buying supplies.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

57) Operating activities include:

A) interest paid on a bank loan.

B) the buying or selling of land, buildings, equipment, and other long-term investments.

C) the repayment of loan proceeds to the bank.

D) obtaining a bank loan to cover the payment of wages, rent and other operating costs.

Answer: A

Explanation: Operating activities are directly related to running the business to earn profit and would include paying interest on a loan. Investing activities involve buying and selling productive resources with long lives (such as buildings, land, equipment, and software), purchasing investments, and lending to others. Financing activities include any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

58) The separate entity assumption means:

A) a company's financial statements reflect only the business activities of that company.

B) each separate owner's finances must be revealed in the financial statements.

C) each separate entity that has a claim on a company's assets must be shown in the financial statements.

D) if the business is a sole proprietorship, the owners' personal activities are included in the company's financial statements.

Answer: A

Explanation: The separate entity assumption means that the financial reports of a business are assumed to include the results of only that business's activities.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

59) Operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities are presented on the:

A) balance sheet.

B) statement of cash flows.

C) statement of retained earnings.

D) income statement.

Answer: B

Explanation: The statement of cash flows includes operating activities (which are directly related to running the business to earn profit), investing activities (which involve buying and selling productive resources with long lives), and financing activities (which include any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) Financial statements are most commonly prepared:

A) daily.

B) monthly, quarterly, and annually.

C) as needed.

D) weekly.

Answer: B

Explanation: Financial statements can be prepared at any time during the year, although they are most commonly prepared monthly, every three months (quarterly reports), and at the end of the year (annual reports).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61) Which of the following statements about a fiscal year is correct?

A) Companies can choose to end their fiscal year on any date they feel is most relevant.

B) Companies must end their fiscal year on March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31.

C) Companies can select any date except a holiday to end their fiscal year.

D) Companies must end their fiscal year on December 31.

Answer: A

Explanation: Companies are allowed to choose a calendar or fiscal year-end. A calendar year is a 12-month period ending on December 31, and a fiscal year is a 12-month period ending on a day other than December 31.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

62) Assets:

A) represent the amounts earned by a company.

B) must equal the liabilities of a company.

C) must equal the stockholders' equity of the company.

D) represent the resources presently controlled by a company.

Answer: D

Explanation: An asset is an economic resource presently controlled by the company; it has measurable value and is expected to benefit the company by producing cash inflows or reducing cash outflows in the future.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) A net loss for a period arises when:

A) assets are greater than liabilities.

B) revenues are less than expenses.

C) liabilities are greater than stockholder's equity.

D) revenues are greater than expenses.

Answer: B

Explanation: The determination of net income or loss is made from revenues and expenses for a period. A net loss results when revenues are less than expenses.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

64) Net income that has been paid out to the company's stockholders for their own personal use is referred to as:

A) dividends.

B) equities.

C) revenues.

D) retained earnings.

Answer: A

Explanation: Net income can be left in the company to accumulate (with earnings that have been retained from prior years) or it can be paid out to the company's stockholders for their own personal use (called dividends).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

65) Crystal Lodging recorded $330,000 in revenues, $247,500 in expenses, and $45,000 of dividends for the year. The company began the year with total assets of $285,000 and stockholder's equity of $130,500.

What net income (loss) was reported by Crystal Lodging for the year?

A) $37,500

B) $94,500

C) $82,500

D) $49,500

Answer: C

Explanation: Net income = Revenues – Expenses

= $330,000 – $247,500 = $82,500

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

66) Crystal Lodging recorded $330,000 in revenues, $247,500 in expenses, and $45,000 of dividends for the year. The company began the year with total assets of $285,000 and stockholder's equity of $130,500.

Suppose that liabilities increased by $90,000 and stockholders' equity increased by $37,500. What would be the change in Crystal Lodging's assets?

A) $168,000 increase

B) $127,500 increase

C) $154,500 increase

D) $52,500 increase

Answer: B

Explanation: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity

Change in Assets = Change in Liabilities + Change in Stockholders' Equity

= $90,000 in Liabilities + $37,500 = $127,500

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

67) The obligations and debts of a business are referred to as:

A) equities.

B) assets.

C) dividends.

D) liabilities.

Answer: D

Explanation: Liabilities are measurable amounts that the company owes to creditors. From a legal perspective, creditors have priority over stockholders. Thus, if a company goes out of business, liabilities must be paid before any amounts are paid to stockholders.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

68) Which of the following are the three basic elements of the balance sheet?

A) Assets, liabilities, and retained earnings.

B) Assets, liabilities, and common stock.

C) Assets, liabilities, and revenues.

D) Assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity.

Answer: D

Explanation: The balance sheet reports the amount of a business's assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity at a specific point in time.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

69) Coast Company has 5,000 items of building supplies on hand that cost $150,000; a bill from the vendor for $50,000 of these supplies has not yet been paid. The company expects to earn $400,000 for its services when it uses the building supplies. The company's balance sheet would include an asset, Supplies, in the amount of:

A) $5,000.

B) $100,000.

C) $150,000.

D) $400,000.

Answer: C

Explanation: An asset is an economic resource presently controlled by the company; it has measurable value and is expected to benefit the company by producing cash inflows or reducing cash outflows in the future. The building supplies on hand that cost $150,000 would be reported as an asset on the balance sheet.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

70) The Publish or Perish Printing Company paid a dividend to stockholders. This will be reported on the:

A) audit report.

B) income statement.

C) balance sheet.

D) statement of retained earnings.

Answer: D

Explanation: The company's profits are accumulated in Retained Earnings until a decision is made to distribute them to stockholders in what is called a dividend. Dividends are not an expense incurred to generate earnings and, as a result, are not reported on the income statement. Rather, a dividend is an optional distribution of earnings to stockholders, approved by the company's board of directors. Dividends are reported as a reduction in Retained Earnings on the statement of retained earnings.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

71) Which of the following is not correct?

A) Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity

B) Liabilities = Assets − Stockholders' Equity

C) Stockholders' Equity + Liabilities – Assets = 0

D) Assets = Liabilities − Stockholders' Equity

Answer: D

Explanation: The basic accounting equation is: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity. It can be rearranged algebraically as Liabilities = Assets − Stockholders' Equity or as Assets = Liabilities − Stockholders' Equity.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) At the end of last year, the company's assets totaled $430,000 and its liabilities totaled $370,000. During the current year, the company's total assets increased by $29,000 and its total liabilities increased by $12,000. At the end of the current year, stockholders' equity was:

A) $77,000.

B) $60,000.

C) $17,000.

D) $89,000.

Answer: A

Explanation: Stockholders' equity = Assets − Liabilities

Beginning stockholders' equity = $430,000 − $370,000 = $60,000

Change in stockholders' equity = Change in assets − Change in liabilities

= $29,000 − $12,000 = $17,000

Ending stockholders' equity = Beginning stockholders' equity + Change in stockholders' equity

= $60,000 + $17,000 = $77,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

73) If total liabilities decreased by $50,000 and stockholders' equity increased by $10,000 during a period of time, then total assets must change by what amount and direction during that same time period?

A) $40,000 increase

B) $40,000 decrease

C) $60,000 increase

D) $60,000 decrease

Answer: B

Explanation: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity

Change in Assets = Change in Liabilities + Change in Stockholders' Equity

= ($50,000) + $10,000 = ($40,000)

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

74) A company's balance sheet contained the following information:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |
| Common Stock | $ | 24,000 |   | Total Assets |  | $ | 352,000 |
| Accounts Payable |   | 128,000 |   | Retained Earnings |  |   | 56,000 |

Notes Payable is the only other item on the balance sheet. Notes Payable must equal:

A) $400,000.

B) $16,000.

C) $144,000.

D) $688,000.

Answer: C

Explanation: Total assets = Total liabilities + Total stockholders' equity

$352,000 = ($128,000 + Notes Payable) + ($24,000 + $56,000)

Notes Payable = $352,000 − $128,000 − $24,000 − $56,000 = $144,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

75) During Year 5, a company's assets increase by $112,000 and its liabilities increase by $76,000. If no dividends were paid and there were no changes in the amount of common stock issued during the year, net income for Year 5 was:

A) $112,000.

B) $36,000.

C) $188,000.

D) $76,000.

Answer: B

Explanation: The basic accounting equation can also be thought of as follows:

Change in Assets = Change in Liabilities + Change in Stockholders' Equity

Change in Stockholders' Equity = Change in Assets − Change in Liabilities

= $112,000 − $76,000 = $36,000

Since there were no dividends and no changes in the common stock, the change in stockholders' equity must equal net income.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

76) A company began the year with assets of $200,000, liabilities of $40,000, and stockholders' equity of $160,000. During the year assets increased $110,000 and stockholders' equity increased $40,000. What was the change in liabilities for the year?

A) Increase of $150,000

B) Increase of $70,000

C) Decrease of $150,000

D) Decrease of $70,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' equity

Liabilities = Assets − Stockholders' equity

Change in liabilities = Change in assets − Change in stockholders' equity

= $110,000 − $40,000 = $70,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

77) During its first year of operations, Puffin, Inc. reported Sales Revenue of $772,000 but collected only $606,000 from customers. At the end of the year, Accounts Receivable equals:

A) $1,378,000.

B) $772,000.

C) $606,000.

D) $166,000.

Answer: D

Explanation: Of the $772,000 of Sales Revenue, customers have paid the company only $606,000, which leaves a balance of Accounts Receivable of $166,000.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

78) If Blair Industries had $24 million in revenue and net income of $6 million, then its:

A) expenses must have been $30 million.

B) expenses must have been $18 million.

C) assets must have been $24 million.

D) assets must have been $6 million.

Answer: B

Explanation: Net income = Revenues − Expenses

Expenses = Net income − Revenues

$24 million − $6 million = $18 million

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

79) If Boward Co. has Common Stock of $40,000, total assets of $85,000, and total liabilities of $35,000, its Retained Earnings equals:

A) $10,000.

B) $45,000.

C) $50,000.

D) $55,000.

Answer: A

Explanation: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity

Assets = Liabilities + (Common Stock + Retained Earnings)

Retained Earnings = Assets − Liabilities − Common Stock

= $85,000 − $35,000 − $40,000

= $10,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

80) The WeBuild Construction Company sold $16.5 million of buildings in its first year of operations. The company received payments of $11.25 million for these buildings. The company's income statement would report:

A) Accounts Receivable of $5.25 million.

B) Expenses of $5.25 million.

C) Sales Revenue of $11.25 million.

D) Sales Revenue of $16.5 million.

Answer: D

Explanation: The income statement would report the Sales Revenue earned of $16.5 million. The amount still owed by customers of $5.25 million (or $16.5 million − $11.25 million) would be reported as Accounts Receivable, an asset, on the balance sheet.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

81) Which of the following financial statements shows how net income (loss) and dividends impacted a stockholders' equity account?

A) Statement of Retained Earnings

B) Balance Sheet

C) Statement of Cash Flows

D) Income Statement

Answer: A

Explanation: The statement of retained earnings sets for the following equation:

Beginning Retained Earnings + Net Income − Dividends = Ending Retained Earnings

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

82) Dividends are reported on the:

A) income statement.

B) balance sheet.

C) statement of retained earnings.

D) income statement and balance sheet.

Answer: C

Explanation: The statement of retained earnings reports the changes in retained earnings during the period; these changes consist of net income and dividends.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

83) Dividends paid to stockholders:

A) are a reduction to Retained Earnings.

B) appear in the cash flows from operating activities section of the statement of cash flows.

C) appear on the income statement.

D) are subtracted from Common Stock.

Answer: A

Explanation: Retained earnings is increased by net income and decreased by dividends. Dividends paid to shareholders appear in the cash flow from financing activities on the statement of cash flows. Only revenues and expenses appear on the income statement.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

84) Which of the following would not affect a company's net income?

