

Chapter 1

1. A problem arising from equal information is called information asymmetry.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

2. The demand for relevant and reliable financial information stems from the needs of the internal and external stakeholders.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

3. The mission of the Securities and Exchange Commission is to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and assist in the formation of capital.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

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4. The SEC uses its authority to establish accounting standards, while also enforcing regulations on companies, exchanges, and investors.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

5. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) began in 1973 after the AICPA phased out the Accounting Principles Board (APB).
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

6. FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force assists and advises the FASB by identifying and addressing timely but more narrow and specific standard setting issues.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

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7. The Codification is set up as a system of levels starting with sections, topics, and subtopics.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

8. The Codification was established to assist in reducing the time necessary to research an accounting issue and improve the ability to utilize accounting information that conforms with GAAP.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

9. The convergence project between the IASB and GAAP was initiated in 2002 when the two boards entered into the "Northward Agreement".
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

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10. A potential issue facing the convergence project is that many companies have entered into contracts based upon U.S. GAAP financial reporting; many of these contracts will have to be renegotiated using IFRS which potentially could cause some companies more harm than good.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

11. The balance sheet is a snapshot of a company's financial position at a particular date.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

12. The statement of shareholders' equity reports the effects from the recognition or valuation of certain asset or liability transactions that change Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

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13. “In carrying out their responsibilities as professionals, members should exercise sensitive professional and moral judgments in all their activities.” This is the Integrity Principle of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

14. “Members should act in a way that will service the public interest, honor the public trust, and demonstrate commitment to professionalism.” This is the Public Interest Principle of the AICPA’s Code of Professional Conduct.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

15. Creditors' information needs revolve around all of the following decisions, **except**
- extending credit
 - maintaining a credit relationship
 - not extending credit
 - investing in credit instruments

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

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16. Which of the following is an *internal* user of a company's financial information?
- company treasurer
 - shareholder in the company
 - bank lending to the company
 - union

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

17. After formulating a strategic plan, a company will engage in what three types of activities?
- Planning, operating, and selling
 - Investing, operating, and selling
 - Financing, investing, and operating
 - Operating, planning, and financing

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

18. What is Financial Reporting?

- a. The process of communicating internal accounting information to existing and potential investors, creditors, lenders, and other external decision makers.
- b. The process of communicating financial accounting information to existing and potential investors, creditors, lenders, and other external decision makers.
- c. The process of preparing financial accounting information to existing and potential investors, managers, and employees.
- d. The process of communicating the strategic plan to existing and potential investors, creditors, lenders, and other external decision makers.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

19. When making decisions, equity investors are interested in assessing

- a. the company's ability to generate cash flows.
- b. management's ability to increase the capital providers' investments.
- c. the company's ability to pay dividends.
- d. All of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

20. Which of the following is **not** a decision that external stakeholder's of a company's financial information would make?
- whether or not to extend credit to the company
 - whether or not to hold the company's stock
 - whether or not the company should add a new product line
 - whether or not to ask for an increase in employees' benefits during union contract negotiations

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

21. As a potential equity investor, what information about a company would you be **least** interested in prior to making an investment decision?
- What differentiates them from their competition?
 - Whether they are generating a profit?
 - Whether they have positive cash flows?
 - What are the employee benefits and compensation packages?

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

22. The primary reason that financial accounting and managerial accounting have somewhat different objectives is because they
- need information in different formats
 - provide information for different decisions
 - need information in different geographic locations
 - need information at different times

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

23. Information asymmetry may cause problems because management's behavior
- may be to enhance the owners' financial interests at the expense of their self-interests.
 - will always follow classic agency law.
 - may not always be in the best interests of the owners (shareholders).
 - as agents will always be in the best interests of the owners (shareholders).

