Horngrens Accounting 14th edition Miller-Nobles Test Bank

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***Horngren's Accounting: The Financial Chapters, 14e* (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) The knowledge of accounting is rarely used to help make business and personal financial decisions.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: The knowledge of accounting is used daily to assist in making decisions for both businesses and personal items.
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)

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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) 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

24) Certified Management Accountants (CMAs) specialize only in financial management knowledge and 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

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25) 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

26) _____ 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

27) 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

28) _____ 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

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29) _____ 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

30) _____ 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

31) Data Analytics in Accounting is what accountants need to know to use technology to process financial information.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
LO: F:1-1
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Accounting Matters

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

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

32) Controller
Diff: 1
LO: F:1-1
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Accounting Matters

33) Certified Management Accountant
Diff: 1
LO: F:1-1
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Accounting Matters

34) Certified Public Accountant
Diff: 1
LO: F:1-1
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Accounting Matters

35) Auditor
Diff: 1
LO: F:1-1
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Accounting Matters

Answers: 32) C 33) B 34) D 35) A

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36) 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

37) 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

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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

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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) 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

6) 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

7) 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

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8) 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

9) 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

10) 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

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11) 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

12) 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

13) _____ 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

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14) 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

15) 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

16) 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

17) 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

18) 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

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19) 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

20) 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

21) 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

22) 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

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23) 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

24) 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

25) 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

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26) 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

27) 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

28) 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

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29) 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

30) 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

31) 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

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32) 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

33) Fair Value is the same as market value and is the amount received when an asset is sold.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
LO: F:1-2
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

34) 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

35) 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

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36) 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

37) Lisa Smith decided to start her CPA practice as 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 company 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

38) 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

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39) 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

40) 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

41) 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

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42) 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

43) 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

44) 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

45) 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

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46) 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

47) 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

48) 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

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49) 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

50) 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

51) 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

52) 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

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53) 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

54) 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

55) 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

56) 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

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57) 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

58) 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

59) 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

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60) 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

61) 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

62) 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

63) 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

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64) 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

65) 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

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66) 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

67) 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

68) 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

69) 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

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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)

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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: Assets = Liabilities + Equity
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: Liabilities = Assets - Equity
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: Equity = Assets - Liabilities
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)

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

10) 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

11) 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

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12) 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

13) 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

14) 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

15) 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

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16) 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

17) 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

18) 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

19) 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

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20) _____ 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

21) 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

22) 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

23) 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

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24) 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 for personal use.
Diff: 1
LO: F:1-3
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Equity

25) 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

26) The four types of events that affect equity are owner's contributions, 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

27) An owner's withdrawal represents an increase in equity.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Owner's withdrawals represent a decrease in equity.
Diff: 1
LO: F:1-3
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Equity

28) Capital represents 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

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29) 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

30) 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

31) 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 withdraw $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
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

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32) 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 owner contributions, but the owner did withdraw $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
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

33) 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 owner contributions, but the owner did withdraw $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

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34) 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 owner contributions. 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
Add: Net Income	22,000
Less: Capital Ending Balance	50,000
Owner's Withdrawals	$6,000

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-3
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Equity

35) _____ 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

36) 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

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37) Equity of a company is broken 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

38) Owner contributions to a company are recorded in what account?
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

39) 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

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40) _____ 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

41) 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

42) 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

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43) 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

44) 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	**Assets** = Liabilities + Equity $150,000 = $90,000 + $60,000
Liabilities $200,000; Equity $45,000	**Assets** = Liabilities + Equity $245,000 = $200,000 + $45,000
Assets $75,000; Liabilities $40,000	**Assets** = Liabilities + 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)

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

Use this information to	**Provide the accounting equation**
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)

46) 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)

47) 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

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48) 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

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	
Rent Expense	

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)
Rent Expense	1. DEC 2. Expenses

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-3
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Equity

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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. INC 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

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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

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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