A) A change in the company's income taxes

B) Changing the selling price of a company's product

C) Paying a dividend to stockholders

D) Advertising a new product

Answer: C

Explanation: Net income equals the difference between revenues and expenses. Dividends are not expenses. Rather, dividends are an optional distribution of earnings to stockholders and, as such, they are reported on the statement of retained earnings. Income tax expense is reported on the income statement; a change in the company's income taxes would affect net income. Sales of a company's product are revenue on the income statement; and a change in the selling price would affect net income. Advertising expense is reported on the income statement; the expense incurred to advertise a new product would affect net income. Since dividends are not reported on the income statement, paying a dividend to stockholders would not affect net income.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

85) Which of the following would be reported on the income statement for Year 2?

A) Supplies that were purchased and used in Year 1 but paid for in Year 2.

B) Supplies that were purchased in Year 1, but used in Year 2.

C) Dividends that were paid in Year 2.

D) Accounts Receivable as of December 31, Year 2.

Answer: B

Explanation: Supplies that have been used in Year 2 are reported as an expense on the income statement for Year 2 (even though they were purchased in Year 1). Supplies used in Year 1 would be reported as an expense on the income statement for Year 1 (rather than Year 2). Dividends are reported on the statement of retained earnings rather than on the income statement. Accounts Receivable are reported on the balance sheet rather than on the income statement.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

86) Find the missing data.

|  |
| --- |
| CINNAMON AND SPICE, INC. |
| Income Statement |
| For the Year Ended December 31, Year 3 |
| Revenues |   |   |   |
| Sales Revenue | $ | 3,000,000 |   |
| Service Revenue |   | 810,200 |   |
| Total Revenues |   | Unknown |   |
| Expenses |   |   |   |
| Salaries and Wages Expense |   | 1,314,900 |   |
| Advertising and Promotion Expenses |   | 482,200 |   |
| Other Selling and Administrative Expenses |   | Unknown |   |
| Interest Expense |   | 225,600 |   |
| Income Tax Expense |   | 117,700 |   |
| Other Expenses |   | 253,700 |   |
| Total Expenses |   | 3,445,600 |   |
| Net Income |   | Unknown |   |

A) Total revenues are $3,810,200, other selling and administrative expenses are $1,051,500, and net income is $364,600.

B) Total revenues are $2,495,300, other selling and administrative expenses are $1,051,500, and net income is ($950,300).

C) Total revenues are $364,600, other selling and administrative expenses are $3,081,000, and net income is $7,255,800.

D) Total revenues are $3,810,200, other selling and administrative expenses are $364,600, and net income is $7,255,800.

Answer: A

Explanation: Total revenues = Sales Revenues + Service Revenue

= $3,000,000 + $810,200 = $3,810,200

Other selling and administrative expenses = Total expenses − All other expenses

= $3,445,600 − $1,314,900 − $482,200 − $225,600 − $117,700 − $253,700 = $1,051,500

Net Income = Revenues − Expenses

= $3,810,200 − $3,445,600 = $364,600

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

87) Which of the following statements about this statement of retained earnings is not correct?

|  |
| --- |
| Carly Q's |
| Statement of Retained Earnings |
| For the Year Ended December 31, Year 4 |
| Retained Earnings, January 1, Year 4 | $ | 251,700 |   |   |
| Add: Net Income |   | 328,650 |   |   |
| Subtract: Dividends |   | (54,600 | ) |   |
| Retained Earnings, December 31, Year 4 | $ | 525,750 |   |   |

A) Retained earnings of $525,750 will appear on the balance sheet as of December 31, Year 4.

B) The net income in the above statement came from the income statement for the year ending December 31, Year 4.

C) Dividends are shown in parentheses because they are distributions of earnings to the stockholders.

D) The ending retained earnings amount represents the amount of cash at the end of Year 4.

Answer: D

Explanation: The account, Retained Earnings, is a component of stockholders' equity. It does not represent the amount of cash that a company has at a point in time.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

88) Universal Corp. has beginning Retained Earnings of $80,000, cash flows from operating activities during the current year of $35,000, dividends paid during the year of $5,000, net income for the current year of $50,000, and Common Stock at the end of the year of $15,000. What is the amount of its Retained Earnings at the end of the year?

A) $125,000

B) $140,000

C) $160,000

D) $175,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Although Common Stock is part of stockholders' equity; it is not part of Retained Earnings.

Ending Retained Earnings = Beginning Retained Earnings + Net Income − Dividends

= $80,000 + $50,000 − $5,000 = $125,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

89) Which of the following statements about the financial statements is correct?

A) The "change in cash" reported on the statement of cash flows is also reported on the statement of retained earnings.

B) Both the income statement and the statement of cash flows show the result of a company's operating activities.

C) The statement of cash flows is for a period of time while the income statement is for a point in time.

D) The statement of cash flows is for a point of time while the income statement is for a period of time.

Answer: B

Explanation: The change in cash is reported on the statement of cash flows. The change in retained earnings (rather than the change in cash) is reported on the statement of retained earnings. Both the statement of cash flows and the income statement cover a specified period of time. The income statement reports the results of operations and the statement of cash flows reports the cash flows from operating activities.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

90) The purpose of a statement of retained earnings is to:

A) estimate the current value of a company's assets.

B) report the way that net income and dividends affected the financial position of the company during the period.

C) show where the cash is flowing into and out of a company.

D) report the specific revenues and expenses arising during the period.

Answer: B

Explanation: The statement of retained earnings reports the way that net income (profits) and distributions to stockholders (dividends) affect the financial position of the company during the period. Retained earnings are not an estimate of the value of the company's assets. The statement of cash flows shows cash inflows and outflows. Revenues and expenses are reported on the income statement.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

91) Which of the following statements about the format of financial statements is correct?

A) A double underline is drawn below the subtotal for Total Liabilities on the balance sheet.

B) Dollar signs are omitted if the heading states that amounts are reported in U.S. dollars.

C) Dividends are shown in parentheses on the statement of retained earnings.

D) The order of the items included in the heading of each financial statement is as follows: the name of the business, the time period covered by the financial statement, and the title of the report.

Answer: C

Explanation: Since dividends are subtracted in arriving at the ending amount of retained earnings, they are shown in parentheses. A double underline is used for the final totals on the balance sheet, which include "Total Assets" and "Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity." Dollar signs appear at the top and bottom of each column of numbers on a financial statement. The order of items in the heading of each financial statement is as follows: the name of the business, the title of the report, and the time period covered by, or the point of time of the financial statement.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

92) Which of the following is not an expense?

A) Wages of employees

B) Interest incurred on a note payable

C) Dividends

D) Corporate income tax

Answer: C

Explanation: Dividends are not expenses. Rather, dividends are an optional distribution of earnings to stockholders, approved by the company's board of directors.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

93) Which of the following statements about a company's fiscal year is correct?

A) All companies have a December 31 year end.

B) It usually corresponds to a company's slow period.

C) It always corresponds to the calendar year.

D) The Financial Accounting Standards Board assigns a year-end to each company.

Answer: B

Explanation: Companies are allowed to choose a calendar or fiscal year-end. A calendar year is a 12-month period ending on December 31, and a fiscal year is a 12-month period ending on a day other than December 31.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

94) Every financial statement should have "who, what, and when" in its heading. These include the:

A) name of the person preparing the statement, the type of financial statement, and when the financial statement was reported to the SEC.

B) name of the person preparing the statement, the name of the company, and the date the statement was prepared.

C) name of the company, the type of financial statement, and the time period or date from which the data were taken.

D) name of the company, the purpose of the statement, and when the financial statement was reported to the IRS.

Answer: C

Explanation: The heading of a financial statement identifies who, what, and when: the name of the business, the title of the report, and the time period covered by, or the point of time of, the financial statement.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

95) Which of the following descriptions about a note payable is correct?

A) Written promise to repay a loan

B) A type of long-term asset

C) Generally informal in nature

D) Reported as part of stockholders' equity on the balance sheet

Answer: A

Explanation: If a company borrows from a bank, it would owe a liability called a Note Payable. This particular name is used because banks require borrowers to sign a legal document called a note that describes details about the company's promise to repay the bank.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

96) The WC Company borrowed $26,500 from a bank during the year. This borrowing would be reported on the statement of cash flows as a(n):

A) investing activity in the amount of ($26,500).

B) financing activity in the amount of ($26,500).

C) investing activity in the amount of $26,500.

D) financing activity in the amount of $26,500.

Answer: D

Explanation: Any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders is considered a financing activity. Since the company would receive cash as a result of the borrowing, the amount would be reported as a cash inflow.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

97) Which of the following would be acceptable as an alternative name for the income statement?

A) Statement of Profit and Loss

B) Statement of Financial Position

C) Statement of Retained Earnings

D) Statement of Revenues and Expenses

Answer: A

Explanation: Statement of Profit and Loss is an alternative term for the income statement.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

98) Which of the following statements is prepared as of a point in time?

A) Income Statement

B) Statement of Retained Earnings

C) Balance Sheet

D) Statement of Cash Flows

Answer: C

Explanation: The income statement, statement of Retained Earnings, and the statement of cash flows are prepared for a period of time. The balance sheet is prepared as of a point in time.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

99) Which of the following would not be reported on the balance sheet?

A) Accounts Receivable

B) Accounts Payable

C) Advertising Expense

D) Cash

Answer: C

Explanation: The balance sheet reports assets (such as Cash and Accounts Receivable), liabilities (such as Accounts Payable) and stockholders' equity. Advertising Expense is an expense reported on the income statement.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

100) A company incurred $5,000 for rent for the last month of Year 5. The company paid the bill during the first month of Year 6. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) The related $5,000 should be reported on the income statement for Year 5 as Rent Expense.

B) Since it has not been paid, this bill would not be reported in the financial statements for Year 5.

C) The related $5,000 should be included in Accounts Receivable on the balance sheet at the end of Year 5.

D) The related $5,000 should be included in Rent Expense on the balance sheet at the end Year 5.

Answer: A

Explanation: Since the expense was incurred (that is, the rent/building was used), the related $5,000 should be included in the amount of Rent Expense reported on the income statement for Year 5. (Note that the unpaid amount of $5,000 should be included in Accounts Payable in the liabilities section of the balance sheet at the end of Year 5.)

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

101) During the first year of operations, a company sold $80,000 of goods to customers and received $72,000 in cash from customers. The remainder is owed to the company at the end of the year. The company incurred $56,000 in expenses for the year and paid $52,000 in cash for these expenses. The remainder is owed by the company at the end of the year. Based on this information, what is the amount of net income for the year?

A) $20,000

B) $28,000

C) $16,000

D) $24,000

Answer: D

Explanation: Revenue is reported on the income statement when it is earned and expenses are reported when they are incurred.

Net Income = Revenue − Expenses

= $80,000 − $56,000 = $24,000

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

102) Which of the following items appear on more than one financial statement?

A) Ending Cash and ending Retained Earnings

B) Ending Cash and beginning Retained Earnings

C) Sales Revenue and ending Retained Earnings

D) Beginning Cash and Sales Revenue

Answer: A

Explanation: Ending Cash appears on the balance sheet and the statement of cash flows. Ending Retained Earnings appears on the balance sheet and the statement of retained earnings.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

103) A company incurred $10,000 in wages for employees during the year. Of these wages, $9,000 was paid by the end of the year. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) Salaries and Wages Payable on the income statement will be $9,000.

B) Salaries and Wages Expense on the income statement will be $1,000.

C) Salaries and Wages Expense on the balance sheet will be $10,000.

D) Salaries and Wages Payable on the balance sheet will be $1,000.

Answer: D

Explanation: The unpaid wages of $1,000 are reported as a liability, called Salaries and Wages Payable, on the balance sheet. (Note that Salaries and Wages Expense of $10,000 will be reported on the income statement.)

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

104) Net income appears on which of the following financial statements?

A) Balance sheet and income statement

B) Balance sheet and statement of retained earnings

C) Balance sheet and statement of cash flows

D) Income statement and statement of retained earnings

Answer: D

Explanation: Net income is the bottom line on the income statement. Net income is also added to beginning retained earnings on the statement of retained earnings.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

105) Stockholders' equity is:

A) a liability of the business.