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

24. Which of the following organizations has legal authority to prescribe accounting principles and reporting practices for all corporations issuing publicly traded securities within the U.S. capital markets?
- Accounting Principles Board
 - Securities and Exchange Commission
 - Financial Accounting Standards Board
 - Committee on Accounting Procedure

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

25. Which organization has the most legal authority?
- Financial Accounting Standards Board
 - Accounting Standards Executive Committee
 - Governmental Accounting Standards Board
 - Securities and Exchange Commission

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

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26. Three major organizations in the private and public sector develop U.S. and International Financial Reporting Standards. They include all of the following **except** the
- EU (European Union).
 - SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission).
 - FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board).
 - IASB (International Accounting Standards Board).

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

27. The Securities and Exchange Commission has the legal authority to prescribe accounting principles and reporting practices for
- all companies issuing publicly traded securities
 - all companies issuing any type of securities
 - all companies
 - all corporations

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

28. Which of the following is **not** a major standard-setting body responsible for the establishment of U.S. and International Financial Reporting Standards?
- SEC (Securities Exchange Commission)
 - PCAOB (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board)
 - FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board)
 - IASB (International Accounting Standards Board)

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

29. While formally the SEC is charged with the responsibility for establishing accounting principles to be followed in the preparation of SEC filings, the impact of the SEC generally has been
- in its assistance to Congress with the development of tax law.
 - in guiding the development of stock exchanges.
 - ineffective in controlling foreign corporations and investors.
 - in its informal review and approval of standards developed in the private sector prior to their release.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

30. What is the relationship between the Securities and Exchange Commission and accounting standard setting in the United States?
- The SEC requires all companies listed on an exchange to submit their financial statements to the SEC.
 - The SEC coordinates with the FASB in establishing accounting standards.
 - The SEC has a mandate to establish accounting standards for corporations listed in the U.S. capital markets.
 - The SEC reviews financial statements for compliance with U.S. GAAP or IFRS.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

31. The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 established extensive reporting requirements for listed companies. Which is **not** a commonly required report?
- Form 10-Q. An extensive quarterly report, including financial statements.
 - Form S-2. A registration statement
 - Form 10-K. An extensive annual report, including financial statements
 - Form 8-K. A report used to describe significant events that may affect the company.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

32. Which of the following statements regarding Standards contained in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) is true?
- They have the force of law, and failure to follow them can be prosecuted.
 - They apply to financial reporting by all U.S. companies.
 - They were created in 2009 when the ASC was created and did not exist prior to that time.
 - They have to be approved by the SEC before they become effective.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

33. Which of the following statements is true?
- In order to remain impartial, the FASB discourages public input during development of standards.
 - FASB accounting standards are the result of clearly defined objectives, an integrated body of theory, and the known consequences of actions.
 - The FASB deliberates and issues accounting standards only after receiving a formal letter of request from the SEC.
 - Accounting standards, which have economic and political consequences, are often the result of compromise.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

34. Beginning in 1938 and extending to the present, which is the correct sequence of accounting rule-making bodies?
- APB-CAP-FASB
 - CAP-FASB-APB
 - CAP-APB-FASB
 - FASB-APB-CAP

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

35. The Financial Accounting Foundation (FAF) is the parent organization of which of the following organizations?
- AICPA (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants)
 - AAA (American Accounting Association)
 - SIFMA (Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association)
 - FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board)

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

36. How many FASB members currently make up the Board?
- 5
 - 7
 - 21
 - 33

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

37. Concerning FASB membership, which statement is **not** true?
- Not all members are CPAs from public practice.
 - All members are full time and fully paid.
 - All members are also members of the Financial Accounting Foundation.
 - All members must sever organizational ties with their previous employer.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

38. Which of the following is **not** one of the stages used by the FASB process before issuing an Accounting Standards Update?
- Conducting research
 - Issuing an Exposure Draft
 - Obtaining approval from the SEC for the new standard
 - Holding public hearings

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

39. Which of the following statements about the FASB Accounting Standards Codification is **false**?
- The Codification is currently the only authoritative source of U.S. GAAP.
 - The purpose of creating the Codification was to simplify user access to authoritative U.S. GAAP.
 - The framework of the Codification contains six levels, which are increasingly more specific.
 - The six levels contained within the Codification framework are hierarchical in nature, such that the higher levels are considered to be more authoritative than the lower levels.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

