# *Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank*

SKU: 9781259535314-TEST-BANK

# Chapter 02

# Financial Statements and Accounting Concepts/Principles

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is ***not*** a transaction to be recorded in the accounting records of an entity?

   A. Investment of cash by the owners.
   B. Sale of product to customers.
   C. Receipt of a plaque recognizing the firm's encouragement of employee participation in the United Way fund drive.
   D. Receipt of services from a "quick-print" shop in exchange for the promise to provide advertising design services of equivalent value.

2. The balance sheet might also be called:

   A. Statement of Financial Position.
   B. Statement of Assets.
   C. Statement of Changes in Financial Position.
   D. None of the above.

3. Transactions are summarized in:

   A. The notes for the financial statements.
   B. The independent auditor's opinion letter.
   C. The entity's accounts.
   D. None of the above.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

4. A fiscal year:

   A. is always the same as the calendar year.
   B. is frequently selected based on the firm's operating cycle.
   C. must always end on the same date each year.
   D. must end on the last day of a month.

5. Which of the following is not a principal form of business organization?

   A. Partnership.
   B. Sole proprietorship.
   C. Limited unregistered business.
   D. Corporation.
   E. None of the above.

6. The time frame associated with a balance sheet is:

   A. a point in time in the past.
   B. a one-year past period of time.
   C. a single date in the future.
   D. a function of the information included in it.

7. Current U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and auditing standards require the financial statements of an entity for the reporting period to include:

   A. Earnings and gross receipts of cash for the period.
   B. Projected earnings for the subsequent period.
   C. Financial position at the end of the period.
   D. Current fair values of all assets at the end of the period.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

8. The balance sheet equation can be represented by:

   A. Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity
   B. Assets - Liabilities = Stockholders' Equity
   C. Net Assets = Stockholders' Equity
   D. All of the above.

9. Stockholders' equity refers to which of the following?

   A. A listing of the organization's assets and liabilities.
   B. The ownership right of the stockholder(s) of the entity.
   C. Probable future sacrifices of economic benefits.
   D. All of the above.
   E. None of the above.

10. Accumulated depreciation on a balance sheet:

    A. is part of stockholders' equity.
    B. represents the portion of the cost of an asset that is assumed to have been "used up" in the process of operating the business.
    C. represents cash that will be used to replace worn out equipment.
    D. recognizes the economic loss in value of an asset because of its age or use.

11. The distinction between a current asset and other assets:

    A. is based on how long the asset has been owned.
    B. is based on amounts that will be paid to other entities within a year.
    C. is based on the ability to determine the current fair value of the asset.
    D. is based on when the asset is expected to be converted to cash, or used to benefit the entity.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

12. The income statement shows amounts for:

A. revenues, expenses, losses, and liabilities.
B. revenues, expenses, gains, and fair value per share.
C. revenues, assets, gains, and losses.
D. revenues, gains, expenses and losses.

13. The time frame associated with an income statement is:

A. a point in time in the past.
B. a past period of time.
C. a future period of time.
D. a function of the information included in it.

14. Revenues are:

A. cash receipts.
B. increases in net assets from selling a product.
C. increases in net assets from occasional sales of equipment.
D. increases in net assets from selling common stock.

15. Expenses are:

A. cash disbursements.
B. decreases in net assets from uninsured accidents.
C. decreases in net assets from dividends to stockholders.
D. decreases in net assets resulting from usual operating activities.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

16. The purpose of the income statement is to show the:

A. change in the fair value of the assets from the prior income statement.
B. market value per share of stock at the date of the statement.
C. revenues collected during the period covered by the statement.
D. net income or net loss for the period covered by the statement.

17. The Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity shows:

A. the change in cash during a year.
B. revenues, expenses, and liabilities for the period.
C. net income and dividends for the period.
D. paid-in capital and long-term debt at the end of the period.

18. Paid-in Capital represents:

A. earnings retained for use in the business.
B. the amount invested in the entity by the stockholders.
C. fair value of the entity's common stock.
D. net assets of the entity at the date of the statement.

19. Retained Earnings represents:

A. the amount invested in the entity by the stockholders.
B. cash that is available for dividends.
C. cumulative net income that has not been distributed to stockholders as dividends.
D. par value of common stock outstanding.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

20. Additional paid-in-capital represents:

A. The difference between the total amounts invested by the stockholders and the par or stated value of the stock.
B. Distributions of earnings that have been made to the stockholders.
C. Distributions of earnings that have not been made to the stockholders.
D. The summation of the total amount invested by the stockholders and the par or stated value of the stock.

21. The Statement of Cash Flows:

A. shows how cash changed during the period.
B. is an optional financial statement.
C. shows the change in the fair value of the entity's common stock during the period.
D. shows the dividends that will be paid in the future.

22. On January 31, an entity's balance sheet showed total assets of $2,250 and liabilities of $750. Stockholders' equity at January 31 was:

A. $1,500
B. $3,000
C. $1,250
D. $750

23. On January 31, an entity's balance sheet showed ***net assets*** of $3,075 and liabilities of $675. Stockholders' equity on January 31 was:

A. $2,400
B. $3,075
C. $3,750
D. $675


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

24. At the end of the year, retained earnings totaled $5,100. During the year, net income was $750, and dividends of $360 were declared and paid. Retained earnings at the beginning of the year totaled:

A. $6,210
B. $3,990
C. $3,690
D. $4,710

25. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance sheet showed assets of $2,728 and stockholders' equity of $1,672. During the year, assets increased $148 and liabilities decreased $76.

