## Chapter 01

## Introducing Financial Accounting

**True / False Questions**

[Question]

1. Accounting is an information and measurement system that identifies, records, and communicates financial information to users.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C1*

*Topic: Accounting*

[Question]

2. Bookkeeping is the sole purpose of accounting.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C1  
Topic: Accounting*

[Question]

3. Accounting is one way important financial information about businesses is reported to decision makers.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Accounting*

[Question]

4. Managerial accounting is an area of accounting that provides internal reports to assist the decision- making needs of internal users.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Managerial Accounting   
Topic: Internal Information Users*

[Question]

5. The internal information users of a business include the managers of: research and development, distribution, and human resources.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry   
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Internal Information Users*

[Question]

6. The primary objective of financial accounting is to provide general-purpose financial statements to help external users analyze and interpret an organization's activities.   
Answer: True

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Financial Accounting*

*Topic: General Purpose Financial Statements*

[Question]

7. External auditors audit the financial statements to verify that they are prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles.   
Answer: True

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: External Auditor*

[Question]

8. Internal users of accounting information include lenders, shareholders, brokers, and managers.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Internal Information Users*

[Question]

9. Auditors are banned from direct investments with their clients.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C3*

*Topic: Ethics*

[Question]

10. Ownership of a corporation is divided into units called *shares* or *stock*.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Stock*

[Question]

11. The Financial Accounting Standards Board is a private group that sets both broad and specific accounting principles.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Financial Accounting Standards Board*

[Question]

12. Generally accepted accounting principles are the concepts and rules for preparing financial statements.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*

[Question]

13. The business entity assumption requires that a business be accounted for separately from other business entities, including its owner or owners.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4*

*Topic: Business Entity Assumption*

[Question]

14. Unlimited liability is an advantage of all sole proprietorships.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Unlimited Liability*

[Question]

15. Understanding generally accepted accounting principles is not necessary when using and interpreting financial statements.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*

[Question]

16. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has the authority to impose its standards on companies around the world.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Decision Making  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4*

*Topic: International Accounting Standards Board*

[Question]

17. According to the cost principle, it is preferable for managers to report the most current estimate of an asset's value.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4*

*Topic: Cost Principle*

[Question]

18. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) is the government group that establishes reporting requirements for companies that issue stock to the public.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4*

*Topic: International Accounting Standards Board*

[Question]

19. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issues International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that identify preferred accounting practices.    
Answer: True

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: International Accounting Standards Board  
Topic: International Financial Reporting Standards*

[Question]

20. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is an agency of the federal government that establishes reporting requirements for companies that issue stock to the public.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4*

*Topic: Securities and Exchange Commission*

[Question]

21. The three major activities of a business are operating, investing, and financing.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Business Activities*

[Question]

22. Planning refers to defining an organization's ideas, goals, and actions.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Planning*

[Question]

23. Investing activities are the acquiring and selling of resources that an organization uses in its everyday operations.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Investing Activities*

[Question]

24. Owner financing refers to resources contributed by creditors or lenders.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Owner Financing*

[Question]

25. Revenues are increases in retained earnings from a company's earnings activities.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Revenue*

[Question]

26. A net loss arises when revenues exceed expenses.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Net Loss*

[Question]

27. Expenses decrease retained earnings and are the costs incurred to earn revenues.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Expenses*[Question]

28. Assets are the resources owned or controlled by a business.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

29. Dividends are expenses of a business.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Dividends*

[Question]

30. The accounting equation can be restated as: Assets - Equity = Liabilities.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

31. The accounting equation implies that: Assets + Liabilities = Equity.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

32. Every business transaction should leave the accounting equation in balance.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

33.  Retained earnings are increased when cash is received from customers in payment of previously recorded accounts receivable.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Retained Earnings*

[Question]

34. Reebok's net income of $119 million and average assets of $1,400 million results in a return on assets of 8.5%.   
Answer: TRUE

Feedback:   
Return on assets = Net income / Average assets = $119/$1,400 = .085

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A2  
Topic: Return on Assets*

[Question]

35. Risk is the amount of uncertainty about the return we expect to earn in the future.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
AICPA FN: Risk Analysis  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A3  
Topic: Risk*

[Question]

36. The balance sheet shows whether or not the firm achieved its primary objective of earning a profit.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

37. A balance sheet covers a period of time, such as a month or year.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

38. The income statement is a financial statement that shows revenues earned and expenses incurred during a specified period of time.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

39. The statement of cash flows shows the net effect of revenues and expenses for a reporting period.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

40. The income statement shows the financial position of a business on a specific date.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

41. The balance sheet is based on the accounting equation.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

42. Investing activities involve the buying and selling of assets such as land and equipment that are held for long-term use in the business.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Investing Activities*

[Question]

43. Operating activities include long-term borrowing and repaying cash from lenders and cash investments by owners or dividends to the owner.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Operating Activities*

[Question]

44. The purchase of supplies must appear on the statement of cash flows as an investing activity because it involves the purchase of assets.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Investing Activities*

[Question]

45. The statement of cash flows reports on cash flows separated into operating, investing, and financing activities over a period of time.   
Answer: TRUE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

46. FastForward paid $6,000 in dividends. This amount should be included as an expense on the income statement.   
Answer: FALSE

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement   
Topic: Expense*

**Multiple Choice Questions**

[Question]

47. Which of the following is the primary purpose of accounting?

A. To establish a business.  
B. To identify, record, and communicate business transactions.  
C. To earn a large profit.  
D. To reduce taxes owed for the business.  
E. To establish credit for a company.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C1  
Topic: Accounting*

[Question]

48. Technological advancement   
A. Has replaced accounting.  
B. Has not changed the work that accountants do.  
C. Has freed accounting professionals to concentrate more on the analysis and interpretation of information.  
D. In accounting has replaced the need for decision makers.  
E. In accounting is only available to large corporations.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C1  
Topic: Technology*

[Question]

49. Identifying business activities requires selecting transactions and events relevant to an organization. Which of the following events would be recorded in the accounting records of Acme Car Wash?   
A. Acme washes 500 cars.  
B. J.B. Smith, a customer, buys lunch at the restaurant next door to Acme while waiting for her car to be washed.  
C. Clean Company, a supplier, sells 50 pounds of soap to ABC Company.  
D. Sudsey Company, a supplier, goes out of business.  
E. Acme hires Andrea as a receptionist.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transactions*

[Question]

50. Internal users of accounting information include:   
A. Shareholders  
B. Customers  
C. Creditors  
D. Government regulators  
E. Production managers

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Internal Information Users*

[Question]

51. The primary objective of financial accounting is to:   
A. Serve the decision-making needs of internal users.  
B. Provide financial statements to help external users analyze and interpret an organization's activities.  
C. Monitor and control company activities.  
D. Provide information on both the costs and benefits of managing products and services.  
E. Know what, when and how much to produce.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Financial Accounting*

[Question]

52. Internal users of accounting information always include:   
A. Shareholders  
B. Managers  
C. Lenders  
D. Suppliers  
E. Customers

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Internal Information Users*

[Question]

53. The area of accounting aimed at serving the decision-making needs of internal users is:   
A. Financial accounting  
B. Managerial accounting  
C. External auditing  
D. SEC reporting  
E. Governmental accounting

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C2*

*Topic: Managerial Accounting*

*Topic: Internal Information Users*

[Question]

54. Why are ethics crucial to accounting?  
A. Ethical behavior creates the most profit for the business.  
B. Ethics are a tool that helps the accountants balance the accounting equation.  
C. For accounting information to be useful, it must be trusted and therefore the result of ethical decisions.  
D. Ethics are important to consider when applying GAAP, but do not apply to international accounting issues.  
E. Ethics are a way to compute revenues and expenses, but they do not apply to assets, liabilities, and owners’ equity.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C3  
Topic: Ethics*

[Question]

55. What is the opportunity component of the fraud triangle?  
A. A person thinks that there is a way to commit fraud without much chance of getting caught.  
B. A person has a really good reason to commit fraud.  
C. A person does not think of the fraudulent activity as bad.  
D. A person persuades two or more other people to assist with the fraud.  
E. A person is concerned about the impact of their actions on society.Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C3  
Topic: Ethics  
Topic: Fraud Triangle*

*Topic: Opportunity*

[Question]

56. Which accounting assumption assumes that all accounting information can be reported monthly or yearly?

A. Business entity assumption  
B. Monetary unit assumption  
C. Value assumption  
D. Cost assumption  
E. Time period assumption

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4*

*Topic: Time Period Assumption*

[Question]

57. Which of the following accounting principles dictates when expenses are recognized?   
A. Revenue recognition principle  
B. Monetary unit principle   
C. Business entity principle  
D. Matching principle  
E. Full disclosure principle

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Matching Principle*

[Question]

58. Which of the following is the correct sequence for the heading for ABC Company’s 2013 balance sheet?    
A. ABC Company, For the year ended 12/31/13, Balance Sheet  
B. For the year ended 12/31/13, Balance Sheet, ABC Company  
C. Balance Sheet, 12/31/13, ABC Company  
D. 12/31/13, ABC Company, Balance Sheet  
E. ABC Company, Balance Sheet, 12/31/13

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

59. Which of the following elements are found on the income statement?   
A. Cash  
B. Accounts receivable  
C. Common stock  
D. Retained earnings  
E. Salaries expense

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

60. An asset is:

A. Only acquired with cash.  
B.  Something the company owns.  
C. Only contributed by stockholders.  
D. A company’s obligation to pay.  
E. Is also called contributed capital.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Asset*

[Question]

61. Ethical behavior requires:   
A. That an auditor’s pay not depend on the figures in the client's reports.  
B. Auditors to invest in businesses they audit.  
C. Analysts to report information favorable to their companies.  
D. Managers to use accounting information to benefit themselves.  
E. That an auditor provides a favorable opinion.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C3  
Topic: Ethics*

[Question]

62. Social responsibility:   
A. Is a concern for the impact of one's actions on society as a whole.  
B. Is a code that helps in dealing with confidential information.  
C. Is required by the SEC.  
D. Requires that all businesses conduct social audits.  
E. Is mandated by the federal government.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Diversity  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C3  
Topic: Ethics  
Topic: Social Responsibility*

[Question]

63. Which of the following elements are found on the balance sheet?   
A. Service revenue  
B. Net income  
C. Operating activities  
D. Utilities expense  
E. Retained earnings

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Diversity  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

64. The accounting guideline prescribing that financial statement information be supported by independent, unbiased evidence other than someone's belief or opinion is the:   
A. Business entity principle  
B. Monetary unit principle  
C. Going-concern principle  
D. Objectivity principle  
E. Full disclosure principle

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4*

*Topic: Objectivity Principle*

[Question]

65. Businesses can take all of the following forms except:   
A. Sole proprietorship  
B. Common stock  
C. Partnership  
D. Corporation  
E. Limited liability corporation

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Business Forms*

[Question]

66. A corporation:   
A. Is a legal entity separate and distinct from its owners.  
B. Must have many owners.  
C. Has shareholders who have unlimited liability for the acts of the corporation.  
D. Is the same as a limited liability partnership.  
E. Does not have to pay taxes.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Corporation*

[Question]

67. Generally accepted accounting Principles:

A. Focus on the review of a situation.  
B. Do not require financial statements.  
C. Never change.  
D. Intend to make information on the financial statements relevant, reliable, and comparable.  
E. Oversees Security and Exchange Commission.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*

[Question]

68. The organization that attempts to create more harmony among the accounting practices of different countries by identifying preferred practices and encouraging their worldwide acceptance is the:   
A. AICPA  
B. FASB  
C. CAP  
D. SEC  
E. IASB

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Diversity  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: International Accounting Standards Board*

[Question]

69. The private board that currently has the authority to establish U.S. generally accepted accounting principles is the:   
A. APB  
B. FASB  
C. AAA  
D. AICPA  
E. SEC

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Financial Accounting Standards Board*

[Question]

70. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship of U.S. GAAP and IFRS?   
A. They are identical.  
B**.** They are entirely different conceptual frameworks.  
C. They are similar but not identical.  
D. Neither has anything to do with accounting.  
E. They both relate only to publicly traded companies.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
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AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles  
Topic: International Financial Reporting Standards*

[Question]

71. The principle prescribing that financial statements reflect the assumption that the business will continue operating instead of being closed or sold, unless evidence shows that it will not continue, is the:   
A. Going-concern principle  
B. Business entity principle  
C. Objectivity principle  
D. Cost principle  
E. Monetary unit principle

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Going Concern Principle*

[Question]

72. A parcel of land is: offered for sale at $150,000, assessed for tax purposes at $95,000, recognized by its purchasers as being worth $140,000, and purchased for $137,000. The land should be recorded in the purchaser's books at:   
A. $95,000  
B. $137,000  
C. $138,500  
D. $140,000  
E. $150,000

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Cost Principle*

[Question]

73. To include the personal assets and transactions of a business's owner in the records and reports of the business would be in conflict with the:   
A. Objectivity principle  
B. Realization principle  
C. Business entity principle  
D. Going-concern principle  
E. Revenue recognition principle

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Business Entity Principle*

[Question]

