Financial Accounting 8th edition Carlon Test Bank

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Test bank

to accompany

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by
Carlon et al.

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Chapter 1: An introduction to accounting

Multiple-choice questions

1. The provision of accounting information within the business entity is referred to as:

a. financial accounting.
*b. management accounting.
c. commercial accounting.
d. public accounting.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.1 – Explain the business context and the need for decision making.
Feedback: The provision of information within the business entity is referred to as management accounting.

2. The accounting process includes which steps:

*a. identifying, measuring, recording and communicating.
b. identifying, recording, communicating and justifying.
c. measuring, adjusting, recording and communicating.
d. measuring, evaluating, recording and communicating.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.2 – Define accounting, describe the accounting process and define the diverse role of accountants.
Feedback: The four steps of the accounting process are identifying, measuring, recording and communicating relevant transactions and events.

3. The sole trader form of business organisation:

a. must have at least two owners.
b. combines business records with the personal records of the owner.
*c. results in the owner having personal liability for the debts of the business.
d. is a separate legal entity.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.3 – Explain the characteristics of the main forms of business organisation.
Feedback: Under the sole trader business structure the owner of the business has no separate legal existence from the business. The owner of the business is therefore personally liable for the debts of the business.

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4. The majority of business in Australia is transacted by:

a. sole traders.
b. partnerships.
c. government units.
*d. companies.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.3 – Explain the characteristics of the main forms of business organisation.
Feedback: The majority of business in Australia is transacted by companies.

5. One advantage of the company form of business structure is that:

a. it has limited life.
b. the liability of the owners is unlimited.
*c. it provides the owners with shared control.
d. it makes higher profits.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.3 – Explain the characteristics of the main forms of business organisation.
Feedback: A company is a separate legal entity and has an indefinite life that is independent of the shareholders. Shareholders of most companies have limited liability for the debts of the company and if there is more than one director, the decision making is usually a shared responsibility.

6. A company has the following set of characteristics:

a. provides owners with shared control, simple to establish.
b. simple to set up, owner retains control.
*c. complex to set up, provides owners with shared control.
d. provides owners with shared control, unlimited liability.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.3 – Explain the characteristics of the main forms of business organisation.
Feedback: There are initial costs associated with incorporation for a company and then ongoing fees and regulations to comply with. If there is more than one director, then the decision making is usually a shared responsibility. Shareholders of most companies have limited liability for the debts of the company.

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7. Which of the following statements is false?

*a. The definition of reporting entity forms the foundation of the Conceptual Framework as all other elements flow from it.
b. A reporting entity must prepare general purpose financial reports that comply with accounting standards.
c. Political or economic importance is a factor in determining whether an entity is a reporting entity.
d. The objective of general purpose financial reports is to provide information that is useful to existing and potential investors, creditors and other external users.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.4 – Understand the Conceptual Framework and the purpose of financial reporting.
Feedback: The objective of general purpose reporting forms the foundation of the Conceptual Framework. If we know why we need to report then who needs to report can be determined and then what and how the information is to be reported follow. All the other statements are correct.

8. The purpose of financial reports is to:

*a. provide information for decision making.
b. report profit.
c. pay tax to the ATO.
d. report to the bank.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.4 – Understand the Conceptual Framework and the purpose of financial reporting.
Feedback: The purpose of financial reports is to provide information for decision making.

9. Who of the following would not be considered an internal user of accounting data for the XYZ Company Ltd?

a. the chief executive officer of the company.
b. a production manager.
c. the company's sales manager.
*d. a share investor.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify the users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: Internal users of accounting information are managers who plan, organise and control the business.

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10. Which of the following user groups would use accounting information to determine whether an advertising proposal will be cost effective?

a. investors in shares.
*b. marketing managers.
c. creditors.
d. chief financial officer.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify the users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: Evaluating an advertising proposal would occur internally and would typically be undertaken in the marketing department.

11. Which of the following user groups is an internal user of accounting information for the XYZ Company Ltd?

a. auditors from the Australian Taxation Office.
*b. management of XYZ Company.
c. creditors of XYZ Company.
d. customers of XYZ Company.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify the users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: Managers are internal users of accounting information.

12. Which of the following users would not be considered an internal user of accounting data for a company?

a. the chief executive officer of the company.
b. the financial director of the company.
*c. a creditor of the company.
d. a salesperson employed by the company.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify the users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: Creditors are an external resource provider.

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13. Which of the following is not a principal type of business activity?

a. operating.
b. investing.
c. financing.
*d. delivering.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify the users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: The three main types of business activities are operating, investing and financing. Delivery is a function of operating activities.

14. Borrowing money is an example of a/an:

a. marketing activity.
*b. financing activity.
c. investing activity.
d. operating activity.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: Borrowing money is one of the two main sources of outside funds for companies. The other is the issue of shares to investors.

15. Buying assets required to operate a business is an example of a/an:

a. advertising activity.
b. financing activity.
*c. investing activity.
d. operating activity.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify the users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: Investing activities involve purchasing resources an entity needs in order to operate.

