

***Test Bank for Intermediate Accounting Canadian
Canadian 6th Edition Beechy Conrod Farrell Mcleod
Dick 1259105482 9781259105487***

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Solution Manual:

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Student: _____

1. Recognition requires the measurement of an item for inclusion in the financial statements.
True False
2. The use of historical cost, rather than liquidation value, is supported by the continuity assumption.
True False
3. The use of fair value rather than historical cost increases both the relevance and verifiability of the financial statements.
True False
4. The separate entity assumption has more validity for a larger corporation than it would for a sole proprietorship.
True False
5. The unit of measure assumption holds that all aspects of a company's business operations can be readily quantified.
True False
6. The goal of maximizing shareholder wealth is consistent with the entity concept.
True False
7. The continuity assumption holds that a business will carry on indefinitely.
True False
8. Legally, as well as for accounting statement purposes, a corporation is treated as a separate entity apart from its stockholders, whereas a partnership is treated as one entity including the owners.
True False
9. The time period concept dictates that the reporting period or fiscal period of an entity must be for 12 months.
True False
10. Under the productive capacity capital maintenance approach, a profit is assumed to have been earned only if enough financial capital has been recovered by the end of the year to enable the business to operate at the same level as at the beginning of the year.
True False
11. Information is reliable when it is in agreement with the actual underlying transactions and events, the agreement is capable of independent verification and the information is reasonably free from error and bias.
True False
12. The going concern principal does not apply if a company is expected to be liquidated in the next 24 months.
True False
13. Relevance is of primary importance in financial reporting, whereas comparability is of secondary importance.
True False
14. Interperiod comparability is significantly enhanced when two similar companies use the same accounting methods during a single reporting period.
True False

15. Information is neutral when it is free from bias that would lead users towards making decisions that are influenced by the way the information is measured or presented.
True False
16. Accounting transactions must always be realized prior to being recognized.
True False
17. Accounting should provide information that is useful in assessing the "value" of an entity; however, accounting information does not necessarily report the actual "value" of the entity.
True False
18. The nominal dollar capital maintenance approach is the mostly widely used application of the stable currency assumption in North American practice.
True False
19. The nominal dollar capital maintenance approach implicitly recognizes that inflation is under control, and thus ignores inflation in the preparation of financial statements.
True False
20. The constant dollar capital maintenance approach adjusts for the decline in the asset's productive capacity when reporting earnings.
True False
21. The nominal dollar capital maintenance approach adjusts for the replacement cost of the assets when reporting earnings.
True False
22. At times, reliability must be sacrificed in order to enhance the relevance of accounting information.
True False
23. To Recording periodic depreciation on assets such as buildings or machinery is an application of the matching principle.
True False
24. The matching concept is the name applied to the process of associating expenses with revenues.
True False
25. An example of the full disclosure principle would be a firm signing a major contract in November to construct custom machinery for a client. Work in the current year is nil, yet the notes to the firm's financial statements discuss the nature and dollar amount of the contract.
True False
26. The understandability concept states that the information contained in financial statements should be understandable to persons who have a reasonable understanding of business and economic conditions and are willing to study the information with reasonable diligence.
True False
27. One of the objectives of financial reporting is to help users assess the amounts, timing and uncertainty of prospective cash flows of the enterprise.
True False
28. The continuity assumption holds that the entity will continue in business for the foreseeable future but it does not mean that it will be a going concern forever.
True False
29. Revenue is recognized when service is rendered and collection is probable.
True False
30. Materiality is one of the underlying constraints in the application of the IFRS conceptual framework.
True False

31. Under IFRS, a change in accounting policy must result in information that is more reliable and relevant.
True False
32. Under IFRS 13, Level 3 inputs are deemed to be more reliable than Level 2 inputs.
True False
33. In order to recognize sales revenue, collection of cash from the buyer is not necessary; however, collection must be reasonably assured.
True False
34. No revenue whatsoever from the performance of a service can be recognized until all of the service has been performed.
True False
35. Warranty expense on goods sold should be recognized in the period of the sale, even though the costs to fulfill warranty claims will not be incurred until two or three years later.
True False
36. The full disclosure principle asserts that the financial reports of a business enterprise should disclose all reliable information relating to its economic affairs.
True False
37. Relevance and representation faithfulness are the fundamental qualities under IFRS.
True False
38. The separate entity assumption applies only to legally separate entities such as corporations; it does not apply to proprietorships or other unincorporated businesses.
True False
39. Under IFRS 13, a publicly quoted share price would be an example of a Level 1 Input.
True False
40. Comparability is an enhancing quality under IFRS and ASPE.
True False
41. The cost-benefit trade-off is a persuasive constraint under both IFRS and ASPE.
True False
42. Materiality is a component of representational faithfulness under IFRS.
True False
43. Verifiability focuses on the correct application of a basis of measurement rather than its appropriateness.
True False
44. Under IFRS and ASPE, both assets and liabilities are mostly arises from past events.
True False
45. The quality of information that gives assurance that it is reasonably free of error and bias and is a faithful representation is relevance.
True False
46. A furniture builder accepts a purchase order from a client to build a customized dresser. The acceptance of this contract on that date is executory in nature and the builder must thus record a liability on that date.
True False
47. Comparability is sometimes sacrificed for consistency.
True False