B) an economic resource controlled by the business.

C) the owners' claims on the business.

D) the profit generated by the business.

Answer: C

Explanation: Stockholders' equity represents the owners' claims on the business. These claims arise for two reasons. First, the owners have a claim on amounts they contributed directly to the company in exchange for its stock (Common Stock). Second, the owners have a claim on amounts the company has earned through profitable business operations (Retained Earnings). A company's profits are accumulated in Retained Earnings until a decision is made to distribute them to stockholders in what is called a dividend.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

106) The income statement reports:

A) the assets, liabilities, and stockholders' equity of a company.

B) cumulative earnings that have not been distributed to stockholders.

C) the amount of profit distributed to owners during the period.

D) the amount of revenues earned and expenses incurred during the period.

Answer: D

Explanation: The income statement reports revenues earned, expenses incurred, and net income (the difference).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

107) The statement of cash flows shows the following information:

Cash provided by operating activities of $33,000

Cash used by investing activities of $16,800

Cash used by financing activities of $5,800

The beginning cash was $28,000. What is the amount of cash at the end of the period?

A) $83,600.

B) $61,000.

C) $17,600.

D) $38,400.

Answer: D

Explanation: Ending Cash = Beginning cash + Cash provided by (used in) operating activities + Cash provided by (used in) investing activities + Cash provided by (used in) financing activities

= $28,000 + $33,000 − $16,800 − $5,800 = $38,400

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

108) Which of the following would not be reported as an asset on the balance sheet?

A) Accounts Receivable

B) Supplies

C) Retained Earnings

D) Cash

Answer: C

Explanation: Accounts Receivable, Supplies, and Cash are assets. Retained Earnings is not an asset; it is a component of stockholders' equity on the balance sheet.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

109) Which of the following would not be reported as a liability on the balance sheet?

A) Accounts Payable

B) Common Stock

C) Notes Payable

D) Salaries and Wages Payable

Answer: B

Explanation: Accounts Payable, Notes Payable, and Salaries and Wages Payable are liabilities. Common Stock is not a liability; it is a component of stockholders' equity on the balance sheet.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

110) Robin Hood's statement of cash flows contained the following:

Cash flows from operating activities in the amount of $34,800

Cash flows from investing activities in the amount of $36,000

Cash flows from (used by) financing activities in the amount of ($54,000)

What was Robin Hood's change in cash for the period?

A) $16,800 increase

B) $18,000 increase

C) $16,800 decrease

D) $18,000 decrease

Answer: A

Explanation: Change in Cash = Cash provided by (used in) operating activities + Cash provided by (used in) investing activities + Cash provided by (used in) financing activities

= $34,800 + $36,000 − $54,000 = $16,800

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

111) In this period, Andrew, Inc. recorded Sales Revenue of $100,000 from sales of goods to customers who agreed to pay later. In the next period, Andrew received payment from customers of $90,000. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) Revenue for this period is $90,000.

B) Accounts Receivable at the end of this period is $100,000.

C) Accounts Payable at the end of this period is $10,000.

D) Expenses for next period will increase by $10,000.

Answer: B

Explanation: Revenue is $100,000. Accounts Receivable at the end of this period is $100,000 since customers did not pay until the next period. Accounts Payable is not affected.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

112) Investing activities on the statement of cash flows arise from transactions:

A) with lenders, borrowing and repaying cash.

B) with stockholders, selling company stock and paying dividends.

C) directly related to running the business to earn profits.

D) related to buying or selling productive resources with long lives.

Answer: D

Explanation: Investing activities are transactions of buying or selling productive assets with long lives. Transactions with lenders and stockholders are financing activities. Operating activities are directly related to running the business to earn profit.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements; Business Activities

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

113) The separate entity assumption requires that:

A) financial information depicts the economic substance of the business activities.

B) financial reports of a business are assumed to include the results of only that business's activities.

C) the results of business activities are reported in an appropriate monetary unit.

D) financial information can be compared across businesses because similar accounting methods have been applied.

Answer: B

Explanation: The separate entity assumption requires that a business's financial reports include only the activities of the business and not the personal dealings of its stockholders.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

114) Assets reported on the balance sheet include:

A) Accounts Receivable, Sales Revenue, and Cash.

B) Equipment, Supplies Expense, and Cash.

C) Accounts Payable, Retained Earnings, and Cash.

D) Accounts Receivable, Equipment, and Cash.

Answer: D

Explanation: Accounts Receivable, Equipment, and Cash are assets reported on the balance sheet. Accounts Payable is a liability, while Retained Earnings is a component of stockholders' equity on the balance sheet. Sales Revenue and Supplies Expense are reported on the income statement.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

115) Liabilities reported on the balance sheet include:

A) Accounts Payable, Notes Payable, and Common Stock.

B) Accounts Receivable, Supplies Expense, and Retained Earnings.

C) Accounts Payable, Notes Payable, and Salaries and Wages Payable.

D) Common Stock, Retained Earnings, and Notes Payable.

Answer: C

Explanation: Accounts Payable, Notes Payable, and Salaries and Wages Payable are liabilities reported on the balance sheet. Common Stock and Retained Earnings are component of stockholders' equity on the balance sheet. Supplies Expense is an expense reported on the income statement. Accounts Receivable is an asset reported on the balance sheet.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

116) Which of the following statements about financial statements is not correct?

A) Cash flows from financing activities would appear on the Statement of Cash Flows.

B) Dividends would appear on the Statement of Retained Earnings.

C) Assets would appear on the Income Statement.

D) Revenues would appear on the Income Statement.

Answer: C

Explanation: Assets are reported on the balance sheet; the income statement reports revenues and expenses.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

117) Which of the following statements about financial statement information is correct?

A) If a company has total revenues of $80,000, total expenses of $50,000 and dividends of $10,000, they will have net income of $20,000.

B) A company with total stockholders' equity of $45,000 and total assets of $75,000 must have total liabilities of $120,000.

C) A company with liabilities of $80,000 and stockholders' equity of $50,000 will have assets of $30,000.

D) A company with total stockholders' equity of $120,000 and common stock of $75,000 must have total retained earnings of $45,000.

Answer: D

Explanation: Net Income = Revenues − Expenses

Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity

Total stockholders' equity = Common Stock + Retained Earnings

= $75,000 + $45,000 = $120,000

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

118) The income statement would report the amount of:

A) cash at the end of the year.

B) supplies used up during the current year.

C) dividends distributed to owners during the current year.

D) unpaid employee wages at the end of the year.

Answer: B

Explanation: Expenses on the income statement would include the amount of Supplies Expense that was incurred by using supplies. Cash is reported as an asset on the balance sheet. Dividends are reported on the statement of retained earnings, not on the income statement. The amount of unpaid wages would be a liability called Salaries and Wages Payable on the balance sheet.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

119) Which transaction would be reported on the income statement for the current year?

A) The revenue earned from selling sold goods in the current year to customers who have not yet paid for those goods (that is, they have promised to pay for those goods next year).

B) The amount of cash received from customers this year as payment for goods that were sold to those customers last year.

C) The proceeds from a borrowing from the bank that was to be used to finance business activities during the current year.

D) The proceeds from the issuance of common stock to owners that was to be used to finance business activities during the current year.

Answer: A

Explanation: Revenue earned this year from the sale of goods is reported on the income statement for the current year, even if customers have not yet paid for the goods.

The revenue earned from selling goods to customers last year would have been reported as revenue on last year's income statement. Borrowing money from the bank and issuing common stock are not transactions that are reported on the income statement.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

120) The amount of beginning retained earnings is equal to the:

A) beginning retained earnings of the prior year.

B) ending retained earnings of the prior year.

C) beginning retained earnings of the next year.

D) ending retained earnings of the next year.

Answer: B

Explanation: The ending retained earnings of the prior year becomes the beginning retained earnings of the current year.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

121) Cape Co. started business this year. For this year, it had revenues of $240,000, expenses of $180,000 and cash flows from operating activities of $48,000, and paid dividends of $6,000. What is the amount of Retained Earnings at the end of Cape's first year of operations?

A) $42,000

B) $48,000

C) $54,000

D) $114,000

Answer: C

Explanation: First, calculate net income:

Net income = Revenues − Expenses

= $240,000 − $180,000 = $60,000

Then, use the statement of retained earnings equation to determine ending Retained Earnings:

Ending Retained Earnings = Beginning Retained Earnings + Net Income − Dividends

= $0 + $60,000 − $6,000 = $54,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

122) Which of the following would appear in the cash flows from operating activities section of the statement of cash flows?

A) Cash paid to suppliers and employees

B) Cash paid to purchase equipment

C) Cash paid on notes payable

D) Cash paid for dividends

Answer: A

Explanation: Cash paid to suppliers and employees appears in the cash flows from operating activities section of the statement of cash flows. Cash paid to purchase equipment appears in the cash flow from investing activities section of the statement of cash flows. Both cash paid for notes payable and dividends appears in the cash flow from financing activities section of the statement of cash flows.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

123)

|  |
| --- |
| LARRY'S LOGGING EQUIPMENT, INC. |
| Statement of Cash Flows |
| For the Year Ended December 31, Year 3 |
| Cash flows from operating activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash collected from customers | A | $ | 24,000 |   |   |
| Cash paid to suppliers and employees | B |   | (14,000 | ) |   |
| Cash paid for other operating activities | C |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | D | $ |  10,000 |   |   |
| Cash flows from investing activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash paid to purchase equipment and other assets | E |   | (90,000 | ) |   |
| Cash received from selling equipment and other assets | F |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net cash flow from (used by) investing activities | G |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Cash flows from financing activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash paid on notes payable | H |   | (64,000 | ) |   |
| Cash paid for dividends | I |   | (20,000 | ) |   |
| Net cash flow from (used by) financing activities | J |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net change in cash during the year | K |   |  74,000 |   |   |
| Beginning cash, January 1, Year 3 | L |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Ending cash, December 31, Year 3 | M |   | 244,000 |   |   |

What amount is represented by letter C in the statement of cash flows?

A) $28,000

B) $20,000

C) ($28,000)

D) $0

Answer: D

Explanation: Net cash flow from operating activities = Cash collected from customers − Cash paid to suppliers and employees − Cash paid for other operating activities

Cash paid for other operating activities = Net cash flow from operating activities − Cash collected from customers + Cash paid to suppliers and employees

= $10,000 − $24,000 + $14,000 = $0

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

124)

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| LARRY'S LOGGING EQUIPMENT, INC. |
| Statement of Cash Flows |
| For the Year Ended December 31, Year 3 |
| Cash flows from operating activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash collected from customers | A | $ | 24,000 |   |   |
| Cash paid to suppliers and employees | B |   | (14,000 | ) |   |
| Cash paid for other operating activities | C |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | D | $ |  10,000 |   |   |
| Cash flows from investing activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash paid to purchase equipment and other assets | E |   | (90,000 | ) |   |
| Cash received from selling equipment and other assets | F |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net cash flow from (used by) investing activities | G |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Cash flows from financing activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash paid on notes payable | H |   | (64,000 | ) |   |
| Cash paid for dividends | I |   | (20,000 | ) |   |
| Net cash flow from (used by) financing activities | J |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net change in cash during the year | K |   |  74,000 |   |   |
| Beginning cash, January 1, Year 3 | L |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Ending cash, December 31, Year 3 | M |   | 244,000 |   |   |

What amount is represented by letter J in the statement of cash flows?