40. Which of the following statements about the FASB Accounting Standards Codification is true?
- It only exists as an electronic database; paper copies are not available.
 - When the Codification was adopted in 2009, it caused major changes in the contents of U.S. GAAP.
 - It is reviewed and periodically updated by the SEC.
 - It is only one of a large number of authoritative pronouncements that have been issued over time, all of which comprise U.S. GAAP.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

41. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification is expected to provide all of the following benefits **except**
- to reduce the research time necessary to solve an accounting research issue.
 - to codify authoritative support such as results of academic research.
 - to provide real-time updates as new standards are issued.
 - to improve the usability of the authoritative accounting literature.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

42. Which of the following statements regarding the requirement to follow U.S. GAAP in financial reporting is true?
- U.S. GAAP has been adopted as federal law, so failure to follow U.S. GAAP is prosecuted through the federal court system.
 - U.S. GAAP has been adopted as state law in all 50 states, so failure to follow U.S. GAAP is prosecuted through the state court system.
 - U.S. GAAP represents a set of professional standards, and the requirement to follow U.S. GAAP is enforced through the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct.
 - Compliance with U.S. GAAP is not enforced; it is a voluntary choice made by most companies and by most professional accountants

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

43. Prior to 2009, which of the following types of FASB Pronouncements carried the highest authority within GAAP by establishing the methods and procedures required on specific accounting issues?
- Staff Positions
 - Statements of Financial Accounting Standards
 - Statements of Financial Accounting Concepts
 - Technical Bulletins

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

44. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification includes six levels or components. Which of the following is **not** one of those levels?
- Area
 - Topic
 - Sub-paragraphs
 - Paragraphs

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

45. Which of the following documents includes all of the accounting standards?
- Regulation S-X
 - The FASB Conceptual Framework
 - Statements of Financial Accounting Standards
 - none of these

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

46. Conversion to IFRS reporting by all U.S. companies would be best accomplished with a transition plan for all of the following reasons **except**
- it would have to be a multi-year process.
 - it needs to be an orderly process with a minimum of cost and disruption to the participants.
 - certain IFRS need further improvement through continued convergence efforts.
 - careful planning would enable maximum manipulation of the IFRS for the financial benefit of the United States.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

47. The agreement in 2002 by the FASB and IASB to develop high quality, compatible accounting standards that could be used by both domestic and cross-border financial reporting was called the
- International Accounting Standards agreement
 - Financial Accounting Standards Board Global agreement
 - Norwalk agreement
 - United GAAP agreement

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

48. For foreign companies that issue securities in the United States to raise capital, the SEC
- requires these companies to file form 20-F which reconciles certain amounts reported in their financial statements with US GAAP.
 - accepts all financial statements that use IFRS.
 - accepts only financial statements that are fully stated under US GAAP.
 - accepts financial statements from foreign companies that use English-language IFRS without exception.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

49. What is the responsibility of the International Accounting Standards Board?
- IASB promotes uniform accounting standards among different countries.
 - IASB settles accounting disputes between auditors and international companies.
 - IASB issues standards which regulate the financial accounting and reporting of multinational corporations and then enforces them through legal channels.
 - IASB is to develop a uniform currency in which the financial transactions would be measured.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

50. U.S. companies that have subsidiaries in foreign countries can file their financial statements with the SEC by using?
- IFRS
 - GAAP
 - either IFRS or GAAP
 - IFRS for their subsidiaries and GAAP for their holdings in the United States.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

51. Which of the following is **not** a major standard-setting body responsible for the establishment of U.S. and international GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)?
- SEC (Securities Exchange Commission)
 - PCAOB (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board)
 - FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board)
 - IASB (International Accounting Standards Board)

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

52. Certain U.S. accounting standards have been, and will be, amended to aid in the international convergence process. The process of changing these standards usually involves
- a short deliberation followed by a vote of the U.S. Congress.
 - acceptance of the change by the Internal Revenue Service.
 - rejecting all existing standards and developing an entirely new concept.
 - selecting the best standard between existing U.S. and international standards.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