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16. The activity involved with employing the resources of the business to generate revenues is:

a. accounting.
b. financing.
c. investing.
*d. operating.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify the users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: Once a business has acquired resources it needs to employ those resources to generate revenues from operating activities.

17. Buying and selling products are examples of:

*a. operating activities.
b. investing activities.
c. financing activities.
d. delivering activities.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.5 – Identify the users of financial reports and describe users' information needs.
Feedback: Buying and selling products are examples of operating activities.

18. The common characteristic possessed by all assets is:

a. long life.
b. great monetary value.
c. tangible nature.
*d. future economic benefit.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: An asset is defined in the Conceptual Framework as a resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events from which future economic benefits are expected.

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19. Dividends paid:

a. increase assets.
b. increase expenses.
c. decrease revenues.
*d. decrease retained earnings.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Retained earnings refers to company profits that have been accumulated and not distributed as dividends to shareholders.

20. Resources owned by a business are referred to as:

a. equity.
b. liabilities.
*c. assets.
d. revenues.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Assets are defined in the Conceptual Framework as a resource controlled by the entity as a result of past events from which future economic benefits are expected.

21. The financial statement that summarises the changes in retained earnings for a specific period of time is the:

a. statement of financial position.
b. income statement.
c. statement of cash flows.
*d. statement of changes in equity.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: The statement of changes in equity reports profit for the period and transactions with owners of the company such as share capital movements and dividends. The statement of changes in equity explains the link between the income statement and the statement of financial position.

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22. Retained earnings at the end of the period is equal to:

a. retained earnings at the beginning of the period plus profit minus liabilities.
*b. retained earnings at the beginning of the period plus profit minus dividends paid.
c. profit plus total assets.
d. assets plus liabilities.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Retained earnings refers to company profits that have been accumulated and not distributed as dividends to shareholders.

23. A company's policy toward dividend distributions and growth could best be determined by examining the:

a. statement of financial position.
b. income statement.
*c. statement of changes in equity.
d. statement of cash flows.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Shareholders and other external users can see how much profit has been distributed as dividends by reading the statement of changes in equity.

24. An income statement:

a. summarises changes in retained earnings for a specific period of time.
b. reports the changes in assets, liabilities, and equity for a specific period of time.
c. reports the assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific date.
*d. presents the revenues and expenses for a specific period of time.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: The purpose of the income statement is to report the success or failure of the entity's operations for a period of time.

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25. If retained earnings increases from the beginning of the year to the end of the year, then:

a. profit is less than dividends paid.
b. dividends paid are greater than profit.
c. additional investments are less than losses.
*d. profit is greater than dividends paid.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Profits increase equity and are accumulated into retained earnings. Dividends reduce retained earnings.

26. The statement of changes in equity does not show:

a. the beginning balance of retained earnings.
*b. total revenue.
c. the amount of dividends paid.
d. the ending balance of retained earnings.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Total revenue is shown in the Income Statement.

27. Johnny's Car Repairs had total assets of $60,000 and total liabilities of $40,000 at the beginning of the year. During the year the business recorded $100,000 in revenues, $55,000 in expenses, and dividends of $10,000 were distributed. Equity at the end of the year is:

*a. $55,000.
b. $35,000.
c. $65,000.
d. $45,000.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Beginning equity was $20,000 ($60,000 - $40,000), profit for the year is $45,000 ($100,000 - $55,000) therefore $20,000 + $45,000 - $10,000 = $55,000.

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28. Johnny's Car Repairs had total assets of $60,000 and total liabilities of $40,000 at the beginning of the year. During the year the business recorded $100,000 in revenues, $55,000 in expenses, and dividends of $10,000 were distributed. Profit reported by Johnny's Car Repairs for the year was:

a. $35,000
*b. $45,000
c. $20,000
d. $90,000

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Profit is $45,000 ($100,000 - $55,000).

29. If total liabilities increased by $25,000 and equity increased by $5,000 during a period of time, then total assets:

a. decrease by $20,000.
b. increase by $20,000.
c. increase by $25,000.
*d. increase by $30,000.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Assets = Liabilities + Equity therefore assets = $25,000 + $5,000.

30. If total liabilities decreased by $14,000 during a period of time and equity increased by $6,000 during the same period, then the change in total assets is:

a. an increase of $14,000.
b. an increase of $20,000.
*c. a decrease of $8,000.
d. an increase of $8,000.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Assets = Liabilities + Equity therefore assets = - $14,000 + $6,000 = - $8,000.

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31. The statement of financial position:

a. summarises the changes in retained earnings for a specific period of time.
b. reports changes in assets, liabilities, and equity over a period of time.
*c. reports assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific point in time.
d. presents revenues and expenses for a specific period of time.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: The statement of financial position reports assets and claims to those assets at a specific point in time.

32. Which of the following financial statements is concerned with a business at a point in time?

*a. statement of financial position.
b. income statement.
c. statement of changes in equity.
d. statement of cash flows .

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: The statement of financial position reports assets and claims to those assets at a specific point in time.

33. Liabilities of a company are amounts or obligations owed to:

a. investors.
b. owners.
*c. creditors.
d. shareholders.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Claims of creditors are called liabilities.