74. The accounting principle that requires accounting information to be based on actual cost and requires assets and services to be recorded initially at the amount of cash or cash equivalent given in exchange is the:   
A. Accounting equation  
B. Cost principle  
C. Going-concern principle  
D. Realization principle  
E. Business entity principle

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
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AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Cost Principle*

[Question]

75. Recording the items on the financial statements in dollars is done because of the:   
A. Objectivity principle

B. Monetary unit principle  
C. Revenue recognition principle  
D. Going-concern principle  
E. Cost principle

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
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AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Monetary Unit Principle*

[Question]

76. The objectivity principle:   
A. Means that information is supported by independent, unbiased evidence.  
B. Means that information can be based on what the preparer thinks is true.  
C. Means that financial statement should contain information that is optimistic.  
D. Means that a business may not recognize revenue until cash is received.  
E. Means the assets acquired must be recorded at what the company paid for them.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
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AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Objectivity Principle*

[Question]

77. The principle that (A) requires revenue to be recognized at the time it is earned, (B) allows the inflow of assets associated with revenue to be in a form other than cash, and (C) measures the amount of revenue as the cash plus the cash equivalent value of any noncash assets received from customers in exchange for goods or services is called the:   
A. Going-concern principle  
B. Cost principle  
C. Revenue recognition principle  
D. Objectivity principle  
E. Business entity principle

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
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AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Revenue Recognition Principle*

[Question]

78. The question of when revenue should be recognized on the income statement (according to GAAP) is addressed by the:   
A. Revenue recognition principle  
B. Going-concern principle  
C. Objectivity principle  
D. Business entity principle  
E. Cost principle

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
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AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Revenue Recognition Principle*

[Question]

79. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB):   
A. Hopes to create harmony among accounting practices of different countries.  
B. Is the government group that establishes reporting requirements for companies that issue stock to the public.  
C. Has the authority to impose its standards on companies  
D. Is the only source of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).  
E. Applies only to companies that are members of the European Union.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
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AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: International Accounting Standards Board*

[Question]

80. The Maximum Experience Company acquired a building for $500,000. Maximum Experience had an appraisal done and found that the building was worth $575,000. The seller had paid $300,000 for the building six years ago. Which accounting principle would prescribe that Maximum Experience record the building on its records at $500,000?   
A. Monetary unit principle  
B. Going-concern principle  
C. Cost principle  
D. Business entity principle  
E. Revenue recognition principle

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Cost Principle*

[Question]

81. On December 15, 2013, Myers Legal Services signed a $50,000 contract with a client to provide legal services to the client in 2014. Which accounting principle would require Myers Legal Services to record the legal fees revenue in 2014 and not 2013?   
A. Monetary unit principle  
B. Going-concern principle  
C. Cost principle  
D. Business entity principle  
E**.** Revenue recognition principle

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Revenue Recognition Principle*

[Question]

82. Marian Mosely is the owner of Mosely Accounting Services. Which accounting assumption requires Marian to keep her personal financial information separate from the financial information of Mosely Accounting Services?   
A. Monetary unit assumption  
B. Going-concern assumption  
C. Cost assumption  
D. Business entity assumption  
E. Full disclosure assumption

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Business Entity Assumption*

[Question]

83. Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act to   
A. Provide jobs to U.S. accountants and limit the number of jobs sent outside the country.  
B. Impose penalties on CEO's and CFO's who knowingly sign off on bogus accounting reports, although at this time the penalties are token amounts.  
C. Help curb financial abuses at companies that issue their stock to the public.  
D. Force auditors to attest to the absolute accuracy of the financial statements.  
E. Require that all companies publicly disclose their internal control plans.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Decision Making  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Sarbanes Oxley Act*

[Question]

84. A limited partnership:   
A. Includes a general partner with unlimited liability.  
B. Is subject to double taxation.  
C. Has owners called stockholders.  
D. Is the same as a corporation.  
E. Must only have two partners.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Limited Partnership*

[Question]

85. The owners of a partnership:   
A. Have created an entity that can also be called a sole proprietorship.  
B. Have unlimited liability.  
C. Have to have a written agreement in order to be legal.  
D. Have created a legal organization separate from its owners.  
E. Are called shareholders.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Partnership  
Topic: Unlimited Liability*

[Question]

86. According to generally accepted accounting principles, a company's balance sheet should show the company's assets at:   
A. The cash equivalent value of what was given up.  
B. The current market value of the assets at the balance sheet date.  
C. The cash paid to acquire them, even if something other than cash was given in the exchange.  
D. The best estimate from a certified internal auditor.  
E. The objective value to external users.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Cost Principle*

[Question]

87. Which of the following accounting principles would prescribe that all goods and services purchased are recorded at cost?   
A. Going-concern principle  
B. Continuing-concern principle  
C. Cost principle  
D. Business entity principle  
E. Consideration principle

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Cost Principle*

[Question]

88. Revenue is properly recognized:   
A. When the customer's order is received.  
B. Only if the transaction creates an account receivable.  
C. At the end of the accounting period.  
D. Upon completion of the sale or when services have been performed and the business obtains the right to collect the sale price.  
E. When cash from a sale is received.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Revenue Recognition Principle*

[Question]

89. An example of a financing activity is:   
A. Buying office supplies.  
B. Obtaining a long-term loan.  
C. Buying office equipment.  
D. Selling inventory.  
E. Buying land.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Financing Activities*

[Question]

90. An example of an operating activity is:   
A. Paying wages.  
B. Purchasing office equipment.  
C. Borrowing money from a bank.  
D. Selling stock.  
E. Paying off a loan.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Operating Activities*

[Question]

91. Planning activities:   
A. Are the means organizations must use to pay for resources.  
B. Involve the acquiring and disposing of resources that an organization uses to acquire and sell its products or services.  
C. Involve defining the ideas, goals, and actions of an organization.  
D. Are the carrying out of an organization's plans.  
E. Involve using resources to research, develop, purchase, produce, and market products and services.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Planning Activities*

[Question]

92. Operating activities:   
A. Are the means organizations must use to pay for resources like land, buildings, and equipment.  
B. Involve using resources to research, develop, purchase, produce, distribute, and market products and services.  
C. Involve acquiring and disposing of resources that a business uses to acquire and sell its products or services.  
D. Are also called asset management.  
E. Are also called strategic management.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Operating Activities*

[Question]

93. The major activities of a business include:   
A. Operating, investing, making a profit  
B. Investing, making a profit, operating  
C. Making a profit, operating, borrowing  
D. Operating, investing, financing  
E. Investing, making a profit, financing

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Operating Activities   
Topic: Investing Activities   
Topic: Financing Activities*

[Question]

94. An example of an investing activity is:   
A. Paying wages of employees.  
B. Paying dividends.  
C. Purchasing land.  
D. Selling inventory.  
E. Contribution from owner.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Investing Activities*

[Question]

95. Net income:   
A. Decreases equity.  
B. Represents the amount of assets owners put into a business.  
C. Equals assets minus liabilities.  
D. Is the excess of revenues over expenses.  
E. Represents the owners' claims against assets.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

96. If equity is $300,000 and liabilities are $192,000, then assets equal:   
A. $108,000  
B. $192,000  
C. $300,000  
D. $492,000  
E. $792,000

Answer: D

Feedback: Assets = Liabilities + Equity  
 = $192,000 + $300,000   
 = $492,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation   
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

97. Resources owned or controlled by a company that are expected to yield benefits are:   
A. Assets  
B. Revenues  
C. Liabilities  
D. Stockholder's equity  
E. Expenses

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

98. Increases in retained earnings from a company's earnings activities are:   
A. Assets  
B. Revenues  
C. Liabilities  
D. Stockholder's equity  
E. Expenses

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Revenue*

[Question]

99. Net income is:   
A. Assets minus liabilities.  
B. The excess of revenues over expenses.  
C. An asset.  
D. The same as revenue.  
E. The excess of expenses over retained earnings.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

100. The difference between a company's assets and its liabilities is:   
A. Net income  
B. Expense  
C. Equity  
D. Revenue  
E. Net loss

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

101. Creditors' claims on the assets of a company are called:   
A. Net losses  
B. Expenses  
C. Revenues  
D. Equity  
E. Liabilities

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Liabilities*

[Question]

102. Decreases in retained earnings that represent costs of assets or services that are used to earn revenues are called:   
A. Liabilities  
B. Equity  
C. Withdrawals  
D. Expenses  
E. Contributed capital

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Expenses*

[Question]

103. The description of the relation between a company's assets, liabilities, and equity, which is expressed as Assets = Liabilities + Equity, is known as the:   
A. Income statement equation.  
B. Accounting equation.  
C. Business equation.  
D. Return on equity ratio.  
E. Net income.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

104. Expenses:   
A. Increase retained earnings.  
B. Are increases in retained earnings from a company's earning activity.  
C. Are the costs of assets or services used to earn revenues.  
D. Occur when retained earnings exceed revenue.  
E. Are creditors' claims on assets.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Expenses*

[Question]

105. Net income:   
A. Occurs when revenues exceed expenses.  
B. Is the same as revenue.  
C. Equals resources owned or controlled by a company.  
D. Occurs when expenses exceed assets.  
E. Represents assets taken from a company for an owner's personal use.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

106. Revenues are:   
A. The same as net income.  
B. The excess of expenses over assets.  
C. Resources owned or controlled by a company.  
D. Increases in retained earnings from a company's earning activities.  
E. The costs of assets or services used.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Revenue*

[Question]

107. If liabilities are $51,500 and assets are $173,425, then equity equals:

A. $224,925

B. $51,500

C. $173,425

D. $121,925

E. $103,000

Answer: D  
  
Feedback: Assets = Liabilities + Equity  
 $173,425 = $51,500 + X   
 X = $173,425 - $51,500  
 X = $121,925

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

108. Another name for equity is:   
A. Net income  
B. Expenses  
C. Net assets  
D. Revenue  
E. Net loss

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

109. Which of the following statements is not true about assets?   
A. They are economic resources owned or controlled by the business.  
B. They are expected to provide future benefits to the business.  
C. They appear on the balance sheet.  
D. They appear on the statement of retained earnings.  
E. Claims on them are shared between creditors and owners.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

110. The distribution of assets to stockholders is called a(n):   
A. Liability  
B. Dividend  
C. Expense  
D. Contribution  
E. Investment

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Dividend*

[Question]

111. The assets of a company total $700,000; the liabilities, $200,000. What are the total claims of the owners?   
A. $900,000  
B. $700,000  
C. $500,000  
D. $200,000  
E. It is impossible to determine unless the amount of owners' investment is known.

Answer: C

Feedback: Assets = Liabilities + Equity  
 $700,000 = $200,000 + X   
 X = $700,000 - $200,000  
 X = $500,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1*

*Topic: Equity  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

112. Our company has three times as many assets as it does liabilities. If total liabilities are $55,000, what is the amount of owners' equity?   
A. $55,000  
B. $110,000  
C. $165,000  
D. $220,000  
E. Owners’ equity cannot be determined from the given information.

Answer: B

Feedback:

Assets = 3 x $55,000 = $165,000  
Assets $165,000 - Liabilities $55,000 = Owners' equity $110,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Equity  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

113. A company has twice as much owner's equity as it does liabilities. If total liabilities are $50,000, what amount of assets are owned by the company?   
A. $50,000  
B. $100,000  
C. $150,000  
D. $200,000  
E. Assets cannot be determined from the given information.

Answer: C

Feedback:

Owners' equity = 2 x $50,000 = $100,000  
Assets = Liabilities $50,000 + $Owners' equity $100,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Equity  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

114. Which of the following statements is true?   
A. Assets and revenues are the same thing.  
B. If employees have not yet been paid for their work, the company has wages payable.  
C. Retained earnings equal cash that the company has earned and kept  
D. Revenue is another term for profit.  
E. Revenue minus expense equals retained earnings.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Assets  
Topic: Revenue  
Topic: Liabilities  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

115. Assets created by selling goods and services on credit are:   
A. Accounts payable  
B. Accounts receivable  
C. Liabilities  
D. Expenses  
E. Equity

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
 Topic: Accounts Receivable*

[Question]

116. An exchange of value between two entities is called:   
A. The accounting equation.  
B. Recordkeeping or bookkeeping.  
C. A business transaction.  
D. An asset.  
E. Net Income.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction*

[Question]

117. Photometer Company paid off $30,000 of its accounts payable in cash. What would be the effects of this transaction on the accounting equation?   
A. Assets, $30,000 increase; liabilities, no effect; equity, $30,000 increase.  
B. Assets, $30,000 decrease; liabilities, $30,000 decrease; equity, no effect.  
C. Assets, $30,000 decrease; liabilities, $30,000 increase; equity, no effect.  
D. Assets, no effect; liabilities, $30,000 decrease; equity, $30,000 increase.  
E. Assets, $30,000 decrease; liabilities, no effect; equity $30,000 decrease.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1*

*Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

118. How would the accounting equation of Boston Company be affected by the billing of a client for $10,000 of consulting work completed?   
A. +$10,000 accounts receivable, -$10,000 accounts payable.  
B. +$10,000 accounts receivable, +$10,000 accounts payable.  
C. +$10,000 accounts receivable, +$10,000 cash.  
D. +$10,000 accounts receivable, +$10,000 consulting revenue.  
E. +$10,000 accounts receivable, -$10,000 consulting revenue.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

119. Apatha Company has assets of $600,000, liabilities of $250,000, and equity of $350,000. It buys office equipment on credit for $75,000. The effects of this transaction include:   
A. Assets increase by $75,000 and expenses increase by $75,000.  
B. Assets increase by $75,000 and expenses decrease by $75,000.  
C. Liabilities increase by $75,000 and expenses decrease by $75,000.  
D. Assets decrease by $75,000 and expenses decrease by $75,000.  
E. Assets increase by $75,000 and liabilities increase by $75,000.

