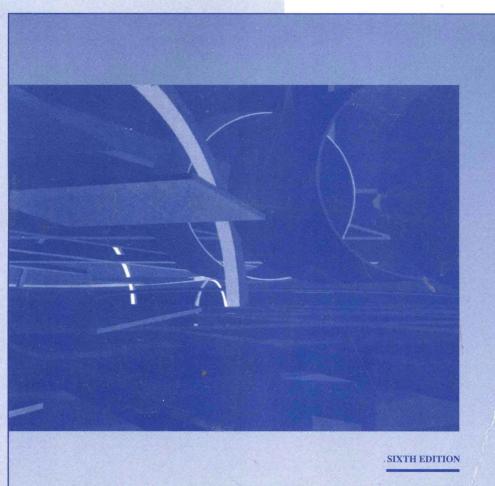
Test Bank

Volume I, Chapters 1-13 to accompany



ACCOUNTING

A BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE

ROGER H. HERMANSON

JAMES DON EDWARDS

MICHAEL W. MAHER

TEST BANK

to accompany

Volume I, Chapters 1-13

ACCOUNTING A BUSINESS PERSPECTIVE

Sixth Edition

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Attach additional sheets if necessary.

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Introduction. The Accounting Environment

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

I-1 T Easy LO: 1	Accounting is likely to be involved wherever economic resources are employed.
I-2 T Easy LO: 1	The primary purpose of accounting is to provide useful information about an entity regarding its economic resources and the claims against, and the changes in, such resources.
I-3 F Easy LO: 1	Most accounting information is nonfinancial in nature.
I-4 T Easy LO: 1	Accounting is primarily concerned with providing financial information on the economic activities of an organization.
I-5 T Easy LO: 1	Accounting can be briefly defined as a process of measurement and communication.
I-6 T Easy LO: 1	In general, the purpose of information is to reduce doubt.
I-7 F Easy LO: 2	A major function of accounting is to place a value on the economic resources owned by an entity.
I-8 T Easy LO: 2	Accounting may be defined as a measuring process.
I-9 T Easy LO: 2	The accountant is an observer and recorder of economic activity.

I-10 F Easy LO: 2	Accounting information is useful in correcting past decisions regarding the use of economic resources.
I-11 F Easy LO: 3	An accountant possessing a CMA is licensed by the federal government to express an expert's opinion on the accuracy of a client's financial statements.
I-12 T Easy LO: 3	A member of the American Accounting Association is most likely to be employed by an educational institution.
I-13 F Easy LO: 3	An accountant designated as a CIA is a member of the Canadian Institute of Accountants.
I-14 T Easy LO: 3	An accountant may be an expert internal auditor and not be a CPA.
I-15 F Easy LO: 3	To become a CPA, an accountant must be an expert in providing management advisory services.
I-16 T Easy LO: 3	A CPA may practice as an independent professional, or may be employed as an accountant by a manufacturing company.
I-17 F Easy LO: 3	A CPA employed by a mining company would be permitted to express a professional opinion on the fairness of that company's financial statements.
I-18 F Easy LO: 3	As part of the management advisory services rendered, a CPA will express a professional opinion on the fairness of the bulk of the managerial accounting information accumulated by a company.
I-19 F Easy LO: 4	Management accounting information generally relates to the whole of an enterprise rather than to some part of it.

I-20 T Easy LO: 4	Financial accounting information is often called general-purpose information because the information needs of different external parties can be satisfied by the same information.
I-21 T Easy LO: 4	Basically, and in very broad general terms, managerial accounting information is used internally, while financial accounting information is used externally.
I-22 T Easy LO: 4	The activities of academic accountants include teaching, research, and service.
I-23 F Easy LO: 5	To accountants, the letters SEC usually mean Stock Exchange Center.
I-24 F Med 1 LO: 5	The SEC has complete authority over the accounting practices of all companies.
I-25 T Easy LO: 5	The FASB is the top nongovernmental authority on generally accepted accounting standards. $\ ^{\circ}$
I-26 F Easy LO: 5	The AICPA has played a minor role in the development of accounting standards over the past half century.
I-27 F Easy LO: 5	The FEI is an organization whose members are mostly academics.
I-28 F Easy LO: 5	The IMA's primary focus is on external financial reporting.

