

Chapter 01 Accounting: Information for Decision Making

True / False Questions

1. Managerial accounting information is designed primarily to assist investors and creditors in deciding how to allocate scarce resources.

True False

2. Return on investment is the same as return of investment.

True False

3. The tax return is one of the primary financial statements.

True False

4. Management accounting refers to the preparation and use of accounting information designed to meet the needs of decision makers outside the business organization.

True False

5. The content of management accounting reports needs to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

True False

6. The tailoring of an accounting report to meet the needs of a specific decision maker is more characteristic of financial accounting reports than of management accounting reports.

True False

7. The annual financial statements of large corporations such as Wilmar International or Cathay Pacific need not be audited by independent certified public accountants, since these firms maintain large accounting departments as part of their organizations.

True False

8. Generally accepted accounting principles were established by the American Accounting Association in 1934 and are updated annually by Congress.

True False

9. One purpose of generally accepted accounting principles is to make accounting information prepared by different companies more comparable.

True False

10. Today the most authoritative source of generally accepted accounting principles is the American Accounting Association.

True False

11. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has the legal authority over publicly held corporations to enforce compliance with generally accepted accounting principles.

True False

12. An accounting practice can become a "generally accepted accounting principle" through widespread use, even if the practice is not mentioned in the official pronouncements of the accounting standard-setting organizations.

True False

13. The statement of financial position and the income statement are one and the same.

True False

14. The Securities & Exchange Commission is instrumental in the development of financial accounting standards.

True False

15. Financial accounting standards issued by the FASB are considered generally accepted accounting principles.

True False

16. External users of accounting information have a financial interest in an entity but are not involved with the day-to-day operations of the enterprise.

True False

17. Investors are individuals and other enterprises that have provided equity to the reporting enterprise.

True False

18. A statement of cash flows depicts the way profits have changed during a designated period.

True False

19. Public accounting is the segment of the profession where professionals offer audit, tax and consulting services to clients.

True False

20. The CPA examination is administered by the General Accounting Office of The U. S. Government.

True False

21. Career opportunities in accounting exist in public accounting, management accounting, governmental accounting and accounting education.

True False

22. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act places responsibility on CEOs and CFOs of companies to certify the fairness of company's financial statements. The Act also created the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board which oversees the public accounting profession.

True False

23. The internal control structure of an organization has no relationship to the reliability of accounting information.

True False

24. Management accounting information is oriented toward the future while financial accounting information is historical in nature.

True False

25. The Code of Ethics of the AICPA calls for a commitment to ethical behavior but not at the sacrifice of personal advantage.

True False

26. The Code of Ethics of the AICPA calls for a member in public practice to be independent in fact and appearance when providing auditing services.

True False

27. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board is responsible for creating and promoting International Financial Reporting Standards.

True False

Multiple Choice Questions

28. Financial accounting information is
- A. Designed to assist investors and creditors
 - B. Used by managers and in income tax returns
 - C. Called "general-purpose" accounting information
 - D. All of the above
29. Financial statements may be prepared for
- A. One year
 - B. Less than one year
 - C. Either A or B
 - D. Neither A or B. Financial statements can only be prepared on a monthly basis.
30. Generally accepted accounting principles
- A. Originate from a combination of tradition, experience and official decree
 - B. May change over time
 - C. Both A & B
 - D. Neither A nor B
31. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 created:
- A. The Security and Exchange Commission
 - B. The Financial Accounting Standards Board
 - C. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board
 - D. The Income Tax Return Overview Board
32. Which of the following would not be considered a user of financial information?
- A. A large pension fund
 - B. A real estate investor
 - C. Company management
 - D. All the above are considered interested in financial information.

33. The field of accounting may best be described as:

- A. Recording the financial transactions of an economic entity.
- B. Developing information in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
- C. The art of interpreting, measuring, and describing economic activity.
- D. Developing the information required for the preparation of income tax returns.

34. The basic purpose of bookkeeping is to:

- A. Provide financial information about an economic entity.
- B. Develop the types of information best-suited to specific managerial decisions.
- C. Record the financial transactions of an economic entity.
- D. Determine the taxable income of individuals and business entities.

35. Which of the following is not characteristic of financial accounting?

- A. Information used in financial statements is prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
- B. The information is confidential and is intended for use only by company management.
- C. The information is used in a wide variety of business decisions.
- D. The information is developed primarily by "private accountants" that is, accountants employed by business organizations.

36. Financial statements are prepared:

- A. Only for publicly owned business organizations.
- B. For corporations, but not for sole proprietorships or partnerships.
- C. Primarily for the benefit of persons outside of the business organization.
- D. In either monetary or nonmonetary terms, depending upon the need of the decision maker.

37. It is the function of management accounting to perform the following activities, except:

- A. Financial forecasts
- B. Cost accounting
- C. Internal audits
- D. Audited financial statements

38. The basic purpose of an audit is to:

- A. Assure financial statements are in conformity with GAAP.
- B. Provide as much useful information to decision makers as possible, regardless of cost.
- C. Record changes in the financial position of an organization by applying the concepts of double entry accounting.
- D. Meet an organization's need for accounting information as efficiently as possible.

39. The accounting systems of most business organizations:

- A. Are tailored to meet the organization's needs for accounting information and the resources available for operating the system.
- B. Are similar in design to the journals, ledgers, and worksheets illustrated in this text.
- C. Utilize data bases, rather than ledger accounts.
- D. Are designed by the CPA firm that performs the annual financial audit.

40. Which of the following is not a basic function of an accounting system?

- A. To interpret and record the effects of business transactions.
- B. To classify the effects of similar transactions in a manner that permits determination of various totals and subtotals useful to management.
- C. To ensure that a business organization will be managed profitably.
- D. To summarize and communicate information to decision makers.

41. Information is cost effective when:

- A. The information aids management in controlling costs.
- B. The information is based upon historical costs, rather than upon estimated market values.
- C. The value of the information exceeds the cost of producing it.
- D. The information is generated by a computer based accounting system.

42. The objectives of financial reporting are to provide information

- A. that is useful in assessing cash flow prospects
- B. about claims to enterprise resources
- C. that is useful in investment and credit decisions
- D. all of the above

43. Which of the following is generally not considered an external user of accounting information?

- A. Shareholders of a corporation.
- B. Bank lending officers.
- C. Financial analysts.
- D. Factory managers.

44. Although accounting information is used by a wide variety of external parties, financial reporting is primarily directed toward the information needs of:

- A. Investors and creditors.
- B. Government agencies such as the tax authorities.
- C. Customers.
- D. Trade associations and labor unions.

45. Investors may be described as:

- A. Individuals and enterprises that have provided credit to a reporting entity.
- B. Individuals and enterprises that own a reporting entity business.
- C. Anyone that has an interest in the results of the operations of the reporting entity.
- D. Those whose primary economic activity consists of buying and selling stocks and bonds.

46. Investors and creditors are interested in the probability that their original investment or loan will eventually be returned, and that they will receive a reasonable return while their funds are invested or borrowed. These expectations are collectively referred to as:

- A. Expected profitability.
- B. The objectives of financial reporting.
- C. Cash flow prospects.
- D. Financial position.

47. The FASB takes on a responsibility to do the following, except:

- A. Set the objectives of financial reporting.
- B. Describe the elements of financial statements.
- C. Judge disputes between management and the CPA.
- D. Determine the criteria for deciding what information to include in financial statements.

48. Which organization best serves the professional needs of a CPA?

- A. FASB.
- B. AICPA.
- C. SEC.
- D. AAA.

49. A complete set of financial statements for Citywide Company, at December 31, 2009, would include each of the following, *except*:

- A. Balance sheet as of December 31, 2009.
- B. Income statement for the year ended December 31, 2009.
- C. Statement of projected cash flows for 2009.
- D. Notes containing additional information that is useful in interpreting the financial statements.

50. The general purpose financial statements prepared annually by a corporation would not include the:

- A. Balance sheet.
- B. Income tax return.
- C. Income statement.
- D. Statement of cash flows.

51. The designation of CPA is given by:

- A. Universities.
- B. States.
- C. The AICPA.
- D. The SEC.

52. Which of the following is a characteristic of financial accounting information?

- A. Its preparation requires judgment.
- B. It is more about the future than it is about the past.
- C. None of it is based on estimates, assumptions, and judgments.
- D. Notes and explanations from management are not included.

53. The financial statements of a business entity:
- A. Include the balance sheet, income statement, and income tax return.
 - B. Provide information about the cash flow prospects of the company.
 - C. Are the first step in the accounting process.
 - D. Are prepared for a fee by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
54. Which of the following events is not a transaction that would be recorded in a company's accounting records?
- A. The purchase of equipment for cash.
 - B. The purchase of equipment on account.
 - C. The investment of additional cash in the business by the owner.
 - D. The death of a key executive.
55. Financial statements are designed primarily to:
- A. Provide managers with detailed information tailored to the managers' specific information needs.
 - B. Provide people outside the business organization with information about the company's financial position and operating results.
 - C. Report to the relevant tax authorities the company's taxable income.
 - D. Indicate to investors in a particular company the current market values of their investments.
56. The principal difference between management accounting and financial accounting is that *financial accounting* information is:
- A. Prepared by managers.
 - B. Intended primarily for use by decision makers outside the business organization.
 - C. Prepared in accordance with a set of accounting principles developed by the Institute of Certified Management Accountants.
 - D. Oriented toward measuring solvency rather than profitability.
57. Which financial statement is prepared as of a specific date?
- A. The balance sheet.
 - B. The income statement.
 - C. The statement of cash flows.
 - D. All three of the above are for a period of time rather than at a specific date.