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5) For the accounting equation to balance, a transaction must only 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) Supplies is an expense because the supplies will be used up in the future.
Answer: FALSE
Explanation: Supplies in 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
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PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

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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 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
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PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

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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

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18) Adventures Unlimited Company's owner withdrawals 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

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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) 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

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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: 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

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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

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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

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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

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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	200
Total assets	$24,800

Diff: 3
LO: F:1-4
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

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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 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 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 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: Equity (ending) = Owner's Capital - Owner's Withdrawals + Revenues - Expenses
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

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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

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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

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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

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48) Smith Company's owner, Joe Smith, withdrawals $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

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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 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 (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

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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.

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

	Cash	Accts. Receiv-able	Supplies	Delivery Van	Accts. Payable	Osgood, Capital	Osgood, With-drawals	Service Revenue	Rent Expense	Utilities Expense
a										
b										
c										
d										
e										
f										

Answer:

	Cash	Accts. Receiv-able	Supplies	Delivery Van	Accts. Payable	Osgood, Capital	Osgood, With-drawals	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)			
	52,800		750	25,000	750	75,000	(1,000)	5,000	(800)	(400)

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-4
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Transaction Analysis for Smart Touch Learning

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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.

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

		Accounts			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			Accounts	Smith	Smith	Service	Salaries	Rent
	Cash	Receivable	Supplies	Land	Payable	Capital	With-drawals	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

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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)

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4) 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

5) 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

6) 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

7) 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

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8) 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

9) 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

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10) Kingley Company provides consulting services. Selected transactions of Kingley 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 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

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11) 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	(8800)
Net income	$19,400

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-5
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Income Statement

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12) 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	(7,500)
Net income	$15,200

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-5
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Income Statement

13) 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

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14) 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

15) 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

16) 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

17) 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

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18) 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

19) 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

20) 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

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21) 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

22) 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

23) 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

24) 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

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25) 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

26) 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

27) The balance sheet is prepared after the statement of 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

28) 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

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29) 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

30) 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

31) 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

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32) 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

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33) 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

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34) 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	(415,000)	(280,000)
Increase or (decrease)	$35,000	$25,000

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

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35) 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	25,000
	$85,000
Less: Capital balance at the beginning of the year	(65,000)
Net income	$20,000

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-5
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Balance Sheet

36) 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	(71,000)
Owner Withdrawals	$31,000

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-5
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Balance Sheet

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37) 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	500
Total liabilities	$15,800

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-5
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Balance Sheet

38) 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

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39) 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

40) 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

41) 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

42) 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

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43) 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

44) 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

45) 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

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46) 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

47) 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 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

48) 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

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49) 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

50) 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

51) 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: Additional Capital + 8,000 – 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

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52) 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

53) 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

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54) 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.

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Answer:

McGuire Company
Income Statement
Month Ended May 31, 2025

Revenues:		
Service Revenue		$11,000
Expenses:		
Repair Expense	$1,800	
Total Expenses		1,800
Net Income		$9,200

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	9,200
	29,200
Owner withdrawals	(1,500)
McGuire, Capital, May 31, 2025	$27,700

McGuire Company
Balance Sheet
May 31, 2025

Assets	
Cash	$11,500
Accounts Receivable	8,000
Equipment	15,000
Total Assets	$34,500
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$1,800
Notes Payable	5,000
Total Liabilities	6,800
Owner's Equity	
McGuire, Capital	27,700
Total Owner's Equity	27,700
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	$34,500

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Note:
Calculation of cash balance, May 31, 2025:

Contribution by owner	$20,000
Borrowing from creditor	5,000
Service fees received	3,000
Receipts	28,000
Less payments:	
Purchase of equipment	(15,000)
Owner Withdrawals	(1,500)
Cash balance, May 31, 2025	$11,500

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)

55) 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 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.