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

120. Viscount Company collected $42,000 cash on its accounts receivable. How does this transaction affect the company's accounting equation?   
A. Assets decrease and equity increases  
B. Both assets and liabilities decrease  
C. Assets, liabilities, and equity are unchanged  
D. Both assets and equity are unchanged and liabilities increase  
E. Assets increase and equity decreases

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

121. If the liabilities of a business increased $75,000 during a period of time and the equity in the business decreased $30,000 during the same period, the assets of the business must have:   
A. Decreased $105,000  
B. Decreased $45,000  
C. Increased $30,000  
D. Increased $45,000  
E. Increased $105,000

Answer: D

Feedback:

Change in assets = Change in liabilities + Change in equity  
Change in assets = +$75,000 + -$30,000 = +$45,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

122. If the assets of a business increased $89,000 during a period of time and its liabilities increased $67,000 during the same period, equity in the business must have:   
A. Increased $22,000  
B. Decreased $22,000  
C. Increased $89,000  
D. Decreased $156,000  
E. Increased $156,000

Answer: A

Feedback:

Change in assets = Change in liabilities + Change in equity  
Change in assets = +$89,000 + -$67,000 = +$22,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

123. If the assets of a business increased $15,000 during a period of time and its equity decreased $4,000 during the same period, liabilities in the business must have:   
A. Increased $11,000  
B. Decreased $11,000  
C. Increased $19,000  
D. Decreased $19,000  
E. Increased $61,000

Answer: C

Feedback:   
Change in assets = Change in liabilities + Change in equity   
+$15,000 = +*x* + -$4,000  
*x* = +$19,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

124. Beta Corporation purchased $100,000 worth of land by paying $10,000 cash and signing a $90,000 mortgage. Immediately prior to this transaction the corporation had assets, liabilities, and owners' equity in the amounts of $150,000, $30,000, and $120,000 respectively. What is the total amount of Beta Corporation's assets after this transaction has been recorded?   
A. $240,000  
B. $250,000  
C. $160,000  
D. $40,000  
E. $260,000

Answer: A

Feedback: $150,000 (assets prior to transaction) + $100,000 (land) - ($10,000) cash = $240,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

125. A corporation purchased a $40,000 delivery truck by paying $4,000 cash and signing a $36,000 note payable. Immediately prior to this transaction the corporation had assets, liabilities, and owners' equity in the amounts of $75,000, $52,000, and $23,000 respectively. What is the total amount of the corporation's assets after this transaction has been recorded?   
A. $115,000  
B. $111,000  
C. $79,000  
D. $71,000  
E. $75,000  
  
Answer: B

Feedback: $75,000 (assets prior to transaction) + $40,000 (truck) - $4,000 (cash) = $111,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

126. Return on assets is:   
A. Also called rate of return.  
B. Computed by dividing net income by average total assets.  
C. Computed by multiplying net income by average total assets.  
D. Used in helping evaluate expenses.  
E. Found on the balance sheet.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A2  
Topic: Return on Assets*

[Question]

127. Reebok had income of $150 million and average assets of $1,800 million. Its return on assets is:   
A. 8.33%   
B. 83.3%  
C. 12.0%  
D. 120%  
E. 16.7%

Answer: A

Feedback: $150 million/$1,800 million = 8.33%

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A2  
Topic: Return on Assets*

[Question]

128. FastForward has net income of $18,955 and assets at the beginning of the year of $200,000. Its assets at the end of the year total $246,000. Compute its return on assets.   
A. 7.7%  
B. 8.5%  
C. 9.5%  
D. 11.8%  
E. 13.0%

Answer: B

Feedback: $18,955/[($200,000 +$246,000)/2] = $18,955/$223,000 = 8.5%

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A2  
Topic: Return on Assets*

[Question]

129. Compute return on assets given net income of $13,764, beginning assets of $120,000, and ending assets of $176,000.   
A. 4.65%  
B. 7.82%  
C. 9.3%  
D. 11.47%  
E. 21.51%

Answer: C

Feedback: $13,764/[($120,000 +$176,000)/2] = $13,764/$148,000 = 9.3%

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A2  
Topic: Return on Assets*

[Question]

130. U.S. government bonds are:   
A. High-risk and high-return investments.  
B. Low-risk and low-return investments.  
C. High-risk and low-return investments.  
D. Low-risk and high-return investments.  
E. High risk and no-return investments.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A3  
Topic: Risk*

[Question]

131. Risk is:   
A. Net income divided by average total assets.  
B. The reward for investment.  
C. The uncertainty about the expected return that will be earned from an investment.  
D. Unrelated to expected return.  
E. Derived from the idea of getting something back from an investment.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A3  
Topic: Risk*

[Question]

132. Consider the risk of the following investments. Choose the answer that lists the investments in order from highest expected return to lowest expected return.   
A. Drilling exploration to discover oil, stock in a secure "blue chip" corporation, government bonds.  
B. Stock in a secure "blue chip" corporation, government bonds, drilling exploration to discover oil.  
C. Government bonds, drilling exploration to discover oil, stock in a secure "blue chip" corporation.  
D. Drilling exploration to discover oil, government bonds, stock in a secure "blue chip" corporation.  
E. Government bonds, stock in a secure "blue chip" corporation, drilling exploration to discover oil.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A3  
Topic: Risk*

[Question]

133. The statement of cash flows reports cash flows for:   
A. Operating activities  
B. Revenue activities  
C. Expense activities  
D. Planning activities  
E. Equity activities

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Operating Activities  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

134. The statement of cash flows reports information on:   
A. Revenue activities  
B. Expense activities  
C. Financing activities  
D. Equity activities  
E. Asset activities

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Financing Activities  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

135. The statement of retained earnings:   
A. Reports how retained earnings changes at a point in time.  
B. Reports how retained earnings changes over a period of time.  
C. Reports on cash flows for operating, financing and investing activities over a period of time.  
D. Reports on cash flows for operating, financing and investing activities at a point in time  
E. Reports on amounts for assets, liabilities and equity at a point in time.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings*

[Question]

136. The financial statement that reports whether the business earned a profit and also lists the types and amounts of the revenues and expenses is called a(n):   
A. Balance sheet.  
B. Statement of retained earnings.  
C. Statement of cash flows.  
D. Income statement.  
E. Statement of financial position.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

137. A balance sheet lists:   
A. The types and amounts of the revenues and expenses of a business.  
B. Only the information about what happened to retained earnings during a time period.  
C. The types and amounts of assets, liabilities and equity of a business as of a specific date.  
D. The cash inflows and outflows during the period.  
E. The assets and liabilities of a company, but not the equity.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

138. A financial statement providing information that helps users understand a company's financial status and lists the types and amounts of assets, liabilities, and equity as of a specific date is called a(n):   
A. Balance sheet.  
B. Income statement.  
C. Statement of cash flows.  
D. Statement of retained earnings.  
E. Financial status statement.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

139. The financial statement that describes where a company's cash came from and how it was spent during the period is the:   
A. Statement of financial position.  
B. Statement of cash flows.  
C. Balance sheet.  
D. Income statement.  
E. Statement of retained earnings.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

140. The financial statement that shows beginning and ending retained earnings balances and the effects of net income (loss) and a dividend for the period is the:   
A. Statement of financial position.  
B. Statement of cash flows.  
C. Balance sheet.  
D. Income statement.  
E. Statement of retained earnings.

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings*

[Question]

141. Cash investments by owners in exchange for stock are listed on which of the following statements?   
A. Balance sheet.  
B. Income statement.  
C. Statement of retained earnings.  
D. Statement of cash flows.  
E. Statement of cash received

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

142. Accounts payable appear on which of the following statements?   
A. Balance sheet.  
B. Income statement.  
C. Statement of retained earnings.  
D. Statement of cash flows.  
E. Transaction statement.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Accounts Payable*

[Question]

143. The income statement reports all of the following except:   
A. Revenues earned by a business.  
B. Expenses incurred by a business.  
C. Assets owned by a business.  
D. Net income or loss earned by a business.  
E. The time period over which the earnings occurred.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

144. Use the following information as of December 31 to determine equity.

Liabilities……………………. $141,000

Cash………………………… 57,000

Equipment………………….. 206,000

Buildings…………………… 175,000

A. $57,000  
B. $141,000  
C. $297,000  
D. $438,000  
E. $579,000

Answer: C

Feedback:

Assets = $57,000 + $206,000 + $175,000 = $438,000  
Equity = $438,000 - $141,000 = $297,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

145. Determine the net income of a company for which the following information is available:

Employee salaries expense…………….. $180,000

Interest expense………………………… 10,000

Rent expense……………………………. 20,000

Consulting revenue…………………….. 400,000

A. $190,000  
B. $210,000  
C. $230,000  
D. $400,000  
E. $610,000

Answer: A

Feedback:

Expenses: $180,000 + $10,000 + $20,000 = $210,000  
Net income = $400,000 - $210,000 = $190,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

146. A company acquires equipment for $75,000 cash. This represents a(n):   
A. Operating activity  
B. Investing activity  
C. Financing activity  
D. Revenue activity  
E. Expense activity

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows  
Topic: Operating Activity*

[Question]

147. A company borrows $125,000 from the Eastside Bank and receives the loan proceeds in cash. This represents a(n):   
A. Revenue activity  
B. Operating activity  
C. Expense activity  
D. Investing activity  
E. Financing activity

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows  
Topic: Financing Activity*

[Question]

148. FastForward had cash inflows from operations of $62,500; cash outflows from investing activities of $47,000; and cash inflows from financing of $25,000. The net change in cash was:   
A. $40,500 increase  
B. $40,500 decrease  
C. $134,500 decrease  
D. $134,000 increase  
E. $9,500 increase

Answer: A

Feedback: $62,500 - $47,000 + $25,000 = $40,500 increase

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

149. Use the following information as of December 31 to determine equity.

Accounts payable………………………… $ 800

Accounts receivable……………………. 700

Cash……………………………………… 2,300

Wages expense………………………… 9,000

Wages payable……………………… 1,200

A. $1,000  
B. $3,000  
C. $5,000  
D. $10,000  
E. $11,000

Answer: A

Feedback:

Assets: $700 + $2,300 = $3,000

Liabilities: $800 + $1,200 = $2,000

Equity: $3,000 - $2,000 = $1,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

150. FastForward has beginning equity of $257,000, net income of $51,000, dividends of $40,000, and investments by owners in exchange for stock of $6,000. Its ending equity is:   
A. $223,000  
B. $240,000  
C. $268,000  
D. $274,000  
E. $208,000

Answer: D

Feedback: $257,000 + $51,000 - $40,000 + $6,000 = $274,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Equity  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

151. Acme Company had equity of $55,000 at the end of the current year. During the year the company had a $2,000 net loss and investments by owners in exchange for stock of $7,000. Compute equity as of the beginning of the year.   
A. $5,000  
B. $46,000  
C. $50,000  
D. $52,000  
E. $64,000

Answer: C

Feedback:

x - $2,000 + $7000 = $55,000  
x = $50,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Equity  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

152. Rent expense that is paid with cash appears on which of the following statements?   
A. Balance sheet  
B. Income statement  
C. Statement of retained earnings  
D. Schedule of accounts receivable  
E. Statement of cash received

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Expense*[Question]

153. Fees earned (but not yet received in cash) by a business in exchange for services that it has provided appear on which of the following statements?   
A. Income statement  
B. Statement of cash received  
C. Statement of retained earnings  
D. Statement of cash flows  
E. Schedule of accounts receivable

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Revenue*

[Question]

154. A company's balance sheet shows: cash $22,000, accounts receivable $16,000, office equipment $50,000, and accounts payable $17,000. What is the amount of equity?   
A. $17,000  
B. $29,000  
C. $71,000  
D. $88,000  
E. $105,000

Answer: C

Feedback:

Assets = $22,000 + $16,000 + $50,000 = $88,000  
Liabilities = $17,000  
Equity = $88,000 - $17,000 = $71,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

155. A company reported total equity of $145,000 on its December 31, 2013, balance sheet. The following information is available for the year ended December 31, 2014:

2014 revenues…………….. $210,000

2014 expenses………………. 165,000

Liabilities, at December 31, 2014 92,000

What are the total assets of the company at December 31, 2014?   
A. $45,000  
B. $92,000  
C. $190,000  
D. $210,000  
E. $282,000

Answer: E

Feedback:

2014 net income = $210,000 - $165,000 = $45,000  
2014 year-end equity = $145,000 + $45,000 = $190,000  
2014 year-end assets = $92,000 + $190,000 = $282,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

156. A company had total equity of $89,000 on January 1, 2014. The following information is available for the year ended December 31, 2014:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2014 revenues | $350,000 |
| 2014 expenses | 403,000 |
| Liabilities at December 31, 2014 | 27,000 |

What are the total assets of the company at December 31, 2014?   
A. $27,000  
B. $36,000  
C. $53,000  
D. $63,000  
E. $350,000

Answer: D

Feedback:

2014 net loss = $350,000 - $403,000 = ($53,000)  
2014 year-end equity = $89,000 - $53,000 = $36,000  
2014 year-end assets = $27,000 + $36,000 = $63,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

157. If beginning retained earnings was $184,300, the company distributed $46,000 in dividends, and ending retained earnings was $345,000, what was the net income for the period?  
A. $154,700  
B. $206,700  
C. $114,700  
D. $575,300  
E. $160,700

Answer: B

Feedback: $345,000 + $46,000 - $184,300 = $206,700

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Equity  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

158. If beginning retained earnings was $184,300, net income for the period was $200,000, and ending retained earnings was $322,000, what was the total amount of dividends distributed for the period?  
A. $62,300  
B. $306,300  
C. $337,700  
D. $706,300  
E. $137,700

Answer: A

Feedback: $184,300 + $200,000 - $322,000 = $62,300

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2*

*Topic: Equity  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Dividends*

[Question]

159. If net income for the period was $134,250, dividends distributed were $76,530, and ending retained earnings was $862,520, what was the beginning retained earnings for the period?