Stockholders' equity at the end of the year totaled:

A. $1,672
B. $1,744
C. $1,896
D. $2,876

26. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance sheet showed assets of $2,728 and stockholders' equity of $1,672. During the year, assets increased $148 and liabilities decreased $76.

Liabilities at the end of the year totaled:

A. $980
B. $1,056
C. $1,672
D. $1,820


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

27. At the beginning of the year, paid-in capital was $164 and retained earnings was $94. During the year, the stockholders invested $48 and dividends of $12 were declared and paid. Retained earnings at the end of the year were $104.

    Total stockholders' equity at the end of the year was:

    A. $164
    B. $188
    C. $212
    D. $316

28. At the beginning of the year, paid-in capital was $164 and retained earnings was $94. During the year, the stockholders invested $48 and dividends of $12 were declared and paid. Retained earnings at the end of the year were $104.

    Net income for the year was:

    A. $20
    B. $22
    C. $30
    D. $40

29. The going concern concept refers to a presumption that:

    A. the entity will be profitable in the coming year.
    B. the entity will not be involved in a merger within a year.
    C. the entity will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.
    D. top management of the entity will not change in the coming year.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

30. Consolidated financial statements report financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for:

A. a parent corporation and its subsidiaries.
B. a parent corporation alone.
C. two corporations that are owned by the same individual.
D. a parent corporation and its 100% owned subsidiaries only.

31. A concept or principle that relates to transactions is:

A. materiality.
B. full disclosure.
C. original cost.
D. consistency.

32. Matching revenues and expenses refers to:

A. having revenues equal expenses.
B. recording revenues when cash is received.
C. accurately reflecting the results of operations for a fiscal period.
D. recording revenues when a product is sold or a service is rendered.

33. Accrual accounting:

A. is designed to match revenues and expenses.
B. results in the balance sheet showing the fair value of the entity's assets.
C. means that expenses are recorded when they are paid.
D. cannot result in the entity having net income unless cash is received from customers.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

34. Which of the following accounting methods accomplishes much of the matching of revenues and expenses?

A. Match accounting.
B. Cash accounting.
C. Accrual accounting.
D. Full disclosure accounting.

35. The principle of consistency means that:

A. the accounting methods used by an entity never change.
B. the same accounting methods are used by all firms in an industry.
C. the effect of any change in an accounting method will be disclosed in the financial statements or notes thereto.
D. there are no alternative methods of accounting for the same transaction.

36. The principle of full disclosure pertains to:

A. The entity fully discloses all client data.
B. The entity fully discloses all proprietary information.
C. The entity fully discloses all necessary information to prevent a reasonably astute user of financial statements from being misled.
D. The entity fully discloses all necessary information to prevent all users of financial statements from being misled.
E. All of the above.

37. The balance sheet of an entity:

A. shows the fair value of the assets at the date of the balance sheet.
B. reflects the impact of inflation on the replacement cost of the assets.
C. reports plant and equipment at its opportunity cost.
D. shows amounts that are not adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

38. Which of the following is ***not*** a limitation of financial statements?

A. Financial statements report quantitative economic information; they do not reflect qualitative economic variables.
B. The cost principle requires assets to be recorded at their original cost; thus, the balance sheet does not generally reflect the fair values of most assets and liabilities.
C. Net income from the income statement is added to the Retained Earnings account balance in the balance sheet.
D. Estimates are used in many areas of accounting; when the estimate is made, about the only fact known is that the estimate is probably not equal to the "true" amount.

39. Which of the following is ***not*** a limitation of financial statements?

A. It is possible that two firms operating in the same industry may follow different accounting methods for the exact same transaction.
B. Full disclosure requires that the financial statements and notes include all necessary information to prevent a reasonably astute user of the financial statements from being misled.
C. Financial statements are not adjusted to show the impact of inflation.
D. Financial statements do not reflect opportunity cost, which is an economic concept relating to income forgone because an opportunity to earn income was not pursued.

40. Which of the following is ***not*** included in a corporation's annual report?

A. The reporting firm's financial statements for the fiscal year.
B. The report of the external auditor's examination of the financial statements.
C. Notes to the financial statements and key financial data for at least the past five years.
D. A detailed Management's Discussion and Analysis section.
E. All of the above are included in a corporation's annual report.

## Essay Questions


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

41. Listed below are a number of financial statement captions. Indicate in the spaces to the right of each caption (1) the category of each item, and (2) the financial statement on which the item can usually be found.

| *Category* | | *Financial Statement* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asset | A | Balance sheet | BS |
| Liability | L | Income statement | IS |
| Stockholders' Equity | SE | | |
| Revenue | R | | |
| Expense | E | | |
| Gain | G | | |
| Loss | LS | | |

| | (1) | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts receivable | _____ | _____ |
| Cost of goods sold | _____ | _____ |
| Retained earnings | _____ | _____ |
| Interest income | _____ | _____ |
| Loss on sale of building | _____ | _____ |
| Notes payable | _____ | _____ |
| Additional paid in capital | _____ | _____ |
| Equipment | _____ | _____ |
| Short-term debt | _____ | _____ |
| General expense | _____ | _____ |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

42. Listed below are a number of financial statement captions. Indicate in the spaces to the right of each caption (1) the category of each item, and (2) the financial statement on which the item can usually be found.