53. Notes to financial statements provide
- discussions that further explain items shown in the financial statements.
 - comparative financial information with the previous year.
 - management's discussions about plans for the future.
 - the report of the independent auditors.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

54. What financial statement is considered the cornerstone of financial reporting?
- the income statement
 - the statement of cash flows
 - the statement of shareholders' equity
 - the balance sheet

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

55. The accounting equations is
- Assets + Liabilities = Shareholders' Equity
 - Assets - Liabilities = Shareholders' Equity
 - Assets = Liabilities - Shareholders' Equity
 - Assets + Shareholders' Equity = Liabilities

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

56. Which statement measures and reports the financial results of a company's performance for a period of time?
- income statement
 - balance sheet
 - statement of cash flows
 - statement of financial position

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

57. The four major financial statements of a corporation consist of the
- income statement, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, and statement of changes in shareholders' equity.
 - balance sheet, statement of cash flows, statement of retained earnings, and income statement.
 - income statement, statement of cash flows, statement of financial flexibility, and balance sheet.
 - statement of cash flows, balance sheet, income statement, and statement of capital equity.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

58. What important topics are discussed in the Management Discussion and Analysis section of the financial statements?
- Business risk factors associated with the company.
 - Management provides insight into key decisions implemented during that time period and future developments.
 - Management utilizes this area as a forum to discuss strategic motives.
 - All of these choices are discussed.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

59. What is the correct order of presentation for the statement of cash flows?
- Operating, Investing, Financing
 - Financing, Operating, Investing
 - Investing, Financing, Operating
 - Operating, Financing, Investing

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

60. What is the correct presentation of the income statement?
- Revenues - expenses + gains - losses = Net Income
 - Revenues - expenses = Net income - losses + gains
 - Revenues - losses - expenses + gains = Net Income
 - Revenues + gains - losses - expenses = Net Income

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

Chapter 1

61. Dividends that are paid to owners would affect both the
- balance sheet and statement of cash flows.
 - balance sheet and income statement.
 - income statement and statement of changes in equity.
 - income statement and statement of cash flows.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

62. Which of the following transactions would be reported in the cash flows from investing activities section in the statement of cash flows for the Harlem Company?
- Harlem sold a piece of land for \$600,000.
 - Harlem borrowed \$3,000,000
 - Harlem issued common stock for \$700,000 to investors.
 - Harlem paid a cash dividend to its shareholders.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

63. Which Principle of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct is: As a member one should continually strive to improve competence and the quality of services, observe all technical and ethical standards, and provide professional responsibility to the best of his/her ability?
- The Public Interest
 - Responsibilities
 - Scope and Nature of Services
 - Due Care

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

64. Auditors face ethical issues because
- GAAP permits various standards to be used to produce profits.
 - auditors may express an opinion that may impact employees of a company.
 - auditors may not discover insider trading.
 - GAAP does not permit fraud.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

65. Unethical actions include which of the following?
- polluting lakes and streams
 - overcharging on government contracts
 - securities fraud
 - All of these choices are unethical actions.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

66. The stated principles of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct do **not** include
- Integrity.
 - Optimism.
 - Objectivity and Independence.
 - Responsibilities.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

67. Which of the following is **not** considered an ethical issue in accounting?
- Biased financial statement presentation
 - Accelerated revenue recognition
 - Earnings manipulation
 - Industry practices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Medium

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

68. The AICPA Code of Professional Conduct includes which of the following principles?
- Professionalism
 - Conservatism
 - Objectivity
 - Quality

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

69. Which Principle of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct is: A member, as a professional, should exercise sensitive and moral judgments in all their activities?
- Objectivity and Independence
 - Integrity
 - Responsibilities
 - Due Care

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

70. Which Principle of the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct is: Members should broaden and maintain public confidence by performing all of their professional responsibilities with the highest sense of honesty possible?
- a. Scope and Nature of Services
 - b. Due Care
 - c. Integrity
 - d. Objectivity and Independence

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

71. Listed below are the names of several organizations involved in the process of establishing standards for financial reporting. Following the list is a series of statements.