A) ($84,000)

B) $84,000

C) ($4,000)

D) $44,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Net cash flow from (used by) financing activities = Cash paid on notes payable + Cash paid for dividends

= ($64,000) + ($20,000) = ($84,000)

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

125)

|  |
| --- |
| LARRY'S LOGGING EQUIPMENT, INC. |
| Statement of Cash Flows |
| For the Year Ended December 31, Year 3 |
| Cash flows from operating activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash collected from customers | A | $ | 24,000 |   |   |
| Cash paid to suppliers and employees | B |   | (14,000 | ) |   |
| Cash paid for other operating activities | C |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | D | $ |  10,000 |   |   |
| Cash flows from investing activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash paid to purchase equipment and other assets | E |   | (90,000 | ) |   |
| Cash received from selling equipment and other assets | F |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net cash flow from (used by) investing activities | G |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Cash flows from financing activities |   |   |   |   |   |
| Cash paid on notes payable | H |   | (64,000 | ) |   |
| Cash paid for dividends | I |   | (20,000 | ) |   |
| Net cash flow from (used by) financing activities | J |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Net change in cash during the year | K |   |  74,000 |   |   |
| Beginning cash, January 1, Year 3 | L |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Ending cash, December 31, Year 3 | M |   | 244,000 |   |   |

What amount is represented by letter L in the statement of cash flows?

A) $318,000

B) $170,000

C) ($170,000)

D) ($318,000)

Answer: B

Explanation: Ending Cash = Beginning cash + Increase (Decrease) in Cash

Beginning cash = Ending Cash − Increase (Decrease) in cash

= $244,000 − $74,000 = $170,000

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

126) Golden Enterprises started the year with the following: Assets $50,000; Liabilities $15,000; Common Stock $30,000; Retained Earnings $5,000. During the year, the company earned revenue of $2,500, all of which was received in cash, and incurred expenses of $1,500, all of which were unpaid as of the end of the year. In addition, the company paid dividends of $500 to owners. Assume no other activities occurred during the year.

What was the amount of Golden's net income for the year?

A) $1,000

B) $500

C) $1,500

D) $2,500

Answer: A

Explanation: Net Income = Revenue − Expenses

= $2,500 − $1,500 = $1,000

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

127) Golden Enterprises started the year with the following: Assets $50,000; Liabilities $15,000; Common Stock $30,000; Retained Earnings $5,000. During the year, the company earned revenue of $2,500, all of which was received in cash, and incurred expenses of $1,500, all of which were unpaid as of the end of the year. In addition, the company paid dividends of $500 to owners. Assume no other activities occurred during the year.

The amount of Golden's retained earnings at the end of the year is:

A) $7,500.

B) $5,500.

C) $6,000.

D) $500.

Answer: B

Explanation: Net Income = Revenue − Expenses

= $2,500 − $1,500 = $1,000

Ending retained earnings = Beginning retained earnings + Net income − Dividends

= $5,000 + $1,000 − $500 = $5,500

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

128) Golden Enterprises started the year with the following: Assets $50,000; Liabilities $15,000; Common Stock $30,000; Retained Earnings $5,000. During the year, the company earned revenue of $2,500, all of which was received in cash, and incurred expenses of $1,500, all of which were unpaid as of the end of the year. In addition, the company paid dividends of $500 to owners. Assume no other activities occurred during the year.

The amount of Golden's liabilities at the end of the year is:

A) $15,000.

B) $16,500.

C) $14,000.

D) $16,000.

Answer: B

Explanation: Ending liabilities = Beginning liabilities + Increase (Decrease) in liabilities

= $15,000 + $1,500 = $16,500

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

129) Golden Enterprises started the year with the following: Assets $50,000; Liabilities $15,000; Common Stock $30,000; Retained Earnings $5,000. During the year, the company earned revenue of $2,500, all of which was received in cash, and incurred expenses of $1,500, all of which were unpaid as of the end of the year. In addition, the company paid dividends of $500 to owners. Assume no other activities occurred during the year.

The amount of Golden's assets at the end of the year is:

A) $52,500.

B) $54,000.

C) $52,000.

D) $53,500.

Answer: C

Explanation: Assets increased during the year by $2,500 (revenues paid in cash) and decreased by $500 (dividends paid in cash).

Ending assets = Beginning assets + Increase (Decrease) in assets

= $50,000 + $2,500 − $500 = $52,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

130) A company's financial records at the end of the year included the following amounts:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cash | $70,000 |
| Accounts Receivable | 28,000 |
| Supplies | 4,000 |
| Accounts Payable | 10,000 |
| Notes Payable | 5,000 |
| Retained Earnings, beginning of year | 17,000 |
| Common Stock | 40,000 |
| Service Revenue | 53,000 |
| Wages Expense | 8,000 |
| Advertising Expense | 5,000 |
| Rent Expense | 10,000 |

What is the amount of net income on the income statement for the year?

A) $30,000

B) $38,000

C) $88,000

D) $47,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Expenses are comprised of Wages Expense, Advertising Expense, and Rent Expense

Net income = Revenue − Expenses

= $53,000 − ($8,000 + $5,000 + $10,000) = $30,000

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

131) A company's financial records at the end of the year included the following amounts:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cash | $70,000 |
| Accounts Receivable | 28,000 |
| Supplies | 4,000 |
| Accounts Payable | 10,000 |
| Notes Payable | 5,000 |
| Retained Earnings, beginning of year | 17,000 |
| Common Stock | 40,000 |
| Service Revenue | 53,000 |
| Wages Expense | 8,000 |
| Advertising Expense | 5,000 |
| Rent Expense | 10,000 |

What is the amount of total assets to be reported on the balance sheet at the end of the year?

A) $112,000

B) $102,000

C) $119,000

D) $155,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Total Assets = Cash + Accounts Receivable + Supplies

= $70,000 + $28,000 + $4,000 = $102,000

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

132) A company's financial records at the end of the year included the following amounts:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cash | $70,000 |
| Accounts Receivable | 28,000 |
| Supplies | 4,000 |
| Accounts Payable | 10,000 |
| Notes Payable | 5,000 |
| Retained Earnings, beginning of year | 17,000 |
| Common Stock | 40,000 |
| Service Revenue | 53,000 |
| Wages Expense | 8,000 |
| Advertising Expense | 5,000 |
| Rent Expense | 10,000 |

What is the amount of total stockholders' equity that would be reported on the Balance Sheet at the end of the year?

A) $30,000

B) $57,000

C) $87,000

D) $102,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Expenses are comprised of Wages Expense, Advertising Expense, and Rent Expense

Net income = Revenue − Expenses

= $53,000 − ($8,000 + $5,000 + $10,000) = $30,000

Ending retained earnings = Beginning retained earnings + Net income − Dividends

= $17,000 + $30,000 − $0 = $47,000

Ending stockholders' equity = Common stock + Ending retained earnings

= $40,000 + $47,000 = $87,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

133) Puffin Co. began the year with assets of $120,000 and liabilities of $90,000. During the year assets increased by $14,400 and liabilities decreased by $10,800.

What is the amount of Puffin's stockholders' equity at the beginning of the year?

A) $0

B) $30,000

C) $210,000

D) $120,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' Equity = Assets − Liabilities

= $120,000 − $90,000 = $30,000

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

134) Puffin Co. began the year with assets of $120,000 and liabilities of $90,000. During the year assets increased by $14,400 and liabilities decreased by $10,800.

What is the amount of the change in Puffin's stockholders' equity during the year?

A) $3,600 increase

B) $25,200 increase

C) $25,200 decrease

D) $3,600 decrease

Answer: B

Explanation: Beginning of year:

Change in Assets = Change in Liabilities + Change in Stockholders' Equity

Change in Stockholders' Equity = Change in Assets − Change in Liabilities

= $14,400 − ($10,800) = $14,400 + $10,800 = $25,200

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

135) The first year of operations for a company was Year 1. The net income for Year 1 was $20,000 and dividends of $12,000 were paid. In Year 2, the company reported net income of $34,000 and paid dividends of $5,000. At the end of Year 1, the company had total assets of $150,000. At the end of Year 2, the company had total assets of $240,000.

What was the amount of retained earnings at the end of Year 1?

A) $20,000

B) $8,000

C) $150,000

D) $155,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Ending retained earnings = Beginning retained earnings + Net income − Dividends

= $0 + $20,000 − $12,000 = $8,000

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

136) The first year of operations for a company was Year 1. The net income for Year 1 was $20,000 and dividends of $12,000 were paid. In Year 2, the company reported net income of $34,000 and paid dividends of $5,000. At the end of Year 1, the company had total assets of $150,000. At the end of Year 2, the company had total assets of $240,000.

What is the amount of retained earnings at the end of Year 2?

A) $37,000

B) $240,000

C) $29,000

D) $269,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Ending retained earnings = Beginning retained earnings + Net income − Dividends

Year 1:

= $0 + $20,000 − $12,000 = $8,000

Year 2:

= $8,000 + $34,000 − $5,000 = $37,000

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

137) The following accounts are taken from the December 31, Year 4 financial statements of a company.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts Payable | $ | 2,075 |   |
| Accounts Receivable |   | 800 |   |
| Selling & Administrative Expenses |   | 2,500 |   |
| Cash |   | 2,200 |   |
| Common Stock |   | 2,000 |   |
| Dividends |   | 1,900 |   |
| Income Tax Expense |   | 400 |   |
| Interest Expense |   | 75 |   |
| Other Expenses |   | 500 |   |
| Notes Payable |   | 5,000 |   |
| Other Assets |   | 2,500 |   |
| Other Liabilities |   | 3,000 |   |
| Other Operating Expenses |   | 2,000 |   |
| Other Revenue |   | 300 |   |
| Property and Equipment |   | 11,000 |   |
| Retained Earnings, December 31, Year 3 |   | 4,800 |   |
| Salaries and Wages Expense |   | 3,000 |   |
| Supplies |   | 300 |   |
| Service Revenue |   | 10,000 |   |

What is the amount of net income for Year 4?

A) $3,825

B) $1,825

C) $10,300

D) $5,625

Answer: B

Explanation: Total revenues = Service Revenue + Other Revenue

= $10,000 + $300 = $10,300

Total expenses = Salaries Expense + Interest Expense + Income Tax Expense + Selling & Administrative Expenses + Other Expenses + Other Operating Expenses

= $3,000 + $75 + $400 + $2,500 + $500 + $2,000 = $8,475

Net income = Revenue − Expenses

= $10,300 − $8,475 = $1,825

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

138) The following accounts are taken from the December 31, Year 4 financial statements of a company.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts Payable | $ | 2,075 |   |
| Accounts Receivable |   | 800 |   |
| Selling & Administrative Expenses |   | 2,500 |   |
| Cash |   | 2,200 |   |
| Common Stock |   | 2,000 |   |
| Dividends |   | 1,900 |   |
| Income Tax Expense |   | 400 |   |
| Interest Expense |   | 75 |   |
| Other Expenses |   | 500 |   |
| Notes Payable |   | 5,000 |   |
| Other Assets |   | 2,500 |   |
| Other Liabilities |   | 3,000 |   |
| Other Operating Expenses |   | 2,000 |   |
| Other Revenue |   | 300 |   |
| Property and Equipment |   | 11,000 |   |
| Retained Earnings, December 31, Year 3 |   | 4,800 |   |
| Salaries and Wages Expense |   | 3,000 |   |
| Supplies |   | 300 |   |
| Service Revenue |   | 10,000 |   |

What is the amount of total assets at the end of Year 4?

A) $16,800

B) $16,500

C) $21,600

D) $23,500

Answer: A

Explanation: Total Assets = Cash + Accounts Receivable + Other assets + Property and Equipment + Supplies

= $2,200 + $800 + $2,500 + $11,000 + $300 = $16,800

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

139) The following accounts are taken from the December 31, Year 4 financial statements of a company.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts Payable | $ | 2,075 |   |
| Accounts Receivable |   | 800 |   |
| Selling & Administrative Expenses |   | 2,500 |   |
| Cash |   | 2,200 |   |
| Common Stock |   | 2,000 |   |
| Dividends |   | 1,900 |   |
| Income Tax Expense |   | 400 |   |
| Interest Expense |   | 75 |   |
| Other Expenses |   | 500 |   |
| Notes Payable |   | 5,000 |   |
| Other Assets |   | 2,500 |   |
| Other Liabilities |   | 3,000 |   |
| Other Operating Expenses |   | 2,000 |   |
| Other Revenue |   | 300 |   |
| Property and Equipment |   | 11,000 |   |
| Retained Earnings, December 31, Year 3 |   | 4,800 |   |
| Salaries and Wages Expense |   | 3,000 |   |
| Supplies |   | 300 |   |
| Service Revenue |   | 10,000 |   |

What is the amount of total liabilities at the end of Year?