| *Category* | | *Financial Statement* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asset | A | Balance sheet | BS |
| Liability | L | Income statement | IS |
| Stockholders' Equity | SE | | |
| Revenue | R | | |
| Expense | E | | |
| Gain | G | | |
| Loss | LS | | |

| | (1) | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Dividends payable | _____ | _____ |
| Selling expenses | _____ | _____ |
| Common stock | _____ | _____ |
| Long-term debt | _____ | _____ |
| Income tax expense | _____ | _____ |
| Gain on sale of land | _____ | _____ |
| Buildings | _____ | _____ |
| Accounts payable | _____ | _____ |
| Merchandise inventory | _____ | _____ |
| Net income | _____ | _____ |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

43. Listed here are a number of accounts: Merchandise Inventory, Land, Common Stock, Accounts Payable, Insurance Expense, Equipment, Cash, Cost of Goods Sold, Buildings, Retained Earnings, Supplies, Long-term Debt, Sales, Accounts Receivable.

**Required:**

Which of the accounts listed above are not assets? How would you categorize each of these nonasset accounts?

44. Total assets were $24,000 and total liabilities were $13,500 at the beginning of the year. Net income for the year was $4,000, and dividends of $1,500 were declared and paid during the year.

**Required:**

Calculate total stockholders' equity at the end of the year.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

45. Stockholders' equity totaled $41,000 at the beginning of the year. During the year, net income was $6,000, dividends of $1,500 were declared and paid, and $5,000 of common stock was issued at par value.

**Required:**

Calculate total stockholders' equity at the end of the year.

46. During the year, net sales were $750,000; gross profit was $300,000; net income was $120,000; income tax expense was $30,000; and selling, general, and administrative expenses were $132,000.

**Required:**

Calculate cost of goods sold, income from operations, income before taxes, and interest expense.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

47. During the year, cost of goods sold was $320,000; income from operations was $304,000; income tax expense was $64,000; interest expense was $48,000; and selling, general, and administrative expenses were $176,000.

**Required:**

Calculate net sales, gross profit, income before taxes, and net income.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

48. From the data given below, calculate the Retained Earnings balance of December 31, 2016.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2017 | $345,000 |
| Increase in total liabilities during 2017 | 99,000 |
| Gain on the sale of buildings during 2017 | 42,000 |
| Dividends declared and paid in 2017 | 27,000 |
| Proceeds from sale of common stock in 2017 | 96,000 |
| Net income for the year ended December 31, 2017 | 123,000 |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

49. From the data given below, calculate the Retained Earnings balance as of December 31, 2017.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2016 | $840,000 |
| Cost of equipment purchased during 2017 | 250,000 |
| Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2017 | 86,000 |
| Dividends declared and paid in 2017 | 110,000 |
| Decrease in cash balance from January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017 | 24,000 |
| Decrease in long-term debt in 2017 | 134,000 |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

50. Volunteer, Inc. is in the process of liquidating and going out of business. The firm has $69,820 in cash, inventory totaling $214,000, accounts receivable of $144,000, plant and equipment with a $384,000 book value, and total liabilities of $614,000. It is estimated that the inventory can be disposed of in a liquidation sale for 75% of its cost, all but 15% of the accounts receivable can be collected, and plant and equipment can be sold for $420,000.

(a.) Calculate the amount of cash that would be available to the stockholders if the accounts receivable are collected, the other assets are sold as described, and the liabilities are paid in full.

(b.) Describe how the difference between book value and liquidation value would be treated on the final income statement for Volunteer, Inc. with respect to the following assets: inventory, accounts receivable, and plant and equipment. What income statement accounts would be affected when these assets are sold or collected as described above?

51. Ann Kimber is thinking about going out of business and retiring. Her firm has $50,000 in cash, other assets totaling $71,400, and total liabilities of $51,000. The other assets can be sold for an estimated $68,000 cash in a liquidation sale. Calculate the amount of cash that would be available upon Ann's retirement if the other assets were sold and the liabilities were paid.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

52. Presented below is a statement of cash flows for Plum, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 2017. Also shown is a partially completed comparative balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

| PLUM, INC.<br>Statement of Cash Flows<br>For the year ended December 31, 2017 | |
|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities:** | |
| Net income | $27,000 |
| Add (deduct) items not affecting cash: | |
| Depreciation expense | 135,000 |
| Decrease in accounts receivable | 69,000 |
| Increase in inventory | (21,000) |
| Increase in short-term debt | 15,000 |
| Increase in notes payable | 36,000 |
| Decrease in accounts payable | (18,000) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | $243,000 |
| **Cash flows from investing activities:** | |
| Purchase of equipment | $(150,000) |
| Purchase of buildings | (144,000) |
| Net cash used by investing activities | (294,000) |
| **Cash flows from financing activities:** | |
| Cash used for retirement of long-term debt | $(75,000) |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock | 30,000 |
| Payment of cash dividends on common stock | (9,000) |
| Net cash used by financing activities | (54,000) |
| Net decrease in cash for the year | $(105,000) |

| PLUM, INC.<br>Balance Sheets<br>December 31, 2017, and 2016 |
|---|


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash | $ | $264,000 |
| Accounts receivable | | 219,000 |
| Inventory | 168,000 | |
| Total current assets | $ | $ |
| Land | | 120,000 |
| Buildings and Equipment | 780,000 | |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | | (369,000) |
| Total land, buildings and equipment | | |
| Total assets | $ | $ |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Short-term debt | $96,000 | $ |
| Notes payable | | 108,000 |
| Accounts payable | | 87,000 |
| Total current liabilities | $ | $ |
| Long-term debt | 255,000 | |
| **Stockholders' Equity** | | |
| Common stock | $120,000 | |
| Retained earnings | | |
| Total stockholders' equity | $ | $ |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | $ | $ |

**Required:**

(a.) Complete the December 31, 2017 and 2016 balance sheets.