- a. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- b. International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
- c. Financial Accounting Standards Board

- _____ 1. Reporting standards issued by this organization are legally enforceable. Failure to adhere to them is a violation of law.
- _____ 2. Reporting standards issued by this organization only apply to companies listed on U.S. securities exchanges..
- _____ 3. Reporting standards issued by this organization apply to all U.S. companies, whether publicly traded or privately held.
- _____ 4. This organization has the legal authority and the responsibility to oversee financial reporting in the U.S.
- _____ 5. Requires 10 out of 16 board members' approvals before a standard is issued.
- _____ 6. This organization is government agency established by the U.S. Congress.

Required:

Match each organization with its descriptive statement by placing the letter of the appropriate organization in the space provided. (Note: Organizations may be used more than once or not at all.)

- ANSWER:*
1. a
 2. a
 3. c
 4. a
 5. b
 6. a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

Chapter 1

72. Listed below are some of the steps the FASB goes through before issuing a new standard.

- _____ a. Conduct research
- _____ b. Deliberate on findings
- _____ c. Invitations to comment
- _____ d. Identify topic
- _____ e. Issue Exposure Draft
- _____ f. Issue Statement
- _____ g. Modify Exposure Draft
- _____ h. Vote

Required:

Indicate the proper sequence of these steps.

ANSWER: a. 2 d. 1 g. 6
 b. 4 e. 5 h. 7
 c. 3 f. 8

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

73. Listed below are the Six Principles of AICPA’s Code of Professional Conduct.

- a. Responsibilities
- b. Scope and Nature of Services
- c. Due Care
- d. The Public Interest
- e. Objectivity and Independence
- f. Integrity

Required:

Match each principle with its descriptive statement by placing the appropriate letter in the space provided. Each principle choice is used only once.

_____	1)	A member should be free from conflicts of interest and be objective. A member should be free of bias and provide auditing and attestation services in an independent manner.
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Chapter 1

<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>2)</p>	<p>A member in public practice should always consider the Code of Professional Conduct in determining the nature and scope of services which they have been asked to provide.</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>3)</p>	<p>Members should perform all of their professional activities with the highest sense of integrity possible. This maintains and broadens public confidence in the profession.</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>4)</p>	<p>Members should act in a way that demonstrates professionalism and honors public trust.</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>5)</p>	<p>As a member, one should continually strive to improve competence and the quality of services to the best of their ability.</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>6)</p>	<p>Members should exercise sensitive professional and moral judgments in when carrying out their activities as a professional.</p>

ANSWER:

- 1) E
- 2) B
- 3) F
- 4) D
- 5) C
- 6) A

POINTS:

1

DIFFICULTY:

Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

74. What types of resources do companies compete for and why?

ANSWER:

Companies compete for scarce resources that include financial capital, physical and natural resources, intellectual property, technology, and the next new product or services. Each company strives to be successful by securing skilled employees and executives, in order to reach customers through a variety of marketing channels. Companies look for the best suppliers that provide resources essential to their businesses.

POINTS:

1

DIFFICULTY:

Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Communications

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

75. The demand for accounting information arises from the informational needs of various stakeholders.

Required

List five internal stakeholders or external stakeholders.

ANSWER:

Internal

Employees

Company Executives

External

Customers

Suppliers

Banks

Creditors

Equity investors

Communities

Tax Authorities

Government

Pension Funds

Labor Unions

POINTS:

1

DIFFICULTY:

Easy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.1 - LO: 1.1

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Communications

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

76. What is the mission of the Securities and Exchange Commission? How did the SEC come into being?

ANSWER: The mission of the SEC is to “protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation.”