A) $7,075.

B) $10,075.

C) $9,075.

D) $12,975.

Answer: B

Explanation: Total liabilities = Accounts Payable + Notes Payable + Other Liabilities

= $2,075 + $5,000 + $3,000 = $10,075

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

140) The following accounts are taken from the December 31, Year 4 financial statements of a company.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts Payable | $ | 2,075 |   |
| Accounts Receivable |   | 800 |   |
| Selling & Administrative Expenses |   | 2,500 |   |
| Cash |   | 2,200 |   |
| Common Stock |   | 2,000 |   |
| Dividends |   | 1,900 |   |
| Income Tax Expense |   | 400 |   |
| Interest Expense |   | 75 |   |
| Other Expenses |   | 500 |   |
| Notes Payable |   | 5,000 |   |
| Other Assets |   | 2,500 |   |
| Other Liabilities |   | 3,000 |   |
| Other Operating Expenses |   | 2,000 |   |
| Other Revenue |   | 300 |   |
| Property and Equipment |   | 11,000 |   |
| Retained Earnings, December 31, Year 3 |   | 4,800 |   |
| Salaries and Wages Expense |   | 3,000 |   |
| Supplies |   | 300 |   |
| Service Revenue |   | 10,000 |   |

What is the amount of retained earnings on the Balance Sheet at the end of Year 4?

A) $7,725

B) $6,725

C) $4,800

D) $4,725

Answer: D

Explanation: Total revenues = Service Revenue + Other Revenue

= $10,000 + $300 = $10,300

Total expenses = Salaries Expense + Interest Expense + Income Tax Expense + Selling & Administrative Expenses + Other Expenses+ Other Operating Expenses

= $3,000 + $75 + $400 + $2,500 + $500 + $2,000 = $8,475

Net income = Revenue - Expenses

= $10,300 − $8,475 = $1,825

Ending Retained Earnings = Beginning Retained Earnings + Net income - Dividends

= $4,800 + $1,825 − $1,900 = $4,725

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

141) Blue Fin started the current year with assets of $840,000, liabilities of $420,000 and common stock of $240,000. During the current year, assets increased by $480,000, liabilities decreased by $60,000 and common stock increased by $330,000. There was no payment of dividends to owners during the year.

Based on this information, what was the amount of Blue Fin's retained earnings at the beginning of the year?

A) $180,000

B) $1,020,000

C) $660,000

D) $420,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' Equity = Assets − Liabilities

= $840,000 − $420,000 = $420,000

Stockholders' Equity = Common Stock + Retained earnings.

Retained Earnings = Stockholders' Equity − Common Stock

= $420,000 − $240,000 = $180,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

142) Blue Fin started the current year with assets of $840,000, liabilities of $420,000 and common stock of $240,000. During the current year, assets increased by $480,000, liabilities decreased by $60,000 and common stock increased by $330,000. There was no payment of dividends to owners during the year.

What was the amount of Blue Fin's change in total stockholders' equity during the year?

A) $420,000 increase

B) $540,000 increase

C) $300,000 increase

D) $240,000 increase

Answer: B

Explanation: Change in Assets = Change in Liabilities + Change in Stockholders' Equity

Change in Stockholders' Equity = Change in Assets − Change in Liabilities

= $480,000 − ($60,000) = $480,000 + $60,000 = $540,000

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

143) Blue Fin started the current year with assets of $840,000, liabilities of $420,000 and common stock of $240,000. During the current year, assets increased by $480,000, liabilities decreased by $60,000 and common stock increased by $330,000. There was no payment of dividends to owners during the year.

What was the amount of Blue Fin's net income for the year?

A) $270,000

B) $330,000

C) $210,000

D) $540,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Change in Assets = Change in Liabilities + Change in Stockholders' Equity

Change in Stockholders' Equity = Change in Assets − Change in Liabilities

= $480,000 − ($60,000) = $480,000 + $60,000 = $540,000

Change in Stockholders' Equity = Change in Common Stock + Change in Retained Earnings

Change in Retained Earnings = Change in Stockholders' Equity − Change in Common Stock

= $540,000 − $330,000 = $210,000

Change in Retained Earnings = Net income = Dividends

Net income = Change in Retained Earnings − Dividends

= $210,000 − $0 = $210,000

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

144) The Statement of Cash Flows for the current year contained the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cash received from customers | $ | 10,000 |   |
| Cash used for purchase of equipment |   | 40,000 |   |
| Cash received for stock issuance |   | 30,000 |   |
| Cash used for payments to suppliers & employees |   | 5,000 |   |
| Cash dividends paid to stockholders |   | 1,000 |   |
| Cash borrowed from bank |   | 20,000 |   |

The change in cash for the current year was an increase of $14,000.

What was the amount of cash flows from (used in) operating activities?

A) $5,000

B) $35,000

C) $25,000

D) $4,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Cash flows from operating activities = Cash received from customers − Cash paid to suppliers and employees

= $10,000 − $5,000 = $5,000

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

145) The Statement of Cash Flows for the current year contained the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cash received from customers | $ | 10,000 |   |
| Cash used for purchase of equipment |   | 40,000 |   |
| Cash received for stock issuance |   | 30,000 |   |
| Cash used for payments to suppliers & employees |   | 5,000 |   |
| Cash dividends paid to stockholders |   | 1,000 |   |
| Cash borrowed from bank |   | 20,000 |   |

The change in cash for the current year was an increase of $14,000.

What was the amount of cash flows from (used in) investing activities?

A) ($1,000)

B) ($40,000)

C) ($10,000)

D) $10,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Cash flows from (used in) investing activities = Cash used to purchase equipment

= ($40,000)

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

146) The Statement of Cash Flows for the current year contained the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cash received from customers | $ | 10,000 |   |
| Cash used for purchase of equipment |   | 40,000 |   |
| Cash received for stock issuance |   | 30,000 |   |
| Cash used for payments to suppliers & employees |   | 5,000 |   |
| Cash dividends paid to stockholders |   | 1,000 |   |
| Cash borrowed from bank |   | 20,000 |   |

The change in cash for the current year was an increase of $14,000.

What is the amount of cash flows from (used in) financing activities?

A) ($40,000)

B) $5,000

C) $49,000

D) $10,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Cash flows from (used in) financing activities = Cash received for stock issuance + Cash borrowed from bank − Cash dividends paid to stockholders

= $30,000 + $20,000 − $1,000 = $49,000

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

147)

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| ANONYMOUS, INC. |
| Balance Sheet |
| September 30, Year 3 |
| Assets |   |   |   |   |
| Cash | $ | 1,568,000 |   |   |
| Accounts Receivable |   | 310,500 |   |   |
| Inventories |   | 208,200 |   |   |
| Property, Plant & Equipment |   | 391,600 |   |   |
| Other Assets |   | 869,400 |   |   |
| Total Assets | $ | 3,347,700 |   |   |
| Liabilities |   |   |   |   |
| Accounts Payable | $ | 1,439,200 |   |   |
| Notes Payable |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Total Liabilities |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Stockholders' Equity |   |   |   |   |
| Common Stock |   | 1,263,600 |   |   |
| Retained Earnings |   | 207,100 |   |   |
| Total Stockholders' Equity |   | 1,470,700 |   |   |
| Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity | $ | 3,347,700 |   |   |

What is the missing amount for Total Liabilities?

A) $3,347,700

B) $1,439,200

C) $1,470,700

D) $1,877,000

Answer: D

Explanation: Total Assets = Total Liabilities + Total Stockholders' Equity

Total Liabilities = Total Stockholders' Equity − Total Assets

= $3,347,700 − $1,470,700 = $1,877,000

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

148)

|  |
| --- |
| ANONYMOUS, INC. |
| Balance Sheet |
| September 30, Year 3 |
| Assets |   |   |   |   |
| Cash | $ | 1,568,000 |   |   |
| Accounts Receivable |   | 310,500 |   |   |
| Inventories |   | 208,200 |   |   |
| Property, Plant & Equipment |   | 391,600 |   |   |
| Other Assets |   | 869,400 |   |   |
| Total Assets | $ | 3,347,700 |   |   |
| Liabilities |   |   |   |   |
| Accounts Payable | $ | 1,439,200 |   |   |
| Notes Payable |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Total Liabilities |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Stockholders' Equity |   |   |   |   |
| Common Stock |   | 1,263,600 |   |   |
| Retained Earnings |   | 207,100 |   |   |
| Total Stockholders' Equity |   | 1,470,700 |   |   |
| Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity | $ | 3,347,700 |   |   |

What is the missing amount for Notes Payable?

A) $207,100

B) $437,800

C) $1,439,200

D) $3,347,700

Answer: B

Explanation: Total Assets = Total Liabilities + Total Stockholders' Equity

Total Liabilities = Total Stockholders' Equity − Total Assets

= $3,347,700 − $1,470,700 = $1,877,000

Total Liabilities = Accounts Payable + Notes Payable

Notes Payable = Total Liabilities − Accounts Payable

= $1,877,000 − $1,439,200 = $437,800

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

149)

|  |
| --- |
| ANONYMOUS, INC. |
| Balance Sheet |
| September 30, Year 3 |
| Assets |   |   |   |   |
| Cash | $ | 1,568,000 |   |   |
| Accounts Receivable |   | 310,500 |   |   |
| Inventories |   | 208,200 |   |   |
| Property, Plant & Equipment |   | 391,600 |   |   |
| Other Assets |   | 869,400 |   |   |
| Total Assets | $ | 3,347,700 |   |   |
| Liabilities |   |   |   |   |
| Accounts Payable | $ | 1,439,200 |   |   |
| Notes Payable |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Total Liabilities |   | Unknown |   |   |
| Stockholders' Equity |   |   |   |   |
| Common Stock |   | 1,263,600 |   |   |
| Retained Earnings |   | 207,100 |   |   |
| Total Stockholders' Equity |   | 1,470,700 |   |   |
| Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity | $ | 3,347,700 |   |   |

Which one of the following statements regarding the balance sheet for Anonymous Inc. is correct?

A) Retained Earnings is misclassified; it should be reported in the Assets section of the balance sheet.

B) The $207,100 shown as Retained Earnings on the balance sheet represents the cumulative amount of dividends distributed.

C) Anonymous, Inc. is owed $310,500 from customers who have purchased goods or services from the company, but have not yet paid for them.

D) The amount of retained earnings reported on this balance sheet represents the retained earnings at the beginning of the year.

Answer: C

Explanation: The Accounts Receivable of $310,500 represents the amounts owed by customers. Retained Earnings is properly classified as a component of Stockholders' Equity. Retained Earnings represents the cumulative amount of a company's profits (or net income) less the cumulative amount of dividends that have been distributed to stockholders. The amount of retained earnings reported on this balance sheet represents the retained earnings at the end (rather than the beginning) of the year.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation150) Karen's Bakery received $480 of sugar and flour from its supplier and promised to pay for it next month. Karen should report:

A) Accounts payable of $480 on its balance sheet.

B) Accounts payable of $480 on its income statement.

C) Accounts receivable of $480 on its balance sheet.

D) Accounts receivable of $480 on its income statement.

E) Cash of $(480) on its balance sheet.

F) nothing, because cash hasn't been paid yet.

Answer: A

Explanation: Ace will report Accounts Payable, which is the amount owed to suppliers for prior credit purchases (on account), as a liability on its balance sheet.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

151) Which of these appears on both the income statement and the statement of retained earnings?

A) Cash

B) Revenues

C) Expenses

D) Net income

Answer: D

Explanation: Net income is reported on both the income statement and the statement of retained earnings. Cash is reported on the balance sheet and statement of cash flows. Revenues and expenses are reported only on the income statement.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

152) Lolly's Sparkling Waters delivered $380 of drinks to the local high school, but hasn't received payment yet. Lolly will report:

A) nothing, because payment hasn't been received yet.

