**CHAPTER 2**

## A FURTHER LOOK AT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHAPTER LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. ***Identify the sections of a classified balance sheet.*** In a classified balance sheet, companies classify assets as current assets; long-term investments; property, plant, and equipment; and intangibles. They classify liabilities as either current or long-term. A stockholders’ equity section shows common stock and retained earnings.

2. ***Use*** ***ratios to evaluate*** ***a company’s profitability, liquidity, and solvency.*** Ratio analysis expresses the relationship among selected items of financial statements data.Profitability ratios, such as earnings per share (EPS), measure aspects of the operating success of a company for a given period of time.

Liquidity ratios, such as the current ratio, measure the short-term ability of a company to pay its maturing obligations and to meet unexpected needs for cash. Solvency ratios, such as the debt to assets ratio, measure the ability of a company to survive over a long period.

3. ***Discuss financial reporting concepts.*** Generally accepted accounting principles are a set of rules and practices recognized as a general guide for financial reporting purposes. The basic objective of financial reporting is to provide information that is useful for decision-making.

 To be judged useful, information should have the primary characteristics of relevance and faithful representation. In addition, useful information is comparable, consistent, verifiable, timely, and understandable.

The *monetary unit assumption* requires that companies include in the accounting records only transaction data that can be expressed in terms of money. The *economic entity assumption* states that economic events can be identified with a particular unit of accountability. The *periodicity assumption* states that the economic life of a business can be divided into artificial time periods and that meaningful accounting reports can be prepared for each period. The *going concern assumption* states that the company will continue in operation long enough to carry out its existing objectives and commitments.

The historical *cost principle* states that the companies should record assets at their cost. The fair value principle indicates that assets and liabilities should be reported at fair value. The *full disclosure principle* requires that companies disclose circumstances and events that matter to financial statement users.

The cost constraint weighs the cost that companies incur to provide a type of information against its benefit to financial statement users.

Difficulties:

Easy: 143

Medium: 101

Hard: 6

**Question List by Section**

The Classified Balance Sheet:

 Current Assets: 1, 5, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 67, 69, 73, 75, 80, 90, 121, 204, 236

 Long-term Investments: 6, 71, 77, 82, 92

 Property, Plant, and Equipment: 66, 72, 76, 81, 91

 Intangible Assets: 7, 60, 62, 70

 Current Liabilities: 3, 63, 65, 68

 Long-term Liabilities: 64

 Stockholders’ Equity: 4, 87, 88, 89, 240

Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios:

 Ratio Analysis: 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 241, 243

 Using the Income Statement: 8, 107, 235

 Earnings Per Share: 9, 10, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 125, 129, 209

 Using a Classified Balance Sheet

 Liquidity: 11, 20, 22, 106, 108, 110, 111, 118, 120, 133, 143, 206, 214, 230, 237

 Working Capital: 15, 78, 83, 93, 113, 114, 119, 122, 123, 127

 Current Ratio: 14, 16, 23, 79, 84, 94, 109, 112, 124, 128, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141

 Solvency: 12, 17, 19, 25, 115, 116, 132, 134

 Debt to Assets Ratio: 18, 21, 24, 126, 130, 131, 135, 142

Financial Reporting Concepts:

 The Standard-Setting Environment: 26, 27, 28, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152

 Qualities of Useful Information: 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 49, 51, 54, 144, 155, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 178, 198, 207, 208, 244, 247

 Enhancing Qualities: 35, 36, 153, 154, 158, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 199, 248

 Assumptions in Financial Reporting: 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 55, 156, 157, 179, 180, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 200, 201, 209, 210, 232, 233, 245, 246

 Principles of Financial Reporting: 238

 Measurement Principles: 177, 181

 Historical Cost Principle: 38, 190, 191, 192, 193, 196

 Fair Value Principle: 39, 53, 194, 195, 197

 Full Disclosure Principle: 47, 183, 250

 Cost Constraint: 50, 52, 202, 203, 234

TRUE-FALSE STATEMENTS

 1. Cash and supplies are both classified as current assets.

Ans: T, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 2. Long-term investments appear in the property, plant, and equipment section of the balance sheet.

Ans: F, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet: Long-term Investments, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 3. A liability is classified as a current liability if it is to be paid within the coming year.

Ans: T, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Liabilities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 4. Stockholders’ equity consists of two parts: common stock and retained earnings.

Ans: T, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Stockholders’ Equity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 5. It is possible for an asset to be a current asset even though the expected conversion of that asset into cash is to be longer than one year or the normal operating cycle.

Ans: F, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 6. The investment category on the balance sheet normally includes investments that are intended to be held for a short period of time (less than one year).

Ans: F, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Long-term Investments, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 7. The main difference between intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is the length of the asset’s life.

Ans: F, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Intangible Assets, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 8. Profitability means having enough funds on hand to pay debts when they fall due.

Ans: F, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Using the Income Statement, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Risk Management, Analysis and Management, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 9. Earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income minus preferred stock dividends for the period by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 10. Earnings per share measures the net income earned on each share of common stock.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 11. Liquidity ratios measure the short-term ability of a company to pay its maturing obligations and meet unexpected needs for cash.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 12. Solvency ratios measure the ability of a company to survive over a short period of time.

Ans: F, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Solvency, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 13. Profitability ratios measure the operating success of a company for a given period of time.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Using the Income Statement, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 14. The current ratio is computed as current liabilities divided by current assets.

Ans: F, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 15. The excess of current assets over current liabilities is called working capital.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 16. The current ratio takes into account the composition of current assets.

Ans: F, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 17. Solvency ratios measure the short-term ability of the company to pay its maturing obligations.

Ans: F, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Solvency, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 18. The debt to assets ratio measures the percentage of assets financed by creditors.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 19. Solvency is a company's ability to pay interest as it comes due and to repay the balance of a debt due at its maturity.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Solvency, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Risk Management, Analysis and Management, AICPA PC: Project Management, IMA: Reporting

 20. Working capital is a better measure of liquidity than the current ratio.

Ans: F, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 21. A high debt to asset’s ratio is undesirable from a creditor’s perspective.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 22. Some current assets are more liquid than others.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 23. A current ratio of less than 1:1 means that a company has fewer current liabilities than current assets.

Ans: F, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 24. The debt to assets ratio is computed by dividing total liabilities by total assets.

Ans: T, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 25. The current ratio is considered by creditors to be an indicator of solvency.

Ans: F, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Solvency, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Risk Management, Analysis and Management, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 26. The primary accounting standard-setting body in the United States is the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard-Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 27. Generally accepted accounting principles are rules and practices that are recognized as a general guide for financial reporting purposes.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard-Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 28. GAAP stands for generally accepted accounting procedures.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard-Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 29. To provide faithful representation, accounting information should predict future events, confirm prior expectations, and be reported on a timely basis.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 30. In order for information to be relevant, it must be reported on a monthly basis.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 31. For information to be useful, it must be both relevant and demonstrate faithful representation.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 32. Consistent use of the same accounting principles and methods is necessary for meaningful analysis of trends within a company.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 33. A major function of management is to provide the accountant with relevant and useful information.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 34. The advantage of accounting information is that it provides exact and completely reliable measures.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 35. Consistency in accounting means that a company uses the same generally accepted accounting principles from one accounting period to the next accounting period.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 36. The convention of consistency pertains to the use of the same accounting principles by firms in the same industry.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 37. The periodicity assumption states that the business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Risk Management, Analysis and Management, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 38. If a building is offered for sale at $100,000 and the buyer pays $95,000 cash for it, the buyer would record the building at $100,000.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Historical Cost Principle, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: REPORTING AND CONTROL

 39. The most generally accepted value used to report assets in accounting is fair value.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Fair Value Principle, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: REPORTING AND CONTROL

 40. For accounting purposes, business transactions should be kept separate from the personal transactions of the stockholders of the business.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: REPORTING AND CONTROL

 41. The economic entity assumption states that economic events can be identified with a particular unit of accountability.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 42. The economic entity assumption states that assets should be recorded at their cost.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: REPORTING AND CONTROL

 43. The monetary unit assumption states that transactions that can be measured in terms of money should be recorded in the accounting records.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: REPORTING AND CONTROL

 44. The monetary unit assumption has led to an increase in the notes to financial statements.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 45. The going concern assumption is that the business will continue in operation long enough to carry out its existing objectives and commitments.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Risk Management, Analysis and Management, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 46. When preparing financial statements, the accountant assumes that the business will stay in business for the foreseeable future.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 47. Full disclosure of all important facts aids in overcoming the limitations of accounting information.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Full Disclosure, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 48. The economic entity assumption is that a company will remain in operations for the foreseeable future.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

49. Materiality is a company-specific aspect of faithful representation.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

50. Relevance and cost are two constraints in accounting.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Cost Constraint, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Risk Management, Analysis and Management, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 51. Materiality relates to whether an item is large enough to likely influence the decision of an investor or creditor.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 52. The cost constraint weighs the cost that companies incur to provide a type of information against its benefit to financial statement users.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Cost Constraint, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 53. In general, the FASB indicates that most assets must follow the fair value principle.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Fair Value Principle, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 54. A material item is one that is likely to influence an investor's decision.

Ans: T, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 55. The periodicity assumption states that every economic entity can be separately identified and accounted for.

Ans: F, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

 56. In a classified balance sheet, assets are usually classified as

a. current assets; long-term assets; property, plant, and equipment; and intangible assets.

b. current assets; long-term investments; property, plant, and equipment; and common stocks.

c. current assets; long-term investments; tangible assets; and intangible assets.

d. current assets; long-term investments; property, plant, and equipment; and intangible assets.

Ans: D, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, LO: 1, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 57. On a classified balance sheet, short-term investments are classified as

a. intangible assets.

b. property, plant, and equipment.

c. current assets.

d. long-term investments.

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 58. A current asset is

a. the last asset purchased by a business.

b. an asset which is currently being used to produce a product or service.

c. usually found as a separate classification in the income statement.

d. expected to be converted to cash or used in the business within one year or one operating cycle, whichever is longer.

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 59. Which of the following is not usually classified properly as a current asset?

a. Supplies

b. Short-term debt investments

c. A fund to be used to purchase a building within the next year

d. A receivable from the sale of an asset to be collected in two years

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 60. An intangible asset

a. derives its value from the rights and privileges it provides the owner.

b. is worthless because it has no physical substance.

c. is converted into a tangible asset during the operating cycle.

d. cannot be classified on the balance sheet because it lacks physical substance.

Ans: A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Intangible Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 61. Which of the following is not considered an asset?

a. Equipment

b. Dividends

c. Accounts receivable

d. Inventory

Ans: B, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 62. In which balance sheet section would trademarks be reported?

a. Intangible assets

b. Investments

c. Property, plant, and equipment

d. Current assets

Ans: A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Intangible Assets, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 63. Liabilities are generally classified on a balance sheet as

a. small liabilities and large liabilities.

b. present liabilities and future liabilities.

c. tangible liabilities and intangible liabilities.

d. current liabilities and long-term liabilities.

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Liabilities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 64. Which of the following would not be classified as a long-term liability?

a. Current maturities of long-term debt

b. Bonds payable

c. Mortgage payable

d. Lease liabilities

Ans: A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Long-term Liabilities, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 65. Which of the following is generally not classified as a current liability?

a. Salaries and Wages Payable

b. Accounts Payable

c. Taxes Payable

d. Bonds Payable

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Liabilities, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 66. Buildings are classified on the balance sheet as

a. a current asset.

b. property, plant, and equipment.

c. an intangible asset.

d. a long-term investment.

Ans: B, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Property, Plant, and Equipment, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 67. It is **not** true that current assets are resources that are expected to be

a. realized in cash within one year.

b. sold within one year.

c. consumed within one year.

d. acquired within one year.

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 68. The operating cycle of a company is the average time that is required to go from cash to

a. sales in producing revenues.

b. cash in producing revenues.

c. inventory in producing revenues.

d. accounts receivable in producing revenues.

Ans: B, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Liabilities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 69. On a classified balance sheet, companies usually list current assets

a. in alphabetical order.

b. with the largest dollar amounts first.

c. in the order in which they are expected to be converted into cash.

d. in the order of acquisition.

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 70. On a classified balance sheet, intangible assets are

a. listed directly under current assets on the balance sheet.

b. not listed on the balance sheet because they do not have physical substance.

c. listed after property, plant, and equipment.

d. listed as a long-term investment on the balance sheet.

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Intangible Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 71. Which statement about long-term investments is not true?

a. They will be held for more than one year.

b. They are not currently used in the operation of the business.

c. They include investments in stock of other companies and land held for future use.

d. They do not include long-term notes receivable.

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Long-term Investments, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 72. These are selected account balances on December 31, 2025.