58. In comparison with a financial statement prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, a management accounting report is *more* likely to:

- A. Be used by decision makers outside of the business organization.
- B. Focus upon the operation results of the most recently completed accounting period.
- C. View the entire organization as the reporting entity.
- D. Be tailored to the specific needs of an individual decision maker.

59. Which of the following decision makers is *least* likely to be among the users of management accounting reports developed by Toyota Motor Corporation?

- A. The chief executive officer of Toyota.
- B. The manager of the factory in Toyota.
- C. The manager of a mutual fund considering investing in Toyota's' ordinary shares.
- D. Internal auditors within the Toyota organization.

60. Which financial statement is primarily concerned with reporting the financial position of a business at a particular time?

- A. The balance sheet.
- B. The income statement.
- C. The statement of cash flows.
- D. All three statements are concerned with the financial position of a business at a particular time.

61. The measures used by an organization to provide reasonable assurance that the organization produces reliable financial reports, complies with applicable laws and regulations, and conducts its operations in an efficient and effective manner are collectively referred to as:

- A. Generally accepted accounting principles.
- B. Financial accounting standards.
- C. Securities and exchange regulations.
- D. The internal control structure.

62. A strong internal control structure:

- A. Contributes to the accuracy and reliability of the accounting records.
- B. Will prevent a business from operating at a loss.
- C. Assures that a business will remain solvent.
- D. Will prevent fraud, theft, and embezzlement.

63. Which of the following is considered a return "on" investment?

- A. Dividends.
- B. Repayment of a loan.
- C. Both of the above.
- D. None of the above.

64. The basic purpose of audited financial statements is to:

- A. Provide the reporting company with assurance that all assets are protected from theft or embezzlement.
- B. Prepare financial statements for companies that do not have their own accounting departments.
- C. Provide users of the financial statements with assurance that the statements are reliable and are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
- D. Provide both the reporting company and the users of the statements with a written guarantee that the statements are error-free.

65. Audits of financial statements are performed by:

- A. The controller of the reporting company.
- B. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).
- C. The management of the reporting company.
- D. Independent certified public accountants (CPAs).

66. The auditor's report on the published financial statements of a large corporation should be viewed as:

- A. The opinion of independent experts as to the overall fairness of the statements.
- B. The opinion of the corporation's chief accountant as to the overall fairness of the statements.
- C. A guarantee by a firm of certified public accountants that the statements are accurate.
- D. A guarantee by the Financial Statements Insurance Board that the statements do not overstate assets or net income.

67. The set of standards, assumptions, and concepts that form the "ground rules" for financial reporting in the United States is termed:

- A. The conceptual framework.
- B. Generally accepted accounting principles.
- C. Statements of Financial Accounting Concepts.
- D. American standards for certified public accountants.

68. The basic purpose of generally accepted accounting principles is to:

- A. Minimize the possibility of a business becoming insolvent.
- B. Provide a framework for financial reporting that is understood by both the preparers and the users of financial statements.
- C. Ensure that financial statements include the type of information that is best suited to every type of business decision.
- D. Eliminate the need for professional judgment in preparing financial statements.

69. Generally accepted accounting principles are intended to assist accountants in preparing financial statements that:

- A. Are relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable.
- B. Show the business to be both solvent and profitable.
- C. Comply with all income tax rules and regulations.
- D. Are ideally suited to the specific needs of each user of the financial statements.

70. Which of the following is *not* an objective of generally accepted accounting principles?

- A. To minimize the amount of income taxes owed.
- B. To ensure that both preparers and users of financial statements understand the concepts and assumptions used in presenting information within these statements.
- C. To enhance the relevance and reliability of information contained in financial statements.
- D. To increase the comparability of financial statements prepared by different companies.

71. In the phrase "generally accepted accounting principles," the words *accounting principles* refers to:

- A. The standards, assumptions, and concepts that serve as "ground rules" for financial reporting.
- B. Ethical standards that prohibit fraudulent or misleading financial reporting.
- C. The steps in the accounting cycle.
- D. The accounting practices authorized by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

72. Which of the following is not considered a return "of" investment?

- A. Dividends.
- B. Repayment of a loan.
- C. Both of the above.
- D. None of the above.

73. The accounting standards and concepts used in the preparation of financial statements are called:

- A. Certified principles of accounting (CPA).
- B. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- C. Federal accounting standards and bylaws (FASB).
- D. Standards enforcing consistency (SEC).

74. Generally accepted accounting principles are the "ground rules" used in the preparation of:

- A. Income tax returns.
- B. All accounting reports.
- C. Reports to federal and state regulatory agencies.
- D. Financial statements.

75. The Financial Accounting Standards Board is:

- A. Responsible for the review and audit of federal income tax returns.
- B. Primarily concerned with the preparation of the annual federal budget.
- C. A private group that conducts research and issues Statements that represent authoritative expressions of generally accepted accounting principles.
- D. A government agency with legal authority to approve or disapprove the financial statements of corporations that sell their securities to the public.

76. Statements of Financial Accounting Standards are developed by:

- A. The Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- B. Certified public accountants.
- C. The Securities and Exchange Commission.
- D. Tax authorities.

77. Which of the following are considered "external" users of financial statements?

- A. Owners.
- B. Creditors.
- C. Labor unions.
- D. All three are external users.

78. Which of the following is *not* recognized as a source of generally accepted accounting principles?

- A. Widespread and long-term use of a particular practice.
- B. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).
- C. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).
- D. None of the above. Generally accepted accounting principles may arise from each of these sources.

79. In the phrase "generally accepted accounting principles," the words *generally accepted* mean that the principles:

- A. Have been adopted by Congress or approved by the voters in a general election.
- B. Are acceptable to the tax authority.
- C. Are understood and observed by all the participants in the financial reporting process.
- D. Have been approved by a majority of the members of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

80. An accounting principle must receive substantial authoritative support to qualify as generally accepted. Among the organizations and agencies that have been influential in the development of generally accepted accounting principles, which of the following has provided the *most* influential leadership?

- A. Tax authorities.
- B. Institute of Management Accountants.
- C. Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- D. New York Stock Exchange.

81. Which of the following has the *least* impact upon the reliability of financial statements issued by publicly owned corporations?

- A. Federal securities laws.
- B. Professional judgment of the accountants who prepare the financial statements.
- C. Audits of the financial statements by the tax authorities.
- D. Competence and integrity of the CPAs who perform audits.

82. Which of the following is true?

- A. The existence of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) virtually eliminates the need for professional judgment except in very unusual circumstances.
- B. Federal securities laws regarding the issuance of misleading financial statements apply not only to the independent auditors, but to management of the company as well.
- C. Attaining a passing score on the part of the Uniform CPA Examination that covers professional ethics is evidence of integrity and commitment to ethical conduct.
- D. A professional accountant should resign his position rather than become involved in the distribution of financial statements indicating insolvency.

83. The work of accountants practicing in public accounting may best be described as:

- A. Providing various types of accounting services to a wide variety of clients.
- B. Preparing income tax returns for individuals and small businesses.
- C. Developing and interpreting information tailored to the needs of business managers.
- D. Helping governmental agencies carry out their various regulatory responsibilities.

84. The primary function of external auditors is to:

- A. Express an opinion on the fairness and reliability of the company's financial statements.
- B. Determine the accuracy of the management reports.
- C. Evaluate the efficiency of operations and the degree of compliance with management's policies in all departments within a large organization.
- D. Determine that financial statements and all special reports to management are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

85. Management accountants primarily are concerned with developing information:

- A. For use in income tax returns.
- B. Suited to the needs of shareholders, creditors, and other external decision makers.
- C. In conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
- D. Suited to the needs of decision makers within the organization.

86. The principal function of CPAs is to:

- A. Audit income tax returns to determine if taxpayers have underpaid their income taxes.
- B. Conduct audits to determine whether the employees of a business are performing their jobs honestly and efficiently.
- C. Advise individual investors on stock market investments.
- D. Perform audits to determine the fairness and reliability of a company's financial statements.

87. The best definition of an accounting system is:

- A. Journals, ledgers, and worksheets.
- B. Manual or computer-based records used in developing information about an entity for use by managers and also persons outside the organization.
- C. The personnel, procedures, devices, and records used by an entity to develop accounting information and communicate this information to decision makers.
- D. The concepts, principles, and standards specifying the information which should be included in financial statements, and how that information should be presented.

88. Suppose a number of your friends have organized a company to develop and sell a new software product. They have asked you to loan them \$8,000 to help get the company started, and have promised to repay your \$8,000 plus 10% interest in one year. Of the following, which amount may be described as the return on your investment?

- A. \$8,000
- B. \$800.
- C. \$8,800
- D. some other amount.

89. Which of the following is generally *not* considered one of the general purpose financial statements issued by a corporation?

- A. Income statement forecast for the coming year.
- B. Balance sheet.
- C. Statement of financial position.
- D. Statement of cash flows.

90. All of the following are characteristics of management accounting, *except*:

- A. Reports are used primarily by insiders rather than by persons outside of the business entity.
- B. Its purpose is to assist managers in planning and controlling business operations.
- C. Information must be developed in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or with income tax regulations.
- D. Information may be tailored to assist in specific managerial decisions.

91. Of the following objectives of financial reporting, which is the most specific?

- A. Provide information useful in assessing amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
- B. Provide information useful in making investment and credit decisions.
- C. Provide information about economic resources, claims to resources, and changes in resources and claims.
- D. Provide information useful to help the enterprise achieve its goals, objectives, and mission.