A. $1,073,300  
B. $651,740  
C. $804,800  
D. $920,240  
E. $728,270

Answer: C

Feedback: $862,520 + $76,530 - $134,250 = $804,800

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Equity  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings*

[Question]

160. Beginning assets were $437,600, beginning liabilities were $262,560, common stock issued during the year totaled $45,000, revenue for the year was $414,250, expenses for the year were $280,000, dividends declared were $22,700, and ending liabilities were $350,000.

What was the beginning equity for the year?

A. $700,160  
B. $787,600  
C. $187,600  
D. $612,560  
E. $175,040

Answer: E

Feedback: $437,600 - $262,560 = $175,040

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

161. Beginning assets were $437,600, beginning liabilities were $262,560, common stock issued during the year totaled $45,000, revenue for the year was $414,250, expenses for the year were $280,000, dividends declared were $22,700, and ending liabilities were $350,000.

What was the ending equity for the year?

A. $700,160  
B. $331,590  
C. $134,250  
D. $612,560  
E. $175,040

Answer: B

Feedback: ($437,600 - $262,560) + $45,000 + $414,250 - $280,000 - $22,700 = $331,590

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

162. Beginning assets were $437,600, beginning liabilities were $262,560, common stock issued during the year totaled $45,000, revenue for the year was $414,250, expenses for the year were $280,000, dividends declared were $22,700, and ending liabilities were $350,000.

What was net income for the year?

A. $700,160  
B. $331,590  
C. $134,250  
D. $612,560  
E. $175,040

Answer: C

Feedback: $414,250 - $280,000 = $134,250

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

163. Beginning assets were $437,600, beginning liabilities were $262,560, common stock issued during the year totaled $45,000, revenue for the year was $414,250, expenses for the year were $280,000, dividends declared were $22,700, and ending liabilities were $350,000.

What were the ending assets for the year?

A. $ 700,160  
B. $ 612,560  
C. $ 787,600  
D. $ 681,590  
E. $1,159,410

Answer: D

Feedback: ($437,600 – $262,560) + $45,000 + $414,250 - $280,000 - $22,700 = $331,590 (end. equity) + $350,000 = $681,590

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Assets  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

164. Beginning assets were $700,000, beginning equity was $225,000, revenue for the year was $523,000, common stock issued during the year totaled $320,000, expenses for the year were $392,000, ending equity was $751,000, and ending assets were $963,000.

What were the total dividends declared?

A. $75,000  
B. $998,000  
C. $131,000  
D. $203,000  
E. $308,000

Answer: A

Feedback: $751,000 + $392,000 - $523,000 - $320,000 - $225,000 = $75,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Equity  
Topic: Dividends  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings*

[Question]

165. Beginning assets were $700,000, beginning equity was $225,000, revenue for the year was $523,000, common stock issued during the year totaled $320,000, expenses for the year were $392,000, ending equity was $751,000, and ending assets were $963,000.

What were the beginning liabilities for the year?

A. $738,000   
B. $998,000  
C. $131,000  
D. $203,000  
E. $475,000

Answer: E

Feedback: $700,000 - $225,000 = $475,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2*

*Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Liabilities*

[Question]

166. Beginning assets were $700,000, beginning equity was $225,000, revenue for the year was $523,000, common stock issued during the year totaled $320,000, expenses for the year were $392,000, ending equity was $751,000, and ending assets were $963,000.

What are the ending liabilities for the year?

A. $738,000   
B. $998,000  
C. $212,000  
D. $203,000  
E. $475,000

Answer: C

Feedback: $963,000 – $751,000 = $212,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Liabilities*

[Question]

167. Ending liabilities were $67,000, beginning equity was $87,000, common stock issued during year totaled $31,000, expenses for the year were $22,000, dividends declared totaled $13,000, ending equity for the year was $181,000, and beginning assets for the year were $222,000.

What are the ending assets for the year?

A. $154,000  
B. $134,000  
C. $212,000  
D. $248,000  
E. $155,000

Answer: D

Feedback: $67,000 + $181,000 = $248,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

168. Ending liabilities were $67,000, beginning equity was $87,000, common stock issued during year totaled $31,000, expenses for the year were $22,000, dividends declared totaled $13,000, ending equity for the year was $181,000, and beginning assets for the year were $222,000.

What were beginning liabilities for the year?

A. $154,000  
B. $155,000  
C. $212,000  
D. $248,000  
E. $135,000

Answer: E

Feedback: $222,000 - $87,000 = $135,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Liabilities*

[Question]

169. Ending liabilities were $67,000, beginning equity was $87,000, common stock issued during year totaled $31,000, expenses for the year were $22,000, dividends declared totaled $13,000, ending equity for the year was $181,000, and beginning assets for the year were $222,000.

What was revenue for the year?

A. $154,000  
B. $155,000  
C. $ 53,000  
D. $ 98,000  
E. $135,000

Answer: D

Feedback: $181,000 + $13,000 + $22,000 - $31,000 - $87,000 = $98,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
 Topic: Revenue  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

170. Ending liabilities were $67,000, beginning equity was $87,000, common stock issued during year totaled $31,000, expenses for the year were $22,000, dividends declared totaled $13,000, ending equity for the year was $181,000, and beginning assets for the year were $222,000.

What was net income for the year?

A. $ 41,000  
B. $ 76,000  
C. $ 53,000  
D. $ 98,000  
E. $ 35,000

Answer: B

Feedback: $181,000 + $13,000 + $22,000 - $31,000 - $87,000 = $98,000 (rev.) – $22,000 = $76,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Net Income  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

171. Below is accounting information for Cascade Company for 2013:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Revenue | $416,000 |
| Cash | $120,000 |
| Common stock | $200,000 |
| Expenses | $300,000 |
| Equipment | $240,000 |
| Accounts receivable | $35,000 |
| Notes payable | $50,000 |
| Notes receivable | $62,000 |

What was net income for the year?

A. $320,000  
B. $296,000  
C. $100,000  
D. $457,000  
E. $116,000

Answer: E

Feedback: $416,000 – $300,000 = $116,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Net Income  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

172. Below is accounting information for Cascade Company for 2013, its first year of   
 business

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Revenue | $416,000 |
| Cash | $120,000 |
| Common stock | $200,000 |
| Expenses | $300,000 |
| Equipment | $240,000 |
| Accounts receivable | $35,000 |
| Notes payable | $50,000 |
| Notes receivable | $62,000 |

What was total equity at year end?

A. $320,000  
B. $296,000  
C. $316,000  
D. $457,000  
E. $116,000

Answer: C

Feedback: $416,000 – $300,000 = $116,000 + $200,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Equity  
Topic: Net Income  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

173. Below is accounting information for Cascade Company for 2013:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Revenue | $416,000 |
| Cash | $120,000 |
| Common stock | $200,000 |
| Expenses | $300,000 |
| Equipment | $240,000 |
| Accounts receivable | $35,000 |
| Notes payable | $50,000 |
| Notes receivable | $62,000 |

What were the total assets at year-end?

1. $320,000
2. $296,000
3. $316,000
4. $457,000
5. $116,000

Answer: D

Feedback: $120,000 + $35,000 + $62,000 + $240,000 = $457,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply  
 AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Assets  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

174. Laurie Dexter starts a business called Camden Cleaning. Dexter invests $10,000 cash in Camden in exchange for its common stock. How would Camden record this transaction?  
A. Cash increases by $10,000 and Cleaning Revenue increases by $10,000.  
B. Cash decreases by $10,000 and Cleaning Revenue increases by $10,000.  
C. Cash increases by $10,000 and Common Stock increases by $10,000.  
D. Cash increases by $10,000 and Common Stock decreases by $10,000.  
E. Cash decreases by $10,000 and Cleaning Expense increases by $10,000.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

175. Chao Xu starts a consulting business called Networkers. Xu invests $10,000 cash and $5,000 of equipment in Networkers in exchange for its common stock. How would Networkers record this transaction?  
A. Cash increases by $10,000, Equipment increases by $5,000, and Consulting Revenue increases by $15,000.  
B. Cash increases by $10,000, Equipment increases by $5,000, and Consulting Revenue decreases by $15,000.  
C. Cash increases by $10,000, Equipment increases by $5,000, and Common Stock decreases by $15,000.  
D. Cash increases by $10,000, Equipment increases by $5,000, and Common Stock increases by $15,000.  
E. Cash increases by $10,000, Equipment decreases by $5,000, and Common Stock increases by $5,000.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

176.  Refinishers Inc. receives cash of $2,000 from services performed during its first week of business. How would Refinishers record this transaction?  
A. Cash increases by $2,000 and Refinishing Revenue increases by $2,000.  
B. Cash decreases by $2,000 and Refinishing Revenue decreases by $2,000.  
C. Cash increases by $2,000 and Common Stock increases by $2,000.  
D. Cash decreases by $2,000 and Accounts Receivable decreases by $2,000.  
E. Cash increases by $2,000 and Accounts Receivable decreases by $2,000.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

177. Legion Design Studio provided $5,000 of design services on account. How would Legion Claire Spa record this transaction?  
A. Accounts Receivable increases by $5,000 and Design Services Revenue increases by $5,000.  
B. Cash increases by $5,000 and Design Services Revenue increases by $5,000.  
C. Cash increases by $5,000 and Accounts Receivable decreases by $5,000.  
D. Accounts Receivable increases by $5,000 and Design Services Revenue decreases by $5,000  
E. Cash decreases by $5,000 and Accounts Receivable increases by $5,000.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

178. Claire Spa receives a check for $250 for services previously rendered on account. How would Claire Spa record this transaction?  
A. Cash increases by $250 and Spa Services Revenue increases by $250.  
B. Accounts Receivable increases by $250 and Spa Services Revenue increases by $250.  
C. Cash increases by $250 and Spa Services Revenue decreases by $250.  
D. Cash increases by $250 and Accounts Receivable increases by $250.  
E. Cash increases by $250 and Accounts Receivable decreases by $250.

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

179.  Eon Movers purchases supplies for $1,200 cash. How would Eon record this transaction?  
A. Supplies increases by $1,200 and Accounts Payable increases by $1,200.  
B. Cash decreases by $1,200 and Accounts Payable increases by $1,200.  
C. Cash decreases by $1,200 and Supplies increases by $1,200.  
D. Cash decreases by $1,200 and Accounts Payable decreases by $1,200.  
E. Equipment increases by $1,200 and Cash decreases by $1,200.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

180.  Margate Inc. purchases supplies on credit for $800. How would Margate record this transaction?  
A. Supplies increases by $800 and Accounts Payable increases by $800.  
B. Cash decreases by $800 and Accounts Payable increases by $800.  
C. Cash decreases by $800 and Supplies increases by $800.  
D. Cash decreases by $800 and Accounts Payable decreases by $800.  
E. Equipment increases by $800 and Accounts Payable increases by $800.

Answer: A

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

181.  Barista Company pays a vendor $900 cash as partial payment for its earlier $1,800 purchase of supplies on credit. How would Barista record this payment?  
A. Supplies increases by $900 and Accounts Payable increases by $900.  
B. Cash decreases by $900 and Accounts Payable decreases by $900.  
C. Supplies decreases by $900 and Accounts Payable decreases by $900.  
D. Cash decreases by $900, Supplies increases by $1,800, and Accounts Payable decreases by $900.  
E. Cash decreases by $1,800, Supplies increases by $900, and Accounts Payable decreases by $900.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

182.  Duffy Legal Services purchases office furniture for $3,200 cash. How would Duffy record this transaction?  
A. Office Furniture increases by $3,200 and Accounts Payable increases by $3,200.  
B. Cash decreases by $3,200 and Accounts Payable increases by $3,200.  
C. Cash decreases by $3,200 and Office Furniture increases by $3,200.  
D. Cash decreases by $3,200 and Accounts Payable decreases by $3,200.  
E. Equipment increases by $3,200 and Cash decreases by $3,200.

