

Exam 1 chapters 1-4 Needles 10ed

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of *accounting*?
- Electronic collection, organization, and communication of vast amounts of information
 - The interconnected network of subsystems necessary to operate a business
 - A means of recording transactions and keeping records
 - The measurement, processing, and communication of financial information about an identifiable economic entity
- ___ 2. The personal assets and liabilities of an owner are not shown on the business's financial statements because of the
- separate entity concept.
 - sole proprietorship concept.
 - financial position concept.
 - objectivity concept.
- ___ 3. Which of the following is *legally* a separate entity from its owner(s)?
- Sole proprietorship only
 - Sole proprietorship and partnership only
 - Corporation only
 - Partnership only
- ___ 4. Most business enterprises in the United States are
- government units.
 - partnerships.
 - sole proprietorships.
 - corporations.
- ___ 5. The board of directors of a corporation is responsible for all of the following *except*
- arranging for major bank loans.
 - authorizing contracts.
 - carrying out the daily operations of the business.
 - declaring dividends.
- ___ 6. Which of the following is the correct accounting equation?
- $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Stockholders' Equity}$
 - $\text{Assets} + \text{Stockholders' Equity} = \text{Liabilities}$
 - $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} - \text{Stockholders' Equity}$
 - $\text{Assets} + \text{Liabilities} = \text{Stockholders' Equity}$
- ___ 7. The best definition of *assets* is the
- cash owned by the company.
 - resources belonging to a company having future benefit to the company.
 - collection of resources belonging to the company and the claims on these resources.
 - owner's investment in the business.
- ___ 8. Which of the following items has *no* effect on stockholders' equity?
- Receipt of cash owed to the business (accounts receivable)
 - Sale of a service

- c. Payment of an expense
- d. Dividend distributions

- ___ 9. Which of the following accounts is *not* considered an asset?
- a. Accounts Receivable
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Accounts Payable
 - d. Trademark

- ___ 10. Sinoyianis Realty Company had the following balance sheet accounts and balances:

Accounts Payable	\$12,000	Common Stock	\$10,000
Accounts Receivable	2,000	Equipment	14,000
Building	16,000	Land	14,000
Cash	6,000	Retained Earnings	?

What is the balance of the Retained Earnings account?

- a. \$8,000
- b. \$12,000
- c. \$28,000
- d. \$30,000

- ___ 11. Sinoyianis Realty Company had the following balance sheet accounts and balances:

Accounts Payable	\$12,000	Common Stock	\$ 10,000
Accounts Receivable	2,000	Equipment	14,000
Building	16,000	Land	14,000
Cash	6,000	Retained Earnings	30,000

If \$6,000 of Accounts Payable were paid in cash, what would be the total of liabilities and stockholders' equity?

- a. \$28,000
- b. \$34,000
- c. \$46,000
- d. \$52,000

- ___ 12. Use this information to answer the following question.

Here is the balance sheet for Costello Container Company:

Costello Container Company			
Balance Sheet			
December 31, 2014			
Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 8,000	Accounts payable	\$16,000
Accounts receivable	3,000		
Land	14,000	Stockholders' Equity	
Building	44,000	Common stock	20,000
Equipment	<u>13,000</u>	Retained earnings	<u>46,000</u>
Total assets	<u>\$82,000</u>	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$82,000</u>

If the balance in the Cash account were used to buy more equipment, then the total assets would

- a. remain unchanged.
- b. increase by \$8,000.
- c. decrease by \$8,000.
- d. increase by \$21,000.

- ___ 13. The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board was created by the
 - a. Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
 - b. GASB.
 - c. IRS.
 - d. IASB.

- ___ 14. The purpose of an audit is to
 - a. determine whether or not a company is a good investment.
 - b. comply with income tax regulations.
 - c. determine whether or not a company is a good credit risk.
 - d. ascertain that the financial statements follow GAAP.