Land $150,000

Land (held for future use) 225,000

Buildings 1,200,000

Inventory 300,000

Equipment 675,000

Furniture 150,000

Accumulated Depreciation 450,000

What is the total amount of property, plant, and equipment that will appear on the balance sheet?

a. $2,250,000

b. $1,950,000

c. $2,700,000

d. $1,725,000

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Property, Plant, and Equipment, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $150,000 + $1,200,000 + $675,000 + $150,000 − $450,000 = $1,725,000

(Land + Build. + Equip + Furn. – Acc. dep.)

 73. What is the order in which assets are generally listed on a classified balance sheet?

a. Current and long-term

b. Current; property, plant and equipment; long-term investments; intangibles

c. Current; property, plant and equipment; intangibles; long-term investments

d. Current; long-term investments; property, plant and equipment, intangibles

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 74. What is the first classification of assets generally listed on a classified balance sheet?

a. Current assets

b. Property, plant and equipment

c. Long-term investments

d. Intangibles

Ans: A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 75. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as current assets.

Acme Office Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 195,000 Accounts payable $ 210,000

Accounts receivable 150,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 165,000 Mortgage payable 240,000

Prepaid insurance 90,000 Total liabilities 480,000

Stock investments (long-term) 255,000

Land 270,000

Buildings $315,000 Common stock $360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation (60,000) 255,000 Total stockholders’ equity 1,110,000

Goodwill 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,590,000 stockholders’ equity $1,590,000

a. $855,000

b. $600,000

c. $510,000

d. $435,000

Ans: B, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $195,000 + $150,000 + $165,000 + $90,000 = $600,000

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inven. + Prep. ins.)

 76. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as property, plant, and equipment.

Acme Office Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 195,000 Accounts payable $ 210,000

Accounts receivable 150,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 165,000 Mortgage payable 240,000

Prepaid insurance 90,000 Total liabilities 480,000

Stock investments (noncurrent) 255,000

Land 270,000

Buildings $315,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation (60,000) 255,000 Total stockholders’ equity 1,110,000

Goodwill 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,590,000 stockholders’ equity $1 590,000

a. $990,000

b. $525,000

c. $735,000

d. $585,000

Ans: B, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Property, Plant, and Equipment, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $270,000 + $255,000 = $525,000

[Land + (Build. - Acc. dep.)]

 77. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as long-term investments.

Acme Office Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 195,000 Accounts payable $ 210,000

Accounts receivable 150,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 165,000 Mortgage payable 240,000

Prepaid insurance 90,000 Total liabilities 480,000

Stock investments 255,000

Land 270,000

Buildings $315,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation (60,000) 255,000 Total stockholders’ equity 1,110,000

Goodwill 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,590,000 stockholders’ equity $1,590,000

a. $0

b. $525,000

c. $255,000

d. $465,000

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Long-term Investments, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: Stock investments = $255,000

 78. Use the following data to determine the total amount of working capital.

Acme Office Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 195,000 Accounts payable $ 210,000

Accounts receivable 150,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 165,000 Mortgage payable 240,000

Prepaid insurance 90,000 Total liabilities 480,000

Stock investments (noncurrent) 255,000

Land 270,000

Buildings $315,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation \_\_(60,000) 255,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_1,110,000

Goodwill 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,590,000 stockholders’ equity $1,590,000

a. $360,000

b. $390,000

c. $130,000

d. $180,000

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($195,000 + $150,000 + $165,000 + $90,000) − ($210,000 + $30,000) = $360,000

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + Prep. ins.) – (Acct. pay + Sal./wag. pay.)

 79. Use the following data to calculate the current ratio.

Acme Office Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 195,000 Accounts payable $ 210,000

Accounts receivable 150,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 165,000 Mortgage payable 240,000

Prepaid insurance 90,000 Total liabilities 480,000

Stock investments (noncurrent) 255,000

Land 270,000

Buildings $315,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation \_\_(60,000) 255,000 Total stockholders’ equity 1,110,000

Goodwill 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,590,000 stockholders’ equity $1,590,000

a. 2.13: 1

b. 1.44: 1

c. 2.86: 1

d. 2.50: 1

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($195,000 + $150,000 + $165,000 + $90,000) ÷ ($210,000 + $30,000) = 2.50:1

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + Prep. ins.) ÷ (Acc. pay. + Sal./wag. pay.)

 80. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as current assets.

A1 Auto Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash and cash equivalents $ 70,000 Accounts payable $ 130,000

Accounts receivable 100,000 Salaries and wages payable 20,000

Inventory 140,000 Bonds payable 180,000

Prepaid insurance 80,000 Total liabilities 330,000

Stock investments (long-term) 180,000

Land 190,000

Buildings $230,000 Common stock 240,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 500,000

 depreciation \_\_(60,000) 170,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_\_740,000

Trademarks 140,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,070,000 stockholders’ equity $1,070,000

a. $390,000

b. $250,000

c. $570,000

d. $330,000

Ans: A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $70,000 + $100,000 + $140,000 + $80,000 = $390,000

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + Prep. ins.)

 81. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as property, plant, and equipment.

A1 Auto Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash and cash equivalents $ 70,000 Accounts payable $ 130,000

Accounts receivable 100,000 Salaries and wages payable 20,000

Inventory 140,000 Bonds payable 180,000

Prepaid insurance 80,000 Total liabilities 330,000

Stock investments 180,000

Land 190,000

Buildings $230,000 Common stock 240,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 500,000

 depreciation \_(60,000) 170,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_\_740,000

Trademarks 140,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,070,000 stockholders’ equity $1,070,000

a. $540,000

b. $500,000

c. $360,000

d. $420,000

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Property, Plant, and Equipment, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $190,000 + $170,000 = $360,000

[Land + (Build. – Acc. dep.)]

 82. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as long-term investments.

A1 Auto Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash and cash equivalents $ 70,000 Accounts payable $ 130,000

Accounts receivable 100,000 Salaries and wages payable 20,000

Inventory 140,000 Bonds payable 180,000

Prepaid insurance 80,000 Total liabilities 330,000

Stock investments (noncurrent) 180,000

Land 190,000

Buildings $230,000 Common stock 240,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 500,000

 depreciation \_(60,000) 170,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_\_740,000

Trademarks 140,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,070,000 stockholders’ equity $1,070,000

a. $0

b. $320,000

c. $180,000

d. $280,000

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Long-term Investments, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: Stock investments = $180,000

 83. Use the following data to determine the total amount of working capital.

A1Auto Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash and cash equivalents $ 70,000 Accounts payable $ 130,000

Accounts receivable 100,000 Salaries and wages payable 20,000

Inventory 140,000 Bonds payable 180,000

Prepaid insurance 80,000 Total liabilities 330,000

Stock investments (noncurrent) 180,000

Land 190,000

Buildings $230,000 Common stock 240,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 500,000

 depreciation \_(60,000) 170,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_\_740,000

Trademarks 140,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,070,000 stockholders’ equity $1,070,000

a. $260,000

b. $240,000

c. $160,000

d. $420,000

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($70,000 + $100,000 + $140,000 + $80,000) − ($130,000 + $20,000) = $240,000

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + Prep. ins.) - (Acc. pay. + Sal./wag. pay.)

 84. Use the following data to calculate the current ratio.

A1Auto Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash and cash equivalents $ 70,000 Accounts payable $ 130,000

Accounts receivable 100,000 Salaries and wages payable 20,000

Inventory 140,000 Bonds payable 180,000

Prepaid insurance 80,000 Total liabilities 330,000

Stock investments (noncurrent) 180,000

Land 190,000

Buildings $230,000 Common stock 240,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 500,000

 depreciation \_ (60,000) 170,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_\_740,000

Trademarks 140,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,070,000 stockholders’ equity $1,070,000

a. 2.07: 1

b. 1.67: 1

c. 3.00: 1

d. 2.60: 1

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($70,000 + $100,000 + $140,000 + $80,000) ÷ ($130,000 + $20,000) = 2.60:1

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + Prep. ins.) ÷ (Acc. pay. + Sal./wag. pay.)

 85. Suppose that Old Navy has assets of $4,200,000, common stock of $1,092,000, and retained earnings of $665,000. What are the creditors’ claims on their assets?

a. $3,773,000

b. $1,757,000

c. $2,443,000

d. $4,627,000

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Liabilities, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $4,200,000 − $1,092,000 − $665,000 = $2,443,000

(Assets - Com.st. - Ret.earn.)

 86. Suppose that Forever 21 Corporation has total assets of $3,600,000, common stock of $936,000, and retained earnings of $570,000 at December 31, 2025. What are the creditors’ claims on their assets at that date?

a. $3,234,000

b. $1,506,000

c. $2,094,000

d. $3,966,000

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Liabilities, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $3,600,000 − $936,000 − $570,000 = $2,094,000

(Assets - Com.st. - Ret.earn.)

 87. Suppose that Forever 21 Corporation has total assets of $3,600,000, common stock of $936,000, and retained earnings of $570,000 at December 31, 2025. What are the stockholders’ claims on their assets at that date?

a. $3,234,000

b. $1,506,000

c. $2,094,000

d. $3,966,000

Ans: B, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Stockholders’ Equity, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $936,000 + $570,000 = $1,506,000

(Com.st. + Ret.earn.)

 88. If a company has total assets of $1,600,000, liabilities of $200,000, common stock of $900,000, and retained earnings of $500,000 at December 31, 2025. What are the stockholders’ claims on their assets at that date?

a. $1,600,000

b. $1,400,000

c. $700,000

d. $1,800,000

Ans: B, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Stockholders’ Equity, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $900,000 + $500,000 = $1,400,000

(Com.st. + Ret.earn.)

 89. Suppose that a corporation has total assets of $500,000, common stock of $50,000, and retained earnings of $200,000 at December 31, 2025. What are the stockholders’ claims on their assets at that date?

a. $500,000

b. $450,000

c. $250,000

d. $300,000

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Stockholders’ Equity, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $50,000 + $200,000 = $250,000

(Com.st. + Ret.earn.)

 90. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as current assets.

Ace Supply Company

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 126,000 Accounts payable $ 165,000

Accounts receivable 120,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 210,000 Note payable (due 2028) 270,000

Short-term investments 90,000 Total liabilities 465,000

Land (held for future use) 255,000

Land 285,000

Buildings $339,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation \_(60,000) 279,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_1,110,000

Franchise 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,575,000 stockholders’ equity $1,575,000

a. $801,000

b. $336,000

c. $546,000

d. $456,000

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $126,000 + $120,000 + $210,000 + $90,000 = $546,000

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + Sht.-term inv.)

 91. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as property, plant, and equipment.

Ace Supply Company

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 126,000 Accounts payable $ 165,000

Accounts receivable 120,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 210,000 Note payable (due 2028) \_\_270,000 Short-term investments 90,000 Total liabilities 465,000

Land (held for future use) 255,000

Land 285,000

Buildings $339,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation \_\_(60,000) 279,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_1,110,000

Franchise 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,575,000 stockholders’ equity $1,575,000

a. $1,029,000

b. $774,000

c. $834,000

d. $564,000

Ans: D, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Property, Plant, and Equipment, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $285,000 + $279,000 = $564,000

[Land + (Build. – Acc. dep.)]

 92. Use the following data to determine the total dollar amount of assets to be classified as long-term investments.

Ace Supply Company

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 126,000 Accounts payable $ 165,000

Accounts receivable 120,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 210,000 Note payable (due 2028) 270,000

Short-term investments 90,000 Total liabilities 465,000

Land (held for future use) 255,000

Land 285,000

Buildings $339,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation \_\_(60,000) 279,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_1,110,000

Franchise 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,575,000 stockholders’ equity $1,575,000

a. $0

b. $465,000

c. $255,000

d. $585,000

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Long-term Investments, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: Land (held for future use) = $255,000

 93. Use the following data to determine the total amount of working capital.

Ace Supply Company

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 126,000 Accounts payable $ 165,000

Accounts receivable 120,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 210,000 Note payable (due 2028) 270,000

Short-term investments 90,000 Total liabilities 465,000

Land (held for future use) 255,000

Land 285,000

Buildings $339,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation \_\_(60,000) 279,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_1,110,000

Franchise 210,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $1,575,000 stockholders’ equity $1,575,000

a. $606,000

b. $351,000

c. $381,000

d. $261,000

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($126,000 + $120,000 + $210,000 + $90,000) − ($165,000 + $30,000) = $351,000

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + Sht-term inv.) – (Acc. pay. + Sal./wag. pay.)