92. Which of the following does not describe accounting?
- A. It is commonly referred to as the language of business.
 - B. It is an end rather than a means to an end.
 - C. It is useful for decision-making.
 - D. It is used by businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, and individuals.
93. To understand and use accounting information in making economic decisions, you must understand:
- A. The nature of economic activities that accounting information describes.
 - B. The assumptions and measurement techniques involved in developing accounting information.
 - C. Which information is relevant for a particular type of decision that is being made.
 - D. All of the above.
94. The objectives of an accounting system include all of the following *except*:
- A. Interpret and record the effects of business transactions.
 - B. Classify the effects of transactions to facilitate the preparation of reports.
 - C. Summarize and communicate information to decision makers.
 - D. Dictate the specific types of business transactions that the enterprise may engage in.
95. Internal users of financial accounting information include all of the following *except*:
- A. Investors.
 - B. Managers.
 - C. Chief Financial Officer.
 - D. Chief Executive Officer.
96. Objectives of financial reporting to external investors and creditors include preparing information about all of the following *except*:
- A. Information used to determine which products to produce.
 - B. Information about economic resources, claims to those resources, and changes in both resources and claims.
 - C. Information that is useful in assessing the amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
 - D. Information that is useful in making investment and credit decisions.

97. Financial accounting information is characterized by all of the following *except*:

- A. It is historical in nature.
- B. It results from inexact and approximate measures.
- C. It is factual, so it does not require judgment to prepare.
- D. It is enhanced by management's explanation.

98. Which of the following is *not* a user of internal accounting information?

- A. Store manager.
- B. Chief executive officer.
- C. Creditor.
- D. Chief financial officer.

99. Characteristics of internal accounting information include all of the following *except*:

- A. It is audited by a CPA.
- B. It must be timely.
- C. It is oriented toward the future.
- D. It measures efficiency and effectiveness.

100. Which of the following are important factors in ensuring the integrity of accounting information?

- A. Institutional factors, such as standards for preparing information.
- B. Professional organizations, such as the American Institute of CPAs.
- C. Competence, judgment, and ethical behavior of individual accountants.
- D. All of the above.

101. The code of ethics of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants includes requirements in which of the following areas?

- A. The Public Interest.
- B. Objectivity.
- C. Independence.
- D. All of the above.

102. Establishing international accounting standards is the responsibility of

- A. AICPA
- B. IASB
- C. SEC
- D. AAA

103. The body created by the Sarbanes Oxley Act and charged with oversight of the accounting profession is the:

- A. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board
- B. Auditing Standards Board
- C. International Accounting Standards Board
- D. Security and Exchange Commission

104. Overseeing a company's affairs to ensure that the company is managed with the best interest of shareholders in mind is called:

- A. Internal control
- B. Financial integrity
- C. Corporate governance
- D. The audit function

Essay Questions

105. Accounting terminology

Listed below are nine accounting terms introduced in this chapter:

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Audit | Return of investment | Return on investment |
| Generally accepted accounting principles | Balance sheet | Income statement |
| Internal control structure | Management accounting | Statement of cash flows |

Each of the following statements may (or may not) describe one of these terms. In the space provided below each statement, indicate the accounting term described, or answer "None" if the statement does not correctly describe any of the terms.

- (A.) The repayment to an investor of the amount originally invested in an enterprise.
- (B.) An investigation of financial statements designed to determine their fairness in relation to generally accepted accounting principles.
- (C.) The accounting standards and concepts used in the preparation of financial statements.
- (D.) A system of measures designed to assure management that all aspects of the business are operating according to plan.
- (E.) A listing of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity as of a specific date.
- (F.) The payment of an amount for using another's money.
- (G.) An activity statement that shows the details of the company's activities involving cash during a period of time.

106. Accounting terminology

Listed below are seven accounting organizations introduced in this chapter:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| American Accounting Association | Financial Accounting Standards Board | Institute of Internal Auditors |
| American Institute of CPAs | Securities and Exchange Commission | Institute of Management Accountants |
| Internal Revenue Service | | International Accounting Standards Board |

Each of the following statements may (or may not) describe one of these organizations. In the space provided below each statement, indicate the accounting organization described, or answer "None" if the statement does not correctly describe any of the organizations.

- (A.) Private sector organization that establishes accounting standards.
- (B.) A professional organization that establishes auditing standards.
- (C.) A government organization that establishes financial reporting requirements for publicly-held companies in the United States.
- (D.) A federal government agency that audits many other agencies of the federal government and reports its findings to Congress.
- (E.) A professional organization dedicated to the improvement of accounting education, research, and practice.
- (F.) A professional organization that influences the concepts and ethical practice of management accounting.
- (G.) A professional organization that establishes global accounting standards

107. Accounting Terminology

Listed below are 8 accounting terms.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Management Accounting | Accounting System |
| Financial Accounting | Internal Controls |
| Financial Position | Financial Statements |
| Results of Operations | Financial Reporting |

Each of the following statements may (or may not) describe one of these terms. In the space provided, indicate the accounting term described or answer "None" if the statement does not accurately describe any of the terms.

- (A.) Information describing the financial resources, obligations and activities of an economic entity.
- (B.) An entity's financial resources and obligations at a point in time.
- (C.) Accounting information intended specifically to assist company's management.
- (D.) The personnel, procedures, and technology used by an organization to develop accounting information and to communicate this information to decision makers.
- (E.) An entity's financial activities during the year.
- (F.) Measures used by an organization to guard against errors, waste and fraud and assure the reliability of accounting information.
- (G.) A plan of financial operations for some future period.
- (H.) A written assertion identifying, measuring, and communicating financial information about an economic entity.

108. Financial statements

Briefly describe the balance sheet, income statement and the statement of cash flows.

109. Development of generally accepted accounting principles

(A.) What is meant by the phrase "generally accepted accounting principles"?

(B.) Give the names of three organizations that currently play an active role in the development of accounting principles in the United States.

110. Objectives of financial reporting

List and briefly describe the objectives of financial reporting beginning with the most general and ending with the most specific.

111. Financial and management accounting information

Explain one way in which the characteristics of financial and management accounting information differ.

112. AICPA Code of Professional Conduct

State and discuss the six articles of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct that guide members in performing their professional responsibilities.

113. Users of accounting information

List seven groups that would typically use financial information.

114. Match the organizations on the left with the descriptions on the right. Each description should be used only once

| Organization | Description |
|--|---|
| _____ Financial Accounting Standards Board | a. Government agency that regulates financial reporting by publicly-held companies |
| _____ Securities and Exchange Commission | b. International organization dedicated to the advancement of internal auditing |
| _____ American Accounting Association | c. Private organization most directly involved in the development and issuance of accounting standards. |
| _____ Institute of Internal Auditors | d. Organization dedicated to the advancement of accounting education and research. |
| _____ American Institute of CPAs | e. Organization most involved with the ethical conduct of the accountants working within a company |
| _____ Institute of Management Accountants | f. Organization which develops formal standards for auditing in the United States |

115. Investors and creditors are interested in a company's "*cash flow prospects*." What two specific concerns of investors and creditors are summarized by the term "*cash flow prospects*?"

116. List the three financial statements that are used to communicate financial accounting information to interested external parties.

117. Provide a brief example to illustrate that externally reported financial accounting information must be based in part on estimates, judgments, and assumptions.

118. Briefly explain how generally accepted accounting principles enhance the integrity of financial accounting information.

Multiple Choice Questions

119. The best definition of an accounting system is:

A. Journals, ledgers, and worksheets.

B. Manual or computer-based records used in developing information about an entity for use by managers and also persons outside the organization.

C. The personnel, procedures, devices, and records used by an entity to develop accounting information and communicate this information to decision makers.

D. The concepts, principles, and standards specifying the information which should be included in financial statements, and how that information should be presented.

120. Suppose a number of your friends have organized a company to develop and sell a new software product. They have asked you to loan them \$7,000 to help get the company started, and have promised to repay your \$7,000 plus 10% interest in one year. Of the following, which amount may be described as the return on your investment?

- A. \$7,000.
- B. \$700.
- C. \$7,700.
- D. Some other amount.

121. Which of the following is generally *not* considered one of the general purpose financial statements issued by a corporation?

- A. Income statement forecast for the coming year.
- B. Balance sheet.
- C. Statement of financial position.
- D. Statement of cash flows.

122. All of the following are characteristics of management accounting, *except*:

- A. Reports are used primarily by insiders rather than by persons outside of the business entity.
- B. Its purpose is to assist managers in planning and controlling business operations.
- C. Information must be developed in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or with income tax regulations.
- D. Information may be tailored to assist in specific management decisions.

123. Which of the following is *not* an objective of financial reporting?

- A. Provide information useful in assessing amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
- B. Provide information useful in making investment and credit decisions.
- C. Provide information about economic resources, claims to resources, and changes in resources and claims.
- D. Provide information to guarantee the enterprise achieves its goals, objectives, and mission.

Short Answer Questions

124. The information is summarized in a set of statements distributed to the public.

125. The information is historical in nature. It reports the results of events and transactions that have already occurred.

126. The timeliness of the information is more critical than its completeness.

127. To increase its usefulness to investors and creditors, the information is usually accompanied by explanations from management.