B) Cash of $380, because the school will pay for the drinks eventually.

C) Accounts payable of $380.

D) Accounts receivable of $380.

Answer: D

Explanation: Lolly's Sparkling Waters is the seller and thus will report $380 of Accounts Receivable, which is a right to collect for sales/services provided on account.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

153) Accounts receivable are:

A) amounts the company expects to pay for previous credit sales.

B) amounts the company expects to collect for previous credit sales.

C) always less than the company's cash.

D) reported in the liabilities section of the balance sheet.

E) reported on the income statement.

Answer: B

Explanation: Accounts Receivable represent the seller's right to collect from customers for sales and services provided on credit.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

154) If a company reports a negative dollar amount under cash flows from investing activities, a possible explanation is that:

A) it has purchased a significant amount of equipment.

B) its expenses are greater than its revenues.

C) the market value of its stock has gone down.

D) it has paid a large cash dividend to its stockholders.

Answer: A

Explanation: Investing activities involve buying and selling productive resources with long lives (such as buildings, land, equipment, and software), purchasing investments, and lending to others. A cash purchase of a long-lived asset would be reported as a negative number representing an outflow of cash.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

155) A company might report negative cash flows from financing activities when:

A) it has purchased a significant amount of equipment.

B) the market value of its stock has gone down.

C) it has paid a cash dividend to its stockholders.

D) it has borrowed money from a bank during the year.

Answer: C

Explanation: Any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders is considered a financing activity. A cash payment to banks or stockholders would be reported as a negative number representing an outflow of cash.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

156) Borrowing from a bank is a(n):

A) operating activity.

B) investing activity.

C) financing activity.

D) expense.

Answer: C

Explanation: Any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders is considered a financing activity.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

157) Paying a cash dividend to stockholders is a(n):

A) operating activity.

B) investing activity.

C) financing activity.

D) expense.

Answer: C

Explanation: Any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders is considered a financing activity.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

158) Cash activity with stockholders and creditors, such as banks, are reported as cash flows from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities on the statement of cash flows.

A) financing

B) investing

C) operating

D) managing

Answer: A

Explanation: Any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders is considered a financing activity.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

159) Cash activity from the buying and selling of productive resources, such as land, buildings and equipment, are reported as cash flows from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities on the statement of cash flows.

A) investing

B) operating

C) financing

D) managing

Answer: A

Explanation: Investing activities involve buying and selling productive resources with long lives (such as buildings, land, equipment, and software), purchasing investments, and lending to others. Operating activities are directly related to running the business to earn profit. They include selling apps and services, paying employee wages, buying advertising, renting a building, obtaining insurance coverage, and so on. Any borrowing from banks, repaying bank loans, receiving cash from stockholders for company stock, or paying dividends to stockholders is considered a financing activity.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

160) Ace Electronics paid $8,000 of the $10,000 its employees had earned during the period. Ace Electronics should report Salaries and Wages Expense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the income statement, Salaries and Wages Payable of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the balance sheet, and a reduction in Cash of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) $0; $10,000; $0

B) $8,000; $2,000; $0

C) $2,000; $2,000; $0

D) $10,000; $2,000; $8,000

Answer: D

Explanation: Expenses equal the amount incurred, regardless of whether the cash has been paid. As such, Salaries and Wages Expense, which is reported on the income statement, equals $10,000. The amount owed to employees of $2,000 will be reported as Salaries and Wages Payable, a liability, on the balance sheet. The cash payment of $8,000 would have decreased the company's cash account.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

161) Expenses appear on the:

A) Statement of Retained Earnings.

B) Balance Sheet.

C) Income Statement.

Answer: C

Explanation: The body of an income statement has three major captions—revenues, expenses, and net income—corresponding to the equation for the income statement (Revenues - Expenses = Net Income). Individual types of revenues and expenses are reported under the revenue and expense headings.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

162) The unit of measure assumption states that:

A) results of business activities should be reported in an appropriate monetary unit.

B) assets should be recorded at cost.

C) a business's financial reports include only the activities of the business.

D) assets equal liabilities plus stockholder's equity.

Answer: A

Explanation: The unit of measure assumption states that results of business activities should be reported in an appropriate monetary unit, which in the United States is the U.S. dollar.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

163)

|  |
| --- |
| ANONYMOUS, INC. |
| Balance Sheet |
| September 30, Year 3 |
| Assets |   |   |   |
| Cash | $ | 1,568,000 |   |
| Accounts Receivable |   | 310,500 |   |
| Inventories |   | 208,200 |   |
| Property, Plant & Equipment |   | 391,600 |   |
| Other Assets |   | 869,400 |   |
| Total Assets | $ | 3,347,700 |   |
| Liabilities |   |   |   |
| Accounts Payable | $ | 1,439,200 |   |
| Notes Payable |   | Unknown |   |
| Total Liabilities |   | Unknown |   |
| Stockholders' Equity |   |   |   |
| Common Stock |   | 1,263,600 |   |
| Retained Earnings |   | 207,100 |   |
| Total Stockholders' Equity |   | 1,470,700 |   |
| Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity | $ | 3,347,700 |   |

As of September 30, Year 3, who provided more financing for Anonymous, Inc.?

A) Owners

B) Creditors

C) Both provided equal financing

D) Neither provided any financing

Answer: B

Explanation: Total liabilities of $1,877,000 are greater than $1,470,700 of total stockholders' equity. As a result, creditors provided more financing than owners.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

164) Investors in stock of a company increase their wealth by receiving dividends and by:

A) receiving interest.

B) an increase in the market value of their stock.

C) studying the company's annual financial statements.

D) insider trading.

Answer: B

Explanation: Investors expect a return on their contributions to a company. The return may be immediate (through dividends) or long-term (through selling stock certificates at a price higher than their original cost).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

165) A creditor might look at a company's financial statements to determine if the:

A) company is likely to have the resources to repay its debts.

B) company's stock price is likely to fall, signaling a good time to sell.

C) company's stock price is likely to rise, signaling a good time to buy.

D) company pays a dividend.

Answer: A

Explanation: Creditors are mainly interested in assessing whether the company generating enough cash to make payments on its loan and is the company has enough assets to cover its liabilities.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

166) Aspects of the financial statements may have different relevance to investors and creditors. Which of the following types of information are consistent with the concerns of these two parties?

A) Investors: Dividends; Creditors: Sufficient cash to make loan payments

B) Investors: Cash flows from investing activities; Creditors: Dividends

C) Investors: Sufficient cash to make loan payments; Creditors: Cash flows from investing activities

D) Investors: Sufficient cash to make loan payments; Creditors: Stock prices

Answer: A

Explanation: Creditors are interested in whether the company's cash flows from operating activities are sufficient to make payments on loans and other liabilities. Investors look for intermediate and long-term returns on their contributions to the company, through dividends and stock price increases.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

167) Investors and creditors look at the balance sheet to see whether the company:

A) is profitable.

B) can maintain its existing product line.

C) owns enough assets to pay all that it owes to creditors.

D) has had positive cash flows from operating activities.

Answer: C

Explanation: Investors and creditors look at the balance sheet to see whether the company owns enough assets to pay all that it owes to creditors. The income statement is used to determine its profitability. The statement of cash flows indicates the cash flows from operating activities.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

168) A company's quarterly income statements show that in the last three quarters both Sales Revenue and net income have been falling. Given this information, which of the following conclusions drawn by users are valid?

A) Creditors are likely to conclude that the risk of lending to the company is declining and might be willing to accept a lower interest rate on loans.

B) Investors are likely to conclude that the stock price is likely to rise, making the company more attractive as a potential investment.

C) Customers are likely to conclude that the company is struggling; therefore it is permissible to take longer to pay amounts they owe to the company.

D) Owners may conclude that the company will be less likely to distribute dividends.

Answer: D

Explanation: Given the downward trend in sales and net income, owners may conclude that the company will be less likely to distribute dividends. Creditors are likely to conclude that the risk of lending to the company is increasing (rather than declining) and might demand a higher (rather than be willing to accept a lower) interest rate on loans. Investors are likely to conclude that the stock price is likely to decline (rather than rise), making the company less (rather than more) attractive as a potential investment. Customers are legally required to pay amounts they owe to the company when they are due; customers do not have the options of changing those terms.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Evaluate

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

169) Which of the following statements about the use of financial statements is not correct?

A) When choosing between a company that pays steady dividends and one that retains its earnings to support future growth, investors will always choose the company that pays steady dividends.

B) Companies can develop reputations for honest financial reporting even when conveying bad news.

C) Trends in a company's net income from year to year can provide clues about its future earnings, which can help investors to decide whether to buy stock in the company.

D) Information in the notes to the financial statements can influence a user's interpretation of balance sheet and income statement information.

Answer: A

Explanation: The return to investors may be immediate (through dividends) or long-term (through selling stock certificates at a price higher than their original cost). As a result, when choosing between a company that pays steady dividends and one that retains its earnings to support future growth, investors won't always choose the company that pays steady dividends. They might be interested in longer-term returns.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

170) Investors are often interested in the amount of net income distributed as dividends. Where would investors look for this information in the company's annual report?

A) Statement of Retained Earnings

B) Balance Sheet

C) Notes to the financial statements

D) Income Statement

Answer: A

Explanation: The Statement of Retained Earnings reports the amount of cash dividends paid to stockholders.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

171) Creditors look at the balance sheet to see whether the company:

A) is profitable.

B) owns enough assets to pay what it owes to creditors.

C) has had a positive cash flow from operations.

D) is paying sufficient dividends to stockholders.

Answer: B

Explanation: Creditors are mainly interested in assessing whether the company generating enough cash to make payments on its loan and is the company has enough assets to cover its liabilities. The balance sheet reports the amount of assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity and could be used to evaluate the amount of cash and the amount of liabilities to see whether the company's resources are sufficient to pay creditors.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-03 Explain how financial statements are used by decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

172) Which one of the following is not likely to be a consequence of fraudulent financial reporting?

A) The company's stock price drops once the fraud is discovered.

B) Innocent accountants who work for the company's CPA firm lose their jobs.

C) Creditors recover 100% of amounts owed to them.

D) Employees lose their retirement savings.

Answer: C

Explanation: In the long run, fraud harms most individuals and organizations. When it is uncovered, the corporation's stock price drops dramatically.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Ethics

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

173) When several parties can reach similar values in financial statements by using similar methods, the information is said to be:

A) comparable.

B) understandable.

C) verifiable.

D) timely.

Answer: C

Explanation: The usefulness of financial information is enhanced when it is timely, verifiable, comparable, and understandable. Information is verifiable if others, such as external auditors, reach similar values using similar methods. Information is timely if it is available in time to influence decision makers. It is comparable if the same accounting principles are used over time and across companies. It is understandable if reasonably informed users can comprehend and interpret it.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Communication

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

174) Which of the following requires that its members adhere to a Code of Professional Conduct?

A) SEC

B) FASB

C) PCAOB

D) AICPA

Answer: D

Explanation: The AICPA (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants) requires its members to adhere to a Code of Professional Conduct.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

175) In the U.S., Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) are established by the:

A) International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

B) Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB).

C) Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

D) American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

Answer: C

Explanation: Currently, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has the primary responsibility for setting the underlying rules of accounting in the United States. As a group, these rules are called Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP for short.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Using Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

176) In the U.S., public companies have to be audited by independent auditors using rules approved by the:

A) International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

B) Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB).

C) Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

D) American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

Answer: B

Explanation: Following rules approved by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) and other accounting bodies, these auditors report whether, beyond reasonable doubt, the financial statements represent what they claim to represent and whether they comply with GAAP.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

177) Which of the following actions would be considered unethical?

A) A company does not distribute any of its profits to stockholders.

B) A company rounds the revenues and expenses that it reports on the income statement.

C) An unintentional mistake made by a new accountant.

D) Receiving a paycheck for double the amount due to you and not reporting it to your employer.