I-29 B	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
Easy LO: 1	 By definition, accounting: A. is simply a mechanical process that records economic activity. B. involves identifying, measuring, and communicating economic information. C. is an evaluation and decision-making process. D. is applicable only to profit-seeking business organizations.
I-30 C Med LO: 2	 Which of the following activities is not a function of accountants? A. Analyze those events considered evidence of economic activity. B. Report on business activity by preparing financial statements. C. Appraise the assets of an enterprise to provide a proper valuation for financial statements. D. Interpret financial statements for management and others.
I-31 D Easy LO: 3	Accounting is likely to be concerned with: A. auditing. B. preparation of tax returns. C. design of an information system. D. All of the other answers are correct.
I-32 C Med LO: 3	By law, which of the following services is generally provided only by CPAs? A. Auditing B. Preparation of income tax returns C. Attesting to the fairness of published financial statements D. Providing management advisory services
I-33 A Med LO: 3	An accountant may seek recognition for expertise in management accounting by gaining the right to add which of the following letters after his/her name? A. CMA B. CPA C. CIA D. BMOC
I-34 D Easy LO: 3	Which of the following functions is (are) performed by public accountants? A. Income tax planning B. Designing information systems C. Auditing a company that is about to be purchased D. All of the other answers are correct.
I-35 C Med LO: 3	Private or industrial accountants: A. must possess a CMA. B. render opinions as to the fairness of published financial statements. C. are usually employed by a single employer. D. are outside independent experts rather than employees.

- I-36 Academic accountants:
- D A. teach.
- Med B. perform research.
- LO: 3 C. perform service.
 - D. All of the other answers are correct.
- I-37 As contrasted with financial accounting information, management accounting information is:
- Med A. forward-looking rather than historical in nature.
- LO: 4 B. used internally rather than released to outsiders.
 - C. likely to be related to a part, rather than the whole, of an entity.
 - D. All of the other answers are correct.
- I-38 Financial accounting information is likely to be used for which of D the following decisions?
- Med A. Determining whether cash payments to owners can be increased
- LO: 4 B. Appraising the ability of a company to pay its debts
 - C. Deciding whether an entity should be allowed to purchase goods on a credit basis
 - D. All of the other answers are correct.
- I-39 Financial accounting information:
- A A. is primarily historical in nature.
- Med B. is intended primarily for internal management use.
- LO: 4 C. need not conform to GAAP.
 - D. is not concerned with the solvency of a business.
- I-40 The accounting authority widely accepted as the major source of new accounting principles or standards is the:
- Med A. AICPA.
- LO: 5 B. SEC.
 - C. FASB.
 - D. FEI.
- I-41 The accounting organization comprised primarily of college
- D instructors of accounting is the:
- Med A. AICPA.
- LO: 5 B. IMA.
 - C. FASB.
 - D. AAA.
- I-42 Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- D A. Financial accounting is more concerned with the cash basis than Med with the accrual basis.
- LO: 5 B. When we use the term "financial statements," we mean only the income statement.
 - C. The SEC does not have authority over the accounting practices of companies required to file financial statements with it.
 - D. The FASB is the top nongovernmental authority on generally accepted accounting standards.

According to the text, an accountant's most valuable asset is his I-43 C

or her: Med

A. home. LO: 5 B. business. C. reputation.

D. money.

Chapter 1. Accounting and Its Use in Business Decisions

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1-1 T Easy LO: 1	For accounting purposes, each business has a separate existence from its owner(s).
1-2 F Easy LO: 1	A single proprietorship is quite difficult to establish because of all the legal formalities.
1-3 T Easy LO: 1	The owner's personal residence and automobile should not be entered in the books of his or her single proprietorship.
1-4 F Easy LO: 1	In a single proprietorship, the owner is not held solely responsible for all the debts of the business.
1-5 T Easy LO: 1	Partnerships may be created by either a verbal or written agreement.
1-6 F Med LO: 1	Each partner can be held responsible for all actions of the other partners.
1-7 T Easy LO: 1	A written agreement is desirable when establishing a partnership.
1-8 T Easy LO: 1	All the terms and conditions of a partnership should be spelled out in the partnership agreement.
1-9 F Easy LO: 1	Only very large businesses are corporations.

1-10 F Easy LO: 1	If a corporation fails, the owners can lose everything they have, including their personal assets.
1-11 F Med LO: 1	The owners (stockholders) of a corporation directly manage the corporation.
1-12 T Easy LO: 1	The board of directors selects the officers of a corporation, who manage the company.
1-13 T Easy LO: 1	The "business entity" concept indicates that a business organization is separate from its owner(s).
1-14 F Easy LO: 1	The corporation is the simplest form of business organization.
1-15 F Easy LO: 1	A single proprietorship is an incorporated business owned by an individual and often managed by that individual.
1-16 T Easy LO: 1	The owners of a corporation are called stockholders.
1-17 T Easy LO: 1	A partnership is an unincorporated business owned by two or more persons associated as partners.
1-18 F Easy LO: 2	All of the following companies qualify as service companies: CPA firms, law firms, pharmacy stores, and repair shops.
1-19 T Easy LO: 2	Merchandising companies purchase goods that are ready for sale and sell them to customers.