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34. Equity can be described as claims of

a. creditors on total assets.
*b. owners on total assets.
c. customers on total assets.
d. auditors on total assets.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Claims of owners are called equity or shareholders' equity.

35. Equity:

a. is always equal to cash on hand.
b. is equal to liabilities plus assets.
*c. includes retained earnings and issued shares.
d. is shown on the income statement.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Equity of a company comprises two parts - share capital and retained earnings.

36. Retained earnings represents:

a. the shareholders' claim on total assets.
b. the amount of cash held by the business.
c. the total of revenue for the period.
*d. the amount of profit held in the company for future use.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Retained earnings are the accumulated profits of the company that have not been distributed as dividends to shareholders and is available for future expansion.

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37. An annual report includes all of the following except:

a. chairman and directors' reports.
b. notes to the financial statements.
c. an auditor's report.
*d. detailed salary package of clerical staff.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: An annual report would not contain detailed information regarding the salaries or clerical staff. This type of information is for internal decision making only and is not available for external users.

38. The information needed to determine whether a company is using accounting methods similar to those of its competitors would be found in the:

a. auditor's report.
b. statement of financial position.
c. directors' report.
*d. notes to the financial statements.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: The notes to the financial statements include descriptions of the accounting policies and methods used in preparing the statements.

39. In the annual report, where would a financial statement reader find out if the company's financial statements give a true and fair view of its financial position and operating results?

a. notes to the financial statements.
b. directors' report.
c. statement of financial position.
*d. auditor's report.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: It is the auditor's responsibility to state whether or not the financial statements provide a true and fair view of the company's financial position and operating results.

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40. A company's reviews of operations, dividend details and information about important events after the date of the financial statements are all found in the:

a. auditor's report.
*b. directors' report.
c. notes to the financial statements.
d. income statement.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Operational review and information relating to dividends, and post balance day events is included in the directors' report.

41. Categories usually found on the face of a classified statement of financial position include:

*a. assets, liabilities, equity.
b. revenues, expenses, profit.
c. cash receipts, cash payments.
d. retained earnings dividends.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: The main sections in the statement of financial position are assets, liabilities and equity.

42. Cash is usually classified as:

a. revenue.
b. an expense.
c. retained earnings.
*d. a current asset.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Cash is usually classified as a current asset.

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43. Included among current liabilities on a classified statement of financial position would be:

a. cash.
b. property, plant and equipment.
c. deferred tax assets.
*d. short-term borrowings.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: Short term borrowings are debts that are due to be settled within 12 months and are included as current liabilities in a classified statement of financial position.

44. Which financial statement would indicate whether the company relies on debt or equity to finance its assets?

a. statement of cash flows
b. statement of changes in equity
c. income statement
*d. statement of financial position

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.
Feedback: The statement of financial position reports assets and claims to those assets at a specific point in time. The claims to the assets are of two types: creditors (debts) and equity (claims by the owner/s).

45. The Financial Reporting Council (FRC) is responsible to the government for:

*a. the broad oversight of the accounting standard-setting process.
b. urgent accounting issues.
c. development of a conceptual framework for financial reporting.
d. taxation issues for companies.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.7 – Describe the financial reporting environment.
Feedback: The FRC is the body that advises the Commonwealth Government on the accounting standard-setting and auditing standard-setting processes.

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46. Accounting standards issues by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) are consistent with those issued by the:

a. Financial Reporting Council (FRC).
b. Australian Taxation Office.
c. Urgent Issues Group.
*d. International Accounting Standards Board.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.7 – Describe the financial reporting environment.
Feedback: The accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) are substantially consistent with those issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

47. Which of the following statements is false?

a. GAAP in Australia is a combination of accounting standards and interpretations as well as concepts and principles that have developed over time.
b. The Australian Securities and Investments Commission monitors a company's compliance with accounting standards and the Corporations Act.
*c. Members of the FRC are appointed by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.
d. Listed public companies must comply with Australian Securities Exchange listing rules which, for financial reporting purposes, focus on disclosure of information.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.7 – Describe the financial reporting environment.
Feedback: Members of the FRC appoint members of the AASB. Members of the FRC are appointed by the Commonwealth Treasurer and include key stakeholders from the business community, the professional accounting bodies, governments and regulatory agencies. All other statements are correct.

48. In practice, the following names for reports are generally referring to Sustainability reporting, except for:
a. Environmental, social and governance (ESG) reporting.
b. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) reporting.
*c. Futures reporting.
d. Triple bottom line reporting.

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.8 – Describe sustainability and environmental, social and governance reporting.
Feedback: While there are subtle historical diffrences between these reports, today these terms refer to the same type of reporting.

49. Which of the following statements is false:
a. Sustainability reporting was historically a voluntary practice.

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*b. Sustainability reporting is currently mandatory in all countries.
c. Many large companies have historically reported under the GRI Standards.
d. Climate-related reporting is mandatory for certain large compaies in Australia and New Zealand.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.8 – Describe sustainability and environmental, social and governance reporting.
Feedback: Not all countries have moved to mandatory sustainability reporting.