48. Interperiod tax allocation is the process of spreading the income tax expense across periods benefited.
True False
49. In classifying the elements of financial statements, the primary distinction between revenues and gains is the materiality of the amounts involved.
True False
50. The going concern or continuity assumption is critical to financial accounting. The assumption
- Is always maintained for all firms for all years.
 - Supports the use of historical cost valuation for assets rather than market values.
 - Means that a corporation has a definite ending date.
 - Requires that we immediately expense prepaid accounts because they do not represent a future cash inflow.
51. The objective of financial reporting is:
- To provide the market value of a firm at a point in time.
 - To provide the total market value of its common stock.
 - To provide information useful for decision making by investors and creditors.
 - To require all companies to comply with GAAP.
52. A firm's accounting policy is to immediately expense the cost of metal wastebaskets it purchases for use by its employees at their desks. The total cost of wastebaskets in any year is \$1,000 and the firm has \$6 billion in total assets. The firm expects the wastebaskets to last indefinitely. The firm
- Is violating GAAP
 - Is invoking the materiality constraint
 - Is invoking the conservatism constraint
 - Is violating the relevance principle
 - None of these answers are correct.
53. The sales manager of a firm has the use of a blue company-owned automobile to use to visit potential customers. The sales manager also owns her own identical car except that it is red. The manager paid for the red car with funds earned from her employment as sales manager. The firm will report the cost of the blue auto in its balance sheet, but not the red auto. This is an example of:
- Reliability
 - Matching
 - Separate entity
 - Going concern
 - None of these answers are correct.
54. Preparation of financial statements with adequate notes is primarily based on the:
- separate entity assumption.
 - full-disclosure principle.
 - cost principle.
 - cost/benefit constraint.
 - reliability quality.
55. Which of the following accounting concepts best justifies the use of accruals and deferrals?
- Cost/benefit constraint
 - Unit-of-measure assumption
 - Continuity assumption
 - Materiality constraint
56. Accounting traditionally has been influenced by conservatism because of the:
- probability of undetected errors in the financial statements.
 - difficulty in measuring net income on the accrual basis.
 - inherent uncertainties of many accounting measurements.
 - difficulty in making certain calculations.
 - large number of transactions recorded in any one period.

57. The continuity assumption is the basis for the rule that:
- A. the income statement should not include material gains and losses that are both unusual and infrequent.
 - B. treasury stock should not be reported in the balance sheet as an asset.
 - C. the cost of installing a machine should not be included in the recorded cost of the machine, but rather expensed immediately.
 - D. the cost of operational assets should be allocated to expense systematically and rationally over their useful lives.
58. S Corporation offered to issue 5,000 shares of its no par value common shares to another company in exchange for a building at a time when there were 1,000,000 shares already outstanding and were selling for \$4.00 per share at the time. The owner of the building had the opportunity to sell it to a competing buyer for \$26,000. However, because the seller wanted the S Corporation shares, S's offer was accepted. At what amount should the building be reported in S's financial statements?
- A. \$26,000
 - B. \$10,000
 - C. \$20,000
 - D. \$16,000
59. C Corporation exchanged 20,000 shares of its nonconvertible preferred shares for land owned by B Corporation. A competing buyer previously had offered \$150,000 cash for the land. Because of tax consequences, the cash offer was not accepted and the lot was exchanged for the shares. C Corporation previously had sold only 100 shares of its preferred shares at \$9 per share several months ago. Based on the cost principle, at what amount should the land be reported on C's financial statements?
- A. \$180,000
 - B. \$165,000
 - C. \$150,000
 - D. \$160,000
60. The list price of a new van was \$30,000 at a local car dealership. However, a customer convinced the dealer to sell the van for \$25,000 (the van had cost the dealer \$20,000 one year earlier). The van would cost the dealer \$24,000 today. Inflation is 5% per year. The amount of profit that would be recognized by the dealer as a result of the sale using the nominal dollar approach is:
- A. \$10,000
 - B. \$2,500
 - C. \$5,000
 - D. \$6,000
61. The list price of a new van was \$30,000 at a local car dealership. However, a customer convinced the dealer to sell the van for \$25,000 (the van had cost the dealer \$20,000 one year earlier). The van would cost the dealer \$24,000 today. Inflation is 5% per year. The amount of profit that would be recognized by the dealer as a result of the sale using the constant dollar financial capital maintenance approach is:
- A. \$10,000
 - B. \$4,000
 - C. \$5,000
 - D. \$9,000
62. The list price of a new van was \$30,000 at a local car dealership. However, a customer convinced the dealer to sell the van for \$25,000 (the van had cost the dealer \$20,000 one year earlier). The van would cost the dealer \$24,000 today. Inflation is 5% per year. The amount of profit that would be recognized by the dealer as a result of the sale using the physical capital maintenance approach is:
- A. \$1,000
 - B. \$2,500
 - C. \$5,000
 - D. \$6,000