 94. Use the following data to calculate the current ratio.

Ace Supply Company

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 126,000 Accounts payable $ 165,000

Accounts receivable 120,000 Salaries and wages payable 30,000

Inventory 210,000 Note payable (due 2028) 270,000

Short-term investments 90,000 Total liabilities 465,000

Land (held for future use) 255,000

Land 285,000

Buildings $339,000 Common stock 360,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 750,000

 depreciation \_\_(60,000) 279,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_1,110,000

Franchise 210,000 Total Liabilities and

Total assets $1,575,000 stockholders’ equity $1,575,000

a. 2.34: 1

b. 2.80: 1

c. 3.31: 1

d. 1.26: 1

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($126,000 + $120,000 + $210,000 + $90,000) ÷ ($165,000 + $30,000) = 2.80:1

(Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + Sht.-term inv.) ÷ (Acc. pay. + Sal./wag. pay.)

 95. A measure of profitability is

a. the current ratio.

b. the debt to assets ratio.

c. earnings per share.

d. working capital.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 96. For 2025, Acme Co. reported net income of $36,000, net sales $400,000, and weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding of 16,000. No preferred dividends were paid. Earnings per share is

a. $2.25

b. $0.44

c. $25.00

d. $0.09

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($36,000 − 0) ÷ 16,000 = $2.25

[(Net inc. – Pref.div) ÷ Ave.sh.out.

97. For 2025, Ace Inc. reported net income of $42,000, had weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding of 16,000, paid preferred dividends of $10,000 and common dividends of $5,000. What was 2025 earnings per share?

a. $0.08

b. $0.50

c. $25.00

d. $2.00

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($42,000 − $10,000) ÷ 16,000 = $2.00

[(Net inc. – Pref.div) ÷ Ave.sh.out.

 98. Earnings per share is calculated by dividing

a. gross profit by weighted-average common shares outstanding.

b. (net income less preferred dividends) by weighted-average common shares outstanding.

c. net income by weighted-average common shares outstanding.

d. net sales by weighted-average common shares outstanding.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 99. Earnings per share is a

a. profitability ratio.

b. liquidity ratio.

c. solvency ratio.

d. trending ratio.

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 100. Which of the following statements is true?

a. Earnings per share is an internal measure and is not used by stockholders.

b. The denominator used in computing earnings per share represents the shares of common stock outstanding on the last day of the accounting period.

c. Net income is not adjusted when computing earnings per share.

d. By comparing earnings per share of a single corporation over time, a stockholder can evaluate the corporation’s relative earnings performance.

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 101. Earnings available to common stockholders is equal to

a. total revenues

b. net income + preferred dividends.

c. preferred dividends – net income.

d. net income – preferred dividends.

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

102. Suppose that the following information is available for Home Depot Corporation and Lowes Corporation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (in millions) | Home Depot Corporation | Lowes Corporation |
| 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Preferred dividends |  $25 |  $10 |  $0 |  $30 |
| Net income | $500 | $480 | $490 | $520 |
| Shares outstanding at the end of the year |  200 |  180 |  150 |  200 |
| Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year |  180 |  150 |  200 |  220 |

Based on this information, the earnings per share calculations (rounded to two decimals) suggest

a. lower performance in 2024 than in 2025 for Home Depot Corporation.

b. lower performance in 2025 than in 2024 for Home Depot Corporation.

c. less earnings available to Home Depot's common stockholders in 2025 than in 2024.

d. a decrease in the average number of common shares outstanding between 2024 and 2025 for Home Depot Corporation.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: AN, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

2024 Home Depot EPS = ($480 - $10)/((180 + 150)/2) = $470/ 165 = $2.85

2025 Home Depot EPS = ($500 - $25)/((200 + 180)/2) = $475/ 190 = $2.50

103. Suppose that the following information is available for Home Depot Corporation and Lowes Corporation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (in millions) | Home Depot Corporation | Lowes Corporation |
| 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Preferred dividends | $25 |  $10 |  $0 |  $30 |
| Net income | $500 | $480 | $490 | $520 |
| Shares outstanding at the end of the year |  200 |  180 |  150 |  200 |
| Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year |  180 |  150 |  200 |  220 |

Based on this information, which of the following is suggested by the earnings per share calculations (rounded to two decimals) and the information given?

a. There is lower performance in 2024 than in 2025 for Lowes Corporation.

b. There is higher performance in 2024 than in 2025 for Lowes Corporation.

c. There is less earnings available to Lowes common stockholders in 2025 than in 2024.

d. There is an increase in the average number of common shares outstanding between 2024 and 2025 for Lowes.

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: AN, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

2024 Loews EPS = ($520 - $30)/((200 + 220)/2) = $2.33

2025 Loews EPS = ($490 - $0)/((200 + 150)/2) = $2.80

 104. Suppose that the following information is available for Home Depot Corporation and Lowes Corporation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (in millions) | Home Depot Corporation | Lowes Corporation |
| 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Preferred dividends |  $25 |  $10 |  $0 |  $30 |
| Net income | $500 | $480 | $490 | $520 |
| Shares outstanding at the end of the year |  200 |  180 |  150 |  200 |
| Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year |  180 |  150 |  200 |  220 |

Based on this information, what is the amount of Home Depot's earnings per share (rounded to two decimals) for 2025?

a. $2.76

b. $2.50

c. $1.25

d. $1.32

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($500 − $25) ÷ [(200 + 180) ÷ 2] = $2.50

(Net inc. – Pref. div) ÷ [End. sh. out. + Beg. .sh. out.) ÷ 2]

105. Suppose that the following information is available for Home Depot Corporation and Lowes Corporation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (in millions) | Home Depot Corporation | Lowes Corporation |
| 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| Preferred dividends |  $25 |  $10 |  $0 |  $30 |
| Net income | $500 | $480 | $490 | $520 |
| Shares outstanding at the end of the year |  200 |  180 |  150 |  200 |
| Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year |  180 |  150 |  200 |  220 |

Based on the information for both Home Depot and Lowes over the two-year period, the earnings per share calculations (rounded to two decimals) indicate that

a. Home Depot is seeing a greater performance improvement than Lowes.

b. The earnings available to common stockholders is decreasing for Lowes and increasing for Home Depot.

c. The earnings per share calculations for both companies must assume that changes in shares between 2024 and 2025 occur in the middle of the year.

d. Lowes is more financially stable than Home Depot.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Bloom: AN, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

2024 Lowes EPS = ($520 - $30)/((200+220)/2) = $2.33

2025 Lowes EPS = ($490 - $0)/((200+150)/2) = $2.80

2024 Home Depot EPS = ($480 - $10)/((180+150)/2) = 470/165 = $2.85

2025 Home Depot EPS = ($500 - $25)/((200+180)/2) = 475/190= $2.50

106. The relationship between current assets and current liabilities is important in evaluating a company's

a. profitability.

b. liquidity.

c. market value.

d. solvency.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

107. Ratios that measure the income or operating success of a company for a given period of time are

a. liquidity ratios.

b. profitability ratios.

c. solvency ratios.

d. trending ratios.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Using the Income Statement, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

108. Which of the following is a measure of liquidity?

a. Working capital

b. Profit margin

c. Earnings per share

d. Debt to assets ratio

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

109. Current assets divided by current liabilities is known as the

a. working capital.

b. current ratio.

c. profit margin.

d. capital structure.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

110. The information needed to determine if companies can pay their current obligations is the

a. net income for this year.

b. projected net income for next year.

c. relationship between current assets and current liabilities.

d. relationship between short-term and long-term liabilities.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

111. A short-term creditor is primarily interested in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the borrower.

a. liquidity

b. profitability

c. consistency

d. solvency

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

112. The current ratio is

a. current assets plus current liabilities.

b. current assets minus current liabilities.

c. current assets divided by current liabilities.

d. current assets times current liabilities.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 113. Working capital is calculated by taking

a. current assets plus current liabilities.

b. current assets minus current liabilities.

c. current assets divided by current liabilities.

d. current assets times current liabilities.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 114. Working capital is a measure of

a. consistency.

b. liquidity.

c. profitability.

d. solvency.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 115. Long-term creditors are usually most interested in evaluating

a. liquidity.

b. profitability.

c. solvency.

d. consistency.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Solvency, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

116. Which of the following is a meaningful comparison to assess a company’s profitability?

 a. An intracompany comparison of net income for a two-year period

 b. Industry-average comparison of total assets

 c. Year-to-year comparisons of liabilities with a competitor in the same industry

 d. Intercompany comparisons of earnings per share for a two-year period

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Solvency, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

117. Which one of the following is true?

 a. Intangible assets are current assets that do not have physical substance.

 b. Obligations expected to be paid after one year are classified as expenses.

 c. Current assets are assets that a company expects to convert to cash or use up within the longer of one year or its operating cycle.

 d. Property, plant, and equipment are assets with relatively short useful lives that are used in the operations of the business.

Ans: C, LO: 1, Section: The Four Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: The Classified Balance Sheet, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

118. A liquidity ratio measures the

a. income or operating success of a company over a period of time.

b. ability of a company to survive over a long period of time.

c. short-term ability of a company to pay its maturing obligations and to meet unexpected needs for cash.

d. percentage of total financing provided by creditors.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 119. Working capital is

a. calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.

b. used to evaluate a company’s liquidity and short-term debt paying ability.

c. used to evaluate a company’s solvency and long-term debt paying ability.

d. calculated by subtracting current assets from current liabilities.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

120. The ability of a business to pay obligations that are expected to become due within the next year or operating cycle is

a. leverage.

b. liquidity.

c. profitability.

d. wealth.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

121. Based on the following data, what is the amount of current assets?

Accounts payable……………………………………………………….. $ 62,000

Accounts receivable…………………………………………………….. 100,000

Cash………………………………………………………………………. 70,000

Intangible assets………………………………………………………… 100,000

Inventory…………………………………………………………………. 138,000

Long-term investments…………………………………………………. 160,000

Long-term liabilities……………………………………………………… 200,000

Short-term investments…………………………………………………. 80,000

Notes payable……………………………………………………………. 56,000

Property, plant, and equipment…………………………………………… 1,340,000

Prepaid insurance……………………………………………………….. 2,000

a. $232,000

b. $390,000

c. $252,000

d. $250,000

Ans: B, LO: 1, Section: The Four Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $100,000 + $70,000 + $138,000 + $80,000 + $2,000 = $390,000

(Acc. rec. + Cash + Inven. + Sh.-term inv. + Prep. ins.)

 122. Based on the following data, what is the amount of working capital?

Accounts payable……………………………………………………….. $ 64,000

Accounts receivable…………………………………………………….. 114,000

Cash………………………………………………………………………. 70,000

Intangible assets………………………………………………………… 100,000

Inventory…………………………………………………………………. 138,000

Long-term investments…………………………………………………. 160,000

Long-term liabilities……………………………… ……………………. 200,000

Short-term investments…………………………………………………. 80,000

Notes payable (short-term)……………………………………………… 56,000

Property, plant, and equipment…………………………………………… 1,340,000

Prepaid insurance……………………………………………………….. 2,000

a. $284,000

b. $332,000

c. $370,000

d. $326,000

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($114,000 + $70,000 + $138,000 + $80,000 + $2,000) − ($64,000 + $56,000) = $284,000

(Acc. rec. + Cash + Inven. + Sh.-term inv. + Prep. ins.) – (Acc. pay. + Note + pay.)

123. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the total amount of working capital?

Current assets $ 32,000 Net income $42,000

Current liabilities 16,000 Stockholders’ equity 78,000

Average assets 160,000 Total liabilities 42,000

Total assets 120,000

Average common shares outstanding was 15,000.

a. $8,000

b. $32,000

c. $10,000

d. $16,000

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $32,000 − $16,000 = $16,000

(Cur. assets – Cur. liab.)

 124. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the current ratio?

Current assets $ 32,000 Net income $42,000

Current liabilities 16,000 Stockholders’ equity 78,000

Average assets 160,000 Total liabilities 42,000

Total assets 120,000

Average common shares outstanding was 15,000.

a. 2.0: 1

b. 2.6: 1

c. 0.5: 1

d. 2.9: 1

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $32,000 ÷ $16,000 = 2.0:1

(Cur. assets – Cur. liab.)

125. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the earnings per share?

Current assets $ 32,000 Net income $42,000

Current liabilities 16,000 Stockholders’ equity 78,000

Average assets 160,000 Total liabilities 42,000

Total assets 120,000

Average common shares outstanding was 15,000.

a. $5.20

b. $8.00

c. $2.80

d. $0.36

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $42,000 ÷ $15,000 = $2.80

(Net inc. ÷ Ave. sh. out.)

 126. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the debt to assets ratio?