(b.) Prepare a Statement of Changes in Retained Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2017.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

# Chapter 02 Financial Statements and Accounting Concepts/Principles

## Answer Key

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is ***not*** a transaction to be recorded in the accounting records of an entity?

A. Investment of cash by the owners.
B. Sale of product to customers.
**C.** Receipt of a plaque recognizing the firm's encouragement of employee participation in the United Way fund drive.
D. Receipt of services from a "quick-print" shop in exchange for the promise to provide advertising design services of equivalent value.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain what transactions are.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

2. The balance sheet might also be called:

**A.** Statement of Financial Position.
B. Statement of Assets.
C. Statement of Changes in Financial Position.
D. None of the above.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-02 Identify and explain the kind of information reported in each financial statement and describe how financial statements are related to each other.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

3. Transactions are summarized in:

A. The notes for the financial statements.
B. The independent auditor's opinion letter.
**C.** The entity's accounts.
D. None of the above.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain what transactions are.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

4. A fiscal year:

A. is always the same as the calendar year.
**B.** is frequently selected based on the firm's operating cycle.
C. must always end on the same date each year.
D. must end on the last day of a month.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain what transactions are.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

5. Which of the following is not a principal form of business organization?

A. Partnership.
B. Sole proprietorship.
**C.** Limited unregistered business.
D. Corporation.
E. None of the above.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain what transactions are.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

6. The time frame associated with a balance sheet is:

**A.** a point in time in the past.
B. a one-year past period of time.
C. a single date in the future.
D. a function of the information included in it.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-02 Identify and explain the kind of information reported in each financial statement and describe how financial statements are related to each other.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

7. Current U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and auditing standards require the financial statements of an entity for the reporting period to include:

A. Earnings and gross receipts of cash for the period.
B. Projected earnings for the subsequent period.
**C.** Financial position at the end of the period.
D. Current fair values of all assets at the end of the period.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain what transactions are.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

8. The balance sheet equation can be represented by:

A. Assets = Liabilities + Stockholders' Equity
B. Assets - Liabilities = Stockholders' Equity
C. Net Assets = Stockholders' Equity
**D.** All of the above.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the meaning and usefulness of the accounting equation.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

9. Stockholders' equity refers to which of the following?

A. A listing of the organization's assets and liabilities.
**B.** The ownership right of the stockholder(s) of the entity.
C. Probable future sacrifices of economic benefits.
D. All of the above.
E. None of the above.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

10. Accumulated depreciation on a balance sheet:

A. is part of stockholders' equity.
**B.** represents the portion of the cost of an asset that is assumed to have been "used up" in the process of operating the business.
C. represents cash that will be used to replace worn out equipment.
D. recognizes the economic loss in value of an asset because of its age or use.

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

11. The distinction between a current asset and other assets:

A. is based on how long the asset has been owned.
B. is based on amounts that will be paid to other entities within a year.
C. is based on the ability to determine the current fair value of the asset.
**D.** is based on when the asset is expected to be converted to cash, or used to benefit the entity.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

12. The income statement shows amounts for:

A. revenues, expenses, losses, and liabilities.
B. revenues, expenses, gains, and fair value per share.
C. revenues, assets, gains, and losses.
**D.** revenues, gains, expenses and losses.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

13. The time frame associated with an income statement is:

A. a point in time in the past.
**B.** a past period of time.
C. a future period of time.
D. a function of the information included in it.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

14. Revenues are:

A. cash receipts.
**B.** increases in net assets from selling a product.
C. increases in net assets from occasional sales of equipment.
D. increases in net assets from selling common stock.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Analyze*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

15. Expenses are:

A. cash disbursements.
B. decreases in net assets from uninsured accidents.
C. decreases in net assets from dividends to stockholders.
**D.** decreases in net assets resulting from usual operating activities.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Analyze*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

16. The purpose of the income statement is to show the:

A. change in the fair value of the assets from the prior income statement.
B. market value per share of stock at the date of the statement.
C. revenues collected during the period covered by the statement.
**D.** net income or net loss for the period covered by the statement.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

17. The Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity shows:

A. the change in cash during a year.
B. revenues, expenses, and liabilities for the period.
**C.** net income and dividends for the period.
D. paid-in capital and long-term debt at the end of the period.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

18. Paid-in Capital represents:

A. earnings retained for use in the business.
**B.** the amount invested in the entity by the stockholders.
C. fair value of the entity's common stock.
D. net assets of the entity at the date of the statement.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

19. Retained Earnings represents:

A. the amount invested in the entity by the stockholders.
B. cash that is available for dividends.
**C.** cumulative net income that has not been distributed to stockholders as dividends.
D. par value of common stock outstanding.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

20. Additional paid-in-capital represents:

**A.** The difference between the total amounts invested by the stockholders and the par or stated value of the stock.
B. Distributions of earnings that have been made to the stockholders.
C. Distributions of earnings that have not been made to the stockholders.
D. The summation of the total amount invested by the stockholders and the par or stated value of the stock.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