Answer: D

Explanation: It would be unethical to not report an overpayment of wages to your employer. Companies may retain profits, which help the company grow, which may cause the stock price to increase, benefiting stockholders. Rounding amounts reported on the financial statements is a common practice and does not lead to material misstatement. An unintentional mistake is not considered unethical.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Evaluate

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

178) What would a user of financial statements learn from reading the auditors' report?

A) Whether the financial statements present a fair picture of the company's financial results and are prepared in accordance with GAAP.

B) Whether or not it is a good time to purchase the stock.

C) How much the company plans to distribute as dividends.

D) Whether or not the company has plans for future expansion.

Answer: A

Explanation: Auditors report whether, beyond reasonable doubt, the financial statements represent what they claim to represent and whether they comply with GAAP. The auditors' report does not include recommendations about stock purchases. The company's dividend policy and future plans are not part of the auditors' report.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

179) To determine whether generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) were followed in the preparation of financial statements, an examination of:

A) tax documents would be performed by the IRS.

B) the company's accounting records would be performed by the SEC.

C) the financial statements and related documents would be performed by an independent auditor.

D) the financial statements and related documents would be performed by the FASB.

Answer: C

Explanation: A company's managers have primary responsibility for following GAAP. To provide additional assurance, some private companies and all public companies hire independent auditors to scrutinize their financial records. Auditors report whether, beyond reasonable doubt, the financial statements represent what they claim to represent and whether they comply with GAAP. The IRS, the SEC, and the FASB do not perform examinations to determine whether a company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

180) Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) were (are) established by:

A) an Italian monk in 1494.

B) the U.S. Congress and the SEC.

C) the PCAOB.

D) the FASB on an ongoing basis.

Answer: D

Explanation: Currently, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has the primary responsibility for setting the underlying rules of accounting in the United States. As a group, these rules are called Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP for short.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

181) Which of the following statements concerning financial reporting is not correct?

A) Accounting rules in the U.S. are called GAAP.

B) Accounting rules developed by the IASB are called IFRS.

C) Both GAAP and IFRS share the same goal, which is to ensure useful information to users of financial statements.

D) There are no differences between the accounting rules developed by FASB and those developed by IASB.

Answer: D

Explanation: The accounting rules in the United States are similar, for the most part, to those used elsewhere in the world, but some important differences exist. The FASB is working alongside the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to eliminate these differences so that investors can more easily compare the financial statements of companies from different countries.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

182) What is the main goal of GAAP?

A) To help ensure that financial decisions are made in a professional and ethical manner.

B) To establish standards that help to prevent and detect fraudulent acts by management.

C) To ensure that the financial information produced by companies is useful to present and potential investors and other parties in making decisions.

D) To oversee the stock exchanges and financial reporting by public companies in the United States.

Answer: C

Explanation: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) are rules of financial accounting created by the Financial Accounting Standards Board for use in the United States. The main goal of GAAP is to ensure companies produce financial information that is useful to existing and potential investors, lenders, and other creditors in making decisions about providing resources to the companies.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

183) Which of the following statements concerning financial reporting is correct?

A) The FASB requires all financial decision makers to adhere to a code of professional conduct.

B) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act does not require businesses to maintain an audited system of internal control.

C) A fundamental characteristic of useful financial information is that it fully depicts the economic substance of business activities.

D) There is no attempt to eliminate the difference in accounting rules in the U.S. and elsewhere as this would prevent investors from comparing financial statements of companies from different countries.

Answer: C

Explanation: Information is a faithful representation if it fully depicts the economic substance of business activities. The AICPA (rather than the FASB) requires its members to adhere to a code of professional conduct. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act does require companies to maintain an audited system of internal controls. The FASB is working alongside the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to eliminate these differences so that investors can more easily compare the financial statements of companies from different countries.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

184) Faithful representation is a characteristic of external financial reporting that means:

A) the financial reports of a business are assumed to include the results of only that business's activities.

B) financial information can be compared across businesses because similar accounting methods are applied.

C) the results of business activities are reported using an appropriate monetary unit.

D) financial information depicts the economic substance of business activities.

Answer: D

Explanation: Financial information possesses the characteristic of representation faithfulness if it depicts the economic substance of business activities. The separate entity assumption means that only the activities of the business are included in its financial reports. Comparability refers to the ability of financial information to be compared across businesses because similar accounting methods have been applied. The unit of measure assumption states that the results of business activities are reported in an appropriate monetary unit.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

185) Relevance is an objective of external financial reporting that means:

A) the financial reports of a business are assumed to include the results of only that business's activities.

B) financial information can be compared across businesses because similar accounting methods have been applied.

C) the financial information possesses a feature that allows it to influence a decision.

D) the financial information depicts the economic substance of business activities.

Answer: C

Explanation: Information is relevant if it makes a difference in decision making and it is a faithful representation if it fully depicts the economic substance of business activities.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

186) Financial statements are a key source of information useful to external users. The quality of relevance in financial information contributes to its usefulness. Along with relevance which of the following attributes is a primary element of useful financial information?

A) Eloquence

B) Assets

C) Ethicality

D) Faithful representation

Answer: D

Explanation: For financial information to be judged useful, it must possess two fundamental characteristics: relevance and faithful representation.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

187) According to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, which of the following is not a characteristic of useful financial information?

A) Comparable

B) Verifiable

C) Timely

D) Ethical

Answer: D

Explanation: Useful financial information is comparable, verifiable, timely, and understandable.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

188) Which of the following statements about the accounting standards used in other countries is correct?

A) U.S. GAAP is used worldwide.

B) IFRS are used by all countries.

C) More and more countries are using IFRS.

D) There are no plans to converge U.S. GAAP with IFRS.

Answer: C

Explanation: GAAP are used in the U.S, while other countries have their own national set of accounting standards. Many countries permit or require the use of IFRS. The FASB is working alongside the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to eliminate these differences so that investors can more easily compare the financial statements of companies from different countries.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Diversity

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

189) In a sense, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to accountants and auditors what the criminal code is to lawyers and the public.

A) the SEC

B) faithful representation

C) U.S. GAAP

D) the basic accounting equation

Answer: C

Explanation: U.S. GAAP is to accountants and auditors what the criminal code is to lawyers and the public.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

190) When faced with an ethical dilemma, an accountant should:

A) identify who will be affected by the situation, identify and evaluate the alternative courses of action, and choose the alternative that is the most ethical.

B) report the matter to the SEC.

C) report the matter to the IRS.

D) resign.

Answer: A

Explanation: When faced with an ethical dilemma, an accountant should identify who will be affected by the situation, identify and evaluate the alternative courses of action, and choose the alternative that is the most ethical.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

191) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act is a set of laws established to:

A) limit the amount of compensation received by executives in publicly traded companies.

B) strengthen corporate reporting in the United States.

C) enhance the conceptual framework of GAAP.

D) redefine the display of financial statements.

Answer: B

Explanation: The Sarbanes-Oxley Act is a set of laws established to strengthen corporate reporting in the United States.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Knowledge Application

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

192) Characteristics that make information useful do not include:

A) relevance.

B) detail.

C) consistency.

D) understandability.

Answer: B

Explanation: For financial information to be judged useful, it must possess two fundamental characteristics: relevance and faithful representation. Information is relevant if it makes a difference in decision making and it is a faithful representation if it fully depicts the economic substance of business activities. The usefulness of financial information is enhanced when it is timely, verifiable, comparable, and understandable. Detailed information is not necessarily useful.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

193) Information that always makes a difference in a decision is:

A) cash based.

B) audited.

C) provided by GAAP.

D) relevant.

Answer: D

Explanation: Information is relevant if it makes a difference in decision making and it is a faithful representation if it fully depicts the economic substance of business activities.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

194) Who has primary responsibility for making sure that a company's financial statements follow GAAP?

A) Management

B) Independent auditors (CPAs)

C) The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

D) The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)

Answer: A

Explanation: A company's managers have primary responsibility for following GAAP. To provide additional assurance, some private companies and all public companies hire independent auditors to scrutinize their financial records.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

195) What do independent auditors provide for companies who hire them?

A) Assurance that this year's financial statements are perfect

B) A guarantee that next year's operations will be profitable

C) Assurance that the financial statements follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

D) Assurance that the company's stock is a good investment

Answer: C

Explanation: A company's managers have primary responsibility for following Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). To provide additional assurance, some private companies and all public companies hire independent auditors to scrutinize their financial records.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

196) The main goal of both U.S. GAAP and IFRS is to:

A) ensure that companies produce useful information for capital providers.

B) reduce the number of required financial statements.

C) prevent all fraud and ensure the amounts reported are precise to the penny.

D) ensure that companies become more profitable.

Answer: A

Explanation: The main goal of GAAP and IFRS is to ensure companies produce financial information that is useful to existing and potential investors, lenders, and other creditors in making decisions about providing resources to the companies.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

197) U.S. GAAP:

A) is another term for IFRS.

B) are the accounting rules developed by the IASB for use in the United States.

C) is the oversight board that supervises auditors.

D) are the accounting rules developed by the FASB for use in the United States.

Answer: D

Explanation: Currently, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has the primary responsibility for setting the underlying rules of accounting in the United States. As a group, these rules are called Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP for short.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

198) Which of the following is the set of laws enacted by the government to strengthen corporate reporting in response to the Enron, WorldCom and other frauds?

A) Sarbanes-Oxley Act

B) Professional Code of Ethics

C) Internal Revenue Code

D) Securities and Exchange Commission Act

Answer: A

Explanation: In response to frauds, the government introduced new laws through the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

199) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX):

A) outlines the code of professional ethics for accountants.

B) is a set of laws established to strengthen corporate reporting.

C) requires all publicly-traded corporations to pay annual dividends.

Answer: B

Explanation: Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) is a set of laws established to strengthen corporate reporting in the United States.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

200) The table shows financial data for Purrfect Pets, Inc. as of June 30, Year 3.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts Receivable | $ | 419,200 |   |
| Retained Earnings |   | 117,900 |   |
| Inventories |   | 58,400 |   |
| Other Assets |   | 69,400 |   |
| Accounts Payable |   | 349,200 |   |
| Equipment |   | 118,500 |   |
| Cash |   | 732,600 |   |
| Common Stock |   | 662,100 |   |
| Notes Payable |   | 268,900 |   |

**Required:**

Prepare a balance sheet using these data.

Answer:

|  |
| --- |
| Purrfect Pets, Inc.Balance SheetJune 30, Year 3 |
|  |  |
| Assets |  |
|  Cash | $ 732,600 |
|  Accounts Receivable | 419,200 |
|  Inventories | 58,400 |
|  Equipment | 118,500 |
|  Other Assets |  69,400 |
| Total Assets | $1,398,100 |
|  |  |
| Liabilities |  |
|  Accounts Payable | $ 349,200 |
|  Notes Payable |  268,900 |
| Total Liabilities |  618,100 |
|  |  |
| Stockholders' Equity |  |
|  Common Stock |  662,100 |
|  Retained Earnings |  117,900 |
| Total Stockholders' Equity |  780,000 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity | $1,398,100 |

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

201) The following partially completed balance sheet is missing numerical data.

|  |
| --- |
| Purrfect Pets, Inc.Balance SheetSeptember 30, Year 3 |
|  |  |
| Assets |  |
|  Cash | $743,800 |
|  Accounts Receivable | Unknown |
|  Inventories | 54,900 |
|  Equipment | 119,300 |
|  Other Assets | 71,400 |
| Total Assets | Unknown |
|  |  |
| Liabilities |  |
|  Accounts Payable | $342,500 |
|  Notes Payable | Unknown |
| Total Liabilities | 607,600 |
| Stockholders' Equity |  |
|  Common Stock | 662,100 |
|  Retained Earnings | Unknown |
| Total Stockholders’ Equity | 789,400 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity | Unknown |

**Required:**

Fill in the missing items in the balance sheet.