128. The information is intended to be used for planning and control decisions.

Essay Questions

129. Investors and creditors are interested in a company's "cash flow prospects" What two specific concerns of investors and creditors are summarized by the term "cash flow prospects?" List three financial statements that are used to communicate financial accounting information to interested external parties.

Provide a brief example to illustrate that externally reported financial accounting information must be based in part on estimates, judgments, and assumptions.

Briefly explain how generally accepted accounting principles enhance the integrity of financial accounting information.

Multiple Choice Questions

130. Which of the following does *not* describe accounting?

- A. Language of business.
- B. Is an end rather than a means to an end.
- C. Useful for decision-making.
- D. Used by businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, and individuals.

131. To understand and use accounting information in making economic decisions, you must understand:

- A. The nature of economic activities that accounting information describes.
- B. The assumptions and measurement techniques involved in developing accounting information.
- C. Which information is relevant for a particular type of decision that is being made.
- D. All of the above.

132. Purposes of an accounting system include all of the following *except*:

- A. Interpret and record the effects of business transactions.
- B. Classify the effects of transactions to facilitate the preparation of reports.
- C. Summarize and communicate information to decision makers.
- D. Dictate the specific types of business transactions that the enterprise may engage in.

133. External users of financial accounting information include all of the following *except*:

- A. Investors.
- B. Labor unions.
- C. Line managers.
- D. General public.

134. Objectives of financial reporting to external investors and creditors include preparing information about all of the following *except*:

- A. Information used to determine which products to produce.
- B. Information about economic resources, claims to those resources, and changes in both resources and claims.
- C. Information that is useful in assessing the amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
- D. Information that is useful in making investment and credit decisions.

135. Financial accounting information is characterized by all of the following *except*:

- A. It is historical in nature.
- B. It results from inexact and approximate measures.
- C. It is factual, so it does not require judgment to prepare.
- D. It is enhanced by management's explanation.

136. Which of the following is *not* a user of management accounting information?

- A. Store manager.
- B. Chief Executive Officer.
- C. Creditor.
- D. Chief Financial Officer.

137. Characteristics of management accounting information include all of the following except:

- A. Is audited by a CPA.
- B. It must be timely.
- C. It is oriented toward the future.
- D. It measures efficiency and effectiveness.

138. Which of the following are important factors in ensuring the integrity of accounting information?

- A. Institutional factors, such as standards for preparing information.
- B. Professional organizations, such as the American Institute of CPAs.
- C. Competence, judgment and ethical behavior of individual accountants.
- D. All of the above.

139. The code of conduct of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants includes requirements in which of the following areas?

- A. The Public Interest.
- B. Objectivity.
- C. Independence.
- D. All of the above.

Chapter 01 Accounting: Information for Decision Making **Answer Key**

True / False Questions

1. Managerial accounting information is designed primarily to assist investors and creditors in deciding how to allocate scarce resources.

FALSE

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Industry
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4*

2. Return on investment is the same as return of investment.

FALSE

*AACSB: Analytic
AICPA BB: Resource Management
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3*

3. The tax return is one of the primary financial statements.

FALSE

*AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3*

4. Management accounting refers to the preparation and use of accounting information designed to meet the needs of decision makers outside the business organization.

FALSE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 4

5. The content of management accounting reports needs to be presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

FALSE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 4

6. The tailoring of an accounting report to meet the needs of a specific decision maker is more characteristic of financial accounting reports than of management accounting reports.

FALSE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4

7. The annual financial statements of large corporations such as Wilmar International or Cathay Pacific need not be audited by independent certified public accountants, since these firms maintain large accounting departments as part of their organizations.

FALSE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 5

8. Generally accepted accounting principles were established by the American Accounting Association in 1934 and are updated annually by Congress.

FALSE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6

9. One purpose of generally accepted accounting principles is to make accounting information prepared by different companies more comparable.

TRUE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 5
Learning Objective: 6

10. Today the most authoritative source of generally accepted accounting principles is the American Accounting Association.

FALSE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 5
Learning Objective: 6

11. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has the legal authority over publicly held corporations to enforce compliance with generally accepted accounting principles.

FALSE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 5
Learning Objective: 6

12. An accounting practice can become a "generally accepted accounting principle" through widespread use, even if the practice is not mentioned in the official pronouncements of the accounting standard-setting organizations.

TRUE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 5
Learning Objective: 6

13. The statement of financial position and the income statement are one and the same.

FALSE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3

14. The Securities & Exchange Commission is instrumental in the development of financial accounting standards.

TRUE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6

15. Financial accounting standards issued by the FASB are considered generally accepted accounting principles.

TRUE

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6

16. External users of accounting information have a financial interest in an entity but are not involved with the day-to-day operations of the enterprise.

TRUE

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 3*

17. Investors are individuals and other enterprises that have provided equity to the reporting enterprise.

TRUE

*AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Resource Management
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3*

18. A statement of cash flows depicts the way profits have changed during a designated period.

FALSE

*AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3*

19. Public accounting is the segment of the profession where professionals offer audit, tax and consulting services to clients.

TRUE

*AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Global
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 8*

20. The CPA examination is administered by the General Accounting Office of The U. S. Government.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Measurement

Learning Objective: 6

21. Career opportunities in accounting exist in public accounting, management accounting, governmental accounting and accounting education.

TRUE

AACSB: Ethics

AICPA BB: Industry

AICPA FN: Measurement

Learning Objective: 8

22. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act places responsibility on CEOs and CFOs of companies to certify the fairness of company's financial statements. The Act also created the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board which oversees the public accounting profession.

TRUE

AACSB: Ethics

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 7

23. The internal control structure of an organization has no relationship to the reliability of accounting information.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

AICPA FN: Risk Analysis

Learning Objective: 2

24. Management accounting information is oriented toward the future while financial accounting information is historical in nature.

TRUE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4

25. The Code of Ethics of the AICPA calls for a commitment to ethical behavior but not at the sacrifice of personal advantage.

FALSE

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 6
Learning Objective: 7

26. The Code of Ethics of the AICPA calls for a member in public practice to be independent in fact and appearance when providing auditing services.

TRUE

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6
Learning Objective: 7

27. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board is responsible for creating and promoting International Financial Reporting Standards.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 7

Multiple Choice Questions

28. Financial accounting information is
- A. Designed to assist investors and creditors
 - B. Used by managers and in income tax returns
 - C. Called "general-purpose" accounting information
 - D.** All of the above

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 1

29. Financial statements may be prepared for
- A. One year
 - B. Less than one year
 - C.** Either A or B
 - D. Neither A or B. Financial statements can only be prepared on a monthly basis.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3

30. Generally accepted accounting principles
- A. Originate from a combination of tradition, experience and official decree
 - B. May change over time
 - C.** Both A & B
 - D. Neither A nor B

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 5

31. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 created:
- A. The Security and Exchange Commission
 - B. The Financial Accounting Standards Board
 - C.** The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board
 - D. The Income Tax Return Overview Board

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6
Learning Objective: 7

32. Which of the following would not be considered a user of financial information?
- A. A large pension fund
 - B. A real estate investor
 - C. Company management
 - D.** All the above are considered interested in financial information.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Industry
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4

33. The field of accounting may best be described as:
- A. Recording the financial transactions of an economic entity.
 - B. Developing information in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
 - C.** The art of interpreting, measuring, and describing economic activity.
 - D. Developing the information required for the preparation of income tax returns.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 1

34. The basic purpose of bookkeeping is to:

- A. Provide financial information about an economic entity.
- B. Develop the types of information best-suited to specific managerial decisions.
- C.** Record the financial transactions of an economic entity.
- D. Determine the taxable income of individuals and business entities.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 1

35. Which of the following is not characteristic of financial accounting?

- A. Information used in financial statements is prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
- B.** The information is confidential and is intended for use only by company management.
- C. The information is used in a wide variety of business decisions.
- D. The information is developed primarily by "private accountants" that is, accountants employed by business organizations.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 1

36. Financial statements are prepared:

- A. Only for publicly owned business organizations.
- B. For corporations, but not for sole proprietorships or partnerships.
- C.** Primarily for the benefit of persons outside of the business organization.
- D. In either monetary or nonmonetary terms, depending upon the need of the decision maker.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 1
Learning Objective: 3

37. It is the function of management accounting to perform the following activities, except:

- A. Financial forecasts
- B. Cost accounting
- C. Internal audits
- D.** Audited financial statements

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Industry

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 4

38. The basic purpose of an audit is to:

- A.** Assure financial statements are in conformity with GAAP.
- B. Provide as much useful information to decision makers as possible, regardless of cost.
- C. Record changes in the financial position of an organization by applying the concepts of double entry accounting.
- D. Meet an organization's need for accounting information as efficiently as possible.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 5

39. The accounting systems of most business organizations:

- A.** Are tailored to meet the organization's needs for accounting information and the resources available for operating the system.
- B. Are similar in design to the journals, ledgers, and worksheets illustrated in this text.
- C. Utilize data bases, rather than ledger accounts.
- D. Are designed by the CPA firm that performs the annual financial audit.

AACSB: Technology

AICPA BB: Resource Management

AICPA FN: Leveraging Technology

Learning Objective: 2

40. Which of the following is not a basic function of an accounting system?
- A. To interpret and record the effects of business transactions.
 - B. To classify the effects of similar transactions in a manner that permits determination of various totals and subtotals useful to management.
 - C.** To ensure that a business organization will be managed profitably.
 - D. To summarize and communicate information to decision makers.