21. The Statement of Cash Flows:

A. shows how cash changed during the period.
B. is an optional financial statement.
C. shows the change in the fair value of the entity's common stock during the period.
D. shows the dividends that will be paid in the future.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

22. On January 31, an entity's balance sheet showed total assets of $2,250 and liabilities of $750. Stockholders' equity at January 31 was:

A. $1,500
B. $3,000
C. $1,250
D. $750

$2,250 - $750 = $1,500

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the meaning and usefulness of the accounting equation.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

23. On January 31, an entity's balance sheet showed ***net assets*** of $3,075 and liabilities of $675. Stockholders' equity on January 31 was:

A. $2,400
**B.** $3,075
C. $3,750
D. $675

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the meaning and usefulness of the accounting equation.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

24. At the end of the year, retained earnings totaled $5,100. During the year, net income was $750, and dividends of $360 were declared and paid. Retained earnings at the beginning of the year totaled:

A. $6,210
B. $3,990
C. $3,690
**D.** $4,710

? + $750 - $360 = $5,100.
Solve for the missing number: $5,100 - $750 + $360 = $4,710

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Analyze*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

25. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance sheet showed assets of $2,728 and stockholders' equity of $1,672. During the year, assets increased $148 and liabilities decreased $76.

Stockholders' equity at the end of the year totaled:

A. $1,672
B. $1,744
**C.** $1,896
D. $2,876

End of year total assets = $2,728 + $148 = $2,876;
End of year liabilities + stockholder's equity must also equal $2,876.
Liabilities = $1,056 at beginning of year - $76 = $980 at end of year.
Stockholder's equity = $2,876 - $980 = $1,896

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

26. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance sheet showed assets of $2,728 and stockholders' equity of $1,672. During the year, assets increased $148 and liabilities decreased $76.

Liabilities at the end of the year totaled:

A. $980
B. $1,056
C. $1,672
D. $1,820

$1,056 at beginning of year - $76 = $980 at end of year

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

27. At the beginning of the year, paid-in capital was $164 and retained earnings was $94. During the year, the stockholders invested $48 and dividends of $12 were declared and paid. Retained earnings at the end of the year were $104.

Total stockholders' equity at the end of the year was:

A. $164
B. $188
C. $212
**D.** $316

paid-in capital + retained earnings = total stockholders' equity
$164 + $48 + $104 = $316

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Analyze*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

28. At the beginning of the year, paid-in capital was $164 and retained earnings was $94. During the year, the stockholders invested $48 and dividends of $12 were declared and paid. Retained earnings at the end of the year were $104.

Net income for the year was:

A. $20
**B.** $22
C. $30
D. $40

Beginning RE + NI - DIV = Ending RE, or $94 + ? - $12 = $104.
Solve for the missing net income = $104 - $94 + $12 = $22

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Analyze*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

29. The going concern concept refers to a presumption that:

A. the entity will be profitable in the coming year.
B. the entity will not be involved in a merger within a year.
**C.** the entity will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.
D. top management of the entity will not change in the coming year.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*

30. Consolidated financial statements report financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for:

**A.** a parent corporation and its subsidiaries.
B. a parent corporation alone.
C. two corporations that are owned by the same individual.
D. a parent corporation and its 100% owned subsidiaries only.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*

31. A concept or principle that relates to transactions is:

A. materiality.
B. full disclosure.
**C.** original cost.
D. consistency.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

32. Matching revenues and expenses refers to:

A. having revenues equal expenses.
B. recording revenues when cash is received.
C. accurately reflecting the results of operations for a fiscal period.
D. recording revenues when a product is sold or a service is rendered.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*

33. Accrual accounting:

A. is designed to match revenues and expenses.
B. results in the balance sheet showing the fair value of the entity's assets.
C. means that expenses are recorded when they are paid.
D. cannot result in the entity having net income unless cash is received from customers.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

34. Which of the following accounting methods accomplishes much of the matching of revenues and expenses?

A. Match accounting.
B. Cash accounting.
C. Accrual accounting.
D. Full disclosure accounting.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*

35. The principle of consistency means that:

A. the accounting methods used by an entity never change.
B. the same accounting methods are used by all firms in an industry.
C. the effect of any change in an accounting method will be disclosed in the financial statements or notes thereto.
D. there are no alternative methods of accounting for the same transaction.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

36. The principle of full disclosure pertains to:

A. The entity fully discloses all client data.
B. The entity fully discloses all proprietary information.
**C.** The entity fully discloses all necessary information to prevent a reasonably astute user of financial statements from being misled.
D. The entity fully discloses all necessary information to prevent all users of financial statements from being misled.
E. All of the above.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*

37. The balance sheet of an entity:

A. shows the fair value of the assets at the date of the balance sheet.
B. reflects the impact of inflation on the replacement cost of the assets.
C. reports plant and equipment at its opportunity cost.
**D.** shows amounts that are not adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-05 Identify and explain the broad, generally accepted concepts and principles that apply to the accounting process.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

38. Which of the following is ***not*** a limitation of financial statements?

A. Financial statements report quantitative economic information; they do not reflect qualitative economic variables.
B. The cost principle requires assets to be recorded at their original cost; thus, the balance sheet does not generally reflect the fair values of most assets and liabilities.
**C.** Net income from the income statement is added to the Retained Earnings account balance in the balance sheet.
D. Estimates are used in many areas of accounting; when the estimate is made, about the only fact known is that the estimate is probably not equal to the "true" amount.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-07 Identify and explain several limitations of financial statements accounts.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*

39. Which of the following is ***not*** a limitation of financial statements?

A. It is possible that two firms operating in the same industry may follow different accounting methods for the exact same transaction.
**B.** Full disclosure requires that the financial statements and notes include all necessary information to prevent a reasonably astute user of the financial statements from being misled.
C. Financial statements are not adjusted to show the impact of inflation.
D. Financial statements do not reflect opportunity cost, which is an economic concept relating to income forgone because an opportunity to earn income was not pursued.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Understand*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-07 Identify and explain several limitations of financial statements accounts.*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*

40. Which of the following is ***not*** included in a corporation's annual report?

A. The reporting firm's financial statements for the fiscal year.
B. The report of the external auditor's examination of the financial statements.
C. Notes to the financial statements and key financial data for at least the past five years.
D. A detailed Management's Discussion and Analysis section.
**E.** All of the above are included in a corporation's annual report.

*AACSB: Communication*
*AICPA: BB Industry*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-08 Describe what a corporation's annual report is and why it is issued.*
*Topic: The Corporation's Annual Report*

## Essay Questions


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

41. Listed below are a number of financial statement captions. Indicate in the spaces to the right of each caption (1) the category of each item, and (2) the financial statement on which the item can usually be found.

| *Category* | | *Financial Statement* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asset | A | Balance sheet | BS |
| Liability | L | Income statement | IS |
| Stockholders' Equity | SE | | |
| Revenue | R | | |
| Expense | E | | |
| Gain | G | | |
| Loss | LS | | |
| | | | |
| | (1) | (2) | |
| Accounts receivable | _____ | _____ | |
| Cost of goods sold | _____ | _____ | |
| Retained earnings | _____ | _____ | |
| Interest income | _____ | _____ | |
| Loss on sale of building | _____ | _____ | |
| Notes payable | _____ | _____ | |
| Additional paid in capital | _____ | _____ | |
| Equipment | _____ | _____ | |
| Short-term debt | _____ | _____ | |
| General expense | _____ | _____ | |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

| | *Category* | *Financial Statement* |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts receivable | A | BS |
| Cost of goods sold | E | IS |
| Retained earnings | SE | BS |
| Interest income | R | IS |
| Loss on sale of building | LS | IS |
| Notes payable | L | BS |
| Additional paid in capital | SE | BS |
| Equipment | A | BS |
| Short-term debt | L | BS |
| General expense | E | IS |

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

42. Listed below are a number of financial statement captions. Indicate in the spaces to the right of each caption (1) the category of each item, and (2) the financial statement on which the item can usually be found.

| *Category* | | *Financial Statement* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asset | A | Balance sheet | BS |
| Liability | L | Income statement | IS |
| Stockholders' Equity | SE | | |
| Revenue | R | | |
| Expense | E | | |
| Gain | G | | |
| Loss | LS | | |

| | (1) | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Dividends payable | _____ | _____ |
| Selling expenses | _____ | _____ |
| Common stock | _____ | _____ |
| Long-term debt | _____ | _____ |
| Income tax expense | _____ | _____ |
| Gain on sale of land | _____ | _____ |
| Buildings | _____ | _____ |
| Accounts payable | _____ | _____ |
| Merchandise inventory | _____ | _____ |
| Net income | _____ | _____ |

| | *Category* | *Financial Statement* |
|---|---|---|
| Dividends payable | L | BS |
| Selling expenses | E | IS |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Common stock | SE | BS |
| Long-term debt | L | BS |
| Income tax expense | E | IS |
| Gain on sale of land | G | IS |
| Buildings | A | BS |
| Accounts payable | L | BS |
| Merchandise inventory | A | BS |
| Net income | SE | IS |

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

43. Listed here are a number of accounts: Merchandise Inventory, Land, Common Stock, Accounts Payable, Insurance Expense, Equipment, Cash, Cost of Goods Sold, Buildings, Retained Earnings, Supplies, Long-term Debt, Sales, Accounts Receivable.

**Required:**

Which of the accounts listed above are not assets? How would you categorize each of these nonasset accounts?

Common Stock and Retained Earnings are stockholders' equity accounts;
Cost of Goods Sold and Insurance Expense are expenses; Sales is a revenue account; Long-term Debt and Accounts Payable are liabilities.

The assets listed are: Land, Merchandise Inventory, Equipment, Accounts Receivable, Supplies, Cash, and Buildings.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

*Blooms: Remember*
*Difficulty: 1 Easy*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

44. Total assets were $24,000 and total liabilities were $13,500 at the beginning of the year. Net income for the year was $4,000, and dividends of $1,500 were declared and paid during the year.

**Required:**

Calculate total stockholders' equity at the end of the year.

| | A | = | L | + SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beginning: | $24,000 | = | $13,500 | + ? |
| Changes: | | = | | +4,000 net income (increase to RE) |
| | | = | | -1,500 dividends (decrease to RE) |
| Ending: | | = | | +? |

***Solution approach:***

Beginning stockholders' equity = $24,000 - $13,500 = $10,500. Net income increases retained earnings and dividends decrease retained earnings. Retained earnings are part of stockholders' equity, so assuming no other changes occurred during the year, ending stockholders' equity = $10,500 + $4,000 - $1,500 = $13,000.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Blooms: Apply*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the meaning and usefulness of the accounting equation.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*

45. Stockholders' equity totaled $41,000 at the beginning of the year. During the year, net income was $6,000, dividends of $1,500 were declared and paid, and $5,000 of common stock was issued at par value.

**Required:**

Calculate total stockholders' equity at the end of the year.

| | SE | |
|---|---|---|
| Beginning: | $41,000 | |
| Changes: | +5,000 | common stock issued at par value (increase to PIC) |
| | +6000 | net income (increase to RE) |
| | -1,500 | dividends (decrease to RE) |
| Ending: | ? | |

***Solution approach:***

No information is given about assets or liabilities, so the focus is entirely on stockholders' equity. Beginning stockholders' equity +/- changes during the year = ending stockholders' equity. $41,000 + $5,000 + $6,000 - $1,500 = $50,500.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the meaning and usefulness of the accounting equation.*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

46. During the year, net sales were $750,000; gross profit was $300,000; net income was $120,000; income tax expense was $30,000; and selling, general, and administrative expenses were $132,000.

**Required:**

Calculate cost of goods sold, income from operations, income before taxes, and interest expense.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net sales | $750,000 | | |
| Cost of goods sold | ? | = | 450,000 |
| Gross profit | $300,000 | | |
| Selling, general, and administrative expenses | 132,000 | | |
| Income from operations | ? | = | 168,000 |
| Interest expense | ? | = | 18,000 |
| Income before taxes | $? | = | 150,000 |
| Income tax expense | 30,000 | | |
| Net income | $120,000 | | |

***Solution approach:***

Set up an income statement using the structure and format as shown in Exhibit 2-2, then solve for missing amounts.

One possible calculation sequence:

(1) $750,000 - $300,000 = $450,000 cost of goods sold.
(2) $300,000 - $132,000 = $168,000 income from operations.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

(3) $120,000 + $30,000 = $150,000 income before taxes.

(4) $168,000 - $150,000 = $18,000 interest expense.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*

*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*

*AICPA: FN Reporting*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Identify and explain the kind of information reported in each financial statement and describe how financial statements are related to each other.*

*Topic: Financial Statements*



Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

47. During the year, cost of goods sold was $320,000; income from operations was $304,000; income tax expense was $64,000; interest expense was $48,000; and selling, general, and administrative expenses were $176,000.

**Required:**

Calculate net sales, gross profit, income before taxes, and net income.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net sales | $? | = | 800,000 |
| Cost of goods sold | 320,000 | | |
| Gross profit | $? | = | 480,000 |
| Selling, general, and administrative expenses | 176,000 | | |
| Income from operations | 304,000 | | |
| Interest expense | 48,000 | | |
| Income before taxes | $? | = | 256,000 |
| Income tax expense | 64,000 | | |
| Net income | $? | = | 192,000 |

***Solution approach:***

Set up an income statement using the structure and format as shown in Exhibit 2-2, then solve for missing amounts.

Calculation sequence:

(1) $304,000 - $48,000 = $256,000 income before taxes.
(2) $256,000 - $64,000 = $192,000net income.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

(3) $304,000 + $176,000 = $480,000 gross profit.

(4) $480,000 + $320,000 = $800,000 net sales.

An alternative calculation sequence would have been to solve for gross profit and net sales first, and to then solve for income before taxes and net income.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*

*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*

*AICPA: FN Reporting*

*Blooms: Analyze*

*Difficulty: 3 Hard*

*Learning Objective: 02-02 Identify and explain the kind of information reported in each financial statement and describe how financial statements are related to each other.*

*Topic: Financial Statements*



Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

48. From the data given below, calculate the Retained Earnings balance of December 31, 2016.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2017 | $345,000 |
| Increase in total liabilities during 2017 | 99,000 |
| Gain on the sale of buildings during 2017 | 42,000 |
| Dividends declared and paid in 2017 | 27,000 |
| Proceeds from sale of common stock in 2017 | 96,000 |
| Net income for the year ended December 31, 2017 | 123,000 |

Prepare the retained earning portion of a statement of changes in stockholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2017.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2016 | $? |
| Add: Net income for the year | 123,000 |
| Less: Dividends for the year | (27,000) |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2017 | $345,000 |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

Solving the model, retained earnings at December 31, 2016, was $249,000.

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

49. From the data given below, calculate the Retained Earnings balance as of December 31, 2017.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2016 | $840,000 |
| Cost of equipment purchased during 2017 | 250,000 |
| Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2017 | 86,000 |
| Dividends declared and paid in 2017 | 110,000 |
| Decrease in cash balance from January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017 | 24,000 |
| Decrease in long-term debt in 2017 | 134,000 |

Prepare the retained earnings portion of a statement of changes in stockholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2017:

| | |
|---|---|
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2016 | $840,000 |
| Less: Net loss for the year | (86,000) |
| Less: Dividends for the year | (110,000) |
| Retained earnings, December 31, | $644,000 |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

| | |
|---|---|
| 2017 | |

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Decision Making*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

50. Volunteer, Inc. is in the process of liquidating and going out of business. The firm has $69,820 in cash, inventory totaling $214,000, accounts receivable of $144,000, plant and equipment with a $384,000 book value, and total liabilities of $614,000. It is estimated that the inventory can be disposed of in a liquidation sale for 75% of its cost, all but 15% of the accounts receivable can be collected, and plant and equipment can be sold for $420,000.

(a.) Calculate the amount of cash that would be available to the stockholders if the accounts receivable are collected, the other assets are sold as described, and the liabilities are paid in full.