Answer:

|  |
| --- |
| Purrfect Pets, Inc.Balance SheetSeptember 30, Year 3 |
|  |  |
| Assets |  |
|  Cash | $ 743,800 |
|  Accounts Receivable | 407,600 |
|  Inventories | 54,900 |
|  Property, Plant and Equipment | 119,300 |
|  Other Assets |  71,400 |
| Total Assets | $1,397,000 |
|  |  |
| Liabilities |  |
|  Accounts Payable | $ 342,500 |
|  Notes Payable |  265,100 |
| Total Liabilities |  607,600 |
| Stockholders' Equity |  |
|  Common Stock |  662,100 |
|  Retained Earnings |  127,300 |
| Total Stockholders’ Equity |  789,400 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity | $1,397,000 |
|  |  |

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

202) A list of Year 3 revenues and expenses for Green Thumb, Inc. is provided below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Advertising and Promotion Expenses | $ | 262,500 |   |
| Income Tax Expense |   | 56,500 |   |
| Interest Expense |   | 43,900 |   |
| Other Expenses |   | 122,400 |   |
| Other Selling & Administrative Expenses |   | 350,800 |   |
| Sales Revenue |   | 1,865,300 |   |
| Salaries and Wages Expense |   | 724,800 |   |

**Required:**

a. Calculate the net income for the Green Thumb, Inc. for Year 3.

b. Prepare a statement of retained earnings for Green Thumb, Inc. for Year 3. Assume the company had retained earnings of $162,000 as of January 1, Year 3, and paid out $46,000 in dividends during Year 3.

Answer: a.

Net income = Revenues – Expenses

= $1,865,300 – $262,500 – $56,500 – $43,900 – $122,400 – $350,800 – $724,800 = $304,400

b.

|  |
| --- |
| GREEN THUMB, INC.Statement of Retained EarningsFor the Year Ended December 31, Year 3 |
|  |  |  |
| Retained Earnings, January 1, Year 3 | $162,000 |  |
| Add: Net Income | 304,400 |  |
| Subtract: Dividends | (46,000 | ) |
| Retained Earnings, December 31, Year 3 | $420,400 |  |

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Create

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

203) Each of the following independent companies is missing numerical data.

**Required:**

Use your knowledge of the financial statement equations and their interrelationships to fill in the missing amounts.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Total Revenues** | **Total Expenses** | **Net Income (Loss)** | **Total Assets** | **Total Liabilities** | **Stockholders’ Equity** |
| Vanilla Co. | $84,000 | $ | $28,000 | $ | $46,200 | $92,400 |
| Chocolate, Inc. |  | 140,000 | (42,000) | 182,000 |  | 53,200 |
| Strawberry Co. | 42,000 | 14,000 |  | 84,000 | 56,000 |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Total Revenues** | **Total Expenses** | **Net Income (Loss)** | **Total Assets** | **Total Liabilities** | **Stockholders’ Equity** |
| Vanilla Co. | $84,000 | **$56,000** | $28,000 | **$138,600** | $46,200 | $92,400 |
| Chocolate, Inc. | **98,000** | 140,000 | (42,000) | 182,000 | **128,800** | 53,200 |
| Strawberry Co. | 42,000 | 14,000 | **28,000** | 84,000 | 56,000 | **28,000** |

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements; The Basic Accounting Equation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

204) Use the following Year 3 data:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other Selling and Administrative Expenses | $ | 1,050,300 |   |
| Other Expenses |   | 247,600 |   |
| Sales Revenue |   | 4,885,300 |   |
| Advertising and Promotion Expenses |   | 552,500 |   |
| Salaries and Wages Expense |   | 2,524,400 |   |
| Income Tax Expense |   | 166,500 |   |
| Interest Expense |   | 113,900 |   |

**Required:**

Prepare the annual income statement for Kvass, Inc.

Answer:

|  |
| --- |
| KVASS, INC.Income StatementFor the Year Ended December 31, Year 3 |
|  |  |
| Revenues |  |
|  Sales Revenue | $4,885,300 |
| Expenses |  |
|  Salaries and Wages Expense | 2,524,400 |
|  Advertising and Promotion Expenses | 552,500 |
|  Other Selling & Administrative Expenses  | 1,050,300 |
|  Interest Expense | 113,900 |
|  Income Tax Expense | 166,500 |
|  Other Expenses |  247,600 |
| Total Expenses |  4,655,200 |
| Net Income | $ 230,100 |
|  |  |

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Create

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

205) Following is a list of financial statement items and amounts for Vantage Service as of 12/31/Year 1, the end of its first year in operation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts Receivable | $ | 40,000 |   |
| Accounts Payable |   | 30,000 |   |
| Cash |   | 10,000 |   |
| Common Stock |   | 20,000 |   |
| Notes Payable |   | 20,000 |   |
| Equipment |   | 50,000 |   |
| Sales Revenue |   | 100,000 |   |
| Fuel Expense |   | 15,000 |   |
| Rent Expense |   | 20,000 |   |
| Advertising Expense |   | 5,000 |   |
| Salaries and Wages Expense |   | 20,000 |   |
| Retained Earnings |   | ? |   |
| Dividends |   | 10,000 |   |

**Required:**

Prepare the Income Statement for the year ended December 31, Year 1.

Prepare the statement of retained earnings for the year ended December 31, Year 1.

Prepare the balance sheet for the year ended December 31, Year 1.

Answer:

|  |
| --- |
| Vantage ServiceIncome StatementFor the Year Ended December 31, Year 1 |
|  |  |
| Revenues |  |
|  Sales Revenue | $100,000 |
|  |  |
| Expenses |  |
|  Fuel Expense |  15,000 |
|  Rent Expense | 20,000 |
|  Advertising Expense | 5,000 |
|  Wage Expense |  20,000 |
| Total Expenses  |  60,000 |
| Net Income | $ 40,000 |

|  |
| --- |
| Vantage ServiceStatement of Retained Earnings For the Year Ended December 31, Year 1 |
|  |  |  |
| Retained Earnings, January 1, Year 1 | $ 0 |  |
| Add: Net Income | 40,000 |  |
| Subtract: Dividends |  (10,000 | ) |
| Retained Earnings, December 31, Year 1 | $30,000 |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Vantage ServiceBALANCE SHEETDecember 31, Year 1 |
| Assets |  |
|  Cash | $ 10,000 |
|  Accounts Receivable | 40,000 |
|  Equipment |  50,000 |
| Total Assets | $100,000 |
|  |  |
| Liabilities |  |
|  Accounts Payable | $ 30,000 |
|  Notes Payable |  20,000 |
| Total Liabilities |  50,000 |
| Stockholders' Equity |  |
|  Common Stock |  20,000 |
|  Retained Earnings |  30,000 |
| Total Equity |  50,000 |
| Total Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity | $100,000 |

Explanation: Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity = Total Assets

Total Assets $100,000 – Liabilities $50,000 = Stockholders' Equity $50,000

Stockholders' Equity $50,000 = Common stock $20,000 + Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings = $30,000 (which also matches the Statement of Retained Earnings)

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Create

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

206) Choose the appropriate letter to match the characteristics with the type of company. A given characteristic may match more than one type of company.

**CHARACTERISTIC**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Issues shares of stock that are traded on a stock exchange such as the NYSE

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The owner(s) of the business are personally liable for the debts of the company

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Shares of stock must be purchased directly from current owners

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Can raise more financial capital by selling stock to the greatest number of investors

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The easiest form of business to start

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The business ceases to exist upon the departure of one of the owners

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The owner(s) pay taxes on the profits of the business

**TYPE OF COMPANY**

A. Partnership

B. Publicly traded corporation

C. Privately traded corporation

D. Sole Proprietorship

Answer: 1. B, 2. A and D, 3. C, 4. B, 5. D, 6. A, 7. A and D

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Organizational Forms

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Match the business activity to the appropriate category.

A) Financing activity

B) Operating activity

C) Investing activity

207) The purchase of a new line of assembly equipment

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

208) Company payment of a dividend

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

209) The purchase of office supplies

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

210) The purchase of advertising time by the company

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

211) The building of a new factory

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

212) Company repayment of a bank loan

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Answers: 207) C 208) A 209) B 210) B 211) C 212) A

213) Choose the appropriate letter to match the terms to the blanks below to complete the relevant equation for each financial statement.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT EQUATION**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Balance Sheet | \_\_\_\_\_ | = | \_\_\_\_\_ | + | \_\_\_\_\_ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income Statement | \_\_\_\_\_ | = | \_\_\_\_\_ | – | \_\_\_\_\_ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Statement of Retained Earnings | \_\_\_\_\_ | = | \_\_\_\_\_ | + | \_\_\_\_\_ | – | \_\_\_\_\_ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Statement of Cash Flows | \_\_\_\_\_ | = | \_\_\_\_\_ | + | \_\_\_\_\_ | + | \_\_\_\_\_ | + | \_\_\_\_\_ |

**TERM**

A. Cash at beginning of year

B. Net cash flow from operating activities

C. Balance of retained earnings from previous year

D. Net cash flow from investing activities

E. Liabilities

F. Net cash flow from financing activities

G. Balance of retained earnings at end of year

H. Net income

I. Revenue

J. Assets

K. Stockholders' equity

L. Expenses

M. Cash at end of year

N. Dividends paid

Answer:

Balance Sheet: J = E + K, Income Statement: H = I – L, Statement of Retained Earnings: G = C + H – N, Statement of Cash Flows: M = B + D + F + A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

214) Each item in the statement of retained earnings can appear on another financial statement. Choose the appropriate letter to match the item in the statement of retained earnings with the related financial statement.

**ITEM ON STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Retained earnings, January 1, Year 3

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Net income for Year 3

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dividends for Year 3

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Retained earnings, December 31, Year 3

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

A. Balance Sheet at end of Year 3

B. Statement of Cash Flows for Year 3

C. Income Statement for Year 2

D. Balance Sheet at end of Year 2

E. Income Statement for Year 3

Answer:

1. D, 2. E (B), 3. B, 4. A

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Financial Statements

Learning Objective: 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Match the term to the appropriate definition. (There are more definitions than terms.)

A) A procedure by which independent evaluators assess the accounting procedures and financial reports of a company.

B) An example of external users of financial statements.

C) Activities directly related to running the business to earn a profit.

D) When a company acquires money from investors.

E) A financial statement that summarizes a company's past and current cash situation.

F) Transactions with lenders (borrowing and repaying cash) and stockholders (selling company stock and paying dividends).

G) The total amount of profits that are kept by the company.

H) The idea that the financial statements of a company include the results of only that company's business activities.

I) The idea that a company should report its financial data in the relevant currency.

J) Borrowing money from lenders.

K) A financial statement showing a company's assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity.

L) A financial statement that shows a company's revenues and expenses.

M) An example of an internal user of financial statements.

215) Investors

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements; Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

216) Audit

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements; Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

217) Balance Sheet

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements; Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

218) Operating Activities

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements; Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

219) Unit of Measure Assumption

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements; Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

220) Retained Earnings

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements; Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

221) Investing Activities

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements; Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

222) Income Statement

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Accounting for Business Decisions; Financial Statements; Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-01 Describe various organizational forms and business decision makers.; 01-02 Describe the purpose, structure, and content of the four basic financial statements.; 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Answers: 215) B 216) A 217) K 218) C 219) I 220) G 221) F 222) L

Match the acronym with the description that best reflects it. (There are more descriptions than acronyms.)

A) The U.S. agency that must approve mergers between very large publicly owned corporations.

B) The U.S. Board that approves the rules for auditing publicly owned companies.

C) The organization that establishes business laws in the U.S.

D) The Board that establishes the accounting rules that govern American owned corporations.

E) This organization regulates activities associated with the stock market such as the reporting of financial data by publicly owned companies.

F) The national professional organization of accountants.

G) Rules of financial accounting created by the FASB for use in the United States.

H) A set of laws established to strengthen corporate reporting in the United States.

I) The Board that establishes international accounting standards.

J) The U.S. agency that certifies foreign accounting firms to practice in the U.S.

223) SEC

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

224) GAAP

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

225) PCAOB

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

226) FASB

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

227) IASB

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

228) SOX

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

229) AICPA

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: Useful Financial Information

Learning Objective: 01-04 Describe factors that contribute to useful financial information.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Answers:

223) E 224) G 225) B 226) D 227) I 228) H 229) F