50. Which of the following statements is false:
a. The purpose of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) is to set global baseline standards for sustainability reporting that can enhance the quality, comparability and consistency in sustainability reporting globally, focusing on the needs of investors and the financial markets.
*b. The US have mandated the use of the International Sustainability Standards Board standards.
c. The IFRS Foundation Trustees established the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).
d. The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) is a sister board to the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) who develop the global accounting standards.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.8 – Describe sustainability and environmental, social and governance reporting.
Feedback: The US do not follow the ISSB standards.

51. Which of the following statements is false:
a. 'Materiality' assists report preparers to decide whether information belongs in the report or not.
b. The ISSB follows the IASB's definition of materiality — that is, the financial materiality concept.
*c. The longest lived and most commonly used voluntary sustainability standards to date, the GRI standards, use the financial materiality concept.
d. The EU's European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) use the 'double materiality' concept, meaning a sustainability issue may be material to the users of the report if the sustainability issue affects the company and its prospects (financial materiality) *or* the company is having a significant impact on the environment or society (impact materiality).

Answer: c
Learning objective 1.8 – Describe sustainability and environmental, social and governance reporting.
Feedback: The GRI use the impact materiality concept.

52. The going concern assumption is inappropriate when:

a. the business is just starting up.

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*b. liquidation appears likely.
c. market values are higher than costs.
d. the business is organised as a sole trader.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.
Feedback: The going concern principle states that the business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

53. The accounting principle which assumes that a business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future is the:

a. monetary principle.
b. accounting entity concept.
c. full disclosure principle.
*d. going concern principle.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements. .
Feedback: The going concern principle states that the business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

54. The going concern principle assumes that the business:

a. will be liquidated in the near future.
b. will be purchased by another business.
c. is in a growth industry.
*d. will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.
Feedback: The going concern principle assumes the business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

55. The accounting entity concept states that each entity:

*a. can be separately identified and accounted for.
b. cannot reasonably report all of its activities in financial statements.
c. cannot distinguish events of the business from its owners.
d. will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.

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Feedback: The accounting entity concept states that every entity can be separately identified and accounted for.

56. What are the qualitative characteristics that enhance the decision usefulness of relevant information faithfully represented in financial statements?

a. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
b. Accounting entity concept and the cost principle.
c. Comparability, verifiability and understandability.
*d. Comparability, verifiability, understandability and timeliness.

Answer: d
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.
Feedback: Information is more relevant and reliability when it is comparable, verifiable and understandable. Information must also be available to users before it ceases to be relevant.

57. The accounting period concept states that:

a. the business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.
*b. the life of a business can be divided into artificial time periods.
c. every business entity can be separately identified and accounted for.
d. only those events that can be expressed in money may be included in the accounting records.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.
Feedback: The accounting period concept states the life of a business can be divided into artificial periods and that useful reports covering those periods can be prepared.

58. The historical cost principle requires assets to be initially recorded at:

a. market value.
*b. the amount paid for them.
c. selling price.
d. liquidation value.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.
Feedback: The historical cost principle states that all assets are initially recorded in the accounts at their purchase price or cost.

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59. Accounting information is relevant if it:

*a. would influence a business decision.
b. makes no difference to a business decision.
c. is not material to a business decision.
d. is immaterial.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.
Feedback: Accounting information is considered to be relevant if it is capable of making a difference in a business decision.

60. Comparability of financial information results when:

a. different entities use different accounting principles.
*b. different entities use the same accounting principles.
c. that information can be depended upon to be relevant.
d. the financial reports are understandable.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.
Feedback: In accounting, comparability is achieved when an entity uses the same or consistent accounting principles each year and different entities use the same accounting principles.

61. Liquidity ratios measure:

*a. the ability of a company to pay its obligations that are due within the next year or operating cycle.
b. the operating success of a company for a period of time.
c. the ability of a company to survive over a long time.
d. the extent to which a company's assets are financed by debt.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.10 – Calculate and interpret ratios for analysing an entity's profitability, liquidity and solvency.
Feedback: Liquidity ratios measure the short-term ability of the entity to pay its obligations that are due within the next year or operating cycle.

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62. The return on assets ratio is calculated by:

*a. dividing profit by average assets.
b. dividing profit by total assets at the end of a period.
c. dividing total assets at the end of a period by profit.
d. dividing average assets by profit.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.10 – Calculate and interpret ratios for analysing an entity's profitability, liquidity and solvency.
Feedback: Return on assets is calculated by dividing profit by average assets.

63. Solvency measures the ability of a business to:

*a. repay its long-term debts at maturity and interest as it becomes due.
b. meet its short-term obligations.
c. pay its obligations that will fall due within the operating cycle.
d. turn its inventory into cash.

Answer: a
Learning objective 1.10 – Calculate and interpret ratios for analysing an entity's profitability, liquidity and solvency.
Feedback: Solvency is an entity's ability to pay interest as it becomes due and to repay the debt at maturity.

64. A debt to total assets ratio of 80%:

a. means that 20% of investment in assets has been provided by lenders.
*b. is undesirable for creditors .
c. is desirable for creditors.
d. is likely to be supported by cyclical entities that have fluctuating profits, such as many high-tech companies.

Answer: b
Learning objective 1.10 – Calculate and interpret ratios for analysing an entity's profitability, liquidity and solvency.
Feedback: A high debt to total asset ratio is undesirable to creditors as there is less chance of them receiving debt repayment from shareholders' funds if the company goes into liquidation. Generally, companies with stable profits can support high levels of debt.

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Exercises

65. Indicate in the spaces provided whether each item would appear on the statement of cash flows as an: (O) operating activity, (I) investing activity, or (F) financing activity.

____ a. Cash receipts from customers.
____ b. Issuing shares for cash.
____ c. Payment of cash dividends.
____ d. Cash purchase of equipment.
____ e. Cash payments to suppliers.
____ f. Sale proceeds of old machine for cash

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

O a. I d.
F b. O e.
F c. I f.

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66. Prepare an income statement, statement of changes in equity, and a statement of financial position for the dental practice of Jerry Cole, from the items listed below for the month of October.

Equity (October 1)	$15,000
Shares	30,000
Accounts payable	7,000
Equipment	30,000
Service revenue	25,000
Dividends paid	6,000
Dental supplies consumed	3,500
Cash	11,000
Water and light expense	700
Dental supplies on hand	2,800
Salaries expense	7,000
Accounts receivable	14,000
Rent expense	2,000

JERRY COLE DENTAL PRACTICE
Income Statement
for the month ended 31 October

Revenues		$
Expenses	$	
Total expenses		
Profit		$

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JERRY COLE DENTAL PRACTICE
Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity
for the month ended 31 October

Equity, 1 October	$
Add:	
Less:	
Equity, 31 October	$

JERRY COLE
Statement of Financial Position
at 31 October

Assets	
Current assets	
Non-current assets	$
Total assets	$
Liabilities and Equity	
Liabilities	$
Equity	$
Total liabilities and equity	$

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Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

JERRY COLE DENTAL PRACTICE
Income Statement
for the month ended 31 October

Revenues		$….
Service revenue		25,000
Expenses	$…	
Salaries expense	7,000	
Dental supplies consumed	3,500	
Rent expense	2,000	
Water and light expense	700	
Total expenses		13,200
Profit	11,800	

JERRY COLE DENTAL PRACTICE
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the month ended 31 October

Equity, 1 October	15,000
Add: Profit	11,800
	26,800
Less: Drawings	6,000
Equity, 31 October	20,800

JERRY COLE DENTAL PRACTICE
Statement of Financial Position
at 31 October

Assets	
Current assets	
Cash	11,000
Accounts receivable	14,000
Dental supplies	2,800
Total current assets	27,800
Non-current assets	
Equipment	30,000
Total assets	**57,800**
Liabilities and Equity	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	7,000
***Equity**	**50,800**

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Total liabilities and equity 57,800

**Note: Jerry Cole, Dental Practice, is structured as a Sole Trader. Unlike a company the liability for the debts of the business is unlimited for the sole trader. Therefore, the equity of the owner is reported as a single item – Owner's equity and distributions to the owner are called "drawings" not dividends.*

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67. Use the following information to calculate for the year ended 31 December (a) profit, (b) ending retained earnings and (c) total assets.

Supplies (unused)	$ 500	Revenues	$15,000
Operating expenses	10,000	Cash	16,000
Accounts payable	11,000	Dividends paid	8,000
Accounts receivable	4,000	Accrued expenses payable	2,000
Share capital 10,000		Equipment	3,500
Retained earnings (beginning)	4,000		

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

(a) $5,000 (15,000-10,000=5,000)
(b) $1,000 (4,000+5,000-8,000=1,000)
(c) $24,000 (500+4,000+16,000+3,500-2,000=24,000)

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68. Use the following accounts and information to prepare an income statement, a statement of changes in equity, and a statement of financial position for Lazares Services Ltd for the month ended 31 July.

Accounts payable	$ 3,100	Dividends paid	$ 8,000
Accounts receivable	1,400	Insurance expense	2,200
Buildings	60,000	Supplies	400
Cash	15,600	Accrued expenses payable	3,300
Revenues	15,700	Rent expense	2,400
Share capital	52,000	Salaries expense	10,000
Retained earnings (beginning)	25,900		

LAZARES SERVICES LTD
Income Statement
for the month ended 31July

Revenues		$
Expenses	$	
Total expenses		
Profit		$

LAZARES SERVICES LTD
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the month ended 31 July

Retained Earnings, 1 July	$
Add:	
Less:	
Retained Earnings, 31 July	$

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LAZARES SERVICES LTD
Statement of Financial Position
at 31 July

	$	$
Assets		
Current assets		
Non-current assets		
Total assets		
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities		
Equity		
Total liabilities and equity		

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Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

LAZARES SERVICES LTD
Income Statement
for the month ended 31 July

Revenues		
Service revenue		$15,700
Expenses		
Salaries expense	$10,000	
Rent expense	2,400	
Insurance expense	2,200	
Total expenses		14,600
Profit	$ 1,100	

LAZARES INDUSTRIES LTD
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the month ended 31 July

Retained Earnings, 1 July	$25,900
Add: Profit	1,100
	27,000
Less: Dividends paid	8,000
Retained Earnings, 31 July	$19,000

LAZARES INDUSTRIES LTD
Statement of Financial Position
31 July

Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 15,600	
Accounts receivable	1,400	
Supplies	400	
	17,400	
Non-current assets		
Building		60,000
Total assets		$77,400
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 3,100	
Accrued expenses payable	3,300	
Total liabilities		$ 6,400
Equity		
Share capital	$52,000	
Retained earnings	19,000	71,000
Total liabilities and Equity		$77,400

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69. Listed below in alphabetical order are statement of financial position items of Rowen Ltd at 31 December. Prepare a classified statement of financial position.

Accounts payable	$ 8,000
Accounts receivable	16,000
Building	66,000
Cash	11,000
Share capital	80,000
Land	31,000
Office equipment	5,000
Retained profit	41,000

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

ROWEN LTD
Statement of Financial Position
at 31 December

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash	$ 11,000
Accounts receivable	16,000
	27,000
Non-current assets	
Office equipment	5,000
Building	66,000
Land	31,000
	102,000
Total assets	$129,000
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 8,000
EQUITY	
Share capital	$80,000
Retained earnings	41,000
	121,000
Total equity and liabilities	$129 000

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70. Indicate in the spaces provided whether each item would appear on the Income Statement (IS), Statement of Financial Position (SFP), or Statement of Changes in Equity (SCE):

a. _____ Service Revenue
b. _____ Water and Light Expense
c. _____ Cash
d. _____ Accounts Payable
e. _____ Office Supplies
f. _____ Wage Expense
g. _____ Accounts Receivable
h. _____ Share Capital
i. _____ Equipment
j. _____ Advertising Expense
k. _____ Dividends paid
l. _____ Income Tax Payable

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

a. IS
b. IS
c. SFP
d. SFP
e. SFP
f. IS
g. SFP
h. SFP
i. SFP
j. IS
k. SCE
l. SFP

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71. The directors of Tomas Sanchez Ltd were reviewing the company business activities at the end of the year and decided to prepare a Statement of Changes in Equity. At the beginning of the year company assets were $500,000, liabilities were $150,000, and share capital was $100,000. Profit for the year was $420,000. Dividends paid of $220,000 were paid during the year. Prepare a Statement of Changes in Equity for Tomas Sanchez Ltd.

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

TOMAS SANCHEZ LTD
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December

Retained earnings, 1 January ($500,000-$150,000-$100,000)	$250,000
Add: Profit	420,000
	670,000
Less: Dividends paid	220,000
Retained earnings, 31 December	$450,000

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72. At 1 September, the Statement of Financial Position for Arnold's Restaurant Ltd contained the following items:

Accounts Payable	$ 3,800	Land	$33,000
Accounts Receivable	1,600	Share capital	?
Building	68,000	Loan Payable	46,000
Cash	5,000	Supplies	4,600
Furniture	18,700	Retained earnings	43,200

The following transactions occurred during the next two days: shareholders invested an additional $22,000 cash in the business and accounts payable were paid in full. Prepare a statement of financial position for Arnold's Restaurant Ltd at 3 September.

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

ARNOLD'S RESTAURANT LTD
Statement of Financial Position
at 3 September

ASSETS	$ 23,200
Current Assets	1,600
Cash [a]	4,600
Accounts receivable	29,400
Supplies	
Non-current assets	
Furniture	18,700
Building	68,000
Land	33,000
	119,700
Total assets	$149,100
LIABILITIES	
Non-current liability [b]	
Loan payable	
	$ 46,000
EQUITY	
Share capital[c]	$59,900
Retained earnings	43,200
	103,100
Total liabilities and Equity	$149,100

(a) Cash: ($5,000 + $22,000 - $3,800) = $23,200
(b) Non-current liability (Accounts Payable) ($3,800 - $3,800) = $0
(c) Share capital: Beginning balance = $37 900
Additional investment in shares = $22,000
Ending balance $59 900

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73. From the following list of selected items taken from the records of Downing Clinic Ltd, identify those that would appear on the Statement of Financial Position.

a. Share capital
b. Patient Revenue
c. Land
d. Wages Expense
e. Loan Payable
f. Accounts Payable
g. Cash
h. Medical Supplies Expense
i. Medical Supplies
j. Water and Light Expense

Answer: a, c, e, f, g, i.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

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74. One item is omitted in each of the following summaries of Statement of Financial Positions and Income Statements for three different companies, X Ltd, Y Ltd, and Z Ltd. Determine the amounts of the missing items, identifying each company by letter.