Answer: C

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

183.  Teasdale Printing Services purchases printing equipment on credit for $8,000. How would Teasdale record this transaction?  
A. Cash decreases by $8,000 and Printing Equipment increases by $8,000.  
B. Cash decreases by $8,000 and Accounts Payable increases by $8,000.  
C. Cash decreases by $8,000 and Accounts Payable decreases by $8,000.  
D. Printing Equipment increases by $8,000 and Accounts Payable increases by $8,000.  
E. Accounts Receivable increases by $8,000 and Accounts Payable increases by $8,000.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

184.  On August 1, Marietta Appliance Repair paid $2,500 cash to rent office space for the month of August. How would Marietta record this transaction?  
A. Accounts Payable increases by $2,500 and Rent Expense increases by $2,500.  
B. Cash increases by $2,500 and Rent Revenue increases by $2,500.  
C. Cash decreases by $2,500 and Accounts Payable increases by $2,500.  
D. Cash decreases by $2,500 and Rent Expense decreases by $2,500.  
E. Cash decreases by $2,500 and Rent Expense increases by $2,500.

Answer: E

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

185.  On September 30, Ambiance Inc. receives its electric bill for the month of September in the amount of $300. Ambiance sets the bill aside since it is not yet due. How would Ambiance record this transaction?  
A. Cash decreases by $300 and Utilities Expense increases by $300.  
B. Accounts Payable increases by $300 and Utilities Expense increases by $300.  
C. Accounts Payable decreases by $300 and Utilities Expense increases by $300.  
D. Cash decreases by $300 and Accounts Payable decreases by $300.  
E. Cash increases by $300 and Utility Expense decreases by $300.

Answer: B

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

186.  Canine Grooming purchased $600 of equipment on credit for its grooming salon using a long-term note payable. How would Canine Grooming record this transaction?  
A. Equipment increases by $600 and Accounts Payable increases by $600.  
B. Cash decreases by $600 and Equipment increases by $600.  
C. Cash decreases by $600 and Notes Payable decreases by $600.  
D. Equipment increases by $600 and Notes Payable increases by $600.  
E. Equipment increases by $600 and Notes Payable decreases by $600.

Answer: D

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

**Matching Questions**

[Question]

187. Match the following terms with the appropriate definition:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. An information and measurement system that identifies, records, and communicates relevant, reliable, and comparable information about an organization's business activities. | Accounting | **1** |
| 2. The use of resources to research, develop, purchase, produce, distribute, and market products and services. | Recordkeeping | **7** |
| 3. The acquisition and disposal of resources that an organization uses to acquire and sell products and services. | External users | **6** |
| 4.  The idea that accounting information is based on actual cost. | Internal users | **9** |
| 5. Source of the means organizations use to pay for resources such as land, buildings, and equipment to carry out plans. | Operating activities | **2** |
| 6. Persons using accounting information who are not directly involved in the running of the organization. | Investing activities | **3** |
| 7.  The part of accounting that involves recording transactions and events, either electronically or manually. | Financing activities | **5** |
| 8. Beliefs that distinguish right from wrong. | Ethics | **8** |
| 9.  Persons using accounting information who are directly involved in managing the organization. | Social responsibility | **10** |
| 10. Concern for the impact of actions on society. | Cost principle | **4** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Diversity  
AACSB: Ethics  
AACSB: Reflective Thinking  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Objective:01- C1*

*Learning Objective: 01-C2.  
Learning Objective: 01-C3   
Learning Objective: 01-C4   
Learning Objective:01- C5  
Topic: Accounting   
Topic: Recordkeeping  
Topic: External Users  
Topic: Internal Users  
Topic: Operating Activities  
Topic: Investing Activities  
Topic: Financing Activities  
Topic: Ethics  
Topic: Social Responsibility  
Topic: Cost Principle* [Question]

188. Match each of the following terms with the most appropriate definition:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.  Amount received from selling products and services. | Risk | **5** |
| 2. Those happenings that affect an entity's accounting equation and can be reliably measured. | Managerial accounting | **8** |
| 3. Area of accounting aimed at serving external users. | Return on assets | **7** |
| 4. Costs of assets or services used to earn revenues. | Liabilities | **9** |
| 5. The uncertainty about the expected return to be earned. | Expenses | **4** |
| 6.  Defining the idea, goals, and actions of an organization. | Planning | **6** |
| 7. A financial ratio useful in evaluating management, analyzing, and forecasting profits and planning activities. | Financial accounting | **3** |
| 8. Area of accounting aimed at serving the decision-making needs of internal users. | Net income | **10** |
| 9. Creditors' claims on a company's assets. | Events | **2** |
| 10. The excess of revenue over expenses. | Revenues | **1** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy*

*Learning Objective: 01- A1  
Learning Objective: 01- A2  
Learning Objective: 01- A3  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Learning Objective:01- P1  
Topic: Risk  
Topic: Managerial Accounting*

*Topic: Return on Assets  
Topic: Liabilities  
Topic: Expenses  
Topic: Planning Activities  
Topic: Financial Accounting  
Topic: Net Income  
Topic: Events  
Topic: Revenues*

[Question

189. The following is a list of selected users of accounting information. Match the appropriate user to the following information needs:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Monitor costs and ensure quality. | Production managers | **1** |
| 2. Judge the soundness of a customer before making sales on credit. | Suppliers | **2** |
| 3. Measuring risk and return of loans. | Employees | **4** |
| 4. Assessing employment opportunities. | Lenders | **3** |
| 5. Assessing the risk and return of acquiring shares. | Shareholders | **5** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
AICPA FN: Risk analysis  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Internal Information Users  
Topic: External Information Users*

[Question]

190. Match each of the following transactions and events to the accounting principle applicable to recording and reporting them:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.  An insurance company receives insurance premiums for six future months’ worth of coverage. | Revenue recognition principle | **1** |
| 2. Helen Cho, a sole proprietor, pays for her daughter's preschool out of business funds. | Cost principle | **4** |
| 3. Mayan Imports receives a shipment from Mexico, which contains an invoice that is stated in pesos. | Business entity principle | **2** |
| 4. A building is for sale at $480,000. An appraisal is given for $450,000. | Monetary unit principle | **3** |
| 5. To make the balance sheet look better, Helen Cho added several thousand dollars to the Equipment account that she believed was undervalued. | Objectivity principle | **5** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Revenue Recognition Principle  
Topic: Cost Principle  
Topic: Business Entity Principle  
Topic: Monetary Unit Principle  
Topic: Objectivity Principle*

[Question]

191. Match the following definitions with the terms. Place the number that identifies the best definition in the blank space next to the term.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Monetary unit principle | A financial statement that lists cash inflows (receipts) and cash outflows (payments); the cash flows are arranged by operating, investing, and financing activities. | **5** |
| 2. Expenses | An exchange of value between two parties. | **8** |
| 3. Statement of retained earnings | The principle that assumes transactions and events can be expressed in money units. | **1** |
| 4. Business entity principle | The principle that requires a business to be accounted for separately from its owners. | **4** |
| 5. Statement of cash flows | The principle that revenue is recognized when earned. | **7** |
| 6. Liabilities | The relation between a company's assets, liabilities and equity. | **9** |
| 7. Revenue recognition principle | A financial statement that reports the changes in retained earnings over the reporting period; adjusted for increases from net income and for decreases such as dividends or net loss. | **3** |
| 8. Business transaction | The cost of assets or services used to earn revenue. | **2** |
| 9. Accounting equation | Creditor's claims on assets. | **6** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Learning Objective: 01-C4*

*Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Monetary Unit Principle  
Topic: Expenses  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Business Entity Principle  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows  
Topic: Liabilities  
Topic: Revenue Recognition Principle  
Topic: Transaction  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

192. Match each of the following with the appropriate section of the statement of cash flows

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Paid utilities expenses | Operating | **1** |
| 2. Sale of used equipment | Financing | **5** |
| 3. Paid employee wages | Investing | **4** |
| 4. Purchase of land | Investing | **2** |
| 5. Dividends paid to stockholders | Financing | **6** |
| 6. Borrowed money from a bank on a long-term note | Operating | **3** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Operating Activities  
Topic: Investing Activities  
Topic: Financing Activities*

[Question]

193. Match each of the following items with the financial statement in which each item would most likely appear. An item may appear on more than one statement.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Revenues | Balance sheet | **3** |
| 2. Cash from investing activities | Statement of retained earnings | **7** |
| 3. Assets | Income statement | **1** |
| 4. Cash from operating activities | Statement of cash flows | **2** |
| 5. Total equity | Income statement | **8** |
| 6. Liabilities | Balance sheet | **6** |
| 7. Cash dividends paid | Statement of cash flows | **4** |
| 8. Costs and expenses | Balance sheet | **5** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

194.  Select the appropriate financial statement(s) for each of the following accounts.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Accounts Receivable | Balance sheet | **2** |
| 2. Cash | Statement of cash flows | **6** |
| 3. Fees Earned | Balance sheet | **4** |
| 4.  Notes Payable | Income statement | **3** |
| 5. Common Stock | Balance sheet | **5** |
| 6. Net Financing Cash Flow | Balance sheet | **1** |
| 7. Rent Expense | Income statement | **7** |
| 8. Supplies Expense | Income statement | **8** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

195. Classify the following activities according to the appropriate section of the statement of cash flows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Cash received from a one-time sale of used office equipment. | Investing activity | **1** |
| 2. Cash received from customers. | Financing activity | **4** |
| 3. Cash paid for utilities. | Operating activity | **2** |
| 4.  Cash paid for dividends. | Financing activity | **6** |
| 5. Cash paid for a delivery van to be used in the business. | Operating activity | **3** |
| 6. Cash received from stockholders from issuance of stock. | Investing activity | **5** |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Operating Activities  
Topic: Investing Activities  
Topic: Financing Activities*

**Essay Questions**

[Question]

196. Explain the role of accounting in the information age.

Answer: Accounting is an information and measurement system. It identifies, records, and communicates relevant, reliable, and comparable information about business activities. Accounting also includes the crucial process of analysis and interpretation.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C1  
Topic: Accounting*

[Question]

197. What is the balance sheet? What is its purpose?

Answer: The balance sheet is a listing of the types and amounts of assets, liabilities, and equity of a business at a specified point in time. The statement's purpose is to provide information that helps users assess the financial condition of the business. This statement is said to be a financial snapshot of the business.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

198. Identify the users and uses of accounting information.

Answer: There are two general types of users of accounting information. (1) Internal users are managers and officers of the business. They require information about business activities in order to make decisions about planning, monitoring, and control. (2) External users rely on financial statements to make business decisions. These users include lenders and shareholders. Lenders need information for measuring the risk and return of loans. Shareholders need information for assessing the risk and return for owning shares.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Internal Information Users  
Topic: External Information Users*

[Question]

199. Identify several opportunities in accounting and its related fields.

The traditional areas of accounting include financial accounting, managerial accounting, and tax accounting. Work in related fields includes lending, underwriting, market research, and business valuation.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C1  
Topic: Accounting*

[Question]

200. Explain why ethics are an integral part of accounting.

The purpose of accounting is to provide useful information to decision makers. For information to be useful, it must be trusted. This requires ethical behavior by accountants and managers in all phases of gathering, analyzing, and reporting financial information so that good and informed decisions can be made.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AACSB: Reflective Thinking  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Decision Making  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C3  
Topic: Ethics*

[Question]

201. Describe the three important guidelines for revenue recognition.

The three important guidelines for revenue recognition include: (1) Revenue is recognized when earned. (2) Assets received from selling products and services do not need to be in cash. (3) Revenue recognized is measured by cash received plus the cash equivalent of other assets received.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Revenue Recognition Principle*

[Question]

202. Identify the three basic forms of business organizations.

Answer: The three basic forms of business organizations are sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Sole Proprietorship  
Topic: Partnership  
Topic: Corporation*

[Question]

203. How does the objectivity principle support ethical behavior?

Answer: The objectivity principle supports ethical behavior since it requires that financial information be documented by independent, unbiased evidence. Consequently, the impact of beliefs and opinions on the recording and reporting of business transactions and events is lessened.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AACSB: Reflective Thinking  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Decision Making  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C3  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Objectivity Principle  
Topic: Ethics*

[Question]

204. Why should assets be recorded at historical cost?

Assets should be recorded at historical cost to provide users with reliable and objective information regarding completed business transactions.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Cost Principle*

[Question]

205. Identify the two main groups involved in establishing generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

Answer: The FASB is the private group that establishes GAAP. The SEC, a government agency, establishes reporting requirements for companies that issue stock to the public.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Communication  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Global  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Financial Accounting Standards Board  
Topic: Securities and Exchange Commission*

[Question]

206. How does the going-concern principle affect the reported asset values of a business?

Answer: The going-concern principle means that financial statements reflect an assumption that the business continues in operation instead of being closed or sold. Assets are therefore reported at historical cost rather than at liquidation value.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Going Concern Principle*

[Question]

207. Identify and describe the three major activities of a business organization.

Answer: The three major activities of a business are operating, financing, and investing. Operating activities use resources to research, develop, purchase, produce, distribute, and market products and services. Financing activities provide the means organizations use to pay for resources like land, buildings, and equipment. Investing activities are the acquiring and disposing of long-term assets that are used to operate the business.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C5  
Topic: Operating Activities  
Topic: Investing Activities  
Topic: Financing Activities*

[Question]

208. How do revenues and expenses affect net income?

Answer: Revenues are the increases in retained earnings from a company's earnings activities. Expenses are the costs of assets or services used to earn revenues. Net income is the excess of revenues over expenses.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Revenues  
Topic: Expenses  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

209. Explain the accounting equation and define its terms.

Answer: The accounting equation is stated as: Assets = Liabilities + Equity. Assets are resources owned or controlled by a business. Creditors' claims on assets are called *liabilities*. The owners’ claim on assets is called *equity*. The accounting equation shows that the ownership of business assets can be shared between creditors and owners.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Assets  
Topic: Liabilities  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

210. What distinguishes liabilities from equity?

Answer: Liabilities are creditors' claims on assets. They reflect obligations to transfer assets or provide products or services to others. Equity is the owners' claim to assets. Equity is also called *net assets* or *residual interest*.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Liabilities  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

211. What is the purpose of return on assets as an analytical tool?

Answer: Return on assets is useful in evaluating management and in analyzing and forecasting profits and planning activities.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A2  
Topic: Return on Assets*

[Question]

212. Discuss the relationship of risk to return.

Answer: Risk is the uncertainty about the amount of the expected return. In general, the lower the risk of an investment, the lower the expected return. Higher return is expected in exchange for accepting higher risk.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
AICPA FN: Risk Analysis  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-A3  
Topic: Risk  
Topic: Return*

[Question]

213. Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, and Biz Stone are the owners of the social communications network, *Twitter*. If they also own a personal collection of vintage bobble heads valued at $25,000, how would the bobble heads be reflected on the company books? State the accounting concept or principle that supports your answer.