Current assets $ 32,000 Net income $42,000

Current liabilities 16,000 Stockholders’ equity 78,000

Average assets 160,000 Total liabilities 42,000

Total assets 120,000

Average common shares outstanding was 15,000.

a. 26 percent

b. 13 percent

c. 65 percent

d. 35 percent

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $42,000 ÷ $120,000 = 35%

(Tot. liab. ÷ Tot. assets)

 127. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the total amount of working capital?

Current assets $ 21,000 Net income $45,000

Current liabilities 12,000 Stockholders’ equity 63,000

Average assets 132,000 Total liabilities 27,000

Total assets 90,000

Average common shares outstanding was 15,000.

a. $7,000

b. $5,000

c. $9,000

d. $2,000

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Working Capital, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $21,000 − $12,000 = $9,000

(Cur. assets – Cur. liab.)

128. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the current ratio?

Current assets $ 21,000 Net income $45,000

Current liabilities 12,000 Stockholders’ equity 63,000

Average assets 132,000 Total liabilities 27,000

Total assets 90,000

Average common shares outstanding was 15,000.

a. 0.78: 1

b. 3.33: 1

c. 0.57: 1

d. 1.75: 1

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $21,000 ÷ $12,000 = 1.75:1

(Cur. assets ÷ Cur. liab.)

 129. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the earnings per share?

Current assets $ 21,000 Net income $45,000

Current liabilities 12,000 Stockholders’ equity 63,000

Average assets 132,000 Total liabilities 27,000

Total assets 90,000

Average common shares outstanding was 15,000.

a. $3.00

b. $4.20

c. $0.33

d. $0.50

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $45,000 ÷ $15,000 = $3.00

(Net inc. ÷ Ave. sh. out).

 130. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the debt to assets ratio?

Current assets $ 21,000 Net income $45,000

Current liabilities 12,000 Stockholders’ equity 63,000

Average assets 132,000 Total liabilities 27,000

Total assets 90,000

Average common shares outstanding was 15,000.

a. 20.5 percent

b. 30 percent

c. 33.3 percent

d. 40.9 percent

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $27,000 ÷ $90,000 = 30%

(Tot. liab. ÷ Tot. assets)

131. The debt to assets ratio is computed by dividing

a. long-term liabilities by total assets.

b. long-term liabilities by average assets.

c. total liabilities by total assets.

d. total liabilities by average assets.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

132. A useful measure of solvency is the

a. current ratio.

b. earnings per share.

c. return on assets ratio.

d. debt to assets ratio.

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Solvency, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 133. Which of the following is **not** considered a measure of liquidity?

a. Current ratio

b. Working capital

c. Debt to assets ratio

d. Each of these answer choices are liquidity measures.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

134. Which measure would a long-term creditor be most interested in reviewing?

a. Earnings per share

b. Debt to assets ratio

c. Current ratio

d. Working capital measure

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Solvency, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 135. A1 Motors Corporation has a debt to assets ratio of 73%. This tells the user of the company’s financial statements that

a. A1 is getting a 27% return on its assets.

b. there is a risk that A1 cannot pay its debts as they come due.

c. 73% of the assets are financed by the stockholders.

d. based on this measure, the user should not invest in A1.

Ans: B, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

136. Ace Company is a retail store. Due to competition, it is having trouble selling its products. Thus, inventory has been building up. Ace’s current ratio has not changed for the past three years, in spite of the inventory buildup. Which of the following statements is true?

a. As long as the current ratio remains constant, there is no need for concern.

b. The composition of current assets and current liabilities does not matter.

c. The management of Ace should consider the effect of slow-moving inventory on its liquidity.

d. Since inventory is a current asset, any increases should automatically cause the current ratio to rise.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 137. How can a company improve its current ratio?

a. Work with a creditor to reclassify some current debt into long-term debt

b. Collect accounts receivable

c. Nothing can ethically be done to improve the current ratio

d. Use excess cash to buy new equipment

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 138. Suppose that Verizon Corporation has current assets of $1,800,000 and current liabilities of $750,000. If they pay $350,000 of their accounts payable, what will their new current ratio be?

a. 3.6:1

b. 2.4:1

c. 4.5:1

d. 2.0:1

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($1,800,000 − $350,000) ÷ ($750,000 − $350,000) = 3.6:1

[(Cur. assets – A/P paid) ÷ (Cur. liab. – A/P paid)

139. Suppose that Verizon Corporation has current assets of $1,800,000 and current liabilities of $750,000. If they issue $150,000 of new stock, what will their new current ratio be? (rounded)

a. 2.6:1

b. 2.1:1

c. 2.2:1

d. 2.4:1

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($1,800,000 + $150,000) ÷ $750,000 = 2.6:1

(Cur. assets + New stock) ÷ Cur. liab.

 140. Suppose that Patagonia Corporation has current assets of $1,600,000 and current liabilities of $750,000. If they pay $350,000 of their accounts payable, what will their new current ratio be?

a. 3.1:1

b. 4.0:1

c. 1.5:1

d. 2.1:1

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($1,600,000 − $350,000) ÷ ($750,000 − $350,000) = 3.1:1

[(Cur. assets – A/P paid) ÷ (Cur. liab. - A/P paid)

 141. Suppose that Patagonia Corporation has current assets of $1,600,000 and current liabilities of $750,000. If they issue $200,000 of new stock what will their new current ratio be? (rounded)

a. 2.4:1

b. 1.9:1

c. 1.7:1

d. 2.13:1

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Current Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: ($1,600,000 + $200,000) ÷ $750,000 = 2.4:1

(Cur. assets + New stock) ÷ Cur. liab.

 142. The debt to assets ratio is a

a. liquidity ratio.

b. profitability ratio.

c. solvency ratio.

d. None of the answer choices is correct.

Ans: C, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

143. Analysts determined that Amazon has the ability to pay its obligations expected to come due within the next year. What did the analysts measure?

a. Liquidity

b. Profitability

c. Solvency

d. Cash on hand

Ans: A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

144. To be relevant, what characteristic must accounting information exhibit?

 a. It must be capable of making a difference in a decision.

 b. It must be compared with other companies.

 c. It must be verifiable.

 d. It must be based on the U.S. monetary unit.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

145. What is the role of the FASB?

1. To regulate U.S. financial markets and accounting standard-setting bodies
2. To determine auditing standards in the U.S.
3. To establish accounting standards in the U.S.
4. To regulate foreign companies that do business in the U.S.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard-Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

146. Which statement describes the periodicity assumption?

 a. The life of a business can be divided into artificial times periods for which useful reports can be prepared.

 b. The business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

 c. Every economic unit can be separately identified and accounted for.

 d. Financial reports are issued on a timely basis for decision-making.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions of Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

147. Which of the following organizations issues accounting standards for countries outside the United States?

a. SEC

b. GAAP

c. IASB

d. FASB

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

148. Which entity(ies) is/are responsible for establishing accounting standards in the United States?

 a. Securities and Exchange Commission

 b. International Accounting Standards Board

 c. Financial Accounting Standards Board

 d. Financial Accounting Standards Board and the International Accounting Standards Board

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

149. Which statement is **false** concerning accounting principles in the United States?

a. The Securities and Exchange Commission oversees U.S. financial markets and accounting standard-setting bodies.

b. The International Accounting Standards Board issues accounting standards that must be followed by all companies that engage in international business.

c. The primary auditing standard-setting body in the U.S. is the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

d. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board determines auditing standards.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

150. Generally accepted accounting principles

a. are accounting rules formulated by the Internal Revenue Service.

b. are sound in theory but rarely used in real life.

c. are accounting rules that are recognized as a general guide for financial reporting.

d. have eliminated all errors in accounting.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

151. The agency of the United States Government that oversees the U.S. financial markets is the

a. Internal Revenue Service.

b. Security Exchange Commission.

c. Financial Accounting Standards Board.

d. International Auditing Standards Committee.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

152. What organization issues U.S. accounting standards?

a. Securities and Exchange Commission

b. International Accounting Standards Committee

c. International Auditing Standards Committee

d. Financial Accounting Standards Board

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Standard Setting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 153. Which one of the following is **not** an enhancing quality of useful information?

a. Timeliness

b. Understandability

c. Materiality

d. Comparability

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 154. All of the following are qualities of useful information **except**

a. faithful representation.

b. materiality.

c. relevance.

d. flexibility.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

155. The two fundamental qualities of useful information are

a. relevance and faithful representation.

b. verifiability and timeliness.

c. comparability and flexibility.

d. understandability and consistency.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 156. The convention of consistency refers to consistent use of accounting principles

a. among firms.

b. from period to period.

c. throughout the current accounting period.

d. within industries.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 157. The quality of consistency is a type of

a. relevance.

b. materiality.

c. comparability.

d. faithful representation.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 158. Information that is presented in a clear fashion, so that users of that information can interpret it, is an example of

a. relevance.

b. faithful representation.

c. understandability.

d. comparability.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

159. In order for accounting information to be relevant, it must

a. have very little cost.

b. help predict future events or confirm prior expectations.

c. not be reported to the public.

d. be used by many different firms.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 160. Accounting information should be verifiable in order to enhance

a. comparability.

b. faithful representation.

c. consistency.

d. relevance.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

161. Accounting information is relevant to business decisions because it

a. has been verified by external audit.

b. is prepared on an annual basis.

c. confirms prior expectations.

d. is neutral in its representations.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 162. If accounting information has relevance, it is useful in making predictions about

a. future IRS audits.

b. new accounting principles.

c. foreign currency exchange rates.

d. the future events of a company.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

163. Relevant accounting information

a. is information that has been audited.

b. must be reported within the operating cycle or one year, whichever is longer.

c. has been objectively determined.

d. is information that is capable of making a difference in a business decision.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 164. Which of the following is **not** a quality associated with faithful representation?

a. Complete

b. Consistency

c. Neutral

d. All of these answer choices are correct.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 165. Accounting information should be neutral in order to enhance

a. faithful representation.

b. consistency.

c. comparability.

d. relevance.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

166. Characteristics associated with relevant accounting information are

a. comparability and timeliness.

b. predictive value and confirmatory value.

c. neutral and verifiable.

d. consistency and understandability.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 167. Characteristics associated with faithfully representative accounting information are

a. verifiable and timely.

b. verifiable and neutral.

c. complete and neutral.

d. relevance and verifiable.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

168. Which of the following statements is **not** true?

a. Comparability means using the same accounting principles from year to year within a company.

b. Faithful representation is the quality of information that gives assurance that it is free of material error.

c. Relevant accounting information must be capable of making a difference in the decision.

d. The primary objective of financial reporting is to provide financial information that is useful to investors and creditors for making decisions.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 169. Financial information is comparable if

a. companies use the same accounting principles to prepare it.

b. a company uses the same accounting practices from one period to the next.

c. the benefits of preparing it outweigh the cost.

d. it is capable of making a difference in an investing decision.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

170. An item is considered material if

a. it does not cost a lot of money.

b. it is of a tangible good.

c. its size is likely to influence the decision of an investor or creditor.

d. the cost of reporting the item is greater than its benefits.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

171. Information presented in a clear and concise fashion so that users can comprehend its meaning is an application of

a. consistency.

b. timeliness.

c. verifiability.

d. understandability.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 172. A company using the same accounting principles from year to year is an application of

a. timeliness.

b. consistency.

c. full disclosure.

d. materiality.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

173. Information is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if independent measures, using the same methods, obtain similar results.

a. Verifiable

b. Consistent

c. Understandable

d. Relevant

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

174. Different companies using the same accounting principles is an application of

a. consistency.

b. materiality.

c. full disclosure.

d. comparability.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

175. The assumption that requires that only those things that can be expressed in money are included in the accounting records is the

a. economic entity assumption.

b. monetary unit assumption.

c. going concern assumption.

d. periodicity assumption.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 176. Which of the following is a constraint in accounting?

a. Comparability

b. Cost

c. Consistency

d. Relevance

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

177. The accounting concept that indicates assets should be reported at the price that would be received to sell an asset is the

a. economic entity assumption.

b. monetary unit assumption.

c. fair value principle.

d. historical cost principle.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Measurement Principles, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

178. For accounting information to have relevance, it must be

a. consistent.

b. timely.

c. verifiable.

d. understandable.