AACSB: Technology
AICPA BB: Resource Management
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2

41. Information is cost effective when:
- A. The information aids management in controlling costs.
 - B. The information is based upon historical costs, rather than upon estimated market values.
 - C.** The value of the information exceeds the cost of producing it.
 - D. The information is generated by a computer based accounting system.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Resource Management
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2

42. The objectives of financial reporting are to provide information
- A. that is useful in assessing cash flow prospects
 - B. about claims to enterprise resources
 - C. that is useful in investment and credit decisions
 - D.** all of the above

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Global
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 4

43. Which of the following is generally not considered an external user of accounting information?

- A. Shareholders of a corporation.
- B. Bank lending officers.
- C. Financial analysts.
- D. Factory managers.**

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 3

44. Although accounting information is used by a wide variety of external parties, financial reporting is primarily directed toward the information needs of:

- A. Investors and creditors.**
- B. Government agencies such as the tax authorities.
- C. Customers.
- D. Trade associations and labor unions.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3

45. Investors may be described as:

- A. Individuals and enterprises that have provided credit to a reporting entity.
- B. Individuals and enterprises that own a reporting entity business.**
- C. Anyone that has an interest in the results of the operations of the reporting entity.
- D. Those whose primary economic activity consists of buying and selling stocks and bonds.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 3

46. Investors and creditors are interested in the probability that their original investment or loan will eventually be returned, and that they will receive a reasonable return while their funds are invested or borrowed. These expectations are collectively referred to as:

- A. Expected profitability.
- B. The objectives of financial reporting.
- C.** Cash flow prospects.
- D. Financial position.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3

47. The FASB takes on a responsibility to do the following, except:

- A. Set the objectives of financial reporting.
- B. Describe the elements of financial statements.
- C.** Judge disputes between management and the CPA.
- D. Determine the criteria for deciding what information to include in financial statements.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6

48. Which organization best serves the professional needs of a CPA?

- A. FASB.
- B.** AICPA.
- C. SEC.
- D. AAA.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 6

49. A complete set of financial statements for Citywide Company, at December 31, 2009, would include each of the following, *except*:

- A. Balance sheet as of December 31, 2009.
- B. Income statement for the year ended December 31, 2009.
- C.** Statement of projected cash flows for 2009.
- D. Notes containing additional information that is useful in interpreting the financial statements.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 3

50. The general purpose financial statements prepared annually by a corporation would not include the:

- A. Balance sheet.
- B.** Income tax return.
- C. Income statement.
- D. Statement of cash flows.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 3

51. The designation of CPA is given by:

- A. Universities.
- B.** States.
- C. The AICPA.
- D. The SEC.

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 6
Learning Objective: 8

52. Which of the following is a characteristic of financial accounting information?

- A.** Its preparation requires judgment.
- B. It is more about the future than it is about the past.
- C. None of it is based on estimates, assumptions, and judgments.
- D. Notes and explanations from management are not included.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3

53. The financial statements of a business entity:

- A. Include the balance sheet, income statement, and income tax return.
- B.** Provide information about the cash flow prospects of the company.
- C. Are the first step in the accounting process.
- D. Are prepared for a fee by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3

54. Which of the following events is not a transaction that would be recorded in a company's accounting records?

- A. The purchase of equipment for cash.
- B. The purchase of equipment on account.
- C. The investment of additional cash in the business by the owner.
- D.** The death of a key executive.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2

55. Financial statements are designed primarily to:

- A. Provide managers with detailed information tailored to the managers' specific information needs.
- B.** Provide people outside the business organization with information about the company's financial position and operating results.
- C. Report to the relevant tax authorities the company's taxable income.
- D. Indicate to investors in a particular company the current market values of their investments.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 3

56. The principal difference between management accounting and financial accounting is that *financial accounting* information is:

- A. Prepared by managers.
- B.** Intended primarily for use by decision makers outside the business organization.
- C. Prepared in accordance with a set of accounting principles developed by the Institute of Certified Management Accountants.
- D. Oriented toward measuring solvency rather than profitability.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4

57. Which financial statement is prepared as of a specific date?

- A.** The balance sheet.
- B. The income statement.
- C. The statement of cash flows.
- D. All three of the above are for a period of time rather than at a specific date.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3

58. In comparison with a financial statement prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, a management accounting report is *more* likely to:
- A. Be used by decision makers outside of the business organization.
 - B. Focus upon the operation results of the most recently completed accounting period.
 - C. View the entire organization as the reporting entity.
 - D.** Be tailored to the specific needs of an individual decision maker.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Industry
AICPA FN: Critical Thinking
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4

59. Which of the following decision makers is *least* likely to be among the users of management accounting reports developed by Toyota Motor Corporation?
- A. The chief executive officer of Toyota.
 - B. The manager of the factory in a Toyota.
 - C.** The manager of a mutual fund considering investing in Toyota's ordinary shares.
 - D. Internal auditors within the Toyota organization.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4

60. Which financial statement is primarily concerned with reporting the financial position of a business at a particular time?
- A.** The balance sheet.
 - B. The income statement.
 - C. The statement of cash flows.
 - D. All three statements are concerned with the financial position of a business at a particular time.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4

61. The measures used by an organization to provide reasonable assurance that the organization produces reliable financial reports, complies with applicable laws and regulations, and conducts its operations in an efficient and effective manner are collectively referred to as:

- A. Generally accepted accounting principles.
- B. Financial accounting standards.
- C. Securities and exchange regulations.
- D.** The internal control structure.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2

62. A strong internal control structure:

- A.** Contributes to the accuracy and reliability of the accounting records.
- B. Will prevent a business from operating at a loss.
- C. Assures that a business will remain solvent.
- D. Will prevent fraud, theft, and embezzlement.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Risk Analysis
Learning Objective: 2

63. Which of the following is considered a return "on" investment?

- A.** Dividends.
- B. Repayment of a loan.
- C. Both of the above.
- D. None of the above.

AACSB: Analytic
AICPA BB: Resource Management
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3

64. The basic purpose of audited financial statements is to:

- A. Provide the reporting company with assurance that all assets are protected from theft or embezzlement.
- B. Prepare financial statements for companies that do not have their own accounting departments.
- C.** Provide users of the financial statements with assurance that the statements are reliable and are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
- D. Provide both the reporting company and the users of the statements with a written guarantee that the statements are error-free.

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 5

65. Audits of financial statements are performed by:

- A. The controller of the reporting company.
- B. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).
- C. The management of the reporting company.
- D.** Independent certified public accountants (CPAs).

AACSB: Ethics

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 5

66. The auditor's report on the published financial statements of a large corporation should be viewed as:

- A.** The opinion of independent experts as to the overall fairness of the statements.
- B. The opinion of the corporation's chief accountant as to the overall fairness of the statements.
- C. A guarantee by a firm of certified public accountants that the statements are accurate.
- D. A guarantee by the Financial Statements Insurance Board that the statements do not overstate assets or net income.

AACSB: Ethics

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 5

67. The set of standards, assumptions, and concepts that form the "ground rules" for financial reporting in the United States is termed:

- A. The conceptual framework.
- B. Generally accepted accounting principles.**
- C. Statements of Financial Accounting Concepts.
- D. American standards for certified public accountants.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 5

68. The basic purpose of generally accepted accounting principles is to:

- A. Minimize the possibility of a business becoming insolvent.
- B. Provide a framework for financial reporting that is understood by both the preparers and the users of financial statements.**
- C. Ensure that financial statements include the type of information that is best suited to every type of business decision.
- D. Eliminate the need for professional judgment in preparing financial statements.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 5

69. Generally accepted accounting principles are intended to assist accountants in preparing financial statements that:

- A. Are relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable.**
- B. Show the business to be both solvent and profitable.
- C. Comply with all income tax rules and regulations.
- D. Are ideally suited to the specific needs of each user of the financial statements.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 5

70. Which of the following is *not* an objective of generally accepted accounting principles?

- A. To minimize the amount of income taxes owed.
- B. To ensure that both preparers and users of financial statements understand the concepts and assumptions used in presenting information within these statements.
- C. To enhance the relevance and reliability of information contained in financial statements.
- D. To increase the comparability of financial statements prepared by different companies.

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 2

Learning Objective: 5

71. In the phrase "generally accepted accounting principles," the words *accounting principles* refers to:

- A. The standards, assumptions, and concepts that serve as "ground rules" for financial reporting.
- B. Ethical standards that prohibit fraudulent or misleading financial reporting.
- C. The steps in the accounting cycle.
- D. The accounting practices authorized by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Measurement

Learning Objective: 2

Learning Objective: 5

72. Which of the following is not considered a return "of" investment?

- A. Dividends.
- B. Repayment of a loan.
- C. Both of the above.
- D. None of the above.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

AICPA FN: Measurement

Learning Objective: 3

73. The accounting standards and concepts used in the preparation of financial statements are called:

- A. Certified principles of accounting (CPA).
- B. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).**
- C. Federal accounting standards and bylaws (FASB).
- D. Standards enforcing consistency (SEC).

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 5

74. Generally accepted accounting principles are the "ground rules" used in the preparation of:

- A. Income tax returns.
- B. All accounting reports.
- C. Reports to federal and state regulatory agencies.
- D. Financial statements.**

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 5

75. The Financial Accounting Standards Board is:

- A. Responsible for the review and audit of federal income tax returns.
- B. Primarily concerned with the preparation of the annual federal budget.
- C. A private group that conducts research and issues Statements that represent authoritative expressions of generally accepted accounting principles.**
- D. A government agency with legal authority to approve or disapprove the financial statements of corporations that sell their securities to the public.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 6

76. Statements of Financial Accounting Standards are developed by:

- A.** The Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- B. Certified public accountants.
- C. The Securities and Exchange Commission.
- D. Tax authorities

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Research

Learning Objective: 6

77. Which of the following are considered "external" users of financial statements?

- A. Owners.
- B. Creditors.
- C. Labor unions.
- D.** All three are external users.