Answer: The personal assets of the owners are *not* shown on the books of *Twitter*. The business entity principle states that the activities of a business are accounted for separately from the activities of its owners.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Business Entity Principle*

[Question]

214. Identify and describe the four basic financial statements.

Answer: The four basic financial statements are the balance sheet, income statement, statement of retained earnings, and statement of cash flows. The balance sheet describes the company's financial position and lists the types and amounts of assets, liabilities, and equity at a point in time. The income statement describes the company's revenues, expenses, and net income over a period of time. The statement of retained earnings explains changes in retained earnings from net income or loss and dividends over a period of time. The statement of cash flows reports on cash flows for operating, investing, and financing activities over a period of time.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

**Short Answer Questions**

[Question]

215. The characteristics below apply to at least one of the forms of business organization.  
a. Is a separate legal entity?  
b. Is allowed to be owned by one person only?  
c. Owner or owners are personally liable for debts of the business.  
d. Is a taxable entity?  
e. Is a business entity?  
f. May have a contract specifying the division of profits among the owners?  
g. Has an unlimited life.  
  
Use the following format to indicate (with a yes or no) whether or not a characteristic applies to each type of business organization.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Proprietorship | Partnership | Corporation |
| a |  |  |  |
| b |  |  |  |
| c |  |  |  |
| d |  |  |  |
| e |  |  |  |
| f |  |  |  |
| g |  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Proprietorship | Partnership | Corporation |
| a | no | no | yes |
| b | yes | no | Yes |
| c | yes | yes | no |
| d | no | no | yes |
| e | yes | yes | yes |
| f | no | yes | no |
| g | no | no | yes |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4   
Topic: Sole Proprietorship  
Topic: Partnership  
Topic: Corporation*

[Question]

216. A parcel of land offered for sale at $600,000 is assessed for tax purposes at $500,000, is recognized by its purchasers as easily being worth $575,000, and is purchased for $570,000. At what amount should the land be recorded in the purchaser's books? What accounting principle supports your answer?

Answer: $570,000. The cost principle requires that the acquisition of an asset be recorded in the accounting records at cost.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Cost Principle*

[Question]

217. You are reviewing the accounting records of Cathy's Antiques, Inc. owned by Cathy Miller. You have uncovered the following situations. Compose a memo to Ms. Miller that cites the appropriate accounting principle and the suggested action for each separate situation.   
  
A. In August, a check for $500 was written to Wee Day Care Center. This amount represents child care for her son Brandon.   
B. Cathy plans a Going Out of Business Sale for May, since she will be closing her business for a month-long vacation in June. She plans to reopen July 1 and will continue operating Cathy's Antiques indefinitely.   
C. Cathy received a shipment of pine furniture from Quebec, Canada. The invoice was stated in Canadian dollars.   
D. Joseph Clark paid $1,500 for a dining table. The amount was recorded as revenue. The table will be delivered to Mr. Clark in six weeks.

Answer:

A. Business entity principle. Cathy Miller should refund the $500 to the business or record it as a dividend. In the future, she should use a personal check to pay for day care.  
B. Going-concern principle. Cathy's Antiques is not going out of business. The business is just closing for vacation. She should hold an inventory reduction sale or other appropriate sale.  
C. Monetary unit principle. The invoice should be restated in U.S. dollars for accounting purposes.  
D. Revenue recognition principle. Since the table has not been delivered, revenue should not be recognized. The $1,500 should be placed in an account such as Deposits Received from Customers until the table is delivered.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Business Entity Principle  
Topic: Going Concern Principle  
Topic: Monetary Unit Principle  
Topic: Revenue Recognition Principle*

[Question]

218. Lorton's Web Services has assets of $265,000 and liabilities of $130,000. Calculate the amount of equity.

Answer: Equity = $265,000 - $130,000 = $135,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

219. A company has liabilities of $475,000 and equity of $925,000. What is the amount of its assets?

Answer: Assets = $475,000 + $925,000 = $1,400,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
 Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

220. A company has assets of $500,000 and equity of $350,000. What is the amount of liabilities?

Answer: Liabilities = $500,000 - $350,000 = $150,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
 Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Liabilities*

[Question]

221. At the beginning of the year, a company had $120,000 worth of liabilities. During the year, assets increased by $160,000, and at year-end they equaled $360,000. Liabilities decreased $20,000 during the year. Calculate the beginning and ending values of equity.

Answer:

Beginning equity = $80,000  
Ending equity = $260,000

Feedback:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Assets |  | Liabilities | Equity |
| Beginning | $200,000 = | $120,000+ | $ 80,000 |
| Change | +160,000 = | 20,000- | 180,000 |
| Ending | $360,000 = | $100,000+ | $260,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1*

*Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

222. Annie's Attic has the following account balances for the dates given:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | September 1 | September 30 |
| Cash | $40,000 | 60,000 |
| Accounts Receivable | 40,000 | 38,000 |
| Accounts Payable | 6,000 | ? |

Its net income for September 1 through September 30 was $20,000 and there were no investments by the owners or dividends paid. Determine the equity at both September 1 and September 30.

Answer:

Beginning equity 9/1: $74,000  
Ending equity 9/30: $94,000

Feedback: Total assets:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | September 1 | September 30 |
| Cash | $40,000 | $60,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 40,000 | 38,000 |
| Total assets | $80,000 | $98,000 |

At September 1: Assets = Liabilities + Equity   
80,000 = 6,000 + Equity  
Equity = $74,000  
At September 30:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Equity, September 1 | $74,000 |
| Plus September net income | 20,000 |
| Equity, September 30 | $94,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

223. On May 1, Chuck Taylor formed FastForward, a shoe consulting business as a corporation. To start the business he invested $750,000 in cash. Enter the appropriate amounts for this transaction into the accounting equation format shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
|  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
| +$750,000 = | $0 + | +$750,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

224. A company spent $52,000 in cash for this period's advertising activities. Enter the appropriate amounts for this transaction into the accounting equation format shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
|  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
| -$52,000 = | $0 + | -$52,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

225. A company purchased $7,000 of supplies and testing equipment on credit. Enter the appropriate amounts for this transaction into the accounting equation format shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
|  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
| +$7,000 = | + $7,000 | $0 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

226. A company performed testing services for a client. The client paid the company $3,000 in cash. Enter the appropriate amounts for this transaction into the company's accounting equation format shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
|  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
| +$3,000 = | $0 + | +$3,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

227. A company paid its employees $90,000 in cash for wages earned during the past two weeks. Enter the appropriate amounts for this transaction into the accounting equation format shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
|  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
| -$90,000 = | $0 + | -$90,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

228. If the liabilities of a business increased $86,000 during a period of time and equity in the business decreased $23,000 during the same period, enter the appropriate amounts for this activity in the accounting equation format shown below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
|  |  |  |

Answer: Assets would have increased $63,000.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
| +$63,000 = | $86,000 + | -$23,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

229. If the liabilities of a company increased $92,000 during a period of time and equity in the business decreased $30,000 during the same period, did the assets of the company increase or decrease and by what amount?

Answer: Assets increased $62,000.

Feedback: Assets = Liabilities + Equity   
 + $62,000 = +$92,000 - $30,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

230. If Madeira Company paid $42,000 of its accounts payable in cash, what would be the effect of this transaction on assets, liabilities, and equity?

Answer: Assets would decrease $42,000, liabilities would decrease $42,000, and equity would not change.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

231. Halley Burton began Web Consulting as a corporation and completed these transactions during September of the current year:.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sept | 1 | Invested $100,000 of personal savings into a checking account opened in the name of the business and received stock in the corporation. |
|  | 2 | Rented office space and paid $1,200 cash for the month of September. |
|  | 3 | Purchased office equipment for $30,000, paying $8,000 cash and agreeing to pay the balance in one year. |
|  | 4 | Purchased office supplies for $750 cash. |
|  | 8 | Completed work for a client and immediately collected $2,700 cash for the services. |
|  | 15 | Completed $3,600 services for a client on credit. |
|  | 20 | Received $3,600 from a client for the work completed on September 15. |
|  | 30 | Paid the office secretary's monthly salary, $3,000 cash. |
|  | 30 | Web Consulting paid a $2,000 cash dividend. |

Show the effects of the above transactions on the accounting equation of Web Consulting. Use the following format for your answers. The first item is shown as an example.  
  
Increase = I Decrease = D No effect = N

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Assets | Liabilities | Equity |
| **Example:** |  |  |  |
| September 1 | I | N | I |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Assets | Liabilities | Equity |
| September 1 | I | N | I |
| September 2 | D | N | D |
| September 3 | I,D | I | N |
| September 4 | I,D | N | N |
| September 8 | I | N | I |
| September 15 | I | N | I |
| September 20 | I,D | N | N |
| September 30 | D | N | D |
| September 30 | D | N | D |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis  
Topic: Accounting Equation 1*

[Question]

232. For each of the following transactions, identify the effects on the accounting equation. Use "+" to indicate an increase and "-" to indicate a decrease. Use "A", "L" and "E" to indicate assets, liabilities, and equity, respectively. Part (*a)* has been completed as an example.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | L. Berryman invested $100,000 in the new corporation in exchange for stock. | +A | +E |
| b. | Land was purchased for $50,000. A down payment of $15,000 cash was made and a note was signed for the balance. |  |  |
| c. | Services were rendered to customers for cash. |  |  |
| d. | A building was purchased for cash. |  |  |
| e. | Supplies were purchased for cash. |  |  |
| f. | Paid the office secretary’s salary. |  |  |
| g. | The amount owed on the land from part (b) was paid. |  |  |

Answer:

a. +A +E  
b. +A +L  
c. +A +E  
d. +A - A  
e. +A - A  
f. -A - E  
g. -A - L

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

233. Sara Bloom has prepared the following analysis of September transactions for her business, Blooming Florist. Unfortunately, she has lost some information. Determine the missing amounts (a) through (c) below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Cash | Accounts Receivable | Accounts Payable | Notes Payable | Common Stock | Retained Earnings |
| Balances | 30,000 | 30,100 | (a) | 8,500 | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| 9/5 | -10,000 | 0 | (b) | 0 | 0 |  |
| 9/10 | -3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (c) |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Cash | Accounts Receivable | Accounts Payable | Notes Payable | Common Stock | Retained Earnings |
| Balances | 30,000 | 30,100 | (a) 11,600 | 8,500 | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| 9/5 | -10,000 | 0 | (b) -10,000 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 9/10 | -3,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (c) -3,500 |

 Feedback:  
(a) (30,000 + 30,100) = (a + 8,500) + (10,000 + 30,000)  
 *a* = 11,600  
(b) -10,000   
(c) -3,500

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

234. The following schedule reflects the first month's transactions of the Blue Real Estate Company:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Cash | Accounts Receivable | Supplies | Equipment | Accounts Payable | Common Stock | Retained Earnings |
| a. | -20,000 |  |  |  |  | +20,000 |  |
| b. | -5,000 |  |  | +5,000 |  |  |  |
| c. |  |  | +1,500 |  | +1,500 |  |  |
| d. | +3,000 |  |  |  |  |  | +3,000 |
| e. | +1,000 | +1,500 |  |  |  |  | +2,500 |
| f. | -750 |  |  |  | -750 |  |  |
| g. | +500 | -500 |  |  |  |  |  |
| h. |  |  | -400 |  |  |  | -400 |
| i. | -2,000 |  |  |  |  |  | -2,000 |

Provide descriptions for each transaction.