The U.S. Congress created the SEC to administer the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The SEC has the legal authority over the accounting principles and reporting practices for all corporations that issue publicly traded securities within the U.S. capital markets.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.2 - LO: 1.2

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Communications

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

77. What is the responsibility of FASB?

ANSWER: FASB is responsible for identifying financial issues, conducting the necessary research to address the issues, and leading to preliminary views, hearings, and an exposure draft open to comments through a multi-stage process used to issue new accounting guidance.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.3 - LO: 1.3

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyzing

78. The FASB Codification consists of six components or levels, what are the components or levels?

ANSWER:

- 1) Areas
- 2) Topics
- 3) Subtopics
- 4) Sections
- 5) Subsections
- 6) Paragraphs

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

Chapter 1

79. What are the FASB operating procedures when reviewing whether to issue a new standard?

ANSWER:

- 1) Identify a topic
- 2) Appoint a task force
- 3) Conduct research
- 4) Issue Preliminary views or invitations to comment
- 5) Hold public hearings
- 6) Deliberate on findings
- 7) Issue exposure draft
- 8) Hold public hearings
- 9) Modify the exposure draft
- 10) Vote
- 11) Issue an Accounting Standard update

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

80. The FASB and IASB have some ambitious accounting standards projects to complete prior to their convergence. List three of the projects currently on the agenda.

ANSWER:

- 1) insurance
- 2) leases
- 3) financial instruments
- 4) revenue recognition

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Reflective Thinking

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

Chapter 1

81. Define:

- 1) What are assets?
- 2) What are liabilities?
- 3) What is shareholder's equity?
- 4) In which financial statement would one find assets, liabilities and shareholder's equity?

ANSWER:

- 1) Assets are resources the firm owns that will provide a future economic benefit to the company.
- 2) Liabilities are claims to the resources owned by the firm. These items are obligations owed by the company.
- 3) Shareholder's equity is the residual claim to the resources of the firm. In the event of liquidation this would be whatever is left after the sale of the assets and payment of the liabilities.
- 4) Balance Sheet

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Communications

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

82. Define:

- 1) What are revenues?
- 2) What are expenses?
- 3) What is net income?
- 4) In which financial statement would one find revenues, expenses, and net income?

ANSWER:

- 1) Revenue is the inflow of assets resulting in the selling goods and services to customers.
- 2) Expenses are the outflow of assets resulting in the process of generating revenue.
- 3) Net income is the bottom line or profit. It represents the wealth gained by the company for the shareholders during the period.
- 4) Income Statement

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.6 - LO: 1.6

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Communications

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

Chapter 1

83. What are the six areas covered in the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct?

ANSWER: 1) Responsibilities
2) The Public Interest
3) Integrity
4) Objectivity and Independence
5) Due Care
6) Scope and Nature of Services

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Communications

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

84. Assume you are tutoring a beginning accounting student who tells you that the members of the FASB must have a great deal of power because they have the authority to issue standards that dictate accounting procedure.

Required:

Explain why accounting standards are the result of compromise and how such compromises are reached.

ANSWER: In order for a new standard to be issued, a majority of at least a four-to-three vote is necessary. In order for such a vote to occur, the members within the board must negotiate with each other to determine which points are important and which are not. In turn, each board member is influenced by the data and opinions collected from the various interested parties--preparers, users, and auditors--during the multistage process of issuing a standard. This includes discussion memorandums, public hearings, and exposure drafts.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Communications

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Reporting

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

Chapter 1

85. Prior to 2009, the FASB issued several types of pronouncements which had differing levels of authority. Explain the differing types of pronouncements, provide a brief explanation as to what changed after 2009 and why is it still important today?

ANSWER:

FASB Pronouncements were issued with differing levels of authority. Statements of Financial Accounting Standards had the most authority in regards to specific topics. These pronouncements established the methods and procedures required for specific accounting issues. Interpretations had the next level of authority. The Interpretations provided clarification on ambiguous or conflicting issues as they related to issued standards. Staff Positions provided more application guidance allowing for limited or narrow revisions of already established standards. Technical bulletins followed after Staff Positions. These were issued due to reporting problems as they related to specific standards. The bulletins provided additional information to clarify, explain, or elaborate about the specific standard. Statements of Financial Accounting Concepts establish the theoretical foundation for financial accounting and reporting standards. Other pronouncements are in the form of question and answers.

Prior to 2009, these pronouncements were hard to follow, because they were numerous to say the least, and many times conflicted each other. In 2009, FASB introduced the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC), which housed over 2,000 standards in one place of reference.