	Company		
	X Ltd	Y Ltd	Z Ltd
Beginning of the Year:			
Assets	$400,000	$150,000	$199,000
Liabilities	250,000	105,000	168,000
End of the Year:			
Assets	450,000	195,000	195,000
Liabilities	280,000	95,000	169,000
During the Year:			
Additional Investment by Shareholders	?	79,000	78,000
Dividends paid	70,000	83,000	?
Revenue	195,000	?	187,000
Expenses	155,000	113,000	185,000

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

Company X Ltd ($50,000)

Beginning Equity ($400,000 - $250,000)	$150,000
Additional investments (balancing figure)	50,000
Profit for year ($195,000 - $155,000)	40,000
	240,000
Less Dividends paid	70,000
Ending Equity ($450,000 - $280,000)	$170,000

Company Y Ltd ($172,000)

Beginning Equity ($150,000 - $105,000)	$ 45,000
Additional investments	79,000
Profit for year (with revenue as the balancing figure)	59,000
[Revenues = $45,000+Revenues+$79,000-$113,000-$83,000=$100,000)	
	183,000
Less Dividends paid	83,000
Ending Equity ($195,000 - $95,000)	$100,000

Company Z Ltd ($85,000)

Beginning Equity ($199,000 - $168,000)	$ 31,000
Additional investments	78,000
Profit for year ($187,000 - $185,000)	2,000
	111,000
Less Dividends paid (balancing figure)	85,000
Ending Equity ($195,000 - $169,000)	$ 26,000

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75. Determine the missing items.

Assets	=	**Liabilities + Equity**
$70,000		$52,000	(a)
(b)		$28,000	$30,000
$84,000		(c)	$50,000

Answer: a. $18,000 b. $58,000 c. $34,000
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

76. Identify which of the following items appear in a statement of financial position.

a) Service revenue
b) Cash
c) Share capital
d) Accounts payable
e) Rent expense
f) Supplies
g) Land

Answer: b, c, d, f, g.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

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77. For the items listed below, fill in the appropriate code letter to indicate whether the item is an asset, liability, or equity item.

	Code
Asset	A
Liability	L
Equity	E

_____ 1. Rent Expense
_____ 2. Office Equipment
_____ 3. Accounts Payable
_____ 4. Share capital
_____ 5. Insurance Expense
_____ 6. Cash
_____ 7. Accounts Receivable
_____ 8. Retained earnings
_____ 9. Service Revenue
_____ 10. Loan Payable

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

1. E
2. A
3. L
4. E
5. E
6. A
7. A
8. E
9. E
10. L

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78. Classify each of these items as an asset (A), liability (L), or Equity (E).

_____ 1. Accounts receivable
_____ 2. Accounts payable
_____ 3. Share capital
_____ 4. Office Supplies
_____ 5. Retained earnings
_____ 6. Cash
_____ 7. Loan Payable
_____ 8. Equipment

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

1. A
2. L
3. E
4. A
5. E
6. A
7. L
8. A

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79. At the beginning of the year, Wise Company Ltd had total assets of $700,000 and total liabilities of $300,000. Answer the following questions viewing each situation as being independent of the others.

1. If total assets increased $225,000 during the year, and total liabilities decreased $100,000, what is the amount of equity at the end of the year?

2. During the year, total liabilities increased $315,000 and Equity decreased $130,000. What is the amount of total assets at the end of the year?

3. If total assets decreased $60,000 and Equity increased $180,000 during the year, what is the amount of total liabilities at the end of the year?

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

	Total Assets		Total Liabilities		Equity
Beginning	$700,000		$300,000		$400,000
Change	225,000		(100,000)		$325,000
Ending	$925,000	-	$200,000	=	$725,000 (1)

	Total Assets		Total Liabilities		Equity
Beginning	$700,000		$300,000		$400,000
Change	$185,000		315,000		(130,000)
Ending	$885,000 (2)	=	$615,000	+	$270,000

	Total Assets		Total Liabilities		Equity
Beginning	$700,000		$300,000		$400,000
Change	(60,000)		($240,000)		180,000
Ending	$640,000	=	$ 60,000 (3)	+	$580,000

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80. Reinhart's Carpet Cleaning Ltd has the following statement of financial position items:

Van	Loan Payable
Accounts Payable	Share Capital
Cash	Retained earnings
Cleaning Supplies	Equipment
Accounts Receivable	

Identify which items are (1) Assets
(2) Liabilities
(3) Equity

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

1. Assets - Van, Cash, Cleaning Supplies, Accounts Receivable, Equipment.
2. Liabilities - Accounts Payable, Loan Payable.
3. Equity - Share capital, Retained earnings.

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81. On 1 June, Lewis Company Ltd prepared a Statement of Financial Position that shows the following:

Assets (no cash)	$125,000
Liabilities	75,000
Equity	50,000

Shortly thereafter, all of the assets were sold for cash. How would the statement of financial position appear immediately after the sale of the assets for cash for each of the following cases?

	Cash Received for the Assets	Balances Immediately After Sale: Assets	-	Liabilities	=	Equity
Cash A	$135,000	$_____		$_____		$_____
Cash B	125,000	_____		_____		_____
Cash C	110,000	_____		_____		_____

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

	Cash Received for the Assets	Balances Immediately After Sale: Assets	-	Liabilities	=	Equity
Cash A	$135,000	$135,000		$75,000		$60,000
Cash B	125,000	125,000		75,000		50,000
Cash C	110,000	110,000		75,000		35,000

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82. Compute the missing amount in each category of the accounting equation.

	Assets	Liabilities	Equity
(a)	$260,000	$?	$ 98,000
(b)	$178,000	$ 73,000	$?
(c)	$?	$202,000	$310,000

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.6 – Identify the elements of each of the four main financial statements.

(a) $162,000 ($260,000 - $98,000 = $162,000)
(b) $105,000 ($178,000 - $73,000 = $105,000)
(c) $512,000 ($202,000 + $310,000 = $512,000)

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Completion statements

83. Presented below are the qualitative characteristics of information contained in general-purpose financial reports.

a. relevance
b. reliability
c. comparability
d. understandability

Identify the qualitative characteristic that fits the statement below.

1. Information in general-purpose financial reports should be_____ to users who have the proficiency to comprehend the significant accounting practices.

2. Financial report information is _____ when different entities use the same accounting principles.

3. Accounting information is _____ if it would make a difference in a business decision.

4. Information that can be depended on and without undue error is said to be _____.

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.

1.	d	understandable
2.	c	comparable
3.	a	relevant
4.	b	reliable

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84. Complete the following statements:

1. A business organised as a separate legal entity owned by shareholders is a _____. LO3

2. Managers are _____ of accounting information who plan, organise, and control a business. LO5

3. _____ activities involve collecting the necessary funds to support the business. LO5

4. The _____ reports the assets, liabilities, and equity of a business at a specific date. LO6

5. The claim of owners on the assets of a business is known as _____. LO6

6. The basic accounting equation is Assets = _____ + _____.LO6

7. The primary purpose of a _____ is to provide financial information about the cash receipts and cash payments of a business. LO6

8. The _____ is prepared by an independent auditor stating the auditor's opinion as to the truth and fairness of the presentation of the financial statements. LO6

9. The _____ principle states that assets should be recorded at their cost. LO8

10. If different entities use the same accounting principle, the financial reports of those entities are _____. LO8

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.9.

1. company
2. internal users
3. financing
4. Statement of Financial Position
5. equity
6. Liabilities, Equity
7. Statement of Cash Flows
8. auditor's report
9. Historical cost
10. comparable

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Matching

85. Match the items below by entering the appropriate code letter in the space provided.

A. Internal users
B. Directors' report
C. Annual report
D. Sole trader
E. Timeliness
F. Australian Securities Exchange
G. Assets
H. Liabilities
I. Expenses
J. Retained earnings

____ 1. Financial information is collected quickly so that it does not lose its relevance.
____ 2. Consumed assets or services.
____ 3. Ownership is limited to one person.
____ 4. Officers and others who manage the business.
____ 5. Creditor claims against the assets of the business.
____ 6. An organisation that produces listing rules that companies must comply with.
____ 7. A report prepared by directors that presents audited financial information.
____ 8. A section of the annual report that presents management's views.
____ 9. Future economic benefits.
____ 10. Accumulated profit that has not been distributed as dividends to owners.

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.

1.	E	6.	F
2.	I	7.	C
3.	D	8.	B
4.	A	9.	G
5.	H	10.	J

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86. Presented below are the basic assumptions and principles underlying financial statements.

a. Historical cost principle
b. Accounting entity concept
c. Full disclosure principle
d. Going concern principle
e. Monetary principle
f. Accounting period concept

Identify the basic concept or principle that is described below.

____ 1. The economic life of a business can be divided into artificial time periods.

____ 2. The business will continue in operation long enough to carry out its existing objectives.

____ 3. Assets should be recorded at their historical cost.

____ 4. Every entity can be separately identified and accounted for.

____ 5. Circumstances and events that make a difference to financial statement users should be disclosed.

____ 6. Only transaction data that can be accurately expressed in terms of money should be included in the accounting records.

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.9 Explain the accounting assumptions, concepts, principles, qualitative characteristics and constraints underlying financial statements.

1. f
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. e

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Short-answer/essay questions

87. Explain the four steps in the accounting process.

Answer below.
Learning objective 1.2

Define accounting, describe the accounting process and define the diverse role of accountants. The accounting cycle consists of four steps. First, all relevant economic events (or transactions) must be identified. Relevant economic benefits are those that affect the assets and or liabilities of the business. Second, all transactions that have been identified in the first step have to be quantified in monetary terms. The third step is recording the transactions. This step must include analysing, recording, classifying and summarising transactions. Finally once these three steps have been performed the results can be communicated to users by preparing accounting reports, including an income statement, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity.

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88. Explain to your accounting classmate the difference between scopes 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions. Provide an example of each type.

Answer below.
1.8 Describe sustainability and environmental, social and governance reporting.

As per the Protocol, GHG emissions are divided into direct emissions (scope 1) and indirect emissions (scopes 2 and 3). Direct emissions arise from sources that are owned or controlled by the organisation. Scope 1 emissions arise from a company burning fuel in their owned or controlled activities, such as burning fuel in their fleet of vehicles or in their factory. Scope 2 emissions is related to electricity, heating/cooling or steam bought by the company, such as a university buying electricity. Scope 3 emissions is related to the value chain of the company, which includes both the upstream value chain (from cradle to gate) and downstream value chain (from gate to grave). For example, scope 3 estimates the GHG emissions associated with the operations of suppliers of all the materials and manufacture of inputs (upstream), as well as the emissions arising when consumers use the products/services sold, including the emissions related to the end-of-life disposal of a product. There are 15 categories of scope 3 emissions.

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