Answer:

a. Investment of cash in business by owner in exchange for stock.  
b. Purchased equipment for cash.  
c. Purchased supplies on credit.  
d. Performed services for cash.  
e. Performed services for both cash and on credit.  
f. Paid accounts payable.  
g. Received cash for an account receivable.  
h. Used supplies in business.  
i. Paid dividend or paid expense of business.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

235. A company paid its landlord $15,000 cash for this month's rent. Enter the appropriate amounts for this transaction into the accounting equation format shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
|  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Assets = | Liabilities + | Equity |
| -$15,000 | 0 | -$15,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis  
Topic: Accounting Equation*

[Question]

236. The accountant of Magic Video Games prepared a balance sheet immediately after each transaction was recorded. During September, the first month of operation, the following balance sheets were prepared:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MAGIC VIDEO GAMES  Balance Sheet  September 1 | | | |
| Assets | | Equity | |
| Cash | $60,000 | Common Stock | $60,000 |
| Total assets | $60,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $60,000 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MAGIC VIDEO GAMES  Balance Sheet  September 5 | | | |
| Assets | | Liabilities | |
| Cash | $48,000 | Notes payable | $18,000 |
| Land | 10,000 | Equity | |
| Building | 20,000 | Common Stock | 60,000 |
| Total assets | $78,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $78,000 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MAGIC VIDEO GAMES  Balance Sheet  September 9 | | | |
| Assets | | Liabilities | |
| Cash | $48,000 | Accounts payable | $ 2,000 |
| Office supplies | 2,000 | Notes payable | 18,000 |
| Land | 10,000 | Equity | |
| Building | 20,000 | Common Stock | 60,000 |
| Total assets | $80,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $80,000 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MAGIC VIDEO GAMES  Balance Sheet  September 11 | | | |
| Assets | | Liabilities | |
| Cash | $42,000 | Accounts payable | $ 2,000 |
| Office supplies | 2,000 | Notes payable | 18,000 |
| Land | 10,000 | Equity | |
| Building | 20,000 | Common Stock | 60,000 |
| Office furniture | 6,000 |  |  |
| Total assets | $80,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $80,000 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MAGIC VIDEO GAMES  Balance Sheet  September 15 | | | |
| Assets | | Liabilities | |
| Cash | $32,000 | Accounts payable | $ 2,000 |
| Office supplies | 2,000 | Notes payable | 8,000 |
| Land | 10,000 | Equity | |
| Building | 20,000 | Common Stock | 60,000 |
| Office furniture | 6,000 |  |  |
| Total assets | $70,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $70,000 |

Required: Describe the nature of each of these five transactions for the month of September.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sept. | 1 |  |
|  | 5 |  |
|  | 9 |  |
|  | 11 |  |
|  | 15 |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sept. | 1 | Stockholders invested $60,000 cash in the company. |
|  | 5 | Land and building were purchased for $12,000 cash and an $18,000 note payable. |
|  | 9 | Office supplies were purchased for $2,000 on account. |
|  | 11 | Office furniture was purchased for $6,000 cash. |
|  | 15 | $10,000 of the note payable was paid in cash. |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Understand*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 2 Medium  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Learning Objective: 01-P2  
Topic: Transaction Analysis  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

237. FastForward reported net income of $17,500 for the past year. At the beginning of the year the company had $200,000 in assets. By the end of the year, assets had increased to $300,000. Calculate the return on assets.

Answer: $17,500/[($200,000 + $300,000)/2] = $17,500/$250,000 = 7%

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A2  
Topic: Return on Assets*

[Question]

238. Quick Computer Service had net income for the year of $30,000. Its assets at the beginning of the year were $400,000. At the end of the year, assets were worth $450,000. Calculate its return on assets.

Answer: $30,000/[($400,000 + $450,000)/2] = $30,000/$425,000 = 7.1%

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A2  
Topic: Return on Assets*

[Question]

239. Identify the risk and the return in each of the following examples:   
A. Investing $500 in a CD at 4.5% interest.  
B. Placing a $100 bet on an NBA game.  
C. Investing $10,000 in Microsoft stock.  
D. Borrowing $20,000 in student loans.

Answer:

A. The risk involved is that the investor may need the money in the CD before the CD matures and would have to give up the interest. The return is the 4.5% interest on the $500 invested in the CD.  
B. The risk is that the team bet on may not beat the point spread and the bet would be lost. The return would be any winnings based on the odds.  
C. The risk is that the value of Microsoft stock could go down. The return would come from increase in the value of the stock and from any dividends received.  
D. The risk is that the student might not be able to find a job that pays enough to live on, and, therefore, would not be able to pay the loan. The return is that the student would be able to finance an education and earn higher wages.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
AICPA FN: Risk analysis  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A3  
Topic: Risk  
Topic: Return*

[Question]

240. ParFour's total liabilities are $130,000 and its equity is $340,000. Calculate the company's total assets.

Answer: Total assets = $130,000 + $340,000 = $470,000.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-A1  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Accounting Equation  
Topic: Assets*

[Question]

241. Della's Donuts has revenues of $83,000 and expenses of $64,000. Calculate its net income.

Answer: Net income = $83,000 - $64,000 = $19,000.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Income Statement  
Topic: Net Income*

[Question]

242. Cool Tours had beginning equity of $72,000, net income of $25,000, and dividends of $9,000. Calculate the ending equity.

Answer: Ending equity = $72,000 + $25,000 - $9,000 = $88,000.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Statement of Owners Equity  
Topic: Equity*

[Question]

243. Della's Donuts had cash inflows from operating activities of $27,000, cash outflows from investing activities of $22,000, and cash outflows from financing activities of $12,000. Calculate the net increase or decrease in cash.

Answer: $27,000 - $22,000 - $12,000 = ($7,000), a decrease in cash.

*Blooms Taxonomy: Apply*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

244. Presented below is selected financial information for Stanley's Bike Shop. Using the appropriate information, prepare the income statement for 2014.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total assets at December 31, 2014 | $91,000 |
| 2014 expenses | 38,000 |
| Total equity at December 31, 2013 | 48,000 |
| Total liabilities at December 31, 2013 | 35,000 |
| 2014 Revenues | 46,000 |

Answer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| STANLEY’S BIKE SHOP  Income Statement  For the year ended December 31, 2014 | |
| Revenues | $46,000 |
| Expenses | (38,000) |
| Net income | $ 8,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

245. Prepare a November 30 balance sheet in proper form for Green Bay Delivery Service from the following alphabetical list of the accounts at November 30:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Accounts receivable | $10,000 |
| Accounts payable | 18,000 |
| Building | 28,000 |
| Common stock | 30,000 |
| Cash | 8,000 |
| Notes payable | 45,000 |
| Office equipment | 12,000 |
| Retained earnings | ? |
| Trucks | 55,000 |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| GREEN BAY DELIVERY SERVICE  Balance Sheet  November 30 | | | |
| Assets | | Liabilities | |
| Cash | $8,000 | Accounts payable | $18,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 10,000 | Notes payable | 45,000 |
| Office equipment | 12,000 | Total liabilities | 63,000 |
| Building | 28,000 | Equity | |
| Trucks | 55,000 | Common stock | 30,000 |
|  |  | Retained earnings | 20,000 |
|  |  | Total equity | 50,000 |
| Total assets | $113,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $113,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

246. Prepare a December 31 balance sheet in proper form for Surety Insurance from the following items and amounts:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Commissions earned | $40,000 |
| Accounts payable | 3,500 |
| Accounts receivable | 5,000 |
| Office equipment | 10,000 |
| Advertising expense | 3,200 |
| Cash | 7,500 |
| Land | 35,000 |
| Note payable | 50,000 |
| Office supplies | 500 |
| Salaries expense | 12,000 |
| Salaries payable | 1,000 |
| Building | 100,000 |
| Common stock | 40,000 |
| Retained earnings | 63,500 |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SURETY INSURANCE  Balance Sheet  December 31 | | | |
| Assets | | Liabilities | |
| Cash | $ 7,500 | Accounts payable | $ 3,500 |
| Accounts receivable | 5,000 | Salaries payable | 1,000 |
| Office supplies | 500 | Note payable | 50,000 |
| Land | 35,000 | Total liabilities | 54,500 |
| Building | 100,000 | Equity | |
| Office equipment | 10,000 | Common stock | 40,000 |
|  |  | Retained earnings | 63,500 |
|  |  | Total equity | 103,500 |
| Total assets | $158,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $158,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

247. Maslow's Consulting Inc. had retained earnings of $172,500 at December 31, 2013. Net income for 2014 amounted to $56,400. Dividends during 2014 were $48,000. Prepare the statement of retained earnings for 2014.

Answer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MASLOW CONSULTING, INC.  Statement of Retained Earnings  For year ended December 31, 2014 | |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2013 | $172,500 |
| Plus net income | 56,400  228,900 |
| Less dividends | (48,000) |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2014 | $180,900 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings*

[Question]

248. From the information given, prepare a November income statement.

On November 1 of the current year, Lois Bell began Lois Bell, Interior Design as a corporation with an initial investment of $50,000 cash. On November 30, her records showed the following (alphabetically arranged) selected accounts and amounts:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts payable | $12,000 | Office furnishings | $40,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 23,000 | Dividends | 6,000 |
| Cash | 17,200 | Rent expense | 3,600 |
| Fees earned | 30,000 | Salaries expense | 6,200 |
| Notes payable | 4,250 | Telephone expense | 250 |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| LOIS BELL, INTERIOR DESIGN, INC.  Income Statement  For Month Ended November 30 | | |
| Revenue  Fees earned |  | $30,000 |
| Operating expenses  Rent expense  Salaries expense  Telephone expense | $3,600  6,200  250 | 10,050 |
| Net income |  | $19,950 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

249. From the information given, prepare a November statement of retained earnings.

On November 1 of the current year, Lois Bell began Lois Bell, Interior Design as a corporation with an initial investment of $50,000 cash. On November 30, her records showed the following (alphabetically arranged) selected accounts and amounts:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts Payable | $12,000 | Office Furnishings | $40,000 |
| Accounts Receivable | 23,000 | Dividends | 6,000 |
| Cash | 17,200 | Rent Expense | 3,600 |
| Fees Earned | 30,000 | Salaries Expense | 6,200 |
| Notes Payable | 4,250 | Telephone Expense | 250 |

Answer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LOIS BELL, INTERIOR DESIGN  Statement of Retained earnings  For Month Ended November 30 | |
| Retained earnings, November 1 | $ 0 |
| Plus net income | 19,950  19,950 |
| Less dividends | (6,000) |
| Retained earnings, November 30 | $13,950 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings*

[Question]

250. From the information given, prepare a November 30 balance sheet.

On November 1 of the current year, Lois Bell began Lois Bell, Interior Design as a corporation with an initial investment of $50,000 cash. On November 30 her records showed the following (alphabetically arranged) selected accounts and amounts:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts Payable | $12,000 | Office Furnishings | $40,000 |
| Accounts Receivable | 23,000 | Dividends | 6,000 |
| Cash | 17,200 | Rent Expense | 3,600 |
| Fees Earned | 30,000 | Salaries Expense | 6,200 |
| Notes Payable | 4,250 | Telephone Expense | 250 |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| LOIS BELL, INTERIOR DESIGN, INC.  Balance Sheet  November 30 | | | |
| Assets | | Liabilities | |
| Cash | $17,200 | Accounts payable | $12,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 23,000 | Notes payable | 4,250 |
| Office furnishings | 40,000 | Total liabilities | $16,250 |
|  |  | Equity | |
|  |  | Common stock | 50,000 |
|  |  | Retained earnings | 13,950 |
|  |  | Total equity | 63,950 |
| Total assets | $80,200 | Total liabilities and equity | $80,200 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[{Question]

251. Presented below is selected financial information for Stanley's Bike Shop. Using the appropriate information, prepare its balance sheet at December 31, 2014.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total assets at December 31, 2014 | $91,000 |
| 2014 expenses | 38,000 |
| Total equity at December 31, 2013 | 48,000 |
| Total liabilities at December 31, 2014 | 35,000 |
| 2014 revenues | 46,000 |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STANLEY’S BIKE SHOP  Balance Sheet  December 31, 2014 | | | |
| Assets | $91,000 | Liabilities | $35,000 |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | Equity | 56,000 |
| Total assets | $91,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $91,000 |

 Feedback:  
2014 net income = $46,000 - $38,000 = $8,000  
2014 equity = $48,000 + $8,000 = $56,000

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

252. The following information is available for Skate and Boards Rental Company.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Assets at December 31, 2014 | $152,000 |
| 2014 cash inflows from operating activities | 105,000 |
| 2014 cash outflows from financing activities | (44,000) |
| 2014 cash outflows from investing activities | (84,000) |
| 2014 expenses | (43,000) |
| Retained earnings at December 31, 2013 | 50,000 |
| Liabilities at December 31, 2014 | 28,000 |
| Common stock at December 31, 2014 | 12,000 |
| 2014 revenues | 135,000 |
| 2014 dividends | (30,000) |

Using the above information prepare an income statement, statement of retained earnings, and statement of cash flows for the Skate and Boards Rental for 2014. Also, prepare its balance sheet as of December 31, 2014. Assume that the cash balance at December 31, 2013 is $70,000.