Ans: B, LO: .3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

179. The periodicity assumption states that the economic life of a business can be divided into

a. equal time periods.

b. cyclical time periods.

c. artificial time periods.

d. perpetual time periods.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

180. Which accounting assumption requires that only those things that can be expressed in dollar values are included in the accounting records?

a. monetary unit assumption.

b. historical cost principle.

c. periodicity assumption.

d. full disclosure principle.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

181. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ indicates that assets should be reported at the price that would be received to sell the asset at the balance sheet date.

a. historical cost principle

b. fair value principle

c. full disclosure principle

d. consistency principle

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Measurement Principles, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Risk Management, Analysis and Management, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

182. Which accounting assumption assumes that an enterprise will continue in operation long enough to carry out its existing objectives and commitments?

a. Monetary unit assumption

b. Economic entity assumption

c. Periodicity assumption

d. Going concern assumption

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

183. What does the full disclosure principle require?

 a. Companies must allow investors and creditors to examine their accounting records.

 b. Companies must disclose all circumstances and events that may affect decisions made by investors and other users.

 c. Companies must disclose the true value of all resources owned by the company and all amounts owed to creditors.

 d. Companies must disclose all transactions as part of their complete set of financial statements.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Full Disclosure, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Source: w34286490-05c8-4926-816f-e365eabbbf59

184. It is assumed that the activities of Ford Motor company can be distinguished from those of General Motors because of the

a. going concern assumption.

b. economic entity assumption.

c. monetary unit assumption.

d. periodicity assumption.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

185. The going concern assumption assumes that the business

a. will be liquidated in the near future.

b. will be purchased by another business.

c. is in a growth industry.

d. will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

186. The economic entity assumption states that economic events

a. of different entities can be combined if all the entities are corporations.

b. must be reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

c. of a sole proprietorship cannot be distinguished from the personal economic events of its owners.

d. of every entity can be separately identified and accounted for.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

187. The concept that a business has a reasonable expectation of remaining in business for the foreseeable future is called the

a. economic entity assumption.

b. monetary unit assumption.

c. periodicity assumption.

d. going concern assumption.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

188. Which of the following is not an accounting assumption?

a. Integrity

b. Going concern

c. Periodicity

d. Economic entity

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

189. The periodicity assumption states

a. the business will remain in operation for the foreseeable future.

b. the life of a business can be divided into artificial time periods and that useful reports covering those periods can be prepared.

c. every economic entity can be separately identified and accounted for.

d. only those things that can be expressed in money are included in the accounting records.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

190. Acme Company has five plants nationwide that cost $300 million. The current fair value of the plants is $500 million. The plants will be reported as assets at

a. $200 million.

b. $800 million.

c. $300 million.

d. $500 million.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Historical Cost Principle, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 2, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

191. A1 Manufacturing Company has four plants nationwide that cost $450 million. Accumulated depreciation on the plants is $100 million at December 31, 2025. The current fair value of the plants at that date is $300 million. The plants will be reported on the December 31, 2025 balance sheet at

a. $350 million.

b. $700 million.

c. $300 million.

d. $600 million.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Historical Cost Principle, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 2, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $450 - $100 = $350

(Cost – Accumulated depreciation = Book value of plant)

192. Suppose that Trek Company has four plants nationwide that cost $950 million. Accumulated depreciation on the plants is $300 million at December 31, 2025. The current fair value of the plants at that date is $800 million. The plants will be reported on the December 31, 2025 balance sheet at

a. $950 million.

b. $800 million.

c. $500 million.

d. $650 million.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Historical Cost Principle, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 2, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution: $950 - $300 = $650

(Cost – Accumulated depreciation = Book value of plant)

193. Suppose that Patagonia Company has five manufacturing facilities nationwide that cost $500 million. The current fair value of the plants is $600 million. The plants will be reported as assets at

a. $100 million.

b. $500 million.

c. $600 million.

d. $900 million.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Historical Cost Principle, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 2, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

194. Suppose that Target Corporation has actively-traded investment securities with a cost of $15 million. The current fair value of the investments is $20 million. The investment securities will be reported on the balance sheet at

a. $5 million.

b. $15 million.

c. $20 million.

d. $35 million.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Fair Value Principle, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 2, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

195. Suppose that Ralph Lauren Company has actively-traded investment securities that cost $30 million. The current fair value of the investment securities is $50 million. The securities will be reported on the balance sheet at

a. $20 million.

b. $30 million.

c. $50 million.

d. $80 million.

Ans: C, LO: 3, Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Fair Value Principle, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 2, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

196. The historical cost principle requires that when assets are acquired, they be recorded at

a. fair market value.

b. the amount paid for them.

c. selling price.

d. list price.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Historical Cost Principle, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Measurement Analysis and Interpretation, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

197. Valuing assets at their fair value rather than at their cost is inconsistent with the

a. economic entity assumption.

b. historical cost principle.

c. periodicity assumption.

d. full disclosure principle.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Fair Value Principle, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 198. Acme Cement Corporation reported $35 million for sales when it only had $20 million of actual sales. Which of the following qualities of useful information has Acme most likely violated?

a. Comparability

b. Relevance

c. Faithful representation

d. Consistency

Ans: C, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 199. Acme Corporation hired a new accountant. Over the next four years, the accountant used four different accounting methods to record depreciation for Acme's equipment. Which of the following qualities of useful information has Acme most likely violated?

a. Comparability

b. Relevance

c. Faithful representation

d. Consistency

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 200. Tesla Company prepares quarterly reports, which it distributes to all stockholders and other entities that rely on its accounting information. Which of the following is the best term for the key assumption in financial reporting that Tesla is following?

a. Monetary unit assumption

b. Going concern assumption

c. Economic entity assumption

d. Periodicity assumption.

Ans: D, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

201. Walmart Company prepares quarterly reports, which it files with the SEC and distributes to all stockholders. Which key assumption in financial reporting is Walmart following?

a. Monetary unit assumption

b. Periodicity assumption.

c. Economic entity assumption

d. Going concern assumption

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

202. Tesla Company weighs the cost of providing information to stockholders with the benefits of doing so. Tesla is considering the

a. monetary unit assumption.

b. cost constraint.

c. economic entity assumption.

d. periodicity assumption.

Ans: B, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Cost Constraint, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

203. Walmart Company prepares quarterly reports, which it files with the SEC and distributes to all stockholders. In providing this information, Walmart weighs the cost of providing information to stockholders with the benefits of doing so. Walmart is applying the

a. cost constraint.

b. periodicity assumption.

c. quality of consistency.

d. historical cost principle.

Ans: A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Cost Constraint, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

BRIEF Exercises

BE. 204

A list of financial statement items for Acme Manufacturing Company at June 30, 2025 includes the following:

Accounts receivable $19,500 Prepaid insurance $5,400

Cash 22,400 Supplies 1,800

Short-term investments 6,200

Prepare the current assets section of the June 30, 2025 balance sheet listing the items in the proper sequence.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 204

ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Balance Sheet (PARTIAL)

June 30, 2025

Assets

Current assets

 Cash. $22,400

 Debt investments 6,200

 Accounts receivable 19,500

 Supplies 1,800

 Prepaid insurance 5,400

` Total current assets $55,300

BE. 205

Suppose that the following information (in millions of dollars) is available for Columbia Sportswear for 2025:

Sales revenue $6,300 Net income $588.7

Stock price per share $18.45 Preferred stock dividend $0

Average shares outstanding 336.4 million

Compute 2025 earnings per share for Columbia Sportswear.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Earnings Per Share, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 205

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Earnings per share = | $588.7 – $0 | = $1.75 |
| 336.4 |

[(Net inc. – Pref. stock div.) ÷ Aver. sh. out.]

BE. 206

Suppose that these selected condensed data are taken from a recent balance sheet of Samsung Corporation (in millions of dollars).

 Cash $ 7.2

 Accounts receivable 14.4

 Inventory 18.0

 Other current assets 11.1

 Total current liabilities 24.8

Additional information: Current liabilities at the beginning of the year were $35.6 million.

What are (a) the working capital and (b) the current ratio?

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 206

a. $25.9 ($50.7 – $24.8) (Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + oth. C.A.) – Tot. cur. liab.

b. 2.04: 1 ($50.7 ÷ $24.8) (Cash + Acc. rec. + Inv. + oth. C.A.) ÷ Tot. cur. liab.

BE. 207

Insert the qualitative characteristics listed below that are associated with relevance and faithful representation.

 Confirmatory value Materiality

 Free from error Complete

 Neutral Predictive value

 RELEVANCE FAITHFUL REPRESENTATION

 1. 1.

 2. 2.

 3. 3.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 207

 RELEVANCE FAITHFUL REPRESENTATION

 1. Confirmatory value 1. Free from material error

 2. Predictive value 2. Complete

 3. Materiality 3. Neutral

BE. 208

The following terms relate to the fundamental qualities of useful information. Match the key letter of the correct term with the descriptive statement below.

1. Confirmatory value
2. Neutral
3. Predictive value
4. Relevant
5. Faithful representation
6. Timely
7. Verifiable

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Providing information that is not biased toward one position or another.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Providing information before it loses its capacity to influence decisions.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Providing information that is proven to be free from material error.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Providing information that would make a difference in a business decision.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Providing information that accurately depicts what really happened.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Providing information that confirms or corrects prior decisions.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 208

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

BE. 209

For each of the independent situations described below, list the enhancing quality of useful information that has been violated, if any. List only one term for each case.

1. Carrier Company is in its third year of operations and has yet to issue financial statements.

2. Larsen Corporation has selected the FIFO inventory costing method during the current year. Last year it used the LIFO method and next year it plans to change to the average cost method.

3. Reiser Company expenses some office equipment that is inexpensive even though it has a useful life that exceeds 1 year.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 209

1. Timeliness

1. Consistency
2. No violation (materiality)

BE. 210

Each of the following statements is justified by an accounting concept. Write the letter in the blank next to each statement corresponding to the concept involved.

a. Consistency

b. Materiality

c. Full disclosure

d. Periodicity

 1. The life of a business is divided into artificial time periods.

 2. This characteristic best enhances comparability of financial statements between years.

 3. A merger agreed on just after the balance sheet date nevertheless is reported in the notes to the financial statement.

 4. A large company rounds its financial statement figures to the nearest thousand.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 210

1. d 2. a 3. c 4. b

BE. 211

Each of the following statements is justified by a fundamental quality or an enhancing quality of accounting information. Write the letter in the blank next to each statement corresponding to the quality involved.

a. Comparability d. Consistency

b. Understandability e. Relevance

c. Verifiable f. Faithful representation

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. A company uses the same accounting principles from year to year.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Information that is free from material error.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Information presented in a clear and concise fashion.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Information that makes a difference in a decision.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Information accurately depicts what really happened.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsections: Qualities of Useful Information, Assumptions in Financial Information, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 5, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 211

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

BE. 212

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

 a. Historical cost principle d. Going concern assumption

 b. Economic entity assumption e. Monetary unit assumption

 c. Full disclosure principle f. Periodicity assumption

Identify the basic assumption or principle that is described below.

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

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

 3. Assets should be recorded at their cost.

 4. Economic events can be identified with a particular unit of accountability.

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

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

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsections: Assumptions in Financial Information, Principle of Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 5, AACSB: None, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 212

1. f 4. b

2. d 5. c

3. a 6. e

BE. 213

Suppose that the balance sheet for Super Cuts Salon is as follows:

Super Cuts Salon

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Cash $ 26,000 Accounts payable $ 3,000

Accounts receivable 20,000 Salaries and wages payable 2,000

Inventory 10,000 Note payable (due 2025) 170,000

Supplies 1,000 Total liabilities 175,000

Prepaid insurance 2,000

Land 25,000

Buildings $239,000 Common stock 35,000

Less: Accumulated Retained earnings 15,000

 depreciation (100,000) 139,000 Total stockholders’ equity \_\_50,000

Trademark 2,000 Total liabilities and

Total assets $225,000 stockholders’ equity $225,000

**Instructions:**

Compute the company’s (a) total current assets and (b) total property, plant and equipment.

Ans: NA, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsections: Current Assets, Property, Plant, and Equipment, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 213

1. $26,000 + $20,000 + $10,000 + $1,000 + $2,000 = $59,000
2. $25,000 + $139,000 = $164,000

**BE. 214**

 Ace Corporation reports the following account balances at December 31, 2025:

Accounts payable……………………………………………………….. $ 5,000

Accounts receivable…………………………………………………….. 6,000

Cash………………………………………………………………………. 7,000

Intangible assets………………………………………………………… 21,000

Inventory…………………………………………………………………. 38,000

Long-term investments…………………………………………………. 20,000

Long-term liabilities……………………………… ……………………. 109,000

Short-term investments…………………………………………………. 4,000

Notes payable (short-term)……………………………………………… 16,000

Property, plant, and equipment………………………………………… 240,000

Prepaid insurance……………………………………………………….. 1,000

Salaries and wages payable…………………………………………… 3,000

Land held for future use…………………………………………………… 63,000

**Instructions:**

Compute the company’s (a) working capital and (b) current ratio.

