Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

SKU: 9781284169034-TEST-BANK

Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
Information Field: Ahead
Information Field: Subject
Information Field: Title
Highest Answer Letter: E
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No
NAS ISBN13: 9781284195231, add to Ahead, Title tags

Chapter: Chapter 02 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is a main report that is considered an output of financial accounting?
A) Balance sheet
B) Statement of operations
C) Statement of cash flows
D) Statement of changes in net assets
E) All of these are correct.
Ans: E
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Financial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

2. An example of an asset is:
A) cash.
B) accounts payable.
C) accounts receivable.
D) both cash and accounts receivable.
E) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Assets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

3. _____ is where an organization provides a service to a customer, and this customer agrees to pay for the service after it is completed.
A) Accounts payable
B) Accounts receivable
C) Inventory
D) None of these is correct.
Ans: B

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Assets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

4. _____ consists of goods that are purchased by the organization and sold to their customers.
A) Equipment
B) Inventory
C) Accounts receivable
D) Building
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Assets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

5. Beginning accounts receivable plus _____ less collections equals _____.
A) accounts payable, ending accounts receivable
B) sales, ending accounts receivable
C) inventory, ending accounts payable
D) None of these is correct.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Assets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

6. Equipment is considered to be a _____, and with some equipment being at a lower price, it is up to the individual organization as to how they record the equipment.
A) short-term liability
B) long-term liability
C) short-term asset
D) long-term asset
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Assets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

7. _____ is a debt of the company, and this amount represents items purchased, services utilized, or money spent purchasing items that turn into inventory for resale.
A) Liability
B) Asset
C) Owner's equity
D) None of these is correct.
Ans: A

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Liabilities
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

8. _____ is an amount due to an outside vendor for the purchase of supplies, equipment, or services.
A) Asset
B) Accounts receivable
C) Notes payable
D) Accounts payable
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Liabilities
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

9. _____ is a financial obligation supported by a contract and has a time frame for repayment; it can be associated with a large purchase or a loan when an organization uses some of their assets as collateral.
A) Accounts payable
B) Notes payable
C) Both accounts payable and notes payable
D) None of these is correct.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Liabilities
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

10. _____ is the income that is produced through the sales function of an organization to sell products and/or services to customers; it is the amount that the customers will pay for these products and/or services.
A) Revenue
B) Accounts receivable
C) Net income
D) None of these is correct.
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Revenue
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

11. Tracking and recording expenses will reduce the asset account of cash to relieve the:
A) notes receivable.
B) accounts receivable.
C) inventory.

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

D) accounts payable.
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Expenses
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

12. The _____ is part of the accounting system where all the entries are recorded in chronological order and posted to the individual accounts that the transaction is associated with in the company.
A) notes receivable
B) general ledger
C) inventory
D) accounts payable
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: General Ledger
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

13. The ability of an organization to measure _____ throughout the manufacturing and sales cycle is done through the appropriate classification of this data which will provide a variety of additional data for the management team.
A) revenue
B) profits
C) costs
D) both revenue and costs
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Managerial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

14. A _____ can be traced back to a specific service provided or a product that was manufactured.
A) direct cost
B) indirect cost
C) journal entry
D) purchase order
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Managerial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

15. The costs in a facility can be:

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

A) direct costs.
B) variable costs.
C) fixed costs.
D) indirect costs.
E) both variable costs and fixed costs.
Ans: E
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Managerial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

16. Which of the following costs are influenced by volume and can change each month based on those changes in volume?
A) Direct costs
B) Variable costs
C) Fixed costs
D) Indirect costs
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Managerial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

17. _____ are impacted by volume but are not extremely sensitive to volume changes.
A) Semi-fixed costs
B) Variable costs
C) Fixed costs
D) Indirect costs
E) None of these is correct.
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Managerial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

18. The _____ of allocating costs will distribute the costs involved with overhead to the revenue-producing departments. These costs will be distributed to the individual revenue-generating departments based on a percentage of revenue or square footage.
A) direct method
B) step-down allocation method
C) double distribution method
D) simultaneous equations method
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Managerial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

19. The _____ is designed to distribute the indirect costs starting with the department that provides the least amount of revenue-generating services.
A) direct method
B) step-down allocation method
C) double distribution method
D) simultaneous equations method
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Managerial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

20. The _____ allocates costs associated with overhead costs that will be distributed to some overhead departments that provide services to each other.
A) direct method
B) step-down allocation method
C) double distribution method
D) simultaneous equations method
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Managerial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

21. A _____ budget is created based on productivity that is projected according to historical data.
A) flexible
B) fixed
C) activity-based
D) zero-based
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Budgets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

22. _____ are typically used for projects in construction or for a computer department that will be running over the course of a year or more.
A) Variable budgets
B) Fixed budgets
C) Activity-based budgets
D) Zero-based budgets
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Budgets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

23. The budget cycle is generally related to the _____ of a company.
A) calendar year
B) quarterly period
C) fiscal year
D) monthly period
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Budgets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

24. A typical reason for a budget variance is:
A) an increase in contract labor.
B) a lack of funds for a budgeted expense.
C) a decrease in payroll.
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Budgets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

25. The _____ shows, at a certain point in time, the impact that all the organization's transactions have had on the company's assets, liabilities, and owner's equity.
A) balance sheet
B) statement of cash flows
C) income statement
D) general ledger
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Financial Statements
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

26. The _____ is intended to demonstrate how much money a company is making or losing. It does so by subtracting all of the costs of production of goods that have been sold during the period and other expenses of running the company from the revenues generated from sales.
A) cost control
B) statement of cash flows
C) balance sheet
D) income statement
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Financial Statements
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

27. There is an important factor in the _____ method for the healthcare administrator to understand: the organization will account for revenue in the period it was realized even though it was not paid for yet.
A) financial accounting
B) managerial accounting
C) accrual accounting
D) cash basis
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Accrual Accounting Method
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

True/False

1. Financial accounting reports are audited by independent Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) and are not based on GAAP.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Financial Accounting
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

2. Assets can be something that is owned and in possession of the company, and other assets can be items that are due to be received.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Assets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

3. Inventory is considered an asset as it can usually be turned into cash rather easily through selling it to a customer or vendor for cash, who then may sell it to their customer.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Assets
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

4. The amount that is due to the company from which the item was purchased will be considered a debt, and the inventory will be recorded in the books for the company as a liability.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

Ahead: Liabilities
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

5. Revenue categories are broken down into operating and non-operating revenue; an example of operating revenue is patient services revenue.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Revenue
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

6. An example of non-operating revenue is investment income and the money generated from the gift shop that is run by the volunteer organization in the hospital.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Revenue
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

7. General ledger accounts help ensure that all expenses and revenues are allocated to the correct department. Each department in the organization will have its own department codes that will identify the expenses and revenue accrued to their department.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: General Ledger
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

8. The current ratio looks at current assets that include cash on hand, the company's short-term investments, accounts receivable generated through sales, and inventory that the organization has to operate.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Ratio Analysis
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Financial Management

9. The acid-test ratio measures current assets versus current liabilities, but with a different approach. The current assets that are measured are only those that are considered truly liquid, meaning they can be turned into cash very quickly.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Ratio Analysis
Subject: Chapter 2

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank

Title: Financial Management

Copyright © 2021 by Jones & Bartlett Learning, LLC, an Ascend Learning Company

Health Care Finance and the Mechanics of Insurance and Reimbursement 2nd edition Harrington Test Bank