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Answer:

Modern Designer Company
Income Statement
Month Ended June 30, 2025

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

Modern Designer Company
Statement of Owner's Equity
Month Ended June 30, 2025

Litfin, Capital, June 1, 2025	$0
Owner contribution	25,000
Net Income for the month	6,500
	31,500
Owner withdrawals	(0)
Litfin, Capital, June 30, 2025	$31,500

Modern Designer Company
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2025

Assets	
Cash	$24,200
Accounts Receivable	7,000
Supplies	1,000
Total Assets	$32,200
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$700
Total Liabilities	700
Owner's Equity	
Litfin, Capital	31,500
Total Owner's Equity	31,500
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	$32,200

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Note:
Calculation of cash balance, June 30, 2025

Contribution by owner	$25,000
Service fees received	2,000
Receipts	27,000
Less payments:	
Legal expense	(1,300)
Supplies	(1,000)
Advertising expenses	(500)
Cash balance, June 30, 2025	$24,200

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)

56) 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)

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57) 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)

58) 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)

59) 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)

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60) Michael Company has just completed operations for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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, 2025	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, 2025

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

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61) Merian Company has just completed operations for the year ended December 31, 2025. This is the second year of operations for the company. The following data have been assembled for the business at December 31, 2025.

Accounts Payable	$12,200	Office Expense	$6,500
Accounts Receivable	14,500	Rent Expense	9,600
Cash	8,200	Merian, Capital, Jan. 1, 2025	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, 2025

Merian, Capital, January 1, 2025	$17,300
Net Income for the year	21,700
	39,000
Owner Withdrawals	(13,500)
Merian, Capital, December 31, 2025	$ 25,500

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

62) 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		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

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Insurance Expense	Equity	Supplies	Asset

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-5
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Balance Sheet

63) Wylie Company has just completed operations for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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, 2025	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, 2025. Use a proper heading.

Answer:

Wylie Company
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2025

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

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

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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	(1,000)	(5,000)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		$10,000
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of land	($9,000)	
Net cash used by investing activities		(9,000)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Owner Contribution	$20,000	
Owner Withdrawal	(3,000)	
Net cash provided by financing activities		17,000
Increase in cash		$18,000
Cash balance, beginning		6,000
Cash balance, ending		$24,000

Diff: 3
LO: F:1-5
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Concept
H2 : Statement of Cash Flows

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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)

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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)

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8) 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)

9) 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)

10) 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)

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11) 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)

12) 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)

13) 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)

14) 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)

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15) 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)

16) 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)

17) 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)

18) Which of the following formulas is used to calculate average total assets for the return on assets ratio?
A) Average total assets = (Beginning total assets + Ending total assets) × 2
B) Average total assets = (Beginning total assets - Ending total assets) × 2
C) Average total assets = (Beginning total assets - Ending total assets) / 2
D) Average total assets = (Beginning total assets + 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)

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19) Assume Metro Company 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: 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)

20) 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, 2025. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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)

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21) 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, 2025. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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)

22) 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, 2025. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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)

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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	$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, 2025. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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)

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

	Jan. 1, 2025	Dec. 31, 2025
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
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, 2025.
Answer:

Total Assets	**1/1/2025**	**12/31/2025**
Accounts Receivable	$ 5,600	$ 14,200
Building	125,000	125,000
Cash	37,500	35,000
Office Furniture	25,000	50,000
Supplies	3,200	1,500
Total Assets	$ 196,300	$ 225,700

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)

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25) Adams Service Company had a net income of $14,500 for the year ending December 31, 2025. The total assets on January 1, 2025 were $28,000. The total assets on December 31, 2025 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

Return on Assets = $14,500 / [($28,000 + $16,000) / 2]
= $14,500 / $22,000
= 65.91%

Diff: 2
LO: F:1-6
AACSB: Application of knowledge
AICPA Functional: Measurement
PE Question Type: Application
H2 : Return on Assets (ROA)

26) 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)

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27) 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, 2025. Total revenues and net income are for the year ended December 31, 2025. 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)

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