Ans: NA, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 214

1. Current assets = $6,000 + $7,000 + $38,000 + $4,000 + $1,000 = $56,000

Current liabilities = $5,000 + $16,000 + $3,000 = $24,000

Working capital = $56,000 - $24,000 = $32,000

1. Current ratio = $56,000/ $24,000 = 2.33:1

**BE. 215**

A1 Associates Inc. reports the following account balances for the year ending June 30, 2025:

Accounts payable……………………………………………………….. $ 25,000

Accounts receivable…………………………………………………….. 36,000

Cash and cash equivalents………………………………………………. 17,000

Goodwill……………………………………………………………….…… 121,000

Inventory…………………………………………………………………. 88,000

Notes payable (due 2028)……………………………… ………………. 100,000

Interest payable……………………………………………………………. 4,000

Notes payable (due Jan. 2026)……………………………………………… 15,000

Property, plant, and equipment…………………………………………… 550,000

Accumulated depreciation…... 110,000

Prepaid insurance………………………………………………………….. 7,000

Salaries and wages payable…………………………………………… 13,000

Bonds payable…………………………………………………….……….. 300,000

**Instructions:**

Compute the company’s (a) current ratio and (b) debt to assets ratio.

Ans: NA, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsections: Current Ratio, Debt to Assets Ratio, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 215

1. Current assets = $36,000 + $17,000 + $88,000 + $7,000 = $148,000

Current liabilities = $25,000 + $4,000 + $15,000 + $13,000 = $57,000

Current ratio = $148,000 / $57,000 = 2.6:1

1. Total assets = $148,000 + $121,000 + $550,000 - $110,000 = $709,000

Total liabilities = $57,000 + $100,000 + $300,000 = $457,000

Debt to assets ratio = $457,000 / $709,000 = 64%

**BE. 216**

Ace Construction Company reported the following balance sheet and income statement data for the year ending December 31, 2025.

Current assets $ 52,000 Net income $142,000

Current liabilities 26,000 Stockholders’ equity 78,000

Preferred dividends 22,000 Total liabilities 52,000

Total assets 123,000 Common dividends 30,000

The company had average common shares outstanding during the period of 300,000.

**Instructions:**

Compute the company’s (a) working capital and (b) earnings per share.

Ans: D, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsections: Working Capital, Earnings per Share, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 3, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 216

1. Working capital = $52,000 - $26,000 = $26,000
2. Earnings per share = ($142,000 - $22,000) / 300,000 = $.40

EXERCISES

Ex. 217

The following information is available for A1 Supply Company for the year ended December 31, 2025:

 Accounts payable $ 4,700

 Stock investments (long-term) 8,400

 Accumulated depreciation, equipment 4,000

 Retained earnings 16,000

 Common stock 4,800

 Intangible assets 2,500

 Notes payable (due in 5 years) 6,000

 Accounts receivable 1,500

 Cash 2,600

 Debt investments (short-term) 3,000

 Land 10,000

 Equipment 7,500

**Instructions**

Use the above information to prepare a classified balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: NA, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 20, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 217

A1 SUPPLY COMPANY

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Assets

Current assets

 Cash. $2,600

 Debt investments 3,000

 Accounts receivable 1,500

Total current assets $ 7,100

Investments

 Stock investments 8,400

Property, plant, and equipment

 Land 10,000

 Equipment $7,500

 Less Accumulated depreciation-equipment 4,000 3,500 13,500

Intangible assets 2,500

Total assets … $31,500

Solution 217 (Cont.)

###### Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity

Current liabilities

 Accounts payable $ 4,700

Long-term liabilities

 Notes payable 6,000

Total liabilities 10,700

Stockholders’ equity

 Common stock $ 4,800

 Retained earnings 16,000

Total stockholders’ equity 20,800

Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity $31,500

Ex. 218

The following lettered items represent a classification scheme for a balance sheet, and the numbered items represent data found on balance sheets. In the blank next to each account, write the letter indicating to which category it belongs.

A. Current assets

B. Investments

C. Property, plant, and equipment

D. Intangible assets

E. Current liabilities

F. Long-term liabilities

G. Stockholders’ equity

H. Not on the balance sheet

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: NA, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 218

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Accumulated depreciation-equip. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Inventory

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Common stock \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Patents

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Interest expense \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Prepaid insurance

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Salaries and wages payable \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mortgage payable

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Retained earnings \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Land (held for investment)

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

Ex. 219

These items are taken from the financial statements of Acme Manufacturing Company at December 31, 2025.

 Buildings $95,800

 Accounts receivable 15,600

 Prepaid insurance 4,680

 Cash 18,840

 Equipment 79,400

 Land 61,200

 Insurance expense 780

 Depreciation expense 7,300

 Interest expense 2,600

 Common stock 57,000

 Retained earnings (January 1, 2025) 40,000

 Accumulated depreciation—buildings 45,600

 Accounts payable 15,500

 Mortgage payable 88,600

 Accumulated depreciation—equipment 18,720

 Interest payable 3,600

 Service revenue 17,180

**Instructions**

Prepare a classified balance sheet. Assume that $13,600 of the mortgage payable will be paid in 2026.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: NA, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 20, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 219

 ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Assets

Current assets

 Cash $18,840

 Accounts receivable 15,600

 Prepaid Insurance 4,680

 Total current assets $ 39,120

Property, plant, and equipment

 Land 61,200

 Buildings $95,800

 Less: Accumulated depreciation—

 buildings 45,600 50,200

 Equipment 79,400

 Less: Accumulated depreciation—

 equipment 18,720 60,680 172,080

 Total assets $211,200

Solution 219 (Cont.)

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Current liabilities

 Accounts payable $15,500

 Current portion of mortgage payable 13,600

 Interest payable 3,600

 Total current liabilities 32,700

Long-term liabilities

 Mortgage payable 75,000

 Total liabilities 107,700

Stockholders' equity

 Common stock 57,000

 Retained earnings

 ($40,000 + $6,500\*) 46,500

 Total stockholders' equity 103,500

 Total liabilities and

 Stockholders' equity $211,200

\*Net income = $17,180 – $780 – $7,300 – $2,600 = $6,500

Ex. 220

The following items are taken from the financial statements of Kardashian Company for 2025:

 Accounts payable $ 10,000

 Accounts receivable 11,000

 Accumulated depreciation—equipment 38,000

 Advertising expense 21,000

 Cash 14,000

 Common stock 90,000

 Depreciation expense 12,000

 Dividends on common stock 15,000

 Equipment 210,000

 Insurance expense 3,000

 Notes payable (due in 2028) 70,000

 Prepaid insurance 6,000

 Rent expense 17,000

 Retained earnings (beginning) 12,000

 Salaries and wages expense 34,000

 Salaries and wages payable 3,000

 Service revenue 130,000

 Supplies 4,000

 Supplies expense 6,000

Ex. 220 (Cont.)

**Instructions**

(a) Calculate the net income.

(b) Calculate the retained earnings balance that would appear on a balance sheet at December 31, 2025.

(c) Prepare a classified balance sheet for Kardashian Company at December 31, 2025 assuming the note payable is a long-term liability.

(d) Compute the current ratio, debt to assets ratio, and earnings per share value. The average number of shares outstanding for 2025 was 10,000.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, 2, Sections: The Classified Balance Sheet, Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: NA, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 20, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 220 (20 min.)

(a) Net income = $37,000: ($130,000 – $21,000 – $12,000 – $3,000 – $17,000 – $34,000 – $6,000)

(b) Retained earnings, January 1 $12,000

 Add: Net income 37,000

 49,000

 Less: Dividends 15,000

 Retained earnings, December 31 $34,000

(c) KARDASHIAN COMPANY

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Assets

 Current assets

 Cash $ 14,000

 Accounts receivable 11,000

 Supplies 4,000

 Prepaid insurance 6,000

 Total current assets $ 35,000

 Property, plant, and equipment

 Equipment 210,000

 Less: Accumulated depreciation—equipment 38,000 172,000

 Total assets $207,000

Solution 220 (Cont.)

Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity

 Current liabilities

 Accounts payable $10,000

 Salaries and wages payable 3,000

 Total current liabilities $ 13,000

 Long-term liabilities

 Notes payable 70,000

 Total liabilities 83,000

 Stockholders’ equity

 Common stock 90,000

 Retained earnings 34,000 124,000

 Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity $207,000

(d) Current ratio: $35,000 ÷ $13,000 = 2.7:1 (Cur. assets ÷ Cur. liab.)

 Debt to assets ratio: $83,000 ÷ $207,000 = 40.1% (Tot. liab. ÷ Tot. assets)

 Earnings per share: $37,000 ÷ 10,000 = $3.70 (Net inc. ÷ Ave. sh. out.)

Ex. 221

The following items are taken from the financial statements of Ryan Seacrest Company for the year ending December 31, 2025:

 Accounts payable $18,500

 Accounts receivable 8,000

 Accumulated depreciation-equipment 4,800

 Bonds payable 18,000

 Cash 24,000

 Common stock 25,000

 Cost of goods sold 27,000

 Depreciation expense 4,800

 Dividends on common stock 5,300

 Equipment 44,000

 Interest expense 2,500

 Patents 7,500

 Retained earnings, January 1, 2025 16,000

 Salaries and wages expense 5,200

 Sales revenue 50,500

 Supplies 4,500

**Instructions**

(a) Prepare an income statement and a classified balance sheet for Ryan Seacrest Company.

(b) Compute the following ratios and values:

1. Current ratio

2. Debt to assets ratio

3. Working capital

4. Earnings per share (the company’s average number of shares outstanding during the year was 5,000.)

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, 2 Sections: The Classified Balance Sheet, Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: NA, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 25, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 221 (25 min.)

(a) RYAN SEACREST COMPANY

Income Statement

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

 Revenues

 Sales revenue $50,500

 Expenses

 Cost of goods sold 27,000

 Depreciation expense 4,800

 Salaries and wages expense 5,200

 Interest expense 2,500

 Total Expenses 39,500

 Net income $11,000

RYAN SEACREST COMPANY

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Assets

Current assets

 Cash $24,000

 Accounts receivable 8,000

 Supplies 4,500

 Total current assets $36,500

Property, plant, and equipment

 Equipment 44,000

 Less: Accumulated depreciation—equipment 4,800 39,200

Intangible assets

 Patents 7,500

 Total assets $83,200

Liabilities and Stockholders’ Equity

Current liabilities

 Accounts payable $18,500

Long-term liabilities

 Bonds payable 18,000

 Total liabilities 36,500

Stockholders’ equity

 Common stock $25,000

 Retained earnings 21,700\* 46,700

 Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity $83,200

\*Retained earnings = $21,700 ($16,000 + $11,000 – $5,300).

(b) 1. Current ratio: $36,500 ÷ $18,500 = 1.97:1 (Cur. assets ÷ Cur. liab.)

 2. Debt to assets ratio: $36,500 ÷ $83,200 = 43.9% (Tot. liab. ÷ Tot assets)

 3. Working capital $36,500 – $18,500 = $18,000 (Cur. assets − Cur. liab.)

 4. Earnings per share ($11,000 ÷ 5,000) = $2.20 (Net inc. ÷ Ave. sh. out.)

Ex. 222

These financial statement items are for A1 Auto Supply Corporation at year-end, July 31, 2025.

 Salaries and wages payable $ 2,580

 Salaries and wages expense 50,700

 Utilities expense 22,600

 Equipment 21,000

 Accounts payable 4,100

 Service revenue 62,100

 Rent revenue 8,500

 Notes payable (due 2027) 1,800

 Common stock 16,000

 Cash 20,200

 Accounts receivable 12,780

 Accumulated depreciation—equipment 6,000

 Dividends 5,000

 Depreciation expense 4,000

 Retained earnings (beginning of the year) 35,200

**Instructions**

(a) Prepare an income statement and a retained earnings statement for the year ended July 31, 2025. A1 Corporation did not issue any new stock during the year.

(b) Prepare a classified balance sheet at July 31, 2025.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: NA, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 25, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 222

(a) A1 AUTO SUPPLY CORPORATION

Income Statement

For the Year Ended July 31, 2025

Revenues

 Service revenue $62,100

 Rent revenue 8,500

 Total revenues $70,600

Expenses

 Salaries and wages expense 50,700

 Utilities expense 22,600

 Depreciation expense 4,000

 Total expense 77,300

Net loss $( 6,700)

A1 AUTO SUPPLY CORPORATION

Retained Earnings Statement

For the Year Ended July 31, 2025

Retained earnings, August 1, 2024 $35,200

Less: Net loss $6,700

Dividends 5,000 11,700

Retained earnings, July 31, 2025 $23,500

Solution 222 (Cont.)

(b) A1 AUTO SUPPLY CORPORATION

Balance Sheet

July 31, 2025

Assets

Current assets

 Cash $20,200

 Accounts receivable 12,780

 Total current assets $32,980

Property, plant, and equipment

 Equipment 21,000

 Less: Accumulated depreciation—equipment 6,000 15,000

 Total assets $47,980

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Current liabilities

 Accounts payable $ 4,100

 Salaries and wages payable 2,580

 Total current liabilities $6,680

Notes payable (due 2027) 1,800

 Total liabilities 8,480

Stockholders' equity

 Common stock 16,000

 Retained earnings 23,500

 Total stockholders' equity 39,500

 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity $47,980

Ex. 223

These items are taken from the financial statements of Katy Perry Corporation at December 31, 2025.

 Retained earnings (beginning of year) $33,000

 Utilities expense 2,000

 Equipment 56,000

 Accounts payable 15,300

 Cash 15,900

 Salaries and wages payable 3,000

 Common stock 13,000

 Dividends 14,000

 Service revenue 78,000

 Prepaid insurance 3,500

 Maintenance and repairs expense 1,800

 Depreciation expense 3,300

 Accounts receivable 14,200

 Insurance expense 2,200

 Salaries and wages expense 47,000

 Accumulated depreciation—equipment 17,600

**Instructions**

Prepare an income statement and a retained earnings statement for the year ended December 31, 2025 and a classified balance sheet as of December 31, 2025.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: NA, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 25, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 223

KATY PERRY CORPORATION

Income Statement

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Revenues

 Service revenue $78,000

Expense

 Salaries and wages expense $47,000

 Depreciation expense 3,300

 Insurance expense 2,200

 Utilities expense 2,000

 Maintenance and repairs expense 1,800

 Total expenses 56,300

Net income $21,700

KATY PERRY CORPORATION

Retained Earnings Statement

For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Retained earnings, January 1, 2025 $33,000

Add: Net income 21,700

 54,700

Less: Dividends 14,000

Retained earnings, December 31, 2025 $40,700

Solution 223 (Cont.)

KATY PERRY CORPORATION

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2025

Assets

Current assets

 Cash $15,900

 Accounts receivable 14,200

 Prepaid insurance 3,500

 Total current assets 33,600

Property, plant, and equipment

 Equipment $56,000

 Less: Accumulated depreciation—equipment 17,600 38,400

 Total assets $72,000

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Current liabilities

 Accounts payable $15,300

 Salaries and wages payable 3,000

 Total current liabilities $18,300

Stockholders' equity

 Common stock 13,000

 Retained earnings 40,700

 Total stockholders' equity 53,700

 Total liabilities and stockholders' equity $72,000

Ex. 224

The following data are taken from the financial statements of Acme Services, Inc. as of the end of the year 2025. The data are in alphabetical order.

 Accounts payable $ 28,000 Net income $ 48,000

 Accounts receivable 66,000 Other current liabilities 17,000

 Cash 24,000 Salaries and wages payable 5,000

 Gross profit 160,000 Total assets 250,000

 Income before income taxes 54,000 Total liabilities 175,000

Additional information: The average common shares outstanding during the year was 40,000.

##### Instructions

Compute the following:

(a) Current ratio. (c) Earnings per share.

(b) Working capital. (d) Debts to assets ratio.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Ratio Analysis, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 224

(a) Current ratio = Current assets\* ÷ Current liabilities\*\* = $90,000 ÷ $50,000 = 1.8: 1

(b) Working capital = Current assets\* – Current liabilities\*\* = $90,000 – $50,000 = $40,000

(c) Earnings per share = (Net income – Preferred dividends) ÷ Average common shares outstanding = $48,000 ÷ 40,000 = $1.20

(d) Debt to assets ratio = Total debt ÷ Total assets = $175,000 ÷ $250,000 = 70%

\*(Acc. rec. + Cash) \*\*(Acc. pay. + Oth. cur. liab. + Sal./wag. pay.)

Ex. 225

Use the following data to calculate the liquidity and profitability ratios listed below.

 Current liabilities $100,000

 Capital expenditures 20,000 Net income $ 21,000

 Cash provided by operating activities 32,000 Net sales 150,000

 Dividends paid on common stock 5,000 Total liabilities 126,000

 Current assets 190,000 Total assets 210,000

The average common shares outstanding during the period was 10,000.

**Instructions**

Compute the following:

(a) Current ratio. (c) Earnings per share.

1. Working capital. (d) Debt to assets ratio.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Ratio Analysis, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 15, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 225

(a) Current ratio = Current assets ÷ Current liabilities = $190,000 ÷ $100,000 = 1.9: 1

1. Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities = $190,000 – $100,000 = $90,000

(c) Earnings per share ratio = (Net income – Preferred stock dividends) ÷ Average common share outstanding = $21,000 ÷ 10,000 = $2.10

(d) Debt to assets ratio = Total debt ÷ Total assets = $126,000 ÷ $210,000 = 60%

Ex. 226

The following data are taken from the financial statements of Taylor Swift Company. The data are in alphabetical order.

 Accounts payable $ 28,000 Net sales $500,000

 Accounts receivable 65,000 Other current liabilities 20,000

 Average common shares out. 20,000 Salaries and wages payable 7,000

 Cash 56,000 Stockholders’ equity 135,000

 Gross profit 190,000 Total assets 300,000

 Net income 50,000

Instructions

Compute the following:

(a) Current ratio. (c) Earnings per share.

(b) Working capital. (d) Debt to assets ratio.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Ratio Analysis, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Hard, Min: 10, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 226

(a) Current ratio = Current assets\* ÷ Current liabilities\*\*

 = $121,000 ÷ $55,000 = 2.2: 1

(b) Working capital = Current assets\* – Current liabilities\*\*

 = $121,000 – $55,000 = $66,000

(c) Earnings per share = Net income ÷ Average common shares outstanding

 = $50,000 ÷ 20,000 = $2.50

(d) Debt to assets ratio = Total debt ÷ Total assets

 = $165,000 ÷ $300,000 = 55%

 (Total debt = Total assets – Stockholders’ equity = $300,000 – $135,000)

\*(Acc. rec. + Cash) \*\*(Acc. pay. + Oth. cur. liab. + Sal./wag. pay.)

Ex. 227

Comparative financial statement data for Rodrigo Corporation and Carpenter Corporation, two competitors, appear below. All balance sheet data are as of December 31, 2025.

 Rodrigo Corporation Carpenter Corporation

 2025 2025

 Net sales $1,850,000 $620,000

 Cost of goods sold 1,225,000 365,000

 Operating expenses 303,000 98,000

 Interest expense 9,000 3,800

 Income tax expense 85,000 36,800

 Current assets 427,200 130,336

 Plant assets (net) 532,000 139,728

 Current liabilities 66,325 35,348

 Long-term liabilities 148,500 29,620

 Additional Information:

 Cash from operating activities 153,000 44,000

 Capital expenditures 90,000 20,000

 Dividends paid on common stock 36,000 15,000

 Average number of common shares outstanding 100,000 50,000

**Instructions**

(a) Comment on the relative profitability of the companies by computing the net income and earnings per share for each company for 2025.

(b) Comment on the relative solvency of the companies by computing the debt to assets ratio for each company for 2025.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Ratio Analysis, Bloom: AN, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 15, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 227

(a) Rodrigo Company appears to be more profitable.

 Its net income for 2025 is $228,000 ($1,850,000 – $1,225,000 – $303,000 – $9,000 – $85,000). Its earnings per share is $2.28 ($228,000 ÷ 100,000 shares outstanding). Carpenter's net income for 2025 is $116,400 ($620,000 – $365,000 – $98,000 – $3,800 – $36,800). Its earnings per share is $2.33 ($116,400 ÷ 50,000 shares outstanding). Earnings per share should not be compared across companies.

(b) Rodrigo appears to be slightly more solvent. Rodrigo's 2025 debt to assets ratio of 22.4% ($214,825 ÷ $959,200)a is lower than Carpenter's ratio of 24.1% ($64,968 ÷ $270,064)b. The lower the percentage of debt to assets, the lower the risk that a company may be unable to pay its debts as they become due.

 a$214,825 ($66,325 + $148,500) is Rodrigo's 2025 total liabilities

 $959,200 ($427,200 + $532,000) is Rodrigo's 2025 total assets.

 b$64,968 ($35,348 + $29,620) is Carpenter's 2025 total liabilities

 $270,064 ($130,336 + $139,728) is Carpenter's 2025 total assets.

Ex. 228

For each of the ratios listed below, indicate by the appropriate code letter, whether it is a liquidity ratio, a profitability ratio, or a solvency ratio.

 Code:

 L = Liquidity ratio

 P = Profitability ratio

 S = Solvency ratio

 1. Debt to assets ratio

 2. Earnings per share

 3. Current ratio

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Ratio Analysis, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 5, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 228

 S 1. Debt to assets ratio

 P 2. Earnings per share

 L 3. Current ratio

Ex. 229

The following information is available from the annual reports of Carey Company and Lopez Company.

 (amounts in millions)

 Carey Lopez

 Sales $26,510 $34,512

 Gross profit 6,610 8,887

 Net income 565 1,221

 Current assets 13,712 28,447

 Beginning total assets 17,102 33,130

 Ending total assets 22,088 36,167

 Current liabilities 7,966 13,950

 Total liabilities 16,136 29,222

 Average common shares outstanding 250 480

 Preferred stock dividends paid -0- -0-

**Instructions**

(a) For each company, compute the following ratios:

 1. Current ratio

 2. Debt to assets ratio

 3. Earnings per share

(b) Based on your calculations, discuss the relative liquidity, solvency, and profitability of the two companies.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Ratio Analysis, Bloom: AP, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 12, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 229

(a) Carey Lopez

 1. Current ratio 1.72:1 ($13,712 ÷ $7,966) 2.04:1 ($28,447 ÷ $13,950)

 (Cur. assets/Cur. liab.)

 2. Debt to assets ratio 73% ($16,136 ÷ 22,088) 81% ($29,222 ÷ $36,167)

 (Tot. liab. ÷ Tot. assets)

 3. Earnings per share $2.26 ($565 ÷ 250) $2.54 ($1,221 ÷ 480)

 (Net. inc. ÷ Ave. sh. out.)

1. Based on the current ratio, Lopez is more liquid than Carey is since its current ratio (2.04:1) is 19% higher than Carey’s ratio (1.72:1). However, Carey would be considered more solvent than Lopez since its debt to assets ratio (73%) is 10% lower than Lopez’s debt ratio (81%). A lower debt to assets ratio indicates a company is more solvent and better able to survive over a long period of time.

Lopez is more profitable than Carey is since its net income is higher. Earnings per share should not be compared across companies.

Ex. 230

The chief financial officer (CFO) of Ace Cleaning Inc. requested that the accounting department prepare a preliminary balance sheet on December 30, 2025, so that the CFO could get an idea of how the company stood. He knows that certain debt agreements with its creditors require the company to maintain a current ratio of at least 2:1. The preliminary balance sheet is as follows.

ACE CLEANING INC.

Balance Sheet

December 30, 2025

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Current assets |  |  | Current liabilities |  |  |
|  Cash | $25,000 |  |  Accounts payable | $ 20,000 |  |
|  Accounts receivable | 20,000 |  |  Sal. and wages payable |  20,000 | $ 40,000 |
|  Prepaid insurance |  15,000 | $ 60,000 | Long-term liabilities |  |  |
|  |  |  |  Notes payable |  |  90,000 |
|  |  |  |  Total liabilities |  |  130,000 |
| Property, plant, and equipment (net) |  210,000 | Stockholders' equity |  |  |
|  Total assets |  | $270,000 |  Common stock | 100,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  Retained earnings |  40,000 |  140,000 |
|  |  |  |  Total liabilities and            stockholders’ equity | $270,000 |

**Instructions**

(a) Calculate the current ratio and working capital based on the preliminary balance sheet.