(b.) Describe how the difference between book value and liquidation value would be treated on the final income statement for Volunteer, Inc. with respect to the following assets: inventory, accounts receivable, and plant and equipment. What income statement accounts would be affected when these assets are sold or collected as described above?

(a.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash now available | $69,820 |
| Inventory liquidation value ($214,000 * .75) | 160,500 |
| Accounts receivable collections ($144,000 * .85) | 122,400 |
| Plant and equipment disposal value | 420,000 |
| Total cash available | $772,720 |
| Less: Payment of liabilities | (614,000) |
| Cash available to stockholders | $158,720 |

(b.) The inventory was sold at less than cost, so cost of goods sold would be included in the income statement, and a loss on the market value decline might also be shown separately. Sales would also be shown in the revenues section of the income statement. Since less than 100% of the accounts receivable were collected, the difference should be treated as bad debts expense. Plant and equipment was sold for more than book value, so Volunteer, Inc. should record a gain on the sale of plant and equipment.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Blooms: Create*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss why investors must carefully consider cash flow information in conjunction with accrual accounting results.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*

51. Ann Kimber is thinking about going out of business and retiring. Her firm has $50,000 in cash, other assets totaling $71,400, and total liabilities of $51,000. The other assets can be sold for an estimated $68,000 cash in a liquidation sale. Calculate the amount of cash that would be available upon Ann's retirement if the other assets were sold and the liabilities were paid.

$50,000 + $68,000 - $51,000 = $67,000

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Measurement*
*Blooms: Apply*
*Difficulty: 2 Medium*
*Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss why investors must carefully consider cash flow information in conjunction with accrual accounting results.*
*Topic: Accounting Concepts and Principles*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

52. Presented below is a statement of cash flows for Plum, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 2017. Also shown is a partially completed comparative balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

| PLUM, INC.<br>Statement of Cash Flows<br>For the year ended December 31, 2017 | |
|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities:** | |
| Net income | $27,000 |
| Add (deduct) items not affecting cash: | |
| Depreciation expense | 135,000 |
| Decrease in accounts receivable | 69,000 |
| Increase in inventory | (21,000) |
| Increase in short-term debt | 15,000 |
| Increase in notes payable | 36,000 |
| Decrease in accounts payable | (18,000) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | $243,000 |
| **Cash flows from investing activities:** | |
| Purchase of equipment | $(150,000) |
| Purchase of buildings | (144,000) |
| Net cash used by investing activities | (294,000) |
| **Cash flows from financing activities:** | |
| Cash used for retirement of long-term debt | $(75,000) |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock | 30,000 |
| Payment of cash dividends on common stock | (9,000) |
| Net cash used by financing activities | (54,000) |
| Net decrease in cash for the year | $(105,000) |

| PLUM, INC.<br>Balance Sheets<br>December 31, 2017, and 2016 |
|---|


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash | $ | $264,000 |
| Accounts receivable | | 219,000 |
| Inventory | 168,000 | |
| Total current assets | $ | $ |
| Land | | 120,000 |
| Buildings and Equipment | 780,000 | |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | | (369,000) |
| Total land, buildings and equipment | | |
| Total assets | $ | $ |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Short-term debt | $96,000 | $ |
| Notes payable | | 108,000 |
| Accounts payable | | 87,000 |
| Total current liabilities | $ | $ |
| Long-term debt | 255,000 | |
| **Stockholders' Equity** | | |
| Common stock | $120,000 | |
| Retained earnings | | |
| Total stockholders' equity | $ | $ |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | $ | $ |

**Required:**

(a.) Complete the December 31, 2017 and 2016 balance sheets.

(b.) Prepare a Statement of Changes in Retained Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2017.


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

a.

**PLUM, INC.**
**Balance Sheets**
**December 31, 2017, and 2016**

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash | $159,000 | $264,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 150,000 | 219,000 |
| Inventory | 168,000 | 147,000 |
| Total current assets | $477,000 | $630,000 |
| Land | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Buildings and Equipment | 780,000 | 486,000 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (504,000) | (369,000) |
| Total land, buildings and equipment | $396,000 | $237,000 |
| Total assets | $873,000 | $867,000 |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Short-term debt | $96,000 | $81,000 |
| Notes payable | 144,000 | 108,000 |
| Accounts payable | 69,000 | 87,000 |
| Total current liabilities | $309,000 | $276,000 |
| Long-term debt | 255,000 | 330,000 |
| **Stockholders' Equity** | | |
| Common stock | $120,000 | $90,000 |
| Retained earnings | 189,000 | 171,000 |
| Total stockholders' equity | $309,000 | $261,000 |


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | $873,000 | $867,000 |

b.

| PLUM, INC.<br>Statement of Changes in Retained Earnings<br>For the year ended December 31, 2017 | |
|---|---|
| Retained earnings, January 1, 2017 | $171,000 |
| Add: Net income for the year | 27,000 |
| Less: Cash dividends for the year | (9,000) |
| Retained earnings, December 31, 2017 | $186,000 |

*AACSB: Analytical Thinking*
*AICPA: BB Critical Thinking*
*AICPA: FN Reporting*
*Blooms: Analyze*
*Difficulty: 3 Hard*
*Learning Objective: 02-04 Explain the meaning of each of the captions on the financial statements illustrated in this chapter.*
*Topic: Financial Statements*


Copyright © 2017 McGraw-Hill Education. All rights reserved. No reproduction or distribution without the prior written consent of McGraw-Hill Education.

Accounting What the Numbers Mean 11th edition Marshall Test Bank