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

AICPA FN: Decision Making

Learning Objective: 3

78. Which of the following is *not* recognized as a source of generally accepted accounting principles?

- A. Widespread and long-term use of a particular practice.
- B. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).
- C. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).
- D.** None of the above. Generally accepted accounting principles may arise from each of these sources.

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 6

79. In the phrase "generally accepted accounting principles," the words *generally accepted* mean that the principles:

- A. Have been adopted by Congress or approved by the voters in a general election.
- B. Are acceptable to the tax authority.
- C.** Are understood and observed by all the participants in the financial reporting process.
- D. Have been approved by a majority of the members of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 5

80. An accounting principle must receive substantial authoritative support to qualify as generally accepted. Among the organizations and agencies that have been influential in the development of generally accepted accounting principles, which of the following has provided the *most* influential leadership?

- A. Tax authorities.
- B. Institute of Management Accountants.
- C.** Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- D. New York Stock Exchange.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6

81. Which of the following has the *least* impact upon the reliability of financial statements issued by publicly owned corporations?

- A. Federal securities laws.
- B. Professional judgment of the accountants who prepare the financial statements.
- C.** Audits of the financial statements by the tax authorities.
- D. Competence and integrity of the CPAs who perform audits.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 5

82. Which of the following is true?

- A. The existence of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) virtually eliminates the need for professional judgment except in very unusual circumstances.
- B.** Federal securities laws regarding the issuance of misleading financial statements apply not only to the independent auditors, but to management of the company as well.
- C. Attaining a passing score on the part of the Uniform CPA Examination that covers professional ethics is evidence of integrity and commitment to ethical conduct.
- D. A professional accountant should resign his position rather than become involved in the distribution of financial statements indicating insolvency.

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 5
Learning Objective: 7

83. The work of accountants practicing in public accounting may best be described as:

- A.** Providing various types of accounting services to a wide variety of clients.
- B. Preparing income tax returns for individuals and small businesses.
- C. Developing and interpreting information tailored to the needs of business managers.
- D. Helping governmental agencies carry out their various regulatory responsibilities.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 8

84. The primary function of external auditors is to:

- A.** Express an opinion on the fairness and reliability of the company's financial statements.
- B. Determine the accuracy of the management reports.
- C. Evaluate the efficiency of operations and the degree of compliance with management's policies in all departments within a large organization.
- D. Determine that financial statements and all special reports to management are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Risk Analysis
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 8

85. Management accountants primarily are concerned with developing information:
- A. For use in income tax returns.
 - B. Suited to the needs of shareholders, creditors, and other external decision makers.
 - C. In conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
 - D.** Suited to the needs of decision makers within the organization.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 8

86. The principal function of CPAs is to:
- A. Audit income tax returns to determine if taxpayers have underpaid their income taxes.
 - B. Conduct audits to determine whether the employees of a business are performing their jobs honestly and efficiently.
 - C. Advise individual investors on stock market investments.
 - D.** Perform audits to determine the fairness and reliability of a company's financial statements.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 8

87. The best definition of an accounting system is:
- A. Journals, ledgers, and worksheets.
 - B. Manual or computer-based records used in developing information about an entity for use by managers and also persons outside the organization.
 - C.** The personnel, procedures, devices, and records used by an entity to develop accounting information and communicate this information to decision makers.
 - D. The concepts, principles, and standards specifying the information which should be included in financial statements, and how that information should be presented.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2

88. Suppose a number of your friends have organized a company to develop and sell a new software product. They have asked you to loan them \$8,000 to help get the company started, and have promised to repay your \$8,000 plus 10% interest in one year. Of the following, which amount may be described as the return on your investment?

- A. \$8,000
- B. \$800.**
- C. \$8,800
- D. some other amount.

AACSB: Analytic
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 3

89. Which of the following is generally *not* considered one of the general purpose financial statements issued by a corporation?

- A. Income statement forecast for the coming year.**
- B. Balance sheet.
- C. Statement of financial position.
- D. Statement of cash flows.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3

90. All of the following are characteristics of management accounting, *except*:

- A. Reports are used primarily by insiders rather than by persons outside of the business entity.
- B. Its purpose is to assist managers in planning and controlling business operations.
- C. Information must be developed in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or with income tax regulations.**
- D. Information may be tailored to assist in specific managerial decisions.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 4

91. Of the following objectives of financial reporting, which is the most specific?
- A. Provide information useful in assessing amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
 - B. Provide information useful in making investment and credit decisions.
 - C.** Provide information about economic resources, claims to resources, and changes in resources and claims.
 - D. Provide information useful to help the enterprise achieve its goals, objectives, and mission.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3

92. Which of the following does not describe accounting?
- A. It is commonly referred to as the language of business.
 - B.** It is an end rather than a means to an end.
 - C. It is useful for decision-making.
 - D. It is used by businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, and individuals.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 1

93. To understand and use accounting information in making economic decisions, you must understand:
- A. The nature of economic activities that accounting information describes.
 - B. The assumptions and measurement techniques involved in developing accounting information.
 - C. Which information is relevant for a particular type of decision that is being made.
 - D.** All of the above.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 1

94. The objectives of an accounting system include all of the following *except*:
- A. Interpret and record the effects of business transactions.
 - B. Classify the effects of transactions to facilitate the preparation of reports.
 - C. Summarize and communicate information to decision makers.
 - D.** Dictate the specific types of business transactions that the enterprise may engage in.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 2

95. Internal users of financial accounting information include all of the following *except*:
- A.** Investors.
 - B. Managers.
 - C. Chief Financial Officer.
 - D. Chief Executive Officer.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Industry
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 4

96. Objectives of financial reporting to external investors and creditors include preparing information about all of the following *except*:
- A.** Information used to determine which products to produce.
 - B. Information about economic resources, claims to those resources, and changes in both resources and claims.
 - C. Information that is useful in assessing the amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
 - D. Information that is useful in making investment and credit decisions.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3

97. Financial accounting information is characterized by all of the following *except*:

- A. It is historical in nature.
- B. It results from inexact and approximate measures.
- C.** It is factual, so it does not require judgment to prepare.
- D. It is enhanced by management's explanation.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 1

98. Which of the following is *not* a user of internal accounting information?

- A. Store manager.
- B. Chief executive officer.
- C.** Creditor.
- D. Chief financial officer.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 4

99. Characteristics of internal accounting information include all of the following except:

- A.** It is audited by a CPA.
- B. It must be timely.
- C. It is oriented toward the future.
- D. It measures efficiency and effectiveness.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 4

100. Which of the following are important factors in ensuring the integrity of accounting information?

- A. Institutional factors, such as standards for preparing information.
- B. Professional organizations, such as the American Institute of CPAs.
- C. Competence, judgment, and ethical behavior of individual accountants.
- D.** All of the above.

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 5

101. The code of ethics of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants includes requirements in which of the following areas?

- A. The Public Interest.
- B. Objectivity.
- C. Independence.
- D.** All of the above.

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 6
Learning Objective: 7

102. Establishing international accounting standards is the responsibility of

- A. AICPA
- B.** IASB
- C. SEC
- D. AAA

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Global
AICPA FN: Research
Learning Objective: 6

103. The body created by the Sarbanes Oxley Act and charged with oversight of the accounting profession is the:

- A.** Public Company Accounting Oversight Board
- B. Auditing Standards Board
- C. International Accounting Standards Board
- D. Security and Exchange Commission

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6

104. Overseeing a company's affairs to ensure that the company is managed with the best interest of shareholders in mind is called:

- A. Internal control
- B. Financial integrity
- C.** Corporate governance
- D. The audit function

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Risk Analysis
Learning Objective: 5

Essay Questions

105. Accounting terminology

Listed below are nine accounting terms introduced in this chapter:

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Audit | Return of investment | Return on investment |
| Generally accepted accounting principles | Balance sheet | Income statement |
| Internal control structure | Management accounting | Statement of cash flows |

Each of the following statements may (or may not) describe one of these terms. In the space provided below each statement, indicate the accounting term described, or answer "None" if the statement does not correctly describe any of the terms.

- (A.) The repayment to an investor of the amount originally invested in an enterprise.
- (B.) An investigation of financial statements designed to determine their fairness in relation to generally accepted accounting principles.
- (C.) The accounting standards and concepts used in the preparation of financial statements.
- (D.) A system of measures designed to assure management that all aspects of the business are operating according to plan.
- (E.) A listing of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity as of a specific date.
- (F.) The payment of an amount for using another's money.
- (G.) An activity statement that shows the details of the company's activities involving cash during a period of time.

(A.) Return of investment; (B.) Audit; (C.) Generally accepted accounting principles; (D.) Internal control structure; (E.) Balance sheet; (F.) Return on investment; (G.) Statement of cash flows

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 1 - 5

106. Accounting terminology

Listed below are seven accounting organizations introduced in this chapter:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| American Accounting Association | Financial Accounting Standards Board | Institute of Internal Auditors |
| American Institute of CPAs | Securities and Exchange Commission | Institute of Management Accountants |
| Internal Revenue Service | | International Accounting Standards Board |

Each of the following statements may (or may not) describe one of these organizations. In the space provided below each statement, indicate the accounting organization described, or answer "None" if the statement does not correctly describe any of the organizations.