(b) Based in the results in (a), the CFO requested that $20,000 of cash be used to pay off the balance of the accounts payable account on December 31, 2025. Calculate the new current ratio and working capital after the company takes these actions.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: AN, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 10, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Solution 230

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (a) Current ratio = | $60,000 | = 1.50:1 | (Cash + Acc. rec. + Prep. ins. ÷ Cur. liab.) |
| $40,000 |

 Working capital = $60,000 – $40,000 = $20,000 (Cash + Acc. rec. + Prep. ins. – Cur. liab.)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (b) Current ratio = | $40,000\* | = 2.0:1 |
| $20,000\*\* |

Working capital = $40,000 – $20,000 = $20,000

 \*$60,000 – $20,000 \*\*$40,000 – $20,000

COMPLETION STATEMENTS

 231. The rules and practices that are recognized as general guides for financial reporting are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: The Financial Reporting Environment, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 232. In accounting, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results when different companies use the same accounting principles.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 233. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a company-specific aspect of relevance where size is likely to influence the decision of an investor or creditor.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 234. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraint relates to the fact that providing information is costly.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Cost Constraint, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 235. The earnings per share value is calculated by dividing net income – preferred stock dividends by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Using the Income Statement, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 236. Assets that are expected to be converted to cash or used in the business within a relatively short period of time are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Current Assets, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

237. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is current assets divided by current liabilities.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Liquidity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

238. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ principle states that an asset should be reported on the balance sheet at the amount that would be received if the asset was sold on that date.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Principles of Financial Reporting, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Answers to Completion Statements

 231. generally accepted accounting principles

 232. comparability

 233. materiality

 234. cost

 235. weighted-average common shares outstanding

 236. current assets

237. current ratio

238. fair value

MATCHING

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

 A. Relevance G. Working capital

 B. Liquidity ratios H. Current ratio

 C. Comparability I. Earnings per share

 D. Consistency J. Solvency ratios

 E. Intangible assets K. Economic entity assumption

 F. Faithful representation L. Materiality

 1. Measures of the ability of the company to survive over a long period of time.

 2. Current assets divided by current liabilities.

 3. Information that has a bearing on a decision.

 4. Economic events can be identified with a particular unit of accountability.

 5. An item important enough to influence the decision of an investor or creditor.

 6. Same accounting principles and methods used from year to year within a company.

 7. Information that accurately depicts what really happened.

 8. Noncurrent resources that do not have physical substance.

 9. (Net income – preferred stock dividends) divided by weighted-average common shares outstanding.

 10. Different companies using the same accounting principles.

 11. Measures of the short-term ability of the enterprise to pay its maturing obligations.

 12. The excess of current assets over current liabilities.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1-3, Section: NA, Subsection: NA, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 6, AACSB: Analytic, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

Answers to Matching

 1. J 2. H 3. A 4. K

 5. L 6. D 7. F 8. E

 9. I 10. C 11. B 12. G

SHORT-ANSWER ESSAY QUESTIONS

S-A E 240

Identify the two parts of stockholders' equity in a corporation and indicate the purpose of each.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Subsection: Stockholders’ Equity, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 240

The two parts of stockholders' equity and the purpose of each are: (1) Common stock is used to record investments of assets in the business by the owners (stockholders). (2) Retained earnings is used to record net income retained in the business.

S-A E 241

What do these classes of ratios measure?

(a) Liquidity ratios.

(b) Profitability ratios.

(c) Solvency ratios.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Ratio Analysis, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 241

(a) Liquidity ratios measure the short-term ability of the company to pay its maturing obligations and to meet unexpected needs for cash.

(b) Profitability ratios measure the income or operating success of a company for a given period of time.

(c) Solvency ratios measure the company's ability to survive over a long period of time.

S-A E 242

Give the definition of current assets, current liabilities and the current ratio.

Ans: N/A, LO: 1, 2, Section: The Classified Balance Sheet, Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsections: Current Assets, Current Liabilities, Ratio Analysis, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 242

Current assets are cash or other resources that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash, sold, or consumed in the business within one year or the operating cycle, whichever is longer. Current liabilities are obligations reasonably expected to be paid from the existing current assets or through the creation of other current liabilities within the next year or operating cycle, whichever is longer. The current ratio is a measure used to evaluate a company’s liquidity and short-term debt paying ability, computed by dividing current assets by current liabilities.

S-A E 243

Are short-term creditors, long-term creditors, and stockholders primarily interested in the same characteristics of a company? Explain.

Ans: N/A, Section: Analyzing the Financial Statements Using Ratios, Subsection: Ratio Analysis, LO: 2, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 243

The three parties are not primarily interested in the same characteristics of a company. Short-term creditors are primarily interested in the liquidity of the enterprise. In contrast, long-term
creditors and stockholders are primarily interested in the profitability and solvency of the company.

S-A E 244

Relevance and faithful representation are the fundamental qualities of useful information.

(a) Briefly define each term.

(b) Why are these characteristics important to users of financial statements?

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 244

(a) Relevance is the quality of information that makes a difference in a business decision. Information is considered relevant if it provides information that provides accurate expectations about the future, and confirms or corrects prior expectations.

Faithful representation means that information accurately depicts what really happened. Information must be complete, neutral and free from material error to provide a faithful representation.

(b) Relevance and faithful representation are important to the users of financial statements because these users do not have first-hand knowledge of the operations of the business. In order for these users to make decisions, they must have assurances that the information provided by the company is relevant – (makes a difference) and faithfully representative – (means what the company says). Without these assurances, the users cannot have confidence in the information provided to them.

S-A E 245

You and the CEO of your company are waiting on an elevator. You are going to the 5th floor and the CEO is going to the 35th floor. The CEO says, “What is the difference between consistency and comparability?” You have two minutes to respond. What will you say?

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 2, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 245

You have asked an excellent question and I am glad to respond. Consistency means that a company uses the same accounting principles and methods each year. Decision-makers can work with accounting information, knowing that the company is consistently applying the principles and methods it has chosen. This is why it is so important that we carefully make these choices. There are procedures for making changes and communicating those changes to financial statement users.

Comparability results when different companies use the same accounting principles and methods. Comparability allows users to compare accounting information of different companies. The financial statement footnotes identify many of the principles and procedures that companies use. Comparisons can be made for companies within certain industries or other groupings.

S-A E 246

Comparability and consistency are enhancing qualities that make accounting information useful for decision-making purposes. Briefly explain the difference between these two qualities and explain how they are related to each other.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Assumptions in Financial Reporting, Bloom: C, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 246

Comparability results when different companies use the same accounting principles and methods, while consistency results when one company uses the same principles and methods from year to year. The two qualities are related because information must possess relevance, faithful representation, comparability, and consistency to achieve the highest level of decision usefulness. In addition, accounting information for two entities cannot be comparable unless both companies practice consistency in their choice of principles and methods.

S-A E 247

Identify and briefly explain the two fundamental qualities of useful information.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Qualities of Useful Information, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 247

Relevance and faithful representation are the two fundamental qualities of useful information. Relevance is the quality of information that indicates the information makes a difference in a decision. Faithful representation is information that is complete, neutral, and free from material error.

S-A E 248

What are three of the five enhancing qualities of useful information?

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Enhancing Qualities, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 248

The FASB and IASB describe the following enhancing qualities of useful information: comparability, consistency, verifiability, timeliness, and understandability.

S-A E 249 (Ethics)

Many bonus plans are based upon the attainment of some specified short-term goal. For example, sales personnel at Metal Crafters are given a bonus of 5% of the amount by which their sales exceed $100,000. Sometimes the attainment of these goals is achieved by methods detrimental to the long-term needs of the company. Sales representative Sara Crown, for example, finds herself tempted to court certain customers that place large orders, even though she knows they may not be able to pay. She complains that the bonus system itself is unethical.

**Required:**

Is a bonus system like the one at Metal Crafters unethical? Explain.

Ans: N/A, LO: 2, Section: NA, Subsection: NA, Bloom: E, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Ethics, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Decision Modeling, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Sstrategy, Planning & Performance

Solution 249

The bonus system described is not necessarily unethical, but it may be shortsighted. When employees are able to identify and address larger concerns (such as Sara's identification of the problem regarding the ability of a customer to pay) then such issues should probably become part of the system of bonuses. However, it is very difficult to set a bonus plan that allows for all contingencies. Since sales representatives are hired to generate sales, they most often are rewarded based on generating sales. Some of the future events, such as customers defaulting on payments, may not be the fault of the sales representative. For Sara Crown to create sales by soliciting customers with a poor payment record would be unethical on her part. She is required to use integrity, even when the possibility exists of her not using it, and even when she might gain by not using it.

S-A E 250 (Communication)

Sunshine Sugar grows sugar cane in Florida, California, and Hawaii. Its investment in land to grow sugar exceeds $5 million. Currently, land whose original cost was more than $3 million in Florida is threatened by plans to flood the Everglades to reclaim the wetlands. Sunshine plans to fight vigorously to keep its land in production, particularly because most of the rest of its land is in California, which is threatened by water shortages. The land in Florida is also significantly more productive than that in California, and the wages paid to workers to process the sugar cane are substantially less. Current plans include litigation to prevent government seizure of the land, an extensive public education campaign, and intense lobbying efforts.

**Required:**

Sunshine has determined that a footnote disclosure should be made in the financial statements to alert the investors of the threat to the land. Carefully consider how much of the above information is appropriate for inclusion in the footnote. Write the footnote.

Ans: N/A, LO: 3, Section: Financial Reporting Concepts, Subsection: Full Disclosure Principle, Bloom: E, Difficulty: Medium, Min: 5, AACSB: Communication, AICPA BC: Process and Resource Management Perspectives, AICPA AC: Reporting, AICPA PC: Communication, IMA: Reporting

Solution 250

NOTE: A portion of the most valuable land owned by the company is the subject of plans by the Environmental Protection Agency to flood the Florida Everglades to "reclaim" the so-called wetlands. The company is working with the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies to prevent this result. The company will be spending money to educate the public about this issue. Currently, land costing around $3 million is at risk.

Usually the details of exactly why the land is so valuable to the company are not appropriate for inclusion. Footnotes need not be emotional or dramatic, either. There should be a systematic listing of at least the minimum amount the public has a right to know—how much land is at risk, and the nature of the risk.

IFRS QUESTIONS

 1. The classified balance sheet is

a. required under GAAP but not under IFRS.

b. required under IFRS in the same format as under GAAP.

c. required under IFRS but not under GAAP.

d. required under IFRS with certain variations in format as compared to GAAP.

Ans: D, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 2. IFRS requires the use of

a. the term balance sheet.

b. the term statement of financial position.

c. neither the term balance sheet nor the term statement of financial position, but recommends use of the term balance sheet.

d. neither the term balance sheet nor the term statement of financial position, but recommends use of the term statement of financial position.

Ans: D, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 3. IFRS

a. requires a specific format for the balance sheet (statement of financial position) that is identical to U.S. GAAP.

b. requires a specific format for the balance sheet (statement of financial position) that is different from U.S. GAAP.

c. requires no specific format for the balance sheet (statement of financial position) but most companies that follow IFRS prepare the statement identical to U.S. GAAP .

d. requires no specific format for the balance sheet (statement of financial position) but most companies that follow IFRS prepare the statement in a different format from U.S. GAAP.

Ans: D, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 4. Most companies that follow IFRS present balance sheet (statement of financial position) information in this order.

a. current assets; investments; property; plant and equipment; intangible assets; current liabilities; long-term liabilities; owners' equity.

b. intangible assets; property; plant and equipment; investments; current assets; current liabilities; owners' equity; long-term liabilities.

c. current assets; noncurrent assets; current liabilities; noncurrent liabilities; equity.

d. noncurrent assets; current assets; equity; noncurrent liabilities; current liabilities.

Ans: D, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 5. Under IFRS and under GAAP, current assets are listed in

 IFRS GAAP

a. order of liquidity order of liquidity

b. reverse order of liquidity order of liquidity

c. order of liquidity reverse order of liquidity

d. reverse order of liquidity reverse order of liquidity

Ans: B, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 6. The subtotal net assets is used in

a. both GAAP and IFRS.

b. GAAP but not IFRS.

c. IFRS but not GAAP.

d. neither IFRS nor GAAP.

Ans: C, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 7. Both IFRS and GAAP require disclosure about

a. accounting policies followed.

b. judgements that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies.

c. the key assumptions and estimation uncertainty.

d. all of the above.

Ans: D, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 8. Under IFRS

a. comparative prior-period information must be presented, but financial statements need not be provided annually.

b. comparative prior-period information must be presented, and financial statements must be provided annually.

c. comparative prior-period information is not required, but financial statements need not be provided annually.

d. comparative prior-period information is not required, but financial statements must be provided annually.

Ans: B, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 9. The use of fair value to report assets

a. is not allowed under GAAP or IFRS.

b. is required by GAAP and IFRS.

c. is increasing under GAAP and IFRS, but GAAP has adopted it more broadly.

d. is increasing under GAAP and IFRS, but IFRS has adopted it more broadly.

Ans: D, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting

 10. Under IFRS

a. companies can apply fair value to property, plant, and equipment and natural resources.

b. companies can apply fair value to property, plant, and equipment but not to natural resources.

c. companies can apply fair value to neither property, plant, and equipment nor natural resources.

d. companies can apply fair value to natural resources but not to property, plant, and equipment.

Ans: A, LO: 4, Bloom: K, Difficulty: Easy, Min: 1, AACSB: None, AICPA BB: Global and Industry Perspectives, AICPA FC: Reporting, AICPA PC: None, IMA: Reporting