The hierarchy of pronouncements is important today because they are still referenced in accounting literature and allow justification for companies to explain their interpretation of GAAP.

POINTS:

1

DIFFICULTY:

Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.4 - LO: 1.4

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Communications

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: BB-Legal

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Applying

86. The SEC is considering proposals regarding the accounting principles companies may use for their financial statement filings. The SEC could require that U.S. companies use only U.S. GAAP in their financial statement filings. Alternatively, the SEC could allow, or even require, U.S. companies to use IFRS in their financial statement filings. Many issues and complexities surround the use of IFRS. The SEC must consider these and many other issues as it deliberates whether it should continue to require the use of U.S. GAAP or whether it should require the use of IFRS.

Required:

Identify and discuss three of the potential problems to be considered by the SEC in deliberating these proposals.

ANSWER:

Note: Six issues are discussed below. Three should be selected and discussed.

1. Many U.S. companies (particularly smaller ones) filing with the SEC do not operate globally, so they would not see any advantage when using IFRS. If IFRS were required, it would likely be very costly for them to switch from U.S. GAAP

- to IFRS, thereby affecting profitability during the conversion period.
2. If IFRS were allowed rather than required and some regulated companies did not switch to IFRS, there would be differences between the financial statements of regulated companies that used U.S. GAAP and those that used IFRS. These differences potentially affect the ability of investors and creditors in comparing companies.
 3. Most U.S. corporations are small companies and do not issue publicly traded securities; therefore, they are not regulated by the SEC. These corporations would likely continue to use U.S. GAAP in preparing their financial statements. A switch to IFRS for regulated U.S. companies would create a "dual-GAAP" system in the United States.
 4. Accountants, auditors, and financial statement users would have to be trained to understand the impact of IFRS on the preparation of financial statements for companies using these standards.
 5. If U.S. companies have subsidiaries operating in foreign countries, they may be required to prepare their subsidiaries' financial statements according to IFRS for local filings and still have to prepare their financial statements using U.S. GAAP when filing with the SEC; this would create costly inefficiencies.
 6. Many companies have entered into contracts based on U. S. GAAP. (For example, companies may have borrowed money with "debt covenants" based on U.S. GAAP that restrict their financing activities.) A shift to IFRS may require renegotiating these contracts.

<i>POINTS:</i>	1
<i>DIFFICULTY:</i>	Challenging
<i>LEARNING OBJECTIVES:</i>	ACCT.WHAL.16.1.5 - LO: 1.5
<i>NATIONAL STANDARDS:</i>	United States - BUSPROG: Communications
<i>LOCAL STANDARDS:</i>	United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling
<i>KEYWORDS:</i>	Bloom's: Applying

Chapter 1

87. Your accounting instructor allows you to look at his grade book in order to verify the points you have received to date in the final course taken by all accounting majors. While looking at your points, you notice that your best friend's score on the last exam was recorded incorrectly. He actually received a 68 on the test but the score was recorded as an 86 in the grade book. Your friend needs a passing grade in this class in order to graduate. If the grade book were updated to show the correct score, your friend might not have enough points to pass the course.

Required:

Discuss the steps you should take to deal with this ethical dilemma using three ethical criteria. You need not indicate the ethical action you would take.

ANSWER: Students may answer in a variety of ways, however, their answers should include the following steps: (1) identifying the stakeholders (the student, the friend, and the instructor) and the student's responsibilities (to him/herself, the friend, and the instructor); (2) discussion of the three ethical criteria, (a) utility: what action would be optimal for all stakeholders?, (b) rights: what action respects the rights of all the stakeholders?, (c) justice: what action is fair and just?; (3) identifying any "overwhelming factors" that might justify disregarding one or more of the three ethical criteria; and (4) deciding if the action to be taken is ethical.

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACCT.WHAL.16.1.7 - LO: 1.7

NATIONAL STANDARDS: United States - BUSPROG: Ethics

LOCAL STANDARDS: United States - OH - Default City - AICPA: FN-Decision Modeling

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying