

***Horngrens Accounting The Financial Chapters 13th
edition Nobles Test Bank***

SKU: 9780136162186-TEST-BANK

Horngren's Accounting: The Fin. Chs., 13e (Miller-Nobles)
Chapter F:1 Accounting and the Business Environment

Learning Objective F:1-1

1) Accounting is the information system that measures business activities, processes the information into reports, and communicates the results to decision makers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Accounting Important? (H1)

2) Critical thinking and judgment skills are not necessary for accountants because technology has made the activities routine.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Technology plays an important supporting role in performing routine accounting functions. This allows accountants to have more time to focus on reviewing and evaluating economic activities using critical thinking and judgment.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Accounting Important? (H1)

3) Accounting starts with economic activities that accountants review and evaluate using critical thinking and judgment to create useful information that helps individuals make good decisions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Accounting Important? (H1)

4) Accounting is referred to as the language of business because it is the method of communicating business information to decision makers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Accounting Important? (H1)

5) A model called the _____ was created to help students and the public understand what accounting is.

- A) Decision Making Model
- B) Business Model
- C) Pathways Vision Model
- D) Cost Model

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Accounting Important? (H1)

6) The Pathways Vision Model emphasizes that good decisions have an impact on _____.

- A) accounting judgments and economic activity
- B) accounting judgments only
- C) economic activity only
- D) neither accounting judgments nor economic activity

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Accounting Important? (H1)

7) Managerial accounting focuses on providing information for external decision makers.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Managerial accounting focuses on providing information for internal decision makers.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

8) Investors primarily use managerial accounting information for decision-making purposes.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: External users (investors) use financial accounting information.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

9) A creditor is a person who owes money to the business.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A creditor is a person to whom a business owes money.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

10) Income tax is calculated using accounting information.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

11) Financial accounting focuses on information for decision makers outside of the business, such as creditors and taxing authorities.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

12) Business owners use accounting information to set goals, evaluate progress toward those goals, and make adjustments when needed.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

13) Outside investors ordinarily use financial accounting information to decide whether or not to invest in a business.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

14) A creditor is any person who has an ownership interest in a business.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A creditor is any person to whom money is owed.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

15) Managerial accounting focuses on information needed by lenders, customers, and the federal government.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Financial accounting focuses on providing information for external decision makers, such as lenders, customers, and the federal government.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Interpersonal relations and teamwork

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

16) Any person or business to whom a business owes money is called the business's creditor.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

17) Decision makers are looking for an international accounting language because the most significant change in the business world in the last decade has been the huge increase in international commerce.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

18) Managerial accounting provides information to _____.

- A) internal decision makers
- B) outside investors and lenders
- C) creditors
- D) taxing authorities

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

19) The field of accounting that focuses on providing information for external decision makers is _____.

- A) managerial accounting
- B) financial accounting
- C) cost accounting
- D) nonmonetary accounting

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

20) The field of accounting that focuses on providing information for internal decision makers is _____.

- A) managerial accounting
- B) financial accounting
- C) nonmonetary accounting
- D) governmental accounting

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

21) Which of the following users would rely on managerial accounting information for decision-making purposes?

- A) potential investors
- B) creditors
- C) customers
- D) company managers

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

22) Which of the following is a decision made by an internal user?

- A) Should we lend money to the business?
- B) How much money should the business budget for production?
- C) Should I invest in the business?
- D) All of the above are correct.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

23) For each user of accounting information, identify if the user would use financial accounting (FA) or managerial accounting (MA).

Accounting Information User	FA or MA
Business manager	
Creditor	
Investors	
Human resources director	
Internal Revenue Service Auditor	

Answer:

Accounting Information User	FA or MA
Business manager	MA
Creditor	FA
Investors	FA
Human resources director	MA
Internal Revenue Service Auditor	FA

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

24) For each of the following decisions, identify if it applies to a financial accounting (FA) or a managerial accounting (MA) decision maker. Your answer should be either FA or MA. Include only one choice for each accounting decision.

Accounting Decision	Decision Maker (FA or MA)
Should the business expand to a new location?	
Is the business profitable?	
How do actual costs compare to budgeted costs?	
Should I invest in the business?	

Answer:

Accounting Decision	Decision Maker (FA or MA)
Should the business expand to a new location?	MA
Is the business profitable?	FA
How do actual costs compare to budgeted costs?	MA
Should I invest in the business?	FA

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Decision Makers: The Users of Accounting Information

25) Financial analysts perform reviews of companies to ensure compliance to rules and regulations.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Auditors perform reviews of companies to ensure compliance to rules and regulations.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

26) Certified Management Accountants (CMAs) specialize only in financial management knowledge and always work for a single company.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Certified Management Accountants (CMAs) specialize in accounting and financial management knowledge and typically work for a single company.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

27) Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) are licensed professional accountants who serve the general public.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

28) _____ are professional accountants who serve the general public, not one particular company.

A) Certified public accountants

B) Financial managers

C) Internal auditors

D) Controllers

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

29) Accountants generally work either in public, private or _____ accounting.

A) governmental

B) personal

C) managerial

D) state

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

30) _____ typically work in a manufacturing business and help analyze accounting data.

A) Financial analysts

B) Cost accountants

C) Internal auditors

D) Controllers

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

31) _____ review financial data and help explain the story behind the numbers.

- A) Financial analysts
- B) Cost accountants
- C) Internal auditors
- D) Controllers

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

32) _____ compile financial statements, interact with auditors, and oversee regulatory reporting.

- A) Financial analysts
- B) Cost accountants
- C) Internal auditors
- D) Controllers

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

Match the accounting position to the job description in the following four questions.

- A) Compiles financial statements, interacts with auditors, oversees regulatory reporting
- B) Serves the general public
- C) Performs reviews of companies to ensure compliance to rules and regulations
- D) Specializes in accounting and financial management knowledge

33) Controller

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

34) Certified Management Accountant

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

35) Certified Public Accountant

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

36) Auditor

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Accounting Matters

Answers: 33) A 34) D 35) B 36) C

Learning Objective F:1-2

1) The Financial Accounting Standards Board is a U.S. governmental agency that oversees the creation and governance of accounting standards.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The Financial Accounting Standards Board is a privately funded organization.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Governing Organizations

2) The SEC is a governmental agency that oversees world-wide financial markets and organizations that set accounting standards.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The SEC is a U.S. governmental agency that oversees the U.S. financial markets.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Governing Organizations

3) Which of the following organizations is responsible for the creation and governance of accounting standards in the United States?

A) Financial Accounting Standards Board

B) Institute of Management Accountants

C) American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

D) Securities and Exchange Commission

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Governing Organizations

4) The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) works with the following groups. Which of these groups was congressionally created?

- A) Institute of Management Accountants
- B) Public Company Accounting Oversight Board
- C) International Accounting Standards Board
- D) American Institute of CPAs

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Governing Organizations

5) List three private groups that work with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

Answer: Private groups that work with the FASB are the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA), the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA), and the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Governing Organizations

6) The guidelines for accounting information in the United States are called Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

7) To be useful, accounting must be relevant and have faithful representation.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

8) The primary objective of financial reporting is to ensure that all investment decisions are risk free.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The primary objective of financial reporting is to provide information useful for making investment and lending decisions.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

9) The primary objective of financial reporting is to provide information useful for making investment and lending decisions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

10) GAAP refers to guidelines for accounting information in the United States. The acronym GAAP in this statement refers to _____.

A) Globally Accepted Accounting Policies

B) Government Approved Accounting Principles

C) Generally Accredited Accounting Policies

D) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

11) Regarding generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

A) GAAP rests on a conceptual framework that identifies the objectives, characteristics, elements, and implementation of financial statements.

B) The primary objective of financial reporting is to provide information useful for making investment and lending decisions.

C) Relevant information is complete, neutral, and free from error.

D) GAAP is currently formulated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

12) Which of the following statements regarding the primary objective of financial reporting is correct?
A) The primary objective of financial reporting is to provide information useful for the acquisition of long-term assets.

B) Information that is faithfully representative is complete, neutral, and free from error.

C) Relevant information ensures that users of the information will make the correct decisions.

D) To be useful, information must follow the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles which are created and governed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

13) The primary objective of financial reporting is to provide information useful for making investment and _____ decisions.

A) spending

B) financial

C) accounting

D) lending

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

14) _____ allows users of the information to make a decision.

A) Relevant information

B) Faithful representation

C) Neutral information

D) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

15) Information that is faithfully representative is complete, neutral, and _____.

- A) follows GAAP
- B) identifies objectives
- C) free from error
- D) states basic accounting assumptions

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

16) What are Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)? Which entity is currently responsible for determining GAAP?

Answer: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) are the guidelines for accounting information. GAAP is the main U.S. accounting rule book. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) is currently responsible for determining GAAP.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

17) What is the primary objective of financial reporting?

Answer: The primary objective of financial reporting is to provide information useful for making investment and lending decisions.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

18) As per the economic entity assumption, an organization and its owners should be seen as the same entity.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: An economic entity is an organization that stands apart as a separate economic entity.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

19) An economic entity is an organization that stands apart as a separate economic unit.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

20) An entity refers to one business which includes its owners.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: An entity refers to one business, separate from its owners.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

21) In a sole proprietorship, the owner is personally liable for the debts of the business.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

22) The most that the owner of a sole proprietorship can lose, as a result of business debts or lawsuits, is the amount he/she has invested in the business.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The owner of a sole proprietorship is personally liable for the debts of a business.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

23) Members of a limited-liability company (LLC) are not personally liable for the debts of the business.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

24) A business can be organized as a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, or limited-liability company (LLC).

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

25) In a limited-liability company (LLC), the members are personally liable for the debts of the business.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: In a limited-liability company (LLC), the members are not personally liable for the debts of the business.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

26) Regarding a business organized as a partnership, which of the following is an incorrect statement?

A) Partners pay tax on their share of the partnership earnings.

B) Partners are personally liable for the debts of the business.

C) A partnership's life is not dependent on a specific individual's ownership.

D) Mutual agency is present in a partnership.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

27) Which of the following is a characteristic of a corporation?

A) Corporations are separate taxable entities.

B) Lenders of a corporation do not have the right to claim the corporation's assets to satisfy their obligations.

C) Corporations are subjected to less governmental regulation than other forms of businesses.

D) Each stockholder has the authority to commit the corporation to a binding contract through his/her actions.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

28) Which of the following statements is true of a sole proprietorship?

- A) A sole proprietorship joins two or more individuals as co-owners.
- B) The sole proprietor is personally liable for the liabilities of the business.
- C) A sole proprietorship is taxed separately from the owner.
- D) A sole proprietorship has to pay business income taxes.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

29) Which of the following is a characteristic of a limited-liability company (LLC)?

- A) An LLC's life is terminated at any member's choice or death.
- B) Each member of an LLC is liable only for his or her own actions.
- C) An LLC must have more than five members.
- D) The earnings of an LLC are subject to double taxation.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

30) Jason Ford has been the sole owner of a bicycle sales and repair shop for several years. Which of the following business types would limit Jason's personal liability exposure to the entity's debts?

- A) partnership
- B) limited-liability company
- C) sole proprietorship
- D) Any of the above.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

31) Marcus has decided to open an auto-detailing business. He will pick up an automobile from the client, take it to his parents' garage, detail it, and return it to the client. If he does all of the work himself and takes no legal steps to form a special organization, which type of business organization, in effect, has he chosen?

- A) A limited-liability company
- B) A partnership
- C) A corporation
- D) A sole proprietorship

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

32) In a limited-liability company, the _____.

- A) members are personally liable to pay the company's debts
- B) business terminates at the death of a member
- C) members are liable for each other's actions
- D) members pay income tax on their share of earnings

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

33) The earnings of a sole proprietorship are _____.

- A) combined with the personal income of the proprietor
- B) not combined with the proprietor's personal income
- C) subject to double taxation
- D) handled similarly to that of a corporation

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

34) Which of the following statements is true of a corporation?

- A) Corporations pay the same variety of taxes as partnerships.
- B) Although a corporation is a separate legal entity, it cannot be sued.
- C) Any stockholder of a corporation can commit the corporation to a binding contract.
- D) The owners of a corporation are called stockholders.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

35) Stuart Allen Company manufactures computer hardware. The president of the company bought a new car as a gift for his daughter and paid for it using cash from the business. Since the company paid for the car, it was recorded in its books as an asset. Which of the following concepts or principles of accounting did the company violate?

- A) monetary unit assumption
- B) economic entity assumption
- C) cost principle
- D) going concern assumption

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

36) For each of the following characteristics of a business organization, state whether it applies to a sole proprietorship (SP), partnership (P) or a corporation (C). There may be more than one correct answer for a characteristic.

Business organization characteristic	Entity(ies) to which the characteristic applies - SP, P, C
Separate legal entity	
Owner(s) are personally liable for the business's debts	
Separate taxable entity	
One owner	

Answer:

Business organization characteristic	Entity(ies) to which the characteristic applies - SP, P, C
Separate legal entity	C
Owner(s) are personally liable for the business's debts	SP, P
Separate taxable entity	C
One owner	SP, C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

37) Provide the definition of each of the following accounting assumptions.

Assumption	Definition
Monetary Unit	
Economic Entity	

Answer:

Assumption	Definition
Monetary Unit	The assumption that requires the items on the financial statements to be measured in terms of a monetary unit. The dollar's purchasing power is assumed to be stable.
Economic Entity	An organization that stands apart as a separate economic unit. The business is separate from the owners.

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Economic Entity Assumption

38) Mason Company purchased land for \$50,000. The president of Mason Company believes that the land is actually worth \$55,000. The land can be recorded at \$55,000.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The cost principle states that acquired assets are recorded at their actual cost.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Cost Principle

39) Since cost is a reliable measure, the cost principle holds that the accounting records should continue reporting an asset at its historical cost over its useful life.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Cost Principle

40) According to the _____, acquired assets should be recorded at the amount actually paid rather than at the estimated market value.

A) going concern assumption

B) economic entity concept

C) cost principle

D) monetary unit assumption

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Cost Principle

41) Lisa Smith decided to start her CPA practice as a professional corporation, Smith CPA, PC. The corporation purchased an office building for \$35,000. The real estate agent said the building was worth \$50,000 in the current market. The corporation recorded the building as a \$50,000 asset because Lisa believes that is the real value of the building. Which of the following concepts or principles of accounting is being violated?

A) cost principle

B) economic entity assumption

C) monetary unit assumption

D) going concern assumption

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Cost Principle

42) Beverly Dalton incorporated her CPA practice 5 years ago. At that time, the corporation purchased land for \$40,000. The December 31 of the current year, the market value of the land is \$85,000. On the balance sheet for December 31 of the current year, the asset should be reported at _____ under U.S. GAAP.

- A) \$45,000
- B) \$125,000
- C) \$40,000
- D) \$85,000

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Cost Principle

43) Thirty years ago, Citywide Grocery Corporation purchased a building for its grocery store for \$30,000. Based on inflation estimates, the amount of the building has been adjusted in the accounting records. The building is now reported at \$75,000 in Citywide's financial statements. Which of the following concepts or principles of accounting is being violated?

- A) going concern assumption
- B) revenue realization concept
- C) economic entity assumption
- D) cost principle

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Cost Principle

44) Ten years ago, a corporation purchased a building for \$180,000. At that time, the corporation felt that the building was worth \$205,000. The current market value of the building is \$500,000. The building has been assessed at \$475,000 for property tax purposes. At which amount should the corporation record the building in its accounting records?

- A) \$180,000
- B) \$205,000
- C) \$475,000
- D) \$500,000

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Cost Principle

45) A business purchases a building for \$250,000. The current market value is \$375,000. The tax assessment value is \$325,000. At what value should the building be recorded, and which accounting principle supports your answer?

Answer: The building should be recorded at the actual cost of \$250,000. This is supported by the cost principle.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Cost Principle

46) Under the going concern principle, accountants must provide proof that the business will remain in operation long enough to use existing resources for their intended purpose.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Accountants base going concern on assumptions. Actual proof is not needed to make this determination.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Going Concern Assumption

47) Under the going concern principle, accountants assume that the business will remain in operations long enough to use existing resources for their intended purpose.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Going Concern Assumption

48) As per the _____, the entity will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

A) economic entity concept

B) monetary unit assumption

C) going concern assumption

D) cost principle

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Going Concern Assumption

49) As per the _____, accountants assume the business will remain in operation long enough to use existing resources for their intended purpose.

- A) economic entity concept
- B) monetary unit assumption
- C) going concern assumption
- D) cost principle

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Going Concern Assumption

50) The _____ assumes that the entity will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

Answer: going concern assumption

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Going Concern Assumption

51) Provide the definition of each of the following accounting assumptions or principles.

Assumption or Principle	Definition
Going Concern Assumption	
Cost Principle	

Answer:

Assumption or Principle	Definition
Going Concern Assumption	This assumption assumes that the entity will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.
Cost Principle	This principle states that the acquired assets and services should be recorded at their actual cost.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Going Concern Assumption

52) Accountants assume that the dollar's purchasing power is stable.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Monetary Unit Assumption

53) In the United States, transactions are recorded in dollars because the dollar's purchasing power does not change over time.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: In the United States, transactions are recorded in dollars because the dollar is the medium of exchange.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Monetary Unit Assumption

54) Lawton Corporation records business transactions in dollars and disregards changes in the value of a dollar over time. Which of the following accounting assumptions does this represent?

A) economic entity assumption

B) going concern assumption

C) accounting period assumption

D) monetary unit assumption

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Monetary Unit Assumption

55) Regarding the monetary unit assumption, which of the following statements is correct?

A) This assumption requires that the items on the financial statements be measured at their current market value.

B) Accountants assume that the dollar's purchasing power is stable.

C) The value of a dollar does not change over time.

D) During periods of inflation, a dollar will purchase more.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: The Monetary Unit Assumption

56) Under U.S. GAAP, the monetary unit assumption states that transactions are recorded in dollars.

What is the basis for this assumption?

Answer: Under U.S. GAAP, transactions are recorded in dollars because accountants assume that the dollar's purchasing power is stable, and the dollar is the medium of exchange.

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Monetary Unit Assumption

57) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) is the main U.S. accounting rule book and is currently created and governed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) represents the accounting guidelines, currently formulated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. GAAP is the main U.S. accounting rule book.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: International Financial Reporting Standards

58) The Securities and Exchange Commission allows U.S. businesses to choose whether they follow U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles or International Financial Reporting Standards.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The Securities and Exchange Commission requires that U.S. businesses follow U.S. GAAP.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: International Financial Reporting Standards

59) International Financial Reporting Standards are comparatively more specific and more rule-based than U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: International Financial Reporting Standards are comparatively less specific and based more on principle than U.S. GAAP.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: International Financial Reporting Standards

60) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) allows periodic revaluation of certain assets and liabilities to restate them to market value.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: International Financial Reporting Standards

- 61) International Financial Reporting Standards _____ U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- A) are the same as
 - B) are generally less specific than
 - C) are based less on principle than
 - D) leave less room for professional judgment than

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: International Financial Reporting Standards

- 62) Which of the following statements, regarding International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), is correct?

- A) International Financial Reporting Standards are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- B) The Securities and Exchange Commission is the private organization that oversees the creation and governance of International Financial Reporting Standards.
- C) International Financial Reporting Standards represent a set of global accounting standards that are generally more specific and based less on principle than U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- D) Companies who are incorporated in or do significant business in another country might be required to publish financial statements using International Financial Reporting Standards.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: International Financial Reporting Standards

- 63) The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board is a watchdog agency that monitors the work of independent accountants who audit public companies.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethics in Accounting and Business

- 64) An audit is an examination of a company's financial statements and records.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethics in Accounting and Business

65) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) requires companies to review internal control and take responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of their financial reports.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethics in Accounting and Business

66) The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) _____.

A) requires independent accountants to take responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the financial reports

B) created the SEC

C) ensures that financial scandals will no longer occur

D) requires companies to take responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of their financial reports

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethics in Accounting and Business

67) Which of the following organizations requires publicly owned companies to be audited by independent accountants (CPAs)?

A) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

B) Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)

C) Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)

D) American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethics in Accounting and Business

68) The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) was created _____.

A) by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)

B) to perform audits of public companies

C) to make restitution to investors who were defrauded by the issuance of fraudulent financial reports

D) to require auditors to take responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of financial reports from firms they audit

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethics in Accounting and Business

Learning Objective F:1-3

1) The left side of the accounting equation measures the amount that the business owes to creditors plus equity.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Assets appear on the left side of the accounting equation.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

2) The total amount of assets a business possesses may or may not be equal to the total of liabilities and equity of the business.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The accounting equation is an equation; thus, the left side of the equation always equals the right side of the equation.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

3) The left side of the accounting equation always equals the right side of the accounting equation.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

4) Which of the following is the correct accounting equation?

A) Assets + Liabilities = Equity

B) Assets = Liabilities + Equity

C) Assets + Revenues = Equity

D) Assets + Revenues = Liabilities + Expenses

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

5) The equity of Alliance Company is \$100,000 and the total liabilities are \$90,000. The total assets are _____.

- A) \$200,000
- B) \$180,000
- C) \$10,000
- D) \$190,000

Answer: D

Explanation: $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$

$$\text{Assets} = 100,000 + 90,000 = 190,000$$

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

6) Spring Company has assets and equity that amount to \$290,000 and \$60,000, respectively. Liabilities total _____.

- A) \$60,000
- B) \$230,000
- C) \$290,000
- D) \$350,000

Answer: B

Explanation: $\text{Liabilities} = \text{Assets} - \text{Equity}$

$$\text{Liabilities} = 290,000 - 60,000 = 230,000$$

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

7) The assets of Star Company are \$100,000 and the total liabilities are \$40,000. The equity is _____.

- A) \$100,000
- B) \$140,000
- C) \$40,000
- D) \$60,000

Answer: D

Explanation: $\text{Equity} = \text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities}$

$$\text{Equity} = 100,000 - 40,000 = 60,000$$

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

8) Regarding the accounting equation, which of the following is a correct statement?

- A) The accounting equation is made up of three parts.
- B) The accounting equation is the basic tool of accounting.
- C) Assets - Liabilities = Equity.
- D) All of the statements are correct.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

9) Using the following information, provide the complete accounting equation.

Use this information to	Provide the accounting equation
Assets \$150,000; Equity \$60,000	
Liabilities \$200,000; Equity \$45,000	
Assets \$75,000; Liabilities \$40,000	

Answer:

Use this information to	Provide the accounting equation
Assets \$150,000; Equity \$60,000	$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ $\$150,000 = \$90,000 + \$60,000$
Liabilities \$200,000; Equity \$45,000	$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ $\$245,000 = \$200,000 + \$45,000$
Assets \$75,000; Liabilities \$40,000	$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ $\$75,000 = \$40,000 + \$35,000$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

10) Using the following information, provide the complete accounting equation.

Use this information to	Provide the accounting equation to
Equity \$200,000; Assets \$360,000	
Liabilities \$180,000; Assets \$320,000	
Equity \$725,000 Liabilities \$350,000	

Answer:

Use this information to	Provide the accounting equation
Equity \$200,000; Assets \$360,000	Assets = Liabilities + Equity \$360,000 = \$160,000 + \$200,000
Liabilities \$180,000; Assets \$320,000	Assets = Liabilities + Equity \$320,000 = \$180,000 + \$140,000
Equity \$725,000 Liabilities \$350,000	Assets = Liabilities + Equity \$1,075,000 = \$350,000 + \$725,000

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

11) What is the accounting equation? Briefly explain each of the three parts.

Answer: Assets = Liabilities + Equity.

Assets are economic resources that are expected to benefit the business in the future. They are things of value that a business owns or controls. Liabilities are debts that are owed to creditors. They are one source of claims against assets. Equity is the other source of claims against assets. Equity is the owner's claims against assets and is the amount of assets that is left over after the company has deducted its liabilities. It represents the net worth of the company.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: What is the Accounting Equation? (H1)

12) Assets are something of value that the business owns or has control of.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Assets are economic resources that are expected to benefit the business in the future.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Assets

13) Assets are economic resources that have no future benefits for the business.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Assets are economic resources that are expected to benefit the business in the future.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Assets

14) The economic resources of a business such as furniture, building, and land are its _____.

A) liabilities

B) revenues

C) assets

D) expenses

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Assets

15) Which of the following is true of assets?

A) Assets include Cash, Merchandise Inventory, and Accounts Payable.

B) Assets are something of value the business owns or controls.

C) Assets do not need to provide future benefit to the business.

D) Assets can be recorded at the market value if acquired at a bargain.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Assets

16) Which of the following is NOT an asset?

A) Cash

B) Accounts Payable

C) Accounts Receivable

D) Land

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Assets

17) Which of the following is an asset?

- A) Accounts Payable
- B) Service Revenue
- C) Merchandise Inventory
- D) Advertising Expense

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Assets

18) Define assets. Provide three examples of assets.

Answer: Assets are economic resources that are expected to benefit the business in the future. Assets are something the business owns or has control of. Examples include cash, merchandise inventory, furniture, and land.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Assets

19) Liabilities represent creditors' claims on the business's assets.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Liabilities

20) Many liabilities have the word *receivable* in their titles.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Many liabilities have the word *payable* in their titles.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Liabilities

21) A creditor who has loaned money to a business has a claim to some of the assets of the business until the debt is paid.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Liabilities

22) A debt that a business owes is called _____.

- A) an asset
- B) a liability
- C) equity
- D) revenue

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Liabilities

23) Regarding liabilities, which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

- A) Liabilities represent one of the two claims to assets.
- B) A creditor who has loaned money to a business has a claim to some of the business's assets until the business pays the debt.
- C) Liabilities are economic resources that are expected to benefit the business in the future.
- D) Many, but not all, liabilities have the word *payable* in their titles.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Liabilities

24) _____ is something the business owes to another business or individual.

- A) An asset
- B) A liability
- C) Equity
- D) Revenue

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Liabilities

25) Many liabilities have the word _____ in the title.

- A) expense
- B) revenue
- C) receivable
- D) payable

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Liabilities

26) Define liabilities. Provide three examples of liabilities.

Answer: Liabilities are debts that are owed to creditors. Liabilities are something the business owes and represent the creditors' claims on the business's assets. Examples include Accounts Payable, Notes Payable, and Salaries Payable.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Liabilities

27) Equity increases when revenues are earned.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

28) Equity decreases with expenses and revenues.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Equity decreases with expenses and distributions to owners.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

29) Owner's Withdrawals are the expenses of a business.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Owner's Withdrawals are a distribution of the company's earnings to the owner.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

30) Owner's Withdrawals are payments of equity to the owner.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

31) The four types of events that affect equity are owner's capital, owner's withdrawals, revenues, and expenses.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

32) An owner's withdrawal represents an increase in equity.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Owner's withdrawals represent a decreases in equity.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

33) Capital represent ownership in the company.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

34) Maxwell Plumbing Services earned \$500 by completing a job for Smith Company. The \$500 earned by Maxwell Plumbing Services is its _____.

A) revenue

B) expenses

C) gain

D) debt

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

35) The owners' claims to the assets of the business are called _____.

- A) return on assets
- B) expenses
- C) equity
- D) debt

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

36) Precision Camera Services started the year with total assets of \$130,000 and total liabilities of \$60,000. The revenues and the expenses for the year amounted to \$150,000 and \$90,000, respectively. During the year, the company did not receive any additional capital, but the owner did withdrawal \$70,000. What is the amount of equity at the end of the year?

- A) \$90,000
- B) \$150,000
- C) \$60,000
- D) \$70,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Equity (ending balance) = Equity (beginning balance) - Owner Withdrawals + Revenues - Expenses

$$\text{Equity} = (\$130,000 - \$60,000) - \$70,000 + \$150,000 - \$90,000 = \$60,000$$

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

37) Dynamic Production Services started the year with total assets of \$90,000 and total liabilities of \$50,000. The revenues and the expenses for the year amounted to \$100,000 and \$60,000, respectively. During the year, the company did not receive any additional capital, but the owner did withdrawal \$40,000. Calculate Dynamic's net income for the year.

- A) \$40,000
- B) \$100,000
- C) \$60,000
- D) \$90,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Net income = Revenues - Expenses

$$\text{Net income} = \$100,000 - \$60,000 = \$40,000$$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

38) Metropolitan Casting Services started the year with total assets of \$80,000 and total liabilities of \$65,000. The revenues and the expenses for the year amounted to \$120,000 and \$60,000, respectively. During the year, the company did not receive any additional capital, but the owner did withdrawal \$50,000. Calculate the amount of increase or decrease in equity for the year.

- A) a \$10,000 increase
- B) a \$25,000 increase
- C) a \$15,000 decrease
- D) a \$50,000 increase

Answer: A

Explanation: Equity (at the beginning of the year) = \$80,000 - \$65,000 = \$15,000

Equity (at the end of the year) = Equity (beginning balance) - Owner Withdrawals + Revenues - Expenses

Equity (at the end of the year) = \$15,000 - \$50,000 + \$120,000 - \$60,000 = \$25,000

Change in equity for the year = \$25,000 - \$15,000 = \$10,000 increase

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

39) The net income of Hollywood Talent Services is \$22,000. The beginning and ending Owner's Capital account balances were \$34,000 and \$50,000, respectively. The company received no additional capital. Calculate the amount of owner withdrawals.

- A) \$16,000
- B) \$6,000
- C) \$12,000
- D) \$11,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Capital Beginning Balance	\$34,000
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Add: Net Income	22,000
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Less: Capital Ending Balance	<u>50,000</u>
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Owner's Withdrawals	<u>\$6,000</u>
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Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

40) _____ is where the equity earned by profitable operations remains when it is not distributed to the owner.

- A) An asset
- B) A withdrawal
- C) Capital
- D) A Liability

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

41) Which of the following is true of equity?

- A) Equity decreases with owner's withdrawals.
- B) Equity increases with purchase of assets.
- C) Equity decreases with collection of revenue.
- D) Equity increases with payment on account.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

42) Equity of a company is broken out into four components. Which of the following are two of the components of the equity of a company?

- A) current assets and fixed assets
- B) assets and liabilities
- C) revenues and expenses
- D) current liabilities and long-term liabilities

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

43) Owner contributions to a company are referred to as _____.

- A) Withdrawals
- B) Revenues
- C) Assets
- D) Capital

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

44) Earnings that result from delivering goods or services to customers are referred to as _____.

- A) Withdrawals
- B) Revenues
- C) Assets
- D) Capital

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

45) _____ are the costs of selling goods or services.

- A) Liabilities
- B) Revenues
- C) Assets
- D) Expenses

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

46) A profitable company may make distributions to the owner in the form of _____.

- A) Withdrawals
- B) Revenues
- C) Assets
- D) Capital

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

47) When revenues are greater than expenses, the result is a(n) _____.

- A) Withdrawals
- B) Owner, Capital
- C) Net Income
- D) Net Loss

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

48) When expenses are greater than revenues, the result is a(n) _____.

- A) Withdrawals
- B) Owner, Capital
- C) Net Income
- D) Net Loss

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Equity

49) For each of the following events:

(1) State whether the event increases (INC) or decreases (DEC) equity. If the event does not affect equity state NE for no effect.

(2) State which equity account is affected.

Event	1. Equity: INC, DEC, NE 2. Which equity account is affected?
Distribution of a company's earnings to the owner	
Creditor loaned money to the business	
Costs of selling goods or services	

Answer:

Event	1. Equity: INC, DEC, NE 2. Which equity account is affected?
Distribution of a company's earnings to the owner	1. DEC 2. Owner' Withdrawals
Creditor loaned money to the business	1. NE 2. None (affects Accounts Payable)

Costs of selling goods or services	1. DEC 2. Expenses
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Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

50) For each of the following events:

(1) State whether the event increases (INC) or decreases (DEC) equity. If the event does not affect equity, state NE for no effect.

(2) State which equity account is affected.

Event	1. Equity: INC, DEC, NE 2. Which equity account is affected?
Owner contributions to a company	
Amounts earned from delivering goods or services to customers	
Cash paid to acquire land for use in the business	

Answer:

Event	1. Equity: INC, DEC, NE 2. Which equity account is affected?
Owner contributions to a company	1. NE 2. Owner's Capital
Amounts earned from delivering goods or services to customers	1. INC 2. Sales Revenue, Service Revenue
Cash paid to acquire land for use in the business	1. NE 2. None

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

51) Provide the definition of each of the following:

Term:	Definition
Owner's Capital	
Revenues	
Expenses	
Owner's Withdrawals	

Answer:

Term:	Definition
Owner's Capital	Owner contributions to a company
Revenues	Earnings that result from delivering goods or services to customers
Expenses	The costs of selling goods or services
Owner's Withdrawals	Distributions to owner

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

52) Provide the definition of each of the following:

Term:	Definition
Net Income	
Net Loss	

Answer:

Term:	Definition
Net Income	When revenues are greater than expenses.
Net Loss	When expenses are greater than revenues.

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Equity

Learning Objective F:1-4

1) A transaction is any event that affects the financial position of the business and can be easily estimated.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A transaction is any event that affects the financial position of the business and can be measured with faithful representation.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Analyze a Transaction? (H1)

2) Accountants record _____.

A) economic recessions

B) estimated future transactions

C) only those events that have dollar amounts than can be measured reliably

D) the \$20,000 increase in value of a building that actually cost \$50,000 but could be sold for \$70,000

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Analyze a Transaction? (H1)

3) Which of the following events is NOT recorded by accountants?

A) purchase of a building for \$200,000 cash

B) effects of an economic boom

C) sale of merchandise on account

D) signing a \$400,000 note to purchase land

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: How Do You Analyze a Transaction? (H1)

4) John contributed \$6,000 to the business he owns by opening a bank account in the name of the business, United Marketing. This transaction results in an increase in the assets of the business.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Cash will increase, which is an asset. Owner's capital will also increase.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

5) For the accounting equation to balance, a transaction must affect both sides of the equation.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: As long as an increase and decrease of the same amount is recorded on one side of the accounting equation, the accounting equation remains in balance.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

6) As long as an increase and decrease of the same amount is recorded on one side of the accounting equation, the accounting equation remains in balance.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

7) A payable is always a liability.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

8) Office Supplies is an expense because the supplies will be used up in the future.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Office Supplies is an asset because the supplies will be used up in the future.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

9) Owner's withdrawals affect the business's net income or net loss and are recorded as an expense.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Owner's withdrawals do not represent an expense because they are not related to the earning of revenue.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

10) Janice Wilford contributed \$50,000 cash to her business, JW Company, in exchange for capital. As a result of this transaction, assets and revenues will increase.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Assets and equity will increase.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

11) A company purchased office supplies on account. As a result of this transaction, expenses and liabilities will increase.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Assets and liabilities increase.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

12) A law firm provides legal services for clients who do not pay immediately. There is no effect on the accounting equation until the clients pay for the services.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Assets and revenues are increased.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

13) A law firm provides legal services for clients who do not pay immediately. As a result of this transaction, assets and revenues increase.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

14) An accounting firm collected cash on account. As a result of this transaction, assets and revenues increase.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The asset Cash increases and the asset Accounts Receivable decreases.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

15) An accounting firm collected cash on account. As a result of this transaction, total assets, liabilities, and equity are all unchanged.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The asset Cash increases and the asset Accounts Receivable decreases. Liabilities and equity are not affected.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

16) Mars Electronic Company receives cash from the owner, John Tilden as an investment in the business. The two accounts involved in this transaction are _____.

A) Accounts Payable and Cash

B) Cash and Tilden, Capital

C) Tilden, Capital and Accounts Payable

D) Tilden, Capital and Accounts Receivable

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

17) Green Lawns Company earned \$500 for landscaping services rendered. The customer promised to pay at a later time. Which of the following accounts increased as a result of this transaction?

A) Accounts Payable

B) Supplies

C) Cash

D) Accounts Receivable

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

18) Adventures Unlimited Company's owner withdraws cash from the business. How does this transaction affect the accounting equation?

- A) The assets, liabilities, and equity remain the same.
- B) The assets decrease, and equity decreases.
- C) The assets increase, and liabilities decrease.
- D) The assets decrease, and equity increases.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

19) Jackson Electric Services incurred \$800 as a repair expense and paid for it in cash. This transaction will _____.

- A) decrease the equity of the business
- B) increase the assets of the business
- C) increase the liabilities of the business
- D) decrease the liabilities of the business

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

20) Nick's Landscaping Services incurred \$500 as a repair expense and promised to pay the repair company within 30 days. Which of the following accounts will increase as a result of this transaction?

- A) Accounts Receivable
- B) Cash
- C) Accounts Payable
- D) Owner's Capital

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

21) Jason Repair Company incurred \$1,500 as advertising expense and promised to pay the advertising agency within 30 days. Which of the following will decrease as a result of this transaction?

- A) Assets
- B) Equity
- C) Liabilities
- D) Revenues

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

22) Jones Supply Services paid \$350 cash, the amount owed from the previous month, to a materials supplier. Which of the following accounts decrease?

- A) Accounts Receivable
- B) Accounts Payable
- C) Supplies Expense
- D) Office Supplies

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

23) Montgomery Equipment Rental Company received \$1,000 cash from a customer; the amount was owed to the business from the previous month. What is the effect of this transaction on the accounting equation?

- A) Accounts Receivable increases and Service Revenue increases.
- B) Cash increases and Accounts Receivable decreases.
- C) Cash increases and Service Revenue increases.
- D) Cash increases and Accounts Payable decreases.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

24) Westwood Supply Services received \$1,000 cash from a customer; the amount was owed to the business from the previous month. Which of the following accounts will decrease as a result of this transaction?

- A) Cash
- B) Revenue
- C) Accounts Payable
- D) Accounts Receivable

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

25) Diamond, Inc. had the following transactions during June:

Performed services for \$3,000 on account; received cash on account, \$6,000; paid \$900 for repair expense; paid \$1,900 to a supplier that it owed from the previous month. What is the combined effect on Cash of these June transactions?

- A) \$3,200 increase
- B) \$3,200 decrease
- C) \$6,000 increase
- D) \$2,800 decrease

Answer: A

Explanation: $\text{Cash} = \$6,000 - \$900 - \$1,900 = \$3,200$ increase

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

26) Saturn company, paid \$8,000 on accounts payable. How does this transaction affect the accounting equation of Saturn?

- A) Assets decrease by \$8,000 and equity increases by \$8,000.
- B) Assets decrease by \$8,000 and liabilities decrease by \$8,000.
- C) Assets increase by \$8,000 and equity decreases by \$8,000.
- D) Assets increase by \$8,000 and liabilities increase by \$8,000.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

27) Brooks Landscaping Company performs lawn mowing services for its customers in May. Payments for May's services are expected to be received in June. How does the transaction for performing services in May affect the accounting equation of Brooks Landscaping?

- A) Liabilities increase and equity decreases.
- B) Assets and equity increase.
- C) Assets and equity decrease.
- D) Liabilities and equity increase.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

28) Gena's Cleaning Services performs services for its customers during March. Payments for the March services are received in June. How does the transaction for the collection of cash from customers affect the accounting equation of Gena's Cleaning Services?

- A) Liabilities increase and assets increase.
- B) Total assets remain the same.
- C) Assets increase and revenues increase.
- D) Assets increase and equity decreases.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

29) Mitchell Company receives a bill from one of its suppliers for advertising services received and will pay the supplier next month. How does the receipt of the bill from the supplier affect the accounting equation of Mitchell?

- A) Assets and equity decrease.
- B) Liabilities increase and equity decreases.
- C) Assets and liabilities increase.
- D) Liabilities and equity increase.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

30) Newton Company settles a liability by making a payment in cash. How does paying this liability affect the accounting equation of the business?

- A) Assets and liabilities decrease.
- B) Liabilities decrease and equity increases.
- C) Assets and liabilities increase.
- D) Assets increase and equity decreases.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

31) Lamar Company purchased land for \$22,000 with cash. Which of the following is true of the effect of the purchase of land on the accounting equation?

- A) Assets increase by \$22,000 and liabilities decrease by \$22,000.
- B) Assets and equity increase by \$44,000.
- C) Assets increase by \$22,000 and equity increases by \$22,000.
- D) The amount of total assets remains the same.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

32) Rosewood Company purchased land for \$120,000 by making a cash payment of \$40,000 and promising to pay the remaining amount in a later accounting period. What is the net effect of this transaction on Rosewood's accounting equation?

- A) Assets increase by \$120,000 and liabilities decrease by \$40,000.
- B) Assets increase by \$120,000 and liabilities decrease by \$80,000.
- C) Assets and equity increase by \$80,000.
- D) Assets and liabilities increase by \$80,000.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

33) Mulberry Company collected \$16,000 from one of its customers, the amount owed from the previous month. How does this affect the accounting equation for Mulberry?

- A) Assets increase by \$16,000; liabilities decrease by \$16,000.
- B) Assets increase by \$16,000; assets decrease by \$16,000.
- C) Assets increase by \$16,000; liabilities increase by \$16,000.
- D) Assets increase by \$16,000; equity increases by \$16,000.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

34) Country Homes Company just recorded a transaction in its books. If this transaction increased the total liabilities by \$5,000, then _____.

- A) assets must increase, or equity must decrease by \$5,000
- B) either assets or equity must decrease by \$5,000
- C) both assets and equity must each decrease by \$2,500
- D) assets must decrease by \$5,000

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

35) Which of the following can be an effect of a transaction that increased an asset of a company for the accounting equation to balance?

- A) There is an equal decrease in another asset.
- B) There is an equal decrease in equity.
- C) There is an equal decrease in a liability account.
- D) Both liabilities and equity decrease.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

36) Johnson Waterworks Company provides plumbing services. Transactions during the first year of operations are provided below.

- a) Received \$11,000 cash from the owner, Mitchell Johnson.
- b) Paid \$1,000 for equipment to be used for plumbing repairs.
- c) Borrowed \$11,000 from a local bank and deposited the money in the checking account.
- d) Paid \$600 in rent for the year.
- e) Paid \$200 for plumbing supplies to be used on various jobs next year.
- f) Completed a plumbing repair for a law firm and received \$3,400.

Calculate the amount of total assets at the end of the first year. Assume the plumbing supplies of \$200 are left at the end of the year.

- A) \$1,200
- B) \$1,000
- C) \$22,000
- D) \$24,800

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cash (\$11,000 + \$11,000 + \$3,400 - \$1,000 - \$600 - \$200)	\$23,600
Equipment	1,000
Supplies	<u>200</u>
Total assets	<u>\$24,800</u>

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

37) McCoy Company provides plumbing services. Transactions during the first year of operations are provided below.

- a) Received \$13,000 cash from the owner Sharon McCoy.
- b) Paid \$1,100 cash for equipment to be used for plumbing repairs.
- c) Borrowed \$14,000 from a local bank and deposited the money in the checking account.
- d) Paid \$300 rent for the year.
- e) Purchased \$200 of office supplies by cash.
- f) Completed a plumbing repair project for a local lawyer and received \$3,200 cash.

Calculate the amount of total liabilities at the end of the first year.

- A) \$14,000
- B) \$13,000
- C) \$25,900
- D) \$3,200

Answer: A

Explanation: Borrowings from bank = \$14,000

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

38) Gulf Waterworks Company provides plumbing services. Transactions during the first year of operations are given below.

- a) Received \$8,000 cash received from the owner, Jason Robinson.
- b) Paid \$2,000 cash for equipment to be used for plumbing repairs.
- c) Borrowed \$29,000 from a local bank and deposited the money in the checking account.
- d) Paid \$900 rent for the year.
- e) Purchased \$1,900 of office supplies on account.
- f) Completed a plumbing repair project for a local lawyer and received \$3,100 cash.

Calculate the amount of total equity at the end of the first year after recording the transactions. Assume office supplies of \$1,900 are left at the end of the year.

- A) \$10,200
- B) \$3,100
- C) \$8,000
- D) \$29,000

Answer: A

Explanation: $\text{Equity (ending)} = \text{Owner's Capital} - \text{Owner's Withdrawals} + \text{Revenues} - \text{Expenses}$

$\text{Equity} = \$8,000 - 0 + \$3,100 - \$900 = \$10,200$

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

39) _____ represent(s) the right to receive cash in the future from customers for goods sold or for services performed.

- A) Accounts Receivable
- B) Accounts Payable
- C) Equity
- D) Expenses

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

40) _____ represent(s) a short-term liability created by purchasing "on account."

- A) Accounts Receivable
- B) Notes Payable
- C) Accounts Payable
- D) Expenses

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

41) Jason White contributes \$20,000 cash to Basic Company. What is the effect on the accounting equation for Basic Company?

- A) Assets increase by \$20,000 and liabilities decrease by \$20,000.
- B) Assets increase by \$20,000 and equity decreases by \$20,000.
- C) Assets increase by \$20,000 and equity increases by \$20,000.
- D) The amount of total assets remains the same.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

42) Smith Company purchased land for \$10,000 with cash. Which of the following is true of the effect of the purchase of land on the accounting equation?

- A) Cash will increase by \$10,000
- B) Land will decrease by \$10,000
- C) No effect to cash
- D) Cash will decrease by \$10,000

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

43) ABC Company earns \$20,000 of revenue and collects this amount in cash. What is the effect on the accounting equation?

- A) Assets increase by \$20,000 and liabilities decrease by \$20,000.
- B) Assets increase by \$20,000 and equity decreases by \$20,000.
- C) Assets increase by \$20,000 and equity increases by \$20,000.
- D) The amount of total assets remains the same.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

44) Smith Company earns \$50,000 of revenue and collects this amount in cash. What is the effect on the accounting equation?

- A) Cash increases by \$50,000 and Accounts Payable decreases by \$50,000.
- B) Cash increases by \$50,000 and Service Revenue decreases by \$50,000.
- C) Cash increases by \$50,000 and Service Revenue increases by \$50,000.
- D) The amount of total assets remains the same.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

45) ABC Company pays \$2,000 cash for expenses. What is the effect on the accounting equation?

- A) Assets decrease by \$2,000 and liabilities decrease by \$2,000.
- B) Assets decrease by \$2,000 and equity decreases by \$2,000.
- C) Assets increase by \$2,000 and equity increases by \$2,000.
- D) The amount of total assets remains the same.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

46) Smith Company pays \$3,000 cash for Rent Expense. What is the effect on the accounting equation?

- A) Cash decreases by \$3,000 and Accounts Payable decreases by \$3,000.
- B) Cash decreases by \$3,000 and Service Revenue decreases by \$3,000.
- C) Cash decreases by \$3,000 and Equity decreases by \$3,000.
- D) The amount of total assets remains the same.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

47) ABC Company's owner withdrawals \$2,000 cash. What is the effect on the accounting equation?

- A) Assets decrease by \$2,000 and liabilities decrease by \$2,000.
- B) Assets decrease by \$2,000 and equity decreases by \$2,000.
- C) Assets increase by \$2,000 and equity increases by \$2,000.
- D) The amount of total assets remains the same.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

48) Smith Company's owner, Joe Smith, withdraws \$3,000 cash from the business. What is the effect on the accounting equation?

- A) Cash decreases by \$3,000 and Accounts Payable decreases by \$3,000.
- B) Cash decreases by \$3,000 and Service Revenue decreases by \$3,000.
- C) Cash decreases by \$3,000 and Equity decreases by \$3,000.
- D) The amount of total assets remains the same.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

49) Indicate the effects on the accounting equation of the following business transactions of ABC Service Company for b) through d) below. Use proper account titles. Transaction a) is answered as a guide.

- a) Received cash from Mary Johnson, owner, to start the company.

Answer: Increase asset (Cash); Increase equity (Johnson, Capital)

- b) Purchased equipment; signed a note payable.

- c) Performed services for a customer on account.

- d) At the end of the first month, paid office rent.

Answer:

- b) Increase asset (Equipment); Increase liability (Note Payable)
- c) Increase asset (Accounts Receivable); Increase equity (Service Revenue)
- d) Decrease equity (Rent Expense); Decrease asset (Cash)

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

50) Indicate the effects on the accounting equation of the following business transactions of Pilgrim Service Company for b) through d) below. Use proper account titles. Transaction a) is answered as a guide.

a) Received cash from Maxwell Jones, owner, to start the company.

Answer: Increase asset (Cash); Increase equity (Jones, Capital)

b) Received cash from a customer on accounts receivable.

c) Maxwell Jones made a withdrawal from the company.

d) Paid cash on accounts payable.

Answer:

b) Increase asset (Cash); Decrease asset (Accounts Receivable)

c) Decrease asset (Cash); Decrease equity (Jones, Withdrawals)

d) Decrease asset (Cash); Decrease liability (Accounts Payable)

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

51) Indicate the effects on the accounting equation of the following business transactions of Garland Service Company for b) through d) below. Use proper account titles. Transaction a) is answered as a guide.

a) Received cash from Trent Garland, owner, to start the company.

Answer: Increase asset (Cash); Increase equity (Garland, Capital)

b) Collected cash on accounts receivable (created 20 days earlier).

c) Purchased office supplies on account.

d) Paid cash for the current month's electric bill.

Answer:

b) Increase asset (Cash); Decrease asset (Accounts Receivable)

c) Increase asset (Office Supplies); Increase liability (Accounts Payable)

d) Decrease asset (Cash); Decrease Equity (Utility Expense)

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

52) Analyze each of the following transactions in terms of their effects on the accounting equation of Osgood Delivery Service. The company is a sole proprietorship. Enter the correct amounts in the columns of the spreadsheet.

- James Osgood contributes \$75,000 cash to the business in exchange for capital.
- The business purchases \$750 of office supplies on account.
- The business pays cash to purchase a delivery van for \$25,000.
- Services are performed for clients and \$5,000 cash is received.
- Cash is paid for rent expense, \$800 and utilities expense, \$400.
- James Osgood withdraws \$1,000 from the business for personal use.

	Cash	Accts. Receivable	Office Supplies	Delivery Van	Accts. Payable	Osgood, Capital	Osgood, Withdrawals	Service Revenue	Rent Expense	Utilities Expense
a										
b										
c										
d										
e										
f										

Answer:

	Cash	Accts. Receivable	Office Supplies	Delivery Van	Accts. Payable	Osgood, Capital	Osgood, Withdrawals	Service Revenue	Rent Expense	Utilities Expense
a	+75,000					+75,000				
b			+750		+750					
c	(25,000)			+25,000						
d	+5,000							+5,000		
e	(1,200)								(800)	(400)
f	(1,000)						(1,000)			
	<u>52,800</u>		<u>750</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>(800)</u>	<u>(400)</u>

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

53) List the steps, in the correct order, that are used when analyzing transactions.

Answer:

Step 1: Identify the accounts and the account type.

Step 2: Decide if each account increases or decreases.

Step 3: Determine if the accounting equation is in balance.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

54) Analyze each of the following transactions in terms of their effects on the accounting equation of Smith Consulting. Enter the correct amounts in the columns of the spreadsheet.

- Joe Smith, owner, contributes \$50,000 in cash to the business.
- The business purchases \$500 of office supplies on account.
- The business pays cash to purchase land for \$20,000.
- Services are performed for clients and \$15,000 cash is received.
- Cash is paid for office rent expense, \$1,500 and salaries expense, \$1,000.
- Cash withdrawal of \$2,000 by the owner.

		Accounts	Office		Accounts	Smith	Smith	Service	Salaries	Rent
	Cash	Receivable	Supplies	Land	Payable	Capital	Withdrawals	Revenue	Expense	Expense
a										
b										
c										
d										
e										
f										
Total										

Answer:

		Accounts	Office		Accounts	Smith	Smith	Service	Salaries	Rent
	Cash	Receivable	Supplies	Land	Payable	Capital	Withdrawals	Revenue	Expense	Expense
a	50,000					50,000				
b			500		500					
c	(20,000)			20,000						
d	15,000							15,000		
e	(2,500)								(1,000)	(1,500)
f	(2,000)						(2,000)			
Total	40,500		500	20,000	500	50,000	(2,000)	15,000	(1,000)	(1,500)

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

Learning Objective F:1-5

1) Financial statements are business documents used to communicate information needed to make business decisions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

2) Which of the following statements best defines financial statements?

A) Financial statements are the information systems that record monetary and nonmonetary business transactions.

B) Financial statements are the verbal statements made to business news organizations by chief financial officers.

C) Financial statements are business documents that report on a business in monetary terms, providing information to help users make informed business decisions.

D) Financial statements are plans and forecasts for future time periods based on information from past financial periods.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

3) Which of the following is the correct order of preparation of financial statements?

A) Income statement → statement of owner's equity → balance sheet → statement of cash flows

B) Statement of owner's equity → balance sheet → income statement → statement of cash flows

C) Balance sheet → statement of owner's equity → income statement → statement of cash flows

D) Balance sheet → income statement → statement of owner's equity → statement of cash flows

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

4) Prepare an income statement and a statement of owner's equity for the month of May. Also, prepare a balance sheet as of May 31, 2025, for McGuire Company. The financial transactions of McGuire Company for the month of May, their first month of operations, are as follows:

- On May 1, 2025, Deborah McGuire , the owner, contributed \$20,000 cash in exchange for capital.
- On May 3, the company borrowed \$5,000 from a creditor and executed a note payable with the principal and interest to be due in one year.
- On May 7, the company purchased \$15,000 of equipment for cash.
- On May 8, McGuire Company rendered service to a client and received \$3,000 in cash.
- On May 12, the company incurred a repair expense of \$1,800 and promised to pay the repair contractor the following month.
- On May 18, the company rendered service to a new client in the amount of \$8,000 on account, and the client promised to pay the following month.
- At the end of May, Deborah McGuire withdrew \$1,500 cash for personal use.

Answer: McGuire Company
Income Statement
Month Ended May 31, 2025

Revenues:		
Service Revenue		\$11,000
Expenses:		
Repair Expense	\$1,800	
Total Expenses		<u>1,800</u>
Net Income		<u>\$9,200</u>

McGuire Company
Statement of Owner's Equity
Month Ended May 31, 2025

McGuire, Capital, May 1, 2025	\$0
Owner contribution	20,000
Net Income for the month	<u>9,200</u>
	29,200
Owner withdrawals	<u>(1,500)</u>
McGuire, Capital, May 31, 2025	<u>\$27,700</u>

McGuire Company
Balance Sheet
May 31, 2025

Assets	
Cash	\$11,500
Accounts Receivable	8,000
Equipment	<u>15,000</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$34,500</u>

Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	\$1,800
Notes Payable	<u>5,000</u>
Total Liabilities	6,800

Owner's Equity	
McGuire, Capital	<u>27,700</u>
Total Owner's Equity	<u>27,700</u>
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	<u>\$34,500</u>

Note:

Calculation of cash balance, May 31, 2025:

Contributed Capital	\$20,000
Borrowing from creditor	5,000
Service fees received	<u>3,000</u>
Receipts	28,000
Less payments:	
Purchase of equipment	(15,000)
Owner' Withdrawals	<u>(1,500)</u>
Cash balance, May 31, 2025	<u>\$11,500</u>

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

5) Prepare an income statement and a statement of owner's equity for the month of June. Also, prepare a balance sheet at June 30. The transactions of Modern Designer Company for the first month of their operations are as follows:

- On June 1, 2025, the owner, Cindee Litfin, contributed \$25,000 cash to the business in exchange for capital.
- The company rendered services to three clients on account with total revenues earned of \$9,000.
- It then incurred an advertising expense on four different web sites and promised to pay a total of \$1,200 at a later date.
- On June 13, Modern Designer purchased \$1,000 worth of office supplies for cash. (The supplies are not used by June 30.)
- On June 22, it received \$2,000 on account from a client and deposited it into the business account.
- On June 23, it incurred \$1,300 for a legal expense and paid cash.
- On June 30, Modern Designer made a payment of \$500 to one of the web sites that it owed for advertising provided earlier in the month.
- Cindee did not make any withdrawals during the month.

Answer: Modern Designer Company
 Income Statement
 Month Ended June 30, 2025

Revenues:		
Service Revenue		\$9,000
Expenses:		
Advertising Expense	\$1,200	
Legal Expense	<u>1,300</u>	
Total Expenses		<u>2,500</u>
Net Income		<u>\$6,500</u>

Modern Designer Company
 Statement of Retained Earnings
 Month Ended June 30, 2025

Litfin, Capital, June 1, 2025	\$0
Owner contribution	25,000
Net Income for the month	<u>6,500</u>
	31,500
Owner withdrawals	<u>(0)</u>
Owner withdrawals	<u>\$31,500</u>

Modern Designer Company
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2025

Assets

Cash	\$24,200
Accounts Receivable	7,000
Office Supplies	<u>1,000</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$32,200</u>

Liabilities

Accounts Payable	<u>\$700</u>
Total Liabilities	700

Owner's Equity

Litfin, Capital	<u>31,500</u>
Total Owner's Equity	<u>31,500</u>
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	<u>\$32,200</u>

Note:

Calculation of cash balance, June 30, 2025

Capital contributed	\$25,000
Service fees received	<u>2,000</u>
Receipts	27,000
Less payments:	
Legal expense	(1,300)
Office supplies	(1,000)
Advertising expenses	<u>(500)</u>
Cash balance, June 30, 2025	<u>\$24,200</u>

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

6) List the four financial statements and briefly explain how each is prepared.

Financial statement	How it is prepared
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Answer:

Financial statement	How it is prepared
1. Income statement	Revenues - Expenses = Net Income or Net Loss
2. Statement of owner's equity	Owner's Capital, Beginning + Net income for the period or - Net Loss for the period - Owner Withdrawals for the period = Owner's Capital, Ending
3. Balance sheet	Assets = Liabilities + Equity
4. Statement of cash flows	Cash flows from operating activities Cash flows from investing activities Cash flows from financing activities

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

7) List the four financial statements and describe the information provided by each.

Financial statement	Information provided
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

Answer:

Financial statement	Information provided
1. Income statement	Profitability for a particular period of time
2. Statement of owner's equity	How much of the earnings were kept and reinvested in the company
3. Balance Sheet	Economic resources the company has (assets); debts the company owes (liabilities); elements of owner's equity
4. Statement of cash flows	Cash receipts and cash payments for a period of time

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

8) Determine the amount of total expenses if net income is \$4,000 and Service Revenues are \$10,000.

Answer: $\$10,000 - \$4,000 = \$6,000$ for total expenses.

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

9) Determine the amount of total liabilities if total assets are \$10,000 and total equity is \$7,000.

Answer: $\$10,000 - \$7,000 = \$3,000$ for total liabilities.

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Prepare Financial Statements? (H1)

10) The income statement is also called the statement of financial position.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The income statement is also called the statement of earnings.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

11) The income statement is also called the statement of earnings.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

12) Which of the following statements is true of an income statement?

A) There is net income when total expenses are greater than total revenues.

B) There is a net loss when total expenses are less than total revenue.

C) There is a net loss when total expenses are greater than total liabilities.

D) There is net income when total revenues are greater than total expenses.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

13) Which of the following financial statements reports expenses in decreasing order of their amounts, stating the largest expense first?

A) Statement of cash flows

B) Income statement

C) Statement of owner's equity

D) Balance sheet

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

14) Regent Plumbing Company provides plumbing services. Selected transactions of Regent Plumbing Company are described as follows:

- a) Received \$7,000 cash from the owner, Sharon Regent, as capital.
- b) Paid \$4,000 cash for equipment to be used for plumbing repairs.
- c) Borrowed \$10,000 from a local bank and deposited the money in the checking account.
- d) Paid \$900 rent for the year.
- e) Paid \$100 cash for plumbing supplies to be used next year.
- f) Completed a plumbing repair project for a local lawyer and received \$3,000 cash.

Calculate the net income. Assume plumbing supplies of \$100 are left at the end of the accounting period.

- A) \$800
- B) \$2,900
- C) \$3,000
- D) \$2,100

Answer: D

Explanation: Net income = Revenues - Expenses

Net income = \$3,000 - \$900 = \$2,100

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

15) Springer Company had the following transactions in August:

Earned \$3,200 of revenues on account; collected \$5,100 from a customer for services provided last month; incurred \$900 of repair expense and paid cash; paid \$180 for rent that it owed from the previous month.

What is the net income in August?

- A) \$9,200
- B) \$2,120
- C) \$7,220
- D) \$2,300

Answer: D

Explanation: Net income = Revenue - Expenses = \$3,200 - \$900 = \$2,300.

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

16) Baxtor Company provides consulting services. Selected transactions of Baxtor Company are described as follows:

- a) Received \$10,700 cash from the owner, Joe Jones, as capital.
- b) Paid \$2,800 cash for computer equipment for office use.
- c) Borrowed \$11,700 from a local bank and deposited the money in the checking account.
- d) Paid \$1,500 rent for the month.
- e) Paid \$260 cash for office supplies to be used next year.
- f) Completed a consulting project for a local business and received \$5,400 cash.

Calculate the net income.

- A) \$1,500
- B) \$840
- C) \$3,640
- D) \$3,900

Answer: D

Explanation:

Net income = Revenues - Expenses

Net income = \$5,400 - \$1,500 = \$3,900

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

17) Following is a list of account balances of Tanner Lawn Services as of December 31, after the first year of operations.

Accounts Receivable	\$7200
Accounts Payable	6800
Salaries Expense	7500
Repairs Expense	1700
Truck	12,000
Equipment	13,000
Notes Payable	27,100
Cash	23,300
Supplies Expense	1600
Service Revenue	39,000
Gasoline Expense	8800
Salaries Payable	2,200

Calculate the net income.

- A) \$19,800
- B) \$12,600
- C) \$19,400
- D) \$56,700

Answer: C

Explanation:

Service Revenue	\$39,000
Salaries Expense	(7500)
Repairs Expense	(1700)
Supplies Expense	(1600)
Gasoline Expense	<u>(8800)</u>
Net income	\$19,400

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

18) Following is a list of account balances of Lincoln Lawn Services as of December 31, after the first year of operations.

Accounts Receivable	\$5,000
Accounts Payable	6,000
Salaries Expense	6,000
Repairs Expense	900
Truck	10,000
Equipment	10,000
Notes Payable	23,700
Cash	21,000
Supplies Expense	400
Service Revenue	30,000
Gasoline Expense	7,500
Salaries Payable	1,100

Calculate the net income.

A) \$15,200

B) \$29,700

C) \$16,300

D) \$46,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

Service Revenue	\$30,000
Salaries Expense	(6,000)
Repairs Expense	(900)
Supplies Expense	(400)
Gasoline Expense	<u>(7,500)</u>
Net income	<u>\$15,200</u>

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

19) Michael Company has just completed operations for the year ended December 31, 2024. This is the second year of operations for the company. The following data have been assembled for the business:

Accounts Payable	\$ 12,200	Office Expense	\$ 6,500
Accounts Receivable	14,500	Rent Expense	9,600
Cash	8,200	Michael, Capital, Jan. 1, 2024	17,300
Michael, Withdrawals	13,500	Salaries Expense	36,000
Equipment	15,000	Service Revenue	84,000
Insurance Expense	4,000	Utilities Expense	6,200

Prepare the income statement. Use a proper heading.

Answer: Michael Company
Income Statement
Year Ended December 31, 2024

Revenues:

Service Revenue \$84,000

Expenses:

Salaries Expense \$36,000

Rent Expense 9,600

Office Expense 6,500

Utilities Expense 6,200

Insurance Expense 4,000

Total Expenses 62,300

Net Income \$21,700

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

20) By looking at a statement of owner's equity, the effect of withdrawals on the ending balance of capital can be determined.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

21) The net income (or net loss) must be calculated after the statement of owner's equity is prepared.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The net income (or net loss) must first be calculated on the income statement and then carried to the statement of owner's equity.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

22) Which of the following transactions will affect the balance of owner's capital?

A) paid accounts payable

B) paid rent expense for the month

C) purchased land for cash

D) collection on account

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

23) In a statement of owner's equity, decreases in Owner's, Capital result from _____.

A) gain on sale of land

B) net losses

C) net income

D) revenues earned

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

24) The amount of net income is transferred from _____ to _____.

A) the income statement; the statement of owner's equity

B) the balance sheet; the statement of cash flows

C) the balance sheet; the income statement

D) the income statement; the statement of expenditures

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

25) Which of the following appears on both the income statement and statement of owner's equity?

- A) Owner, Capital
- B) Total revenues
- C) Net income
- D) Owner, Withdrawals

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

26) Which of the following financial statements shows the owner's withdrawals?

- A) Income statement
- B) Statement of owner's equity
- C) Budgeted balance sheet
- D) Balance sheet

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

27) If the beginning capital balance is \$3,500, net income is \$5,500, and the owner withdrawals \$2,400, what is the ending capital balance?

- A) \$3,100
- B) \$3,500
- C) \$6,600
- D) \$11,400

Answer: C

Explanation: $\$3,500 + \$5,500 - \$2,400 = \$6,600$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

28) If the beginning capital balance is \$5,500, net income is \$4,300, and the ending capital balance is \$6,400, what is the amount of owner withdrawals?

- A) \$2,100
- B) \$3,400
- C) \$5,500
- D) \$16,200

Answer: B

Explanation: $\$5,500 + \$4,300 - \$6,400 = \$3,400$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

29) If the beginning capital balance is \$5,500, the owner withdrawals \$1,300, and the ending capital balance is \$8,600, what is the amount of net income?

- A) \$1,800
- B) \$4,400
- C) \$5,500
- D) \$15,400

Answer: B

Explanation: $\$8,600 + \$1,300 - \$5,500 = \$4,400$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

30) Merian Company has just completed operations for the year ended December 31, 2024. This is the second year of operations for the company. The following data have been assembled for the business at December 31, 2024.

Accounts Payable	\$12,200	Office Expense	\$6,500
Accounts Receivable	14,500	Rent Expense	9,600
Cash	8,200	Merian, Capital, Jan. 1, 2024	17,300
Merian, Withdrawals	13,500	Salaries Expense	36,000
Equipment	15,000	Service Revenue	84,000
Insurance Expense	4,000	Utilities Expense	6,200

Prepare the statement of owner's equity for the year. Use a proper heading.

Answer: Merian Company
Statement of Owner's Equity
Year Ended December 31, 2024

Merian, Capital, January 1, 2024	\$17,300
Net Income for the year	<u>21,700</u>
	39,000
Owner Withdrawals	<u>(13,500)</u>
Merian, Capital, December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 25,500</u>

Service Revenue \$84,000 - Insurance Expense \$4,000 - Office Expense \$6,500 - Rent Expense \$9,600 - Salaries Expense \$36,000 - Utilities Expense \$6,200 = Net Income \$21,700

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Statement of Owner's Equity

31) The balance sheet of a business summarizes an entity's revenues and expenses.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The balance sheet reports on the assets, liabilities, and equity of the business as of a specific date.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

32) The balance sheet reports on the assets, liabilities, and equity of the business as of a specific date.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

33) The heading of a balance sheet will show the date as of a specific date, not a period of time.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

34) The heading of a balance sheet will show the same information for the date line as the heading for a statement of owner's equity.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The heading of a balance sheet will show the date as of a specific date, not a period of time. The heading of a statement of owner's equity will show a period of time.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

35) The balance sheet is prepared after the statement of owner's equity.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

36) Which of the following is included on the balance sheet?

A) Revenues

B) Expenses

C) Assets

D) Owner Withdrawals

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Balance Sheet

37) Which financial statement includes a specific date in its heading?

- A) Statement of owner's equity
- B) Statement of cash flows
- C) Income statement
- D) Balance sheet

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

38) Which of the following financial statements reports that total assets are equal to total liabilities plus total equity?

- A) Statement of owner's equity
- B) Statement of cash flows
- C) Income statement
- D) Balance sheet

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

39) Which of the following appears on both the statement of owner's equity and the balance sheet?

- A) Ending capital
- B) Total assets
- C) Total revenues
- D) Net income

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

40) Which of the following financial statements lists the entity's assets, liabilities, and equity as of a specific date?

- A) Balance sheet
- B) Statement of owner's equity
- C) Income statement
- D) Statement of cash flows

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

41) Following is an extract of account balances of Aztec Moving Services as of December 31, after the first year of operation.

Accounts Receivable	\$7,000
Accounts Payable	7,000
Salaries Expense	5,000
Repairs Expense	1,000
Truck	12,000
Equipment	9,000
Notes Payable	8,600
Cash	7,000
Supplies Expense	1,000
Service Revenue	32,000
Gasoline Expense	3,700
Salaries Payable	500

What is the amount of total assets at the end of the year?

- A) \$19,000
- B) \$35,000
- C) \$21,000
- D) \$28,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Accounts Receivable\$7,000

Truck 12,000

Equipment 9,000

Cash 7,000

Total assets \$35,000

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Balance Sheet

42) The total assets and the total liabilities of Atlas Financial Services are shown below. The company had no additional capital investments or withdrawals during the year.

	Total Assets	Total Liabilities
Beginning of year	\$415,000	\$280,000
End of year	450,000	305,000

What was the amount of net income for the year?

- A) \$35,000
- B) \$25,000
- C) \$10,000
- D) \$60,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Calculations:

	Assets	Liabilities
End of year total	\$450,000	\$305,000
Less: beginning of year total	<u>(415,000)</u>	<u>(280,000)</u>
Increase or (decrease)	<u>\$35,000</u>	<u>\$25,000</u>

Net increase or (decrease) = \$35,000 - \$25,000 = \$10,000

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Balance Sheet

43) The balance of the owner's capital account at the beginning of the year and the end of the year was \$65,000 and \$60,000, respectively. The company had no additional capital investments during the year. The owner withdrew \$25,000. What was the net income or loss for the year?

- A) Net income of \$85,000
- B) Net loss of \$85,000
- C) Net loss of \$20,000
- D) Net income of \$20,000

Answer: D

Explanation: Capital balance at the end of the year	\$60,000
Add: Owner Withdrawals	<u>25,000</u>
	\$85,000
Less: Capital balance at the beginning of the year	<u>(65,000)</u>
Net income	<u>\$20,000</u>

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Balance Sheet

44) The net income of Thomas Company was \$74,000 for this year. The beginning balance for capital was \$28,000 and the ending balance was \$71,000. The company had no additional capital investments during the year. What was the amount of withdrawals during the year?

- A) \$71,000
- B) \$31,000
- C) \$145,000
- D) \$28,000

Answer: B

Explanation:

Thomas, Capital, beginning balance	\$28,000
Add:	
Net income	74,000
Less: Thomas, Capital, ending balance	<u>(71,000)</u>
Owner Withdrawals	<u>\$31,000</u>

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Balance Sheet

45) Following is a list of account balances of Nabers Delivery Services as of December 31, after the first year of operations.

Accounts Receivable	\$5,000
Accounts Payable	7,000
Salaries Expense	6,000
Repairs Expense	600
Truck	10,000
Equipment	9,000
Notes Payable	8,300
Cash	9,300
Supplies Expense	1,400
Service Revenue	29,000
Gasoline Expense	3,500
Salaries Payable	500

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

A) \$15,800

B) \$27,300

C) \$23,800

D) \$15,300

Answer: A

Explanation:

Accounts Payable	\$7,000
Notes Payable	8,300
Salaries Payable	<u>500</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$15,800</u>

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Balance Sheet

46) Identify the following accounts as an asset, liability, or equity account.

Accounts Payable		Office Expense	
Accounts Receivable		Rent Expense	
Cash		Supplies	
Jones, Capital		Salaries Expense	
Jones, Withdrawals		Service Revenue	
Equipment		Utilities Expense	
Insurance Expense		Office Supplies	

Answer:

Accounts Payable	Liability	Office Expense	Equity
Accounts Receivable	Asset	Rent Expense	Equity
Cash	Asset	Supplies	Asset
Jones, Capital	Equity	Salaries Expense	Equity
Jones, Withdrawals	Equity	Service Revenue	Equity
Equipment	Asset	Utilities Expense	Equity
Insurance Expense	Equity	Office Supplies	Asset

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Balance Sheet

47) Wylie Company has just completed operations for the year ended December 31, 2024. This is the second year of operations for the company. The following data have been assembled for the business.

Accounts Payable	\$ 12,200	Office Expense	\$ 6,500
Accounts Receivable	14,500	Rent Expense	9,600
Cash	8,200	Wylie, Capital, Jan. 1, 2024	17,300
Wylie, Withdrawals	13,500	Salaries Expense	36,000
Equipment	15,000	Service Revenue	84,000
Insurance Expense	4,000	Utilities Expense	6,200

Prepare the balance sheet at December 31, 2024. Use a proper heading.

Answer:

Wylie Company
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2024

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$8,200	Accounts Payable	<u>\$12,200</u>
Accounts Receivable	14,500	Total Liabilities	<u>12,200</u>
Equipment	15,000		
Owner's Equity			
		Wylie, Capital	<u>25,500</u>
		Owner's Equity	<u>25,500</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$37,700</u>	Liabilities and Owner's Equity	<u>\$37,700</u>

Explanation: Wylie Capital calculated as Beginning Capital + Service Revenue — Insurance Expense — Office Expense — Rent Expense — Salaries Expense — Utilities Expense — Wylie, Withdrawals.
 $\$17,300 + \$84,000 - \$4,000 - \$6,500 - \$9,600 - \$36,000 - \$6,200 - \$13,500 = \$25,500$

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Balance Sheet

48) If a transaction does not involve cash, such as the purchase of supplies on account, it will not be reported on the statement of cash flows.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

49) A statement of cash flows always represents a period of time.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

50) On the statement of cash flows, investing activities include the investment of cash by the owner.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: On the statement of cash flows, financing activities include cash contributions by the owner.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

51) On the statement of cash flows, investing activities include purchases of land and equipment with the issuance of a note payable.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The statement of cash flows only reports transactions that involve cash.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

52) Financial statements are prepared after an entity's transactions are analyzed and recorded. Which of the following reports is one of the required financial statements?

A) Statement of cash flows

B) Statement of return on assets

C) Statement of withdrawals

D) Expense statement

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

53) Which of the following financial statements reports cash receipts and cash payments during a period of time?

- A) Statement of cash flows
- B) Balance sheet
- C) Cash receipts budget
- D) Statement of owner's equity

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

54) Which of the following financial statements reports an increase or decrease in net cash during a specific period of time?

- A) Income statement
- B) Statement of owner's equity
- C) Statement of cash flows
- D) Cash budget

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

55) Which of the following will be categorized as an operating activity on the statement of cash flows?

- A) Cash received by selling old equipment
- B) Cash paid for purchase of new machinery
- C) Cash paid to employees
- D) Cash received as a capital contribution from the owner

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

56) Which of the following will be categorized as a financing activity on the statement of cash flows?

- A) Cash received by selling old equipment
- B) Cash paid for purchase of new machinery
- C) Cash paid for rent
- D) Cash received as a capital contribution from the owner

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

57) Which of the following will be categorized as an investing activity on the statement of cash flows?

- A) Purchase of land with a mortgage
- B) Cash paid for purchase of new machinery
- C) Cash paid for purchase of office supplies
- D) Cash received as a capital contribution from the owner

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

58) Which of the following is shown on the balance sheet as well as the statement of cash flows?

- A) Capital (ending balance)
- B) Net income
- C) Total assets (ending balance)
- D) Cash (ending balance)

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

59) If the cash collected from customers is \$18,000, cash payments to suppliers is \$2,900, and cash payments to employees is \$4,000, what is the amount of net cash flow provided by operating activities?

- A) \$11,100
- B) \$14,000
- C) \$15,100
- D) \$24,900

Answer: A

Explanation: $\$18,000 - \$2,900 - \$4,000 = \$11,100$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

60) If cash paid for land was \$17,000, cash received from the additional capital investment by the owner was \$8,400, and cash withdrawals by the owner were \$1,600, what is the amount of net cash flow provided or used by investing activities?

- A) \$27,000
- B) \$(27,000)
- C) \$17,000
- D) \$(17,000)

Answer: D

Explanation: Only the land purchase for cash of \$17,000 affects the investing activities.

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

61) If cash paid for land was \$18,000, cash received from owner as additional contribution of capital was \$8,000, and cash withdrawals by the owner were \$1,500, what is the amount of net cash flow provided or used by financing activities?

- A) \$6,500
- B) \$(6,500)
- C) \$27,500
- D) \$(27,500)

Answer: A

Explanation: $\text{Additional Capital} + 8,000 - \text{Withdrawals of } \$1,500 = \$6,500$.

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

62) If net cash flows provided from operating activities is \$3,600, net cash flows used by investing activities is \$(25,000), and net cash flows provided by financing activities is \$27,000, what is the increase in cash?

- A) \$55,600
- B) \$3,600
- C) \$2,000
- D) \$5,600

Answer: D

Explanation: $\$3,600 - \$25,000 + \$27,000 = \$5,600$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

63) If net cash flows provided from operating activities is \$17,000, net cash flows used by investing activities is \$(47,000), and net cash flows used by financing activities is \$(21,000), what is the increase or decrease in cash?

- A) \$51,000
- B) \$68,000
- C) \$(51,000)
- D) \$(68,000)

Answer: C

Explanation: $\$17,000 - \$47,000 - \$21,000 = \$(51,000)$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

64) Given the following information, prepare the statement of cash flows.

Collection of cash from customers \$15,000	Payment to suppliers \$4,000
Payment to employees \$1,000	Acquisition of land for cash \$9,000
Owner contribution of additional cash \$20,000	Payment of cash for owner withdrawals \$3,000
Beginning Cash balance \$6,000	

Answer:

Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts:		
Collections from customers		\$15,000
Payments:		
To suppliers	(\$4,000)	
To employees	<u>(\$1,000)</u>	<u>(\$5,000)</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		\$10,000
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of land	<u>(\$9,000)</u>	
Net cash used by investing activities		<u>(\$9,000)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Owner Contribution	\$20,000	
Owner Withdrawal	<u>(\$3,000)</u>	
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>\$17,000</u>
Increase in cash		\$18,000
Cash balance, beginning		<u>6,000</u>
Cash balance, ending		<u>\$24,000</u>

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

65) List the three sections of the statement of cash flows and state what is included in each section.

Statement of cash flows sections	What is included in each section
1.	
2.	
3.	

Answer:

Statement of cash flows sections	What is included in each section
1. Cash flows from operating activities	Cash receipts for services and cash payments for expenses
2. Cash flows from investing activities	Purchase and sale of land and equipment for cash
3. Cash flows from financing activities	Cash contributions by owner and cash withdrawals by the owner

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Statement of Cash Flows

Learning Objective F:1-6

1) The income statement shows whether or not a business can generate enough cash to pay its liabilities.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The income statement provides information about profitability for a particular period for the company.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

2) The income statement provides information about profitability for a particular period for the company.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

3) The balance sheet shows whether or not a business is profitable.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The balance sheet provides information about assets, liabilities, and equity.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

4) The balance sheet allows decision makers to determine their opinion about the financial position of the company.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

5) The statement of owner's equity informs users about how much of the earnings were kept and reinvested in the company.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

6) Economic resources and debts of the company are shown on the balance sheet.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

7) The statement of cash flows informs users about how much of the earnings were kept and reinvested in the company.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The statement of owner's equity informs users about how much of the earnings were kept and reinvested in the company.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

8) The statement of owner's equity informs users about how much of the earnings were kept and reinvested in the company.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

9) The balance sheet helps analyze the business performance in terms of profitability.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The balance sheet allows decision makers to determine their opinion about the financial position of the company.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

10) Which of the following financial statements is used to report the economic resources, debt, and overall financial position of a company?

A) income statement

B) balance sheet

C) statement of cash flows

D) statement of owner's equity

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

11) Which of the following financial statements is used to report cash receipts for services provided?

A) income statement

B) balance sheet

C) statement of owner's equity

D) statement of cash flows

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

12) Which of the following financial statements would be most useful if an analyst wants to know the likelihood of repayment of business debts?

- A) income statement
- B) balance sheet
- C) statement of owner's equity
- D) statement of cash flows

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

13) Which of the following financial statements would be most useful if an analyst wants to know the profitability of a company?

- A) income statement
- B) balance sheet
- C) statement of owner's equity
- D) statement of cash flows

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: How Do You Use Financial Statements to Evaluate Business Performance? (H1)

14) The return on assets is calculated by dividing net income by average total assets.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

15) The return on assets measures how profitably the company uses its equity.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The return on assets is calculated by dividing net income by average total assets.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

16) Average total assets is calculated by taking the ending asset balance and dividing it by two.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Average total assets is calculated by adding the beginning and ending asset balances and dividing by two.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

17) To determine if an investment is good or bad, compare the return on assets percentage to competing companies in the same industry.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

18) The return on assets is calculated by _____.

A) subtracting net income from average total assets

B) adding net income and average total assets

C) dividing net income by average total assets

D) multiplying net income and average total assets

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

19) Which of the following formulas is used to calculate average total assets for the return on assets ratio?

A) $\text{Average total assets} = (\text{Beginning total assets} + \text{Ending total assets}) \times 2$

B) $\text{Average total assets} = (\text{Beginning total assets} - \text{Ending total assets}) \times 2$

C) $\text{Average total assets} = (\text{Beginning total assets} - \text{Ending total assets}) / 2$

D) $\text{Average total assets} = (\text{Beginning total assets} + \text{Ending total assets}) / 2$

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

20) Assume Metro Corporation had a net income of \$2,200 for the year ending December 31. Its beginning and ending total assets were \$35,500 and \$19,000, respectively. Calculate Metro's return on assets (ROA). (Round your percentage answer to two decimal places.)

- A) 6.20%
- B) 11.58%
- C) 8.07%
- D) 4.04%

Answer: C

Explanation: $\text{Return on assets (ROA)} = \$2,200 / [(\$35,500 + \$19,000) / 2] = 8.07\%$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

21) Selected information for Advanced Spa Services and Dalton Spa Services follows:

Advanced Spa Services		Dalton Spa Services	
Total Assets	\$110,000	Total Assets	\$160,000
Total Equity	\$73,000	Total Equity	\$113,000
Total Revenues	\$84,000	Total Revenues	\$74,000
Net Income	\$16,000	Net Income	\$26,000

The total assets and total equity balances are as of December 31, 2024. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2024. No withdrawals were made by the owner. Average net assets are \$130,000 for Advanced and \$180,000 for Dalton. Which business owes more to creditors and how much does that business owe?

- A) Advanced owes more, Liabilities are \$47,000
- B) Advanced owes more, Liabilities are \$37,000
- C) Dalton owes more, Liabilities are \$47,000
- D) Dalton owes more, Liabilities are \$37,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Dalton Liabilities are \$47,000 (\$160,000 assets - \$113,000 equity) which is more than Advanced liabilities of \$37,000 (\$110,000 assets - \$73,000 equity).

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

22) Selected information for Advanced Spa Services and Dalton Spa Services follows:

Advanced Spa Services		Dalton Spa Services	
Total Assets	\$140,000	Total Assets	\$158,000
Total Equity	\$77,000	Total Equity	\$119,000
Total Revenues	\$89,000	Total Revenues	\$79,000
Net Income	\$10,000	Net Income	\$23,000

The total assets and total equity balances are at December 31, 2024. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2024. No withdrawals were made by the owner. Average net assets are \$160,000 for Advanced and \$178,000 for Dalton. Which business had more equity at the end of the year and by how much?

- A) Advanced by \$42,000
- B) Dalton by \$42,000
- C) Advanced by \$18,000
- D) Dalton by \$18,000

Answer: B

Explanation: $\$119,000 - \$77,000 = \$42,000$ more equity for Dalton.

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

23) Selected information for Advanced Spa Services and Dalton Spa Services follows:

Advanced Spa Services		Dalton Spa Services	
Total Assets	\$170,000	Total Assets	\$155,000
Total Equity	\$73,000	Total Equity	\$119,000
Total Revenues	\$89,000	Total Revenues	\$80,000
Net Income	\$13,000	Net Income	\$25,000

The total assets and total equity balances are at December 31, 2024. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2024. No withdrawals were made by the owner. Average net assets are \$190,000 for Advanced and \$175,000 for Dalton. Which business had more expenses and what was that business's total expenses?

- A) Advanced with \$76,000 in total expenses
- B) Dalton with \$76,000 in total expenses
- C) Advanced with \$55,000 in total expenses
- D) Dalton with \$55,000 in total expenses

Answer: A

Explanation: Total Revenue – Net Income = Total expenses. $\$89,000 - \$13,000 = \$76,000$ for Advanced. $\$80,000 - \$25,000 = \$55,000$ for Dalton.

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

24) Selected information for Advanced Spa Services and Dalton Spa Services follows:

Advanced Spa Services		Dalton Spa Services	
Total Assets	\$170,000	Total Assets	\$155,000
Total Equity	\$71,000	Total Equity	\$113,000
Total Revenues	\$87,000	Total Revenues	\$76,000
Net Income	\$12,000	Net Income	\$23,000

The total assets and total equity balances are at December 31, 2024. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2024. No withdrawals were made by the owner. Average net assets are \$190,000 for Advanced and \$175,000 for Dalton. What is the ROA for each business?

A) 7.1% and 14.8%

B) 7.1% and 13.1%

C) 6.3% and 14.8%

D) 6.3% and 13.1%

Answer: D

Explanation: Advanced: $\$12,000 / \$190,000 = 6.3\%$. Dalton: $\$23,000 / \$175,000 = 13.1\%$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

25) McAlister Repair Service had net income for the year of \$125,000. In addition, the balance sheet reports the following balances:

	Jan. 1, 2024	Dec. 31, 2024
Accounts Receivable	\$ 5,600	\$ 14,200
Accounts Payable	12,000	9,500
Building	125,000	125,000
Cash	37,500	35,000
Office Furniture	25,000	50,000
Office Supplies	3,200	1,500
Notes Payable	60,000	75,000
Total Equity	124,300	141,200

Calculate the return on assets (ROA) for McAlister Repair Service for the year ending December 31, 2024.

Answer:

Total Assets	1/1/2024	12/31/2024
Accounts Receivable	\$ 5,600	\$ 14,200
Building	125,000	125,000
Cash	37,500	35,000
Office Furniture	25,000	50,000
Office Supplies	3,200	1,500
Total Assets	<u>\$ 196,300</u>	<u>\$ 225,700</u>

Return on Assets = Net Income / Average total assets

Average total assets = (Beginning total assets + Ending total assets) / 2

Return on Assets = \$125,000 / [(\$196,300 + \$225,700) / 2]
= \$125,000 / \$211,000
= 59.24%

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

26) Adams Service Company had a net income of \$14,500 for the year ending December 31, 2024. The total assets on January 1, 2024 were \$28,000. The total assets on December 31, 2024 were \$16,000. Calculate Adam's return on assets (ROA). Show your computations and label your work. Round your answer to two decimal places.

Answer: Return on Assets = Net Income / Average total assets

Average total assets = (Beginning total assets + Ending total assets) / 2

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Return on Assets} &= \$14,500 / [(\$28,000 + \$16,000) / 2] \\ &= \$14,500 / \$22,000 \\ &= 65.91\%\end{aligned}$$

Diff: 2

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

27) What is the calculation for return on assets (ROA)? What does ROA measure?

Answer: Return on Assets = Net income / Average total assets. Average total assets equal beginning total assets plus ending total assets divided by two.

ROA measures how profitably a company uses its assets.

Diff: 1

LO: F:1-6

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)

28) Selected information for Uptown Spa Services and Downtown Spa Services follows:

Uptown Spa Services		Downtown Spa Services	
Total Assets	\$125,000	Total Assets	\$162,000
Total Equity	\$90,000	Total Equity	\$137,000
Total Revenues	\$82,000	Total Revenues	\$70,000
Net Income	\$12,000	Net Income	\$18,000

The total assets and total equity balances are at December 31, 2024. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2024. No withdrawals were made by the owner. Average net assets are \$128,000 for Uptown and \$178,000 for Downtown.

Provide answers for the following questions. Show your work and explain your answer.

1. Which business owes more to creditors?
2. Which business has more equity at the end of the year?
3. Which business had more expenses?
4. What is the ROA for each business? (Show this as a percentage and round to one decimal place).
5. Based on ROA, which company is more profitable?

Answer:

1. Uptown has liabilities of \$35,000 (Assets \$125,000 - Total Equity \$90,000 = Liabilities \$35,000)
Downtown has liabilities of \$25,000 (Assets \$162,000 - Total Equity \$137,000 = Liabilities \$25,000)
Uptown owes more to creditors.
2. The end of year equity for Uptown is \$90,000 and for Downtown is \$137,000, thus Downtown has more equity at the end of the year.
3. The expenses for Uptown are \$70,000 (Total Revenues \$82,000 - Net Income \$12,000 = Total Expenses \$70,000).
The expenses for Downtown are \$52,000 (Total Revenues \$70,000 - Net Income \$18,000 = Total Expenses \$52,000).
Uptown has more expenses.
4. ROA: Uptown (Net Income \$12,000 / Average Total Assets \$128,000 = ROA 9.4%)
Downtown (Net Income \$18,000 / Average Total Assets \$178,000 = ROA 10.1%)
5. Based on ROA, Downtown is more profitable because its ROA is higher.

Diff: 3

LO: F:1-3, F:1-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Return on Assets (ROA)