- ___ 15. The issue of deciding when to record a transaction is solved by
 - a. properly classifying the transaction.
 - b. deciding on a point of recognition.
 - c. assigning historical cost to the transaction.
 - d. analyzing the intent of management.

- ___ 16. Which of the following accounts is increased with a credit?
 - a. Office Supplies
 - b. Unearned Revenue
 - c. Land
 - d. Prepaid Insurance

- ___ 17. The double-entry system
 - a. requires that each transaction be recorded with at least one debit and one credit.
 - b. requires that the total amount of the debits must always equal the total amount of the credits.
 - c. is based on the principle of duality.
 - d. All of these choices.

- ___ 18. Which of the following does not impact the Statement of Retained Earnings?
 - a. Common Stock
 - b. Revenues
 - c. Expenses
 - d. Dividends

- ___ 19. The declaration of dividends will
 - a. decrease net income.
 - b. increase liabilities.
 - c. not affect total assets.
 - d. increase stockholders' equity.

- ___ 20. Receiving cash from a customer for settlement of an Accounts Receivable will
 - a. decrease Stockholders' Equity.
 - b. increase net income.

- c. increase total assets.
- d. not affect total assets.

- _____ 21. When a service has been performed, but no cash has been received, which of the following statements is *true*?
- a. The entry would include a debit to Accounts Receivable.
 - b. The entry would include a debit to Accounts Payable.
 - c. The entry would include a credit to Unearned Revenue.
 - d. No entry is required until the cash is received.
- _____ 22. The controller for Tires and More, Inc. has recorded the following transactions during the month: the purchase of equipment for \$8,500 cash; payment of \$6,300 for 3 months of rent; and, collection of \$2,400 from a customer for services performed. At the beginning of the month the company was established by selling 10,000 shares of stock to the public for \$15,000 cash. What is the balance in the Cash account at the end of the month, and is the balance a debit or a credit?
- a. \$2,600 debit.
 - b. \$2,600 credit.
 - c. \$6,800 debit.
 - d. \$15,200 debit.
- _____ 23. The trial balance for Parker Company is as follows:

Parker Company Trial Balance January 31, 20x5		
Cash	\$ 6,000	
Accounts Receivable	4,000	
Art Supplies	6,000	
Office Supplies	10,000	
Prepaid Rent	14,000	
Prepaid Insurance	10,000	
Art Equipment	10,000	
Office Equipment	6,000	
Accounts Payable		\$ 10,000
Common Stock		30,000
Dividends	?	
Advertising Fees Earned		?
Wages Expense	?	
Utilities Expense	10,000	
Telephone Expense	6,000	
	<u>\$ A</u>	<u>\$ B</u>

If the balance of the Dividends account were \$100,000 and the balance of the Wages Expense account were \$10,000, what would be the amount of B?

- a. \$124,000
- b. \$150,000
- c. \$192,000
- d. \$152,000

- _____ 24. The primary purpose of the trial balance is to test the
- a. recording of transactions.
 - b. analysis of transactions.

- c. equality of debit and credit balances in the ledger.
 - d. equality of debit and credit balances in the journal.
- ___ 25. Which of the following errors will cause the trial balance to be out of balance?
- a. An entire transaction was entered in the general journal as \$27 instead of \$72.
 - b. An entire transaction was omitted from the general journal.
 - c. The balance of an account was incorrectly computed.
 - d. A debit entry was entered in the wrong debit account.
- ___ 26. Which of the following accounts might be placed first in a journal entry?
- a. Interest Payable, when it has been decreased.
 - b. Accounts Receivable, when it has been decreased.
 - c. Unearned Revenue, when it has been increased.
 - d. Service Revenue, when it has been increased.
- ___ 27. The process of transferring journal entry information from the journal to the ledger is called
- a. journalizing.
 - b. posting.
 - c. footing.
 - d. analyzing.
- ___ 28. A purchase is recognized in the accounting records when
- a. payment is made for the item purchased.
 - b. the purchase requisition is sent to the purchasing department.
 - c. title transfers from the seller to the buyer.
 - d. the buyer receives the seller's bill.
- ___ 29. When a credit sale takes place,
- a. a revenue account will increase.
 - b. liabilities will increase.
 - c. one asset account will increase and another will decrease.
 - d. assets will be unaffected.
- ___ 30. Which of the following transactions does *not* result in an increase in expenses?
- a. Payment of accounts payable.
 - b. Usage of utilities.
 - c. Allocation of the cost of a building.
 - d. Expiration of prepaid insurance.
- ___ 31. Financial statement time periods should be of equal length
- a. and should end during the peak season.
 - b. to make comparison easier.
 - c. and should correspond to the calendar year.
 - d. to comply with income tax regulations.
- ___ 32. Equipment might be depreciated over 15 years because
- a. it will lose most of its market value in 15 years.
 - b. it will be paid for in 15 years.
 - c. it will help to generate revenue for the company over 15 years.
 - d. income tax provisions require depreciation over 15 years.
- ___ 33. Which of the following is correct regarding accrual accounting?
- a. Adjusting the accounts is a technique used to accomplish accrual accounting.

- b. Revenues are recorded when received.
- c. Expenses are recorded when earned.
- d. Net income is the difference between cash receipts from customers and cash payments for expenses.

- ___ 34. Which of the following accounts would *not* need to be adjusted at year end?
- a. Prepaid Rent.
 - b. Common Stock.
 - c. Equipment.
 - d. Unearned Rent Revenue.
- ___ 35. An adjusting entry made to record salaries earned but not yet paid or recorded is made with which of the following entries?
- a. Salaries Expense – Debit; Cash – Credit
 - b. Salaries Payable – Debit; Salaries Expense – Credit
 - c. Salaries Expense – Debit; Salaries Payable – Credit
 - d. Cash – Debit; Salaries Expense – Credit
- ___ 36. Which of the following accounts is a contra account?
- a. Accumulated Depreciation–Office Furniture
 - b. Interest Payable
 - c. Depreciation Expense–Office Furniture
 - d. Unearned Revenue
- ___ 37. Failure to adjust for expired prepaid insurance at year end will result in an
- a. overstatement of liabilities.
 - b. understatement of assets.
 - c. understatement of stockholders' equity.
 - d. overstatement of net income.
- ___ 38. Use this information to answer the following question.

The trial balance for Nowwick Company appears as follows:

Nowwick Company Trial Balance December 31, 20x5		
Cash	\$ 240	
Accounts Receivable	1,000	
Prepaid Insurance	100	
Supplies	300	
Office Equipment	800	
Accumulated Depreciation–Office Equipment		\$ 400
Accounts Payable		600
Common Stock		1,200
Service Revenue		1,000
Salaries Expense	200	
Rent Expense	400	
	<u>\$3,200</u>	<u>\$3,200</u>

If on December 31, 20x5, supplies on hand were \$120, the adjusting entry would contain a

- a. credit to Supplies for \$120.

- b. credit to Supplies Expense for \$180.
- c. debit to Supplies Expense for \$180.
- d. debit to Supplies for \$120.

___ 39. Use this information to answer the following question.

The trial balance for Nowwick Company appears as follows:

Nowwick Company Trial Balance December 31, 20x5		
Cash	\$ 240	
Accounts Receivable	1,000	
Prepaid Insurance	100	
Supplies	300	
Office Equipment	800	
Accumulated Depreciation—Office Equipment		\$ 400
Accounts Payable		600
Common Stock		1,200
Service Revenue		1,000
Salaries Expense	200	
Rent Expense	400	
	<u>\$3,200</u>	<u>\$3,200</u>

If on December 31, 20x5, the insurance still unexpired amounted to \$20, the adjusting entry would contain a

- a. debit to Prepaid Insurance for \$80.
- b. credit to Prepaid Insurance for \$80
- c. debit to Insurance Expense for \$20.
- d. credit to Prepaid Insurance for \$20.

___ 40. Accounting information should make a difference to the outcome of a decision, according to the qualitative characteristic of

- a. faithful representation.
- b. relevance.
- c. consistency.
- d. understandability.

___ 41. The Securities and Exchange Commission instituted rules requiring the chief executive officers and chief financial officers of all publicly traded companies to certify that, to their knowledge, the quarterly and annual statements that their companies file with the SEC are

- a. 100 percent accurate and contain no misstatements, errors, or mistakes.
- b. accurate and complete.
- c. subject to interpretation due to the many accounting rules and regulations.
- d. not to be used except by individuals working for the company.

___ 42. Which of the following accounting conventions would an accountant most likely apply when facing major uncertainties?

- a. Understandability
- b. Conservatism
- c. Materiality
- d. Verifiability

- ___ 43. A company should classify land held for a planned manufacturing facility as
- an intangible asset.
 - an investment.
 - a current asset.
 - property, plant, and equipment.
- ___ 44. Which of the following should be classified as an intangible asset?
- Land held for future use
 - Long-term notes receivable
 - Special funds established to pay off a debt
 - Copyright
- ___ 45. Use this information to answer the following question.

Sunshine Travel Balance Sheet December 31, 20x5			
Assets			
Cash		\$ 40,000	
Short-term investments		20,000	
Notes receivable (due in ten months)		15,000	
Accounts receivable		10,000	
Merchandise inventory		35,000	
Land held for future use		40,000	
Land		45,000	
Building	\$50,000		
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>10,000</u>	40,000	
Trademark		<u>35,000</u>	
Total assets			<u>\$280,000</u>
Liabilities			
Notes payable (due in six months)		\$ 25,000	
Accounts payable		10,000	
Salaries payable		5,000	
Mortgage payable (due in seven years)		<u>45,000</u>	
Total liabilities			\$85,000
Stockholders' Equity			
Common Stock		100,000	
Retained Earnings		<u>95,000</u>	
Total Stockholders' Equity			<u>195,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity			<u>\$280,000</u>

- The total dollar amount of assets to be classified as current assets is
- \$105,000.
 - \$145,000.
 - \$95,000.
 - \$120,000.

___ 46. Use this information to answer the following question.

Sunshine Travel Balance Sheet December 31, 20x5			
Assets			
Cash		\$ 40,000	
Short-term investments		20,000	
Notes receivable (due in ten months)		15,000	
Accounts receivable		10,000	
Merchandise inventory		35,000	
Land held for future use		40,000	
Land		45,000	
Building	\$50,000		
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>10,000</u>	40,000	
Trademark		<u>35,000</u>	
Total assets			<u>\$280,000</u>
Liabilities			
Notes payable (due in six months)		\$ 25,000	
Accounts payable		10,000	
Salaries payable		5,000	
Mortgage payable (due in seven years)		<u>45,000</u>	
Total liabilities			\$85,000
Stockholders' Equity			
Common Stock		100,000	
Retained Earnings		<u>95,000</u>	
Total Stockholders' Equity			<u>195,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity			<u>\$280,000</u>

The total dollar amount of assets to be classified as property, plant, and equipment is

- a. \$135,000.
- b. \$125,000.
- c. \$95,000.
- d. \$85,000.

___ 47. Which of the following accounts is *most likely* to appear on the balance sheet as a current liability?

- a. Accumulated Depreciation
- b. Bonds Payable
- c. Mortgage Payable
- d. Wages Payable

___ 48. Goodwill would appear in which balance sheet section?

- a. Investments
- b. Property, plant, and equipment
- c. Current assets
- d. Intangible assets

49. Use this balance sheet and income statement to answer the following question. Use ending balances whenever average balances are required for computing ratios.