- (A.) Private sector organization that establishes accounting standards.
- (B.) A professional organization that establishes auditing standards.
- (C.) A government organization that establishes financial reporting requirements for publicly-held companies in the United States.
- (D.) A federal government agency that audits many other agencies of the federal government and reports its findings to Congress.
- (E.) A professional organization dedicated to the improvement of accounting education, research, and practice.
- (F.) A professional organization that influences the concepts and ethical practice of management accounting.
- (G.) A professional organization that establishes global accounting standards

(A.) Financial Accounting Standards Board; (B.) American Institute of CPAs; (C.) Securities and Exchange Commission; (D.) None (The statement describes the General Accounting Office); (E.) American Accounting Association; (F.) Institute of Management Accountants (G.) International Accounting Standards Board

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 7

107. Accounting Terminology

Listed below are 8 accounting terms.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Management Accounting | Accounting System |
| Financial Accounting | Internal Controls |
| Financial Position | Financial Statements |
| Results of Operations | Financial Reporting |

Each of the following statements may (or may not) describe one of these terms. In the space provided, indicate the accounting term described or answer "None" if the statement does not accurately describe any of the terms.

- (A.) Information describing the financial resources, obligations and activities of an economic entity.
- (B.) An entity's financial resources and obligations at a point in time.
- (C.) Accounting information intended specifically to assist company's management.
- (D.) The personnel, procedures, and technology used by an organization to develop accounting information and to communicate this information to decision makers.
- (E.) An entity's financial activities during the year.
- (F.) Measures used by an organization to guard against errors, waste and fraud and assure the reliability of accounting information.
- (G.) A plan of financial operations for some future period.
- (H.) A written assertion identifying, measuring, and communicating financial information about an economic entity.

- (A) Financial Accounting
- (B) Financial Position
- (C) Management Accounting
- (D) Accounting System
- (E) Results of Operations
- (F) Internal Controls
- (G) None
- (H) Financial Statements

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 1 - 5

108. Financial statements

Briefly describe the balance sheet, income statement and the statement of cash flows.

Balance sheet (statement of financial position) - A position statement that shows where the company stands in financial terms at a specific date.

Income statement - An activity statement that shows details and results of a company's profit-related activities for a period of time.

Statement of cash flows - An activity statement that shows the details of the company's activities involving cash during a period of time.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 1

Learning Objective: 5

109. Development of generally accepted accounting principles

(A.) What is meant by the phrase "generally accepted accounting principles"?

(B.) Give the names of three organizations that currently play an active role in the development of accounting principles in the United States.

(A.) Generally accepted accounting principles provide the framework for determining what information is to be included in the financial statements and how that information is to be presented.

(B.) Financial Accounting Standards Board; Securities and Exchange Commission; American Institute of CPAs; American Accounting Association

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 1

Learning Objective: 3

Learning Objective: 6

110. Objectives of financial reporting

List and briefly describe the objectives of financial reporting beginning with the most general and ending with the most specific.

- (1.) Provide information useful in making investment and credit decisions
- (2.) Provide information useful in assessing the amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
- (3.) Provide information about economic resources, claims to economic resources, and changes in resources and claims.

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Legal

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 3

111. Financial and management accounting information

Explain one way in which the characteristics of financial and management accounting information differ.

Financial accounting information is primarily historical in nature while management accounting information is future directed.

Financial accounting information is general purpose information designed to serve the needs of a variety of external parties. Management accounting information is customized to the needs of a particular internal decision-maker.

The timeliness of management accounting information is critical. For financial accounting information completeness and reliability are more important than timeliness.

Financial accounting information is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles while the nature and content of management accounting information is dictated by the nature of the decision it is intended to support.

AACSB: Communications

AICPA BB: Critical Thinking

AICPA FN: Reporting

Learning Objective: 3

Learning Objective: 4

112. AICPA Code of Professional Conduct

State and discuss the six articles of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct that guide members in performing their professional responsibilities.

- (I.) Responsibilities
- (II.) The Public Interest
- (III.) Integrity
- (IV.) Objectivity and Independence
- (V.) Due Care
- (VI.) Scope and Nature of Services [the chapter.] del.

AACSB: Ethics
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 6
Learning Objective: 7

113. Users of accounting information

List seven groups that would typically use financial information.

1. Investors; 2. Creditors; 3. Managers; 4. Owners; 5. Customers; 6. Employees; 7. Regulators

AACSB: Diversity
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Decision Making
Learning Objective: 3
Learning Objective: 4

114. Match the organizations on the left with the descriptions on the right. Each description should be used only once

| Organization | Description |
|--|---|
| _____ Financial Accounting Standards Board | a. Government agency that regulates financial reporting by publicly-held companies |
| _____ Securities and Exchange Commission | b. International organization dedicated to the advancement of internal auditing |
| _____ American Accounting Association | c. Private organization most directly involved in the development and issuance of accounting standards. |
| _____ Institute of Internal Auditors | d. Organization dedicated to the advancement of accounting education and research. |
| _____ American Institute of CPAs | e. Organization most involved with the ethical conduct of the accountants working within a company |
| _____ Institute of Management Accountants | f. Organization which develops formal standards for auditing in the United States |

Financial Accounting Standards Board (c)
Securities and Exchange Commission (a)
American Accounting Association (d)
Institute of Internal Auditors (b)
American Institute of CPAs (f)
Institute of Management Accountants (e)

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 3

115. Investors and creditors are interested in a company's "*cash flow prospects*." What two specific concerns of investors and creditors are summarized by the term "*cash flow prospects*?"

Return of investment and return on investment.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Risk Analysis
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 3

116. List the three financial statements that are used to communicate financial accounting information to interested external parties.

Balance sheet (Statement of financial position)
Income statement
Statement of cash flows

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Reporting
Learning Objective: 2
Learning Objective: 3

117. Provide a brief example to illustrate that externally reported financial accounting information must be based in part on estimates, judgments, and assumptions.

To account for the use of long-lived equipment, estimates must be made of the lifetime and scrap value of that equipment.

AACSB: Reflective Thinking
AICPA BB: Critical Thinking
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 1
Learning Objective: 2

118. Briefly explain how generally accepted accounting principles enhance the integrity of financial accounting information.

Adherence to generally accepted accounting principles assures comparability of accounting information among organizations.

AACSB: Communications
AICPA BB: Legal
AICPA FN: Measurement
Learning Objective: 5

Multiple Choice Questions

119. The best definition of an accounting system is:

A. Journals, ledgers, and worksheets.

B. Manual or computer-based records used in developing information about an entity for use by managers and also persons outside the organization.

C. The personnel, procedures, devices, and records used by an entity to develop accounting information and communicate this information to decision makers.

D. The concepts, principles, and standards specifying the information which should be included in financial statements, and how that information should be presented.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the significance of accounting systems in generating reliable accounting information and understand the five components of internal control.

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

120. Suppose a number of your friends have organized a company to develop and sell a new software product. They have asked you to loan them \$7,000 to help get the company started, and have promised to repay your \$7,000 plus 10% interest in one year. Of the following, which amount may be described as the return on your investment?

- A. \$7,000.
- B. \$700.**
- C. \$7,700.
- D. Some other amount.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the significance of accounting systems in generating reliable accounting information and understand the five components of internal control.

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

121. Which of the following is generally *not* considered one of the general purpose financial statements issued by a corporation?

- A. Income statement forecast for the coming year.**
- B. Balance sheet.
- C. Statement of financial position.
- D. Statement of cash flows.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the significance of accounting systems in generating reliable accounting information and understand the five components of internal control.

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

122. All of the following are characteristics of management accounting, *except*:

- A. Reports are used primarily by insiders rather than by persons outside of the business entity.
- B. Its purpose is to assist managers in planning and controlling business operations.
- C. Information must be developed in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or with income tax regulations.**
- D. Information may be tailored to assist in specific management decisions.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the significance of accounting systems in generating reliable accounting information and understand the five components of internal control.

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

123. Which of the following is *not* an objective of financial reporting?
- A. Provide information useful in assessing amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
 - B. Provide information useful in making investment and credit decisions.
 - C. Provide information about economic resources, claims to resources, and changes in resources and claims.**
 - D. Provide information to guarantee the enterprise achieves its goals, objectives, and mission.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the significance of accounting systems in generating reliable accounting information and understand the five components of internal control.

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Short Answer Questions

124. The information is summarized in a set of statements distributed to the public.

Financial

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

125. The information is historical in nature. It reports the results of events and transactions that have already occurred.

Financial

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

126. The timeliness of the information is more critical than its completeness.

Management

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

127. To increase its usefulness to investors and creditors, the information is usually accompanied by explanations from management.

Financial

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

128. The information is intended to be used for planning and control decisions.

Management

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-04 Explain the importance of accounting information for internal parties—primarily management—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Essay Questions

129. Investors and creditors are interested in a company's "cash flow prospects" What two specific concerns of investors and creditors are summarized by the term "cash flow prospects?" List three financial statements that are used to communicate financial accounting information to interested external parties.

Provide a brief example to illustrate that externally reported financial accounting information must be based in part on estimates, judgments, and assumptions.

Briefly explain how generally accepted accounting principles enhance the integrity of financial accounting information.

1. Return of investment and return on investment.

2. Balance sheet (Statement of financial position)

Income statement

Statement of cash flows

3. To account for the use of long lived equipment, estimates must be made of the lifetime and scrap value of that equipment

4. Adherence to generally accepted accounting principles assures comparability of accounting information among organizations.