Answer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SKATE AND BOARDS RENTAL  Income Statement  For the year ended December 31, 2014 | |
| Revenues | $135,000 |
| Expenses | 43,000 |
| Net income | $92,000 |
| SKATE AND BOARDS RENTAL  Statement of Retained Earnings  For the year ended December 31, 2014 | |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2013 | $ 50,000 |
| Add net income | 92,000 |
| Less dividends | (30,000) |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2014 | $112,000 |
| SKATE AND BOARDS RENTAL  Balance Sheet  December 31, 2014 | |
| Assets | $152,000 |
| Liabilities | $ 28,000 |
| Common stock | 12,000 |
| Retained earnings | 112,000 |
| Total equity | 124,000 |
| Total liabilities and equity | $152,000 |
| SKATE AND BOARDS RENTAL  Cash Flow Statement  For the year ended December 31, 2014 | |
| Cash inflow from operating activities | $105,000 |
| Cash outflow from investing activities | (84,000) |
| Cash outflow from financing activities | (44,000) |
| Net decrease in cash | (23,000) |
| Cash balance, December 31, 2013 | 70,000 |
| Cash balance, December 31, 2014 | $ 47,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Income Statement   
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings  
Topic: Balance Sheet  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

253. Data for Madison Realty are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total assets at December 31, 2013 | $100,000 |
| Total liabilities at December 31, 2013 | 35,000 |
| Total revenues 2014 | 79,000 |
| Total expenses for 2014 | 47,000 |
| Common stock at December 31, 2013 | 20,000 |

Madison Realty paid dividends of $30,000 during 2014. From the above data, prepare Madison Realty's statement of retained earnings for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Answer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MADISON REALTY  Statement of Retained Earnings  For year Ended December 31, 2014 | |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2013\* | $ 45,000 |
| Plus net income\* | 32,000  77,000 |
| Less dividends | (30,000) |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2014 | $ 47,000 |
| Feedback: | |
| Total assets, December 31, 2013 | $100,000 |
| Total liabilities, December 31, 2013 | 35,000 |
| Total equity, December 31, 2013 | 65,000 |
| Common stock, December 31, 2013 | (20,000) |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2013 | $ 45,000 |
| Revenues | $ 79,000 |
| Expenses | 47,000 |
| Net income | $32,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings*

[Question]

254. FastForward has the following beginning cash balance and cash transactions for the month of January. Using this information, prepare a statement of cash flows.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Beginning cash balance | $ 3,200 |
| b. | Cash investment by stockholders | 15,000 |
| c. | Cash payment toward long-term loan | 1,000 |
| d. | Cash payment of rent | 1,800 |
| e. | Purchased equipment for cash | 7,500 |
| f. | Purchased store supplies for cash | 1,500 |
| g. | Cash collected from customers | 7,750 |
| h. | Cash dividends paid | 2,000 |
| i. | Cash payment of wages | 4,000 |

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FASTFORWARD  Statement of Cash Flows  For Month Ended January 31 | | |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Cash collected from customers | $ 7,750 |  |
| Cash paid for supplies | (1,500) |  |
| Cash paid for rent | (1,800) |  |
| Cash paid for wages | (4,000) |  |
| Cash flows from operating activities |  | $ 450 |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |
| Purchase of equipment |  | (7,500) |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |
| Investment by stockholders | 15,000 |  |
| Dividends | (2,000) |  |
| Payment of loan | (1,000) |  |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  | 12,000 |
| Net increase in cash |  | $ 4,950 |
| Beginning cash balance |  | 3,200 |
| Ending cash balance |  | $ 8,150 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Statement of Cash Flows*

[Question]

255. The records of Skymaster Airplane Rentals show the following information as of December 31, 2014:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts payable | $ 36,000 | Wages expense | $75,000 |
| Insurance expense | 2,000 | Advertising expense | 22,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 24,000 | Cash | 11,000 |
| Retained earnings,  December 31, 2013 | 130,000 | Common stock | 20,000 |
| Office furniture | 15,000 |
| Airplanes | 150,000 | Maintenance expense | 39,000 |
| Notes payable | 47,000 | Revenues | 217,000 |
| Hangar | 60,000 |  |  |

Dividends of $52,000 were paid during 2014.

 Using the above information, prepare an income statement for 2014.

Answer:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SKYMASTER AIRPLANE RENTALS  Income Statement  For Year Ended December 31, 2014 | | |
| Revenues |  | $217,000 |
| Expenses |  |  |
| Insurance expense | $ 2,000 |  |
| Wages expense | 75,000 |  |
| Advertising expense | 22,000 |  |
| Maintenance expense | 39,000 |  |
| Total expenses |  | 138,000 |
| Net income |  | $ 79,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Income Statement*

[Question]

256. The records of Skymaster Airplane Rentals show the following information as of December 31, 2014:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts payable | $36,000 | Wages expense | $75,000 |
| Insurance expense | 2,000 | Advertising expense | 22,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 24,00 | Cash | 11,000 |
| Retained earnings,  December 31, 2013 | 130,000 | Common stock | 20,000 |
| Office furniture | 15,000 |
| Airplanes | 150,000 | Maintenance expense | 39,000 |
| Notes payable | 47,000 | Revenues | 217,000 |
| Hangar | 60,000 |  |  |

Dividends of $52,000 were paid during 2014.

 Using the above information, prepare a statement of retained earnings for 2014.

Answer:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SKYMASTER AIRPLANE RENTALS  Statement of Retained Earnings  For Year Ended December 31, 2014 | |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2013 | $130,000 |
| Add: Net income | 79,000  209,000 |
| Less: Dividends | (52,000) |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2014 | $157,000 |

 Feedback:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Revenues |  | $217,000 |
| Expenses |  |  |
| Insurance expense | $ 2,000 |  |
| Wages expense | 75,000 |  |
| Advertising expense | 22,000 |  |
| Maintenance expense | 39,000 |  |
| Total expenses |  | 138,000 |
| Net income |  | $ 79,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Statement of Retained Earnings*

257. The records of Skymaster Airplane Rentals show the following information as of December 31, 2014:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Accounts payable | $36,000 | Wages expense | $75,000 |
| Insurance expense | 2,000 | Advertising expense | 22,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 24,000 | Cash | 11,000 |
| Retained earnings,  December 31, 2013 | 130,000 | Common stock | 20,000 |
| Office furniture | 15,000 |
| Airplanes | 150,000 | Maintenance expense | 39,000 |
| Notes payable | 47,000 | Revenues | 217,000 |
| Hangar | 60,000 |  |  |

Dividends of $52,000 were paid during 2014.

 Using the above information, prepare a balance sheet at December 31, 2014.

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SKYMASTER AIRPLANE RENTALS  Balance Sheet  December 31, 2014 | | | |
| Assets | | Liabilities | |
| Cash | $ 11,000 | Accounts payable | $ 36,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 24,000 | Notes payable | 47,000 |
| Airplane | 150,000 | Total liabilities | 83,000 |
| Hangar | 60,000 | Equity | |
| Office furniture | 15,000 | Common stock | 20,000 |
|  |  | Retained earnings | 157,000 |
|  |  | Total equity | 177,000 |
| Total assets | $260,000 | Total liabilities and equity | $260,000 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Create*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Balance Sheet*

[Question]

258. Janelle McKnight starts a business called Newberry Cleaning. The following events occurred during its first month of business. Show the effects of each transaction using the accounting equation by completing the table below. The effects of the first transaction are shown as an example.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | McKnight invests $6,000 cash in Newberry in exchange for its common stock. |
| b. | The company pays $2,000 rent for office space for the current month. |
| c. | It purchases equipment on credit for $9,000. |
| d. | It purchases supplies for $1,000 cash. |
| e. | Newberry receives cash of $2,800 for cleaning services provided to clients. |
| f. | It provides $1,400 of cleaning services on account. |
| g. | Newberry pays $400 cash to an assistant for hours worked during the month. |
| h. | It pays $4,500 cash as partial payment for its earlier purchase of equipment on credit |
| i. | Newberry receives cash of $1,400 for services previously rendered on account. |
| j. | It pays $200 cash in dividends to McKnight (the sole shareholder). |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Assets | | | | Liabilities | Equity | |
| Cash | Accounts Receivable | Supplies | Equipment | Accounts Payable | Common Stock | Retained Earnings |
| a. | + 6,000 |  |  |  |  | + 6,000 |  |
| b. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| e. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| f. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| g. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| h. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| i. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| j. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Answer:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Assets | | | | Liabilities | Equity | |
| Cash | Accounts Receivable | Supplies | Equipment | Accounts Payable | Common Stock | Retained Earnings |
| a. | + 6,000 |  |  |  |  | + 6,000 |  |
| b. | – 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  | – 2,000 |
| c. |  |  |  | + 9,000 | + 9,000 |  |  |
| d. | – l,000 |  | +1,000 |  |  |  |  |
| e. | + 2,800 |  |  |  |  |  | + 2,800 |
| f. |  | + 1,400 |  |  |  |  | + 1,400 |
| g. | – 400 |  |  |  |  |  | – 400 |
| h. | – 4,500 |  |  |  | – 4,500 |  |  |
| i. | + 1,400 | – 1,400 |  |  |  |  |  |
| j. | – 200 |  |  |  |  |  | – 200 |
| Totals | 2,100 | 0 | 1,000 | 9,000 | 4,500 | 6,000 | 1,600 |

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

[Question]

259. Eric Fine starts a business called Restoration Inc. The following events occurred during its first month of business. Show the effects of each transaction using the accounting equation by completing the table below. The effects of the first transaction are shown as an example.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Fine invests $5,000 cash in Restoration Inc. in exchange for its common stock. |
| b. | Restoration purchased $10,000 worth of equipment by paying $1,000 cash and signing a $9,000 long-term note payable. |
| c. | It purchases $2,500 of additional equipment on credit. |
| d. | Restoration receives cash of $1,700 for restoration services provided to clients. |
| e. | It provides $12,000 of restoration services on account. |
| f. | Restoration pays $2,000 cash to assistants for hours worked during the month. |
| g. | It pays $2,500 cash as payment for its earlier purchase of equipment on credit. |
| h. | Restoration receives cash of $8,000 for services previously rendered on account. |
| i. | It pays a $3,000 installment toward principal on the note payable. |
| j. | It pays $2,500 cash in dividends to Fine (the sole shareholder). |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Assets | | | Liabilities | | Equity | |
| Cash | Accounts Receivable | Equipment | Accounts Payable | Notes Payable | Common Stock | Retained Earnings |
| a. | + 5,000 |  |  |  |  | + 5,000 |  |
| b. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| e. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| f. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| g. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| h. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| i. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| j. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Assets | | | Liabilities | | Equity | |
| Cash | Accounts Receivable | Equipment | Accounts Payable | Notes Payable | Common Stock | Retained Earnings |
| a. | + 5,000 |  |  |  |  | + 5,000 |  |
| b. | – 1,000 |  | + 10,000 |  | + 9,000 |  |  |
| c. |  |  | +2,500 | + 2,500 |  |  |  |
| d. | + 1,700 |  |  |  |  |  | + 1,700 |
| e. |  | + 12,000 |  |  |  |  | + 12,000 |
| f. | – 2,000 |  |  |  |  |  | – 2,000 |
| g. | – 2,500 |  |  | – 2,500 |  |  |  |
| h. | + 8,000 | – 8,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| i. | – 3,000 |  |  |  | – 3,000 |  |  |
| j. | – 2,500 |  |  |  |  |  | – 2,500 |
| Totals | 3,700 | 4,000 | 12,500 | 0 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 9,200 |

Answer:

*Blooms Taxonomy: Analyze  
AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 3 Hard  
Learning Objective: 01-P1  
Topic: Transaction Analysis*

**Fill in the Blank Questions**

[Question]

260. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the recording of transactions or events and is just one part of accounting.   
Answer: Recordkeeping (or bookkeeping)

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C1  
Topic: Bookkeeping*

[Question]

261. Accounting is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that identifies, records, and communicates relevant, reliable, and comparable information about an organization's economic activities.   
  
Answer: Information and measurement system (or information system)

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C1  
Topic: Accounting*

[Question]

262. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a noncorporate business that is owned by only one person.   
Answer: Sole proprietorship

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Sole Proprietorship*

[Question]

263. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ users of accounting information are users that are not directly involved in running the organization.   
Answer: External

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: External Information Users*

[Question]

264. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the area of accounting aimed at serving external users.   
Answer: Financial accounting

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Communication  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C2  
Topic: Financial Accounting*

[Question]

265. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are procedures set up to protect company property and equipment, ensure reliable accounting reports, promote efficiency, and encourage adherence to company policies.   
Answer: Internal controls

*Blooms Taxonomy: Remember*  
*AACSB: Analytic  
AACSB: Ethics  
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking  
AICPA BB: Industry  
AICPA BB: Legal  
AICPA FN: Measurement  
AICPA FN: Reporting  
AICPA FN: Risk Analysis  
Difficulty: 1 Easy  
Learning Objective: 01-C4  
Topic: Internal Controls*