National Textile Balance Sheet December 31, 20x5			
Assets		Liabilities	
Current assets	\$ 12,000	Current liabilities	\$ 8,000
Investments	2,000	Long-term liabilities	<u>2,000</u>
Property, plant, and equipment	16,000	Total liabilities	\$ 10,000
Intangible assets	<u>10,000</u>		
		Stockholders' Equity	
		Common stock	<u>30,000</u>
		Total liabilities and	
Total assets	<u>\$40,000</u>	stockholders' equity	<u>\$40,000</u>

National Textile Income Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 20x5	
Net sales	\$48,000
Cost of goods sold	<u>16,000</u>
Gross margin	\$32,000
Operating expenses	<u>22,400</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 9,600</u>

The total amount of working capital for National Textile is

- \$2,000.
 - \$6,000.
 - \$4,000.
 - \$30,000.
50. Use this balance sheet and income statement to answer the following question. Use ending balances whenever average balances are required for computing ratios.

National Textile Balance Sheet December 31, 20x5			
Assets		Liabilities	
Current assets	\$ 12,000	Current liabilities	\$ 8,000
Investments	2,000	Long-term liabilities	<u>2,000</u>
Property, plant, and equipment	16,000	Total liabilities	\$ 10,000
Intangible assets	<u>10,000</u>		
		Stockholders' Equity	
		Common stock	<u>30,000</u>
		Total liabilities and	
Total assets	<u>\$40,000</u>	stockholders' equity	<u>\$40,000</u>

National Textile Income Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 20x5	
Net sales	\$48,000
Cost of goods sold	<u>16,000</u>
Gross margin	\$32,000
Operating expenses	<u>22,400</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 9,600</u>

The current ratio for National Textile is

- a. 1.20.
- b. 1.75.
- c. .67.
- d. 1.50.

Exam 1 chapters 1-4 Needles 10ed Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
2. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
3. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-03-Business Forms
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
4. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-03-Business Forms
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
5. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-03-Business Forms
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
6. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
7. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
8. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 01-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
9. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
10. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 01-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Analysis
11. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 01-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Analysis
12. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 01-02 | LO: 01-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Measurement
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-09-Financial Statements
KEY: Bloom's: Analysis
13. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 01-04 NAT: BUSPROG: Ethics
STA: AICPA: BB-Legal | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
14. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy

- OBJ: LO: 01-04 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
15. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
16. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
17. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
18. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
19. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
20. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
21. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
22. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Application
23. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 02-04 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Analysis
24. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-04 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
25. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-04 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
26. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-05 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension

27. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-05 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
28. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 02-06 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
29. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 03-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
30. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 03-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
31. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 03-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
32. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 03-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
33. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 03-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
34. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 03-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-07-Adjusting Entries
KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
35. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 03-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-07-Adjusting Entries
KEY: Bloom's: Application
36. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 03-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-06-Recording Transactions
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
37. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 03-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-07-Adjusting Entries
KEY: Bloom's: Analysis
38. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 03-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-07-Adjusting Entries
KEY: Bloom's: Application
39. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 03-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic

- STA: AICPA: FN-Measurement | ACBSP: APC-07-Adjusting Entries
KEY: Bloom's: Application
40. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 04-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
41. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 04-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
42. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 04-01 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-02-GAAP KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
43. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 04-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-09-Financial Statements
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
44. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 04-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-09-Financial Statements
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
45. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 04-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-09-Financial Statements
KEY: Bloom's: Application
46. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 04-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-09-Financial Statements
KEY: Bloom's: Application
47. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 04-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-09-Financial Statements
KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension
48. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy
OBJ: LO: 04-02 NAT: BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-09-Financial Statements
KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge
49. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 04-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-23-Financial Statement Analysis
KEY: Bloom's: Application
50. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate
OBJ: LO: 04-03 NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic
STA: AICPA: FN-Reporting | ACBSP: APC-23-Financial Statement Analysis
KEY: Bloom's: Application