Learning Objective: 01-02 Discuss the significance of accounting systems in generating reliable accounting information and understand the five components of internal control.

Learning Objective: 01-03 Explain the importance of financial accounting information for external parties—primarily investors and creditors—in terms of the objectives and the characteristics of that information.

Learning Objective: 01-05 Discuss elements of the system of external and internal financial reporting that create integrity in the reported information.

Multiple Choice Questions

130. Which of the following does *not* describe accounting?

- A. Language of business.
- B.** Is an end rather than a means to an end.
- C. Useful for decision-making.
- D. Used by businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, and individuals.

131. To understand and use accounting information in making economic decisions, you must understand:

- A. The nature of economic activities that accounting information describes.
- B. The assumptions and measurement techniques involved in developing accounting information.
- C. Which information is relevant for a particular type of decision that is being made.
- D.** All of the above.

132. Purposes of an accounting system include all of the following *except*:

- A. Interpret and record the effects of business transactions.
- B. Classify the effects of transactions to facilitate the preparation of reports.
- C. Summarize and communicate information to decision makers.
- D.** Dictate the specific types of business transactions that the enterprise may engage in.

133. External users of financial accounting information include all of the following *except*:

- A. Investors.
- B. Labor unions.
- C.** Line managers.
- D. General public.

134. Objectives of financial reporting to external investors and creditors include preparing information about all of the following *except*:

- A. Information used to determine which products to produce.
- B. Information about economic resources, claims to those resources, and changes in both resources and claims.
- C. Information that is useful in assessing the amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
- D. Information that is useful in making investment and credit decisions.

135. Financial accounting information is characterized by all of the following *except*:

- A. It is historical in nature.
- B. It results from inexact and approximate measures.
- C. It is factual, so it does not require judgment to prepare.
- D. It is enhanced by management's explanation.

136. Which of the following is *not* a user of management accounting information?

- A. Store manager.
- B. Chief Executive Officer.
- C. Creditor.
- D. Chief Financial Officer.

137. Characteristics of management accounting information include all of the following *except*:

- A. Is audited by a CPA.
- B. It must be timely.
- C. It is oriented toward the future.
- D. It measures efficiency and effectiveness.

138. Which of the following are important factors in ensuring the integrity of accounting information?

- A. Institutional factors, such as standards for preparing information.
- B. Professional organizations, such as the American Institute of CPAs.
- C. Competence, judgment and ethical behavior of individual accountants.
- D. All of the above.

139. The code of conduct of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants includes requirements in which of the following areas?

- A. The Public Interest.
- B. Objectivity.
- C. Independence.
- D.** All of the above.

CHAPTER 1 NAME _____ # _____

10-MINUTE QUIZ A SECTION _____

Indicate the best answer for each question in the space provided.

- _____ 1 The best definition of an accounting system is:
- a Journals, ledgers, and worksheets.
 - b Manual or computer-based records used in developing information about an entity for use by managers and also persons outside the organization.
 - c The personnel, procedures, devices, and records used by an entity to develop accounting information and communicate this information to decision makers.
 - d The concepts, principles, and standards specifying the information which should be included in financial statements, and how that information should be presented.
- _____ 2 Suppose a number of your friends have organized a company to develop and sell a new software product. They have asked you to loan them \$7,000 to help get the company started, and have promised to repay your \$7,000 plus 10% interest in one year. Of the following, which amount may be described as the return on your investment?
- a \$7,000.
 - b \$ 700.
 - c \$7,700.
 - d Some other amount.
- _____ 3 Which of the following is generally *not* considered one of the general purpose financial statements issued by a corporation?
- a Income statement forecast for the coming year.
 - b Balance sheet.
 - c Statement of financial position.
 - d Statement of cash flows.
- _____ 4 All of the following are characteristics of management accounting, *except*:
- a Reports are used primarily by insiders rather than by persons outside of the business entity.
 - b Its purpose is to assist managers in planning and controlling business operations.
 - c Information must be developed in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or with income tax regulations.
 - d Information may be tailored to assist in specific management decisions.
- _____ 5 Which of the following is *not* an objective of financial reporting?
- a Provide information useful in assessing amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
 - b Provide information useful in making investment and credit decisions.
 - c Provide information about economic resources, claims to resources, and changes in resources and claims.
 - d Provide information to guarantee the enterprise achieves its goals, objectives, and mission.

CHAPTER 1 **NAME** _____ **#** _____

10-MINUTE QUIZ B **SECTION** _____

Match the organizations on the left with the descriptions on the right. Each description should be used only once.

| Organization | Description |
|--|--|
| _____ Financial Accounting Standards Board . | a. Government agency that regulates financial reporting by publicly-held companies. |
| _____ Securities and Exchange Commission | b. International organization dedicated to the advancement of internal auditing. |
| _____ American Accounting Association | c. Private organization most directly involved in the development and issuance of accounting standards. |
| _____ Institute of Internal Auditors | d. Organization dedicated to the advancement of accounting education and research. |
| _____ American Institute of CPAs | e. Organization most involved with the ethical conduct of the accountants working within a company. |
| _____ Institute of Management Accountants | f. Organization which develops formal standards for auditing in the United States. |
| _____ International Accounting Standards Board | g. An organization which develops international accounting standards. |
| _____ Committee of Sponsoring Organizations. | h. An organization dedicated to improving financial reporting through ethics, internal controls and corporate governance. |

CHAPTER 1 **NAME** _____ **#** _____

10-MINUTE QUIZ C **SECTION** _____

The following is a list of various characteristics of accounting information. In the space provided identify each as a characteristic of either financial or management accounting information.

1. The information is summarized in a set of statements distributed to the public.

2. The information is historical in nature. It reports the results of events and transactions that have already occurred.

3. The timeliness of the information is more critical than its completeness.

4. To increase its usefulness to investors and creditors, the information is usually accompanied by explanations from management.

5. The information is intended to be used for planning and control decisions.

CHAPTER 1 SELF-TEST QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions and insert the identifying letter in the space provided.

- _____ 1 Which of the following does *not* describe accounting?
- a Language of business.
 - b Is an end rather than a means to an end.
 - c Useful for decision-making.
 - d Used by businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, and individuals.
- _____ 2 To understand and use accounting information in making economic decisions, you must understand:
- a The nature of economic activities that accounting information describes.
 - b The assumptions and measurement techniques involved in developing accounting information.
 - c Which information is relevant for a particular type of decision that is being made.
 - d All of the above.
- _____ 3 Purposes of an accounting system include all of the following *except*:
- a Interpret and record the effects of business transactions.
 - b Classify the effects of transactions to facilitate the preparation of reports.
 - c Summarize and communicate information to decision makers.
 - d Dictate the specific types of business transactions that the enterprise may engage in.
- _____ 4 External users of financial accounting information include all of the following *except*:
- a Investors.
 - b Labor unions.
 - c Line managers.
 - d General public.
- _____ 5 Objectives of financial reporting to external investors and creditors includes preparing information about all of the following *except*:
- a Information used to determine which products to produce.
 - b Information about economic resources, claims to those resources, and changes in both resources and claims.
 - c Information that is useful in assessing the amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows.
 - d Information that is useful in making investment and credit decisions.

- _____ **6** Financial accounting information is characterized by all of the following *except*:
- a** It is historical in nature.
 - b** It results from inexact and approximate measures.
 - c** It is factual, so it does not require judgment to prepare.
 - d** It is enhanced by management's explanation.
- _____ **7** Which of the following is *not* a user of management accounting information?
- a** Store manager.
 - b** Chief Executive Officer.
 - c** Creditor.
 - d** Chief Financial Officer.
- _____ **8** Characteristics of management accounting information include all of the following except:
- a** Is audited by a CPA.
 - b** It must be timely.
 - c** It is oriented toward the future.
 - d** It measures efficiency and effectiveness.
- _____ **9** Which of the following are important factors in ensuring the integrity of accounting information?
- a** Institutional factors, such as standards for preparing information.
 - b** Professional organizations, such as the American Institute of CPAs.
 - c** Competence, judgment and ethical behavior of individual accountants.
 - d** All of the above.
- _____ **10** The code of ethics of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants includes requirements in which of the following areas?
- a** The Public Interest.
 - b** Objectivity.
 - c** Independence.
 - d** All of the above.

Chapter 01 - Accounting: Information for Decision Making

SOLUTIONS TO 10 MINUTE QUIZZES

QUIZ A

- 1 C
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 C
- 5 C

Learning Objective: 2, 3, 4

QUIZ B

- Financial Accounting Standards Board c
- Securities and Exchange Commission a
- American Accounting Association d
- Institute of Internal Auditors b
- American Institute of CPAs f
- Institute of Management Accountants e
- International Accounting Standards Board g
- Committee of Sponsoring Organizations h

Learning Objective: 6

QUIZ C

- 1 Financial
- 2 Financial
- 3 Management
- 4 Financial
- 5 Management

Learning Objective: 3, 4

QUIZ D

- 1 Return of investment and return on investment.
- 2 Balance sheet (Statement of financial position)
Income statement
Statement of cash flows
- 3 To account for the use of long lived equipment, estimates must be made of the lifetime and scrap value of that equipment
- 4 Adherence to generally accepted accounting principles assures comparability of accounting information among organizations.

Learning Objective: 2, 3, 5

**ANSWERS TO CHAPTER 1 SELF-TEST QUESTIONS FROM
TEXTBOOK**

1. b 2. d 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. d