63. Accounting information is considered to be relevant when it
- A. can be depended on to represent the economic conditions and events that it is intended to represent.
 - B. is capable of making a difference to a decision-maker.
 - C. is understandable by reasonably informed users of accounting information.
 - D. is verifiable and neutral.
64. The quality of information that gives assurance that it is reasonably free of error and bias and is a faithful representation is
- A. relevance.
 - B. reliability.
 - C. verifiability.
 - D. neutrality.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.
65. Timeliness is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

66. Verifiability is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

67. Neutrality is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

68. Predictive value is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

69. Representational faithfulness is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

70. A primary objective of financial reporting is to:

- A. assist investors in predicting prospective cash flows.
- B. assist investors in analyzing the economy.
- C. assist suppliers in determining an appropriate discount to offer a particular company.
- D. enable banks to determine an appropriate interest rate for their commercial loans.

71. If, in year 1, a company used LIFO; year 2, FIFO; and in year 3, moving average cost for inventory valuation, which of the following assumptions, constraints, or principles would be violated:

- A. cost.
- B. time period.
- C. matching.
- D. consistency.
- E. materiality.

72. Which of the following qualities does the cost principle primarily support?

- A. Predictive value
- B. Conservatism
- C. Verifiability
- D. Timeliness

73. The inclusion of notes and supporting schedules in the financial statements reflect application of the:

- A. time period assumption.
- B. industry peculiarities constraint.
- C. relevance quality.
- D. full-disclosure principle.
- E. comparability characteristic.

74. Certain costs of doing business are capitalized when incurred and then amortized over subsequent accounting periods to:

- A. aid management in decision-making.
- B. match the costs incurred with revenues earned.
- C. conform to the conservatism constraint.
- D. conform to the comparability characteristic.
- E. reduce the income tax.

75. Adjusting entries are needed because an entity:
- A. has earned revenue during the period by selling products from its central operations.
 - B. has expenses.
 - C. uses the accrual basis of accounting.
 - D. uses the cash basis of accounting rather than the accrual basis.
76. A large international corporation immediately expenses the \$50 cost of a small item of office equipment. This is an example of:
- A. reliability.
 - B. conservatism.
 - C. materiality.
 - D. an accounting error.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.
77. When an \$30 asset with a six-year estimated useful life is recorded as an expense at the date of purchase, this is an application of the:
- A. matching principle.
 - B. cost principle.
 - C. unit-of-measure assumption.
 - D. materiality constraint.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.
78. Which of the following distinguishes the personal transactions of business owners from business transactions?
- A. Unit-of-measure assumption
 - B. Full-disclosure principle
 - C. Materiality constraint
 - D. Separate entity assumption
79. A corporation needed a new warehouse; a contractor quoted a \$250,000 price to construct it. The corporation believed that it could build the warehouse for \$215,000 and decided to use company employees to construct the warehouse. The final construction cost incurred by the corporation was \$240,000 but the asset was recorded at \$250,000. This is in violation of the:
- A. cost principle.
 - B. time period assumption.
 - C. matching principle.
 - D. revenue recognition principle.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.
80. Which of the following is the incorrect basis for recognizing the expense indicated?
- A. Sales commissions expense on the basis of relationship with sales.
 - B. Administrative salaries expense recognized as incurred.
 - C. Amortization expense on the basis of time.
 - D. Cost of goods sold expense on a subjective or arbitrary basis.
81. When a corporation buys a portion of its own common shares, the recording must conform to the:
- A. matching principle.
 - B. cost principle.
 - C. revenue recognition principle.
 - D. accrual principle.
82. A corporation reports the sale of some of its shares to a shareholder in its financial statements, and the shareholder reports the same transaction as an investment. Therefore,
- A. the revenue recognition principle has been violated.
 - B. the separate entity assumption has been violated.
 - C. the double entry accounting concept has been violated.
 - D. no accounting concept has been violated.

83. The separate entity assumption:
- A. requires periodic income measurement.
 - B. is applicable to both incorporated and unincorporated businesses.
 - C. is not applicable to an unincorporated business.
 - D. recognizes the legal nature of a business organization.
84. An accounting error may be all of the following except:
- A. A mistake.
 - B. An inaccurate estimate made in good faith.
 - C. intentional.
 - D. unintentional.
85. Under which of the following will revenues and expenses most likely be reported in the period they are earned or incurred?
- A. Cash basis accounting
 - B. A combination of accrual and cash basis accounting
 - C. Single entry accounting
 - D. Accrual basis accounting
86. Estimating bad debt expense for the period is based primarily on the:
- A. cost principle.
 - B. conservatism constraint.
 - C. full-disclosure principle.
 - D. revenue recognition principle.
 - E. matching principle.
87. A corporation made the following entries:

Which entry must have been made as a direct result of the matching principle?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

88. The assumption that dollars will buy the same quantity of goods and services today as they would have five years ago is the:
- A. revenue recognition principle.
 - B. time period assumption.
 - C. separate entity assumption.
 - D. unit-of-measure assumption.
 - E. continuity assumption.
89. Revenues and expenses often are recognized in income statement accounts even though no cash has been received or paid. This is primarily a result of applying the:
- A. full-disclosure principle.
 - B. continuity assumption.
 - C. revenue recognition principle.
 - D. accrual basis of accounting.

90. The underlying assumptions of accounting include all of the following except:
- A. unit-of-measure.
 - B. separate entity.
 - C. time period.
 - D. continuity.
 - E. conservatism.
91. The measurement conventions of accounting include all of the following except:
- A. continuity.
 - B. full-disclosure.
 - C. historical cost.
 - D. matching.
 - E. revenue recognition.
92. The implementation constraints include all of the following except:
- A. materiality.
 - B. conservatism.
 - C. cost/benefit.
 - D. separate entity.
93. The underlying concept that the value of accounting information must exceed the expenditures incurred to provide it is called the:
- A. substance over form.
 - B. cost/benefit implementation constraint.
 - C. conservatism.
 - D. full-disclosure principle.
94. The materiality constraint:
- A. is only relevant when preparing annual financial statements as opposed to quarterly statements.
 - B. is applicable only for low-cost items that cost less than, say, \$500.
 - C. is the only defence for gross negligence by an independent accountant.
 - D. does not necessarily imply that an immaterial amount can be ignored for accounting purposes.
95. The use of deferrals and accruals is a direct result of the:
- A. unit-of-measure assumption.
 - B. time period assumption.
 - C. cost/benefit constraint.
 - D. separate entity assumption.
96. An item is not material if:
- A. The accounting equation ($A = L + OE$) does not include the item.
 - B. It decreases the qualitative usefulness of the financial statements, but not the quantitative usefulness.
 - C. Its cost is less than \$25.
 - D. Its omission will not influence the judgement of a reasonable person.
97. Financial information exhibits the characteristic of consistency when
- A. Expenses are reported as charges against revenue in the period in which they are paid.
 - B. Accounting entities give "accountable" events the same accounting treatment from period to period.
 - C. Unusual or infrequent gains and losses are not included on the income statement.
 - D. accounting procedures are adopted which give a consistent rate of net income.
98. Valuing assets at their liquidation values rather than their cost is inconsistent with the
- A. time period assumption.
 - B. matching principle.
 - C. materiality constraint.
 - D. historical cost principle.

99. Which of the following is NOT a time when revenue may be recognized?
- A. At time of sale of goods.
 - B. At receipt of cash from sale of goods.
 - C. During production of goods.
 - D. Sale of Property of a manufacturing company.
100. Application of the full disclosure principle
- A. is theoretically desirable but not practical because the costs of complete disclosure exceed the benefits.
 - B. is violated when important financial information is buried in the notes to the financial statements.
 - C. is demonstrated by the use of supplementary information presenting the effects of changing prices.
 - D. requires that the financial statements be consistent and comparable.
101. Which of the following relates to both relevance and reliability?
- A. Cost-benefit constraint.
 - B. Predictive value.
 - C. Verifiability.
 - D. Representational faithfulness.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.
102. Charging off the cost of a calculator with an estimated useful life of 10 years as an expense of the period when purchased is an example of the application of the
- A. consistency characteristic.
 - B. matching principle.
 - C. materiality constraint.
 - D. historical cost principle.
103. Which of the following accounting concepts states that before a transaction is recorded, sufficient evidence must exist to allow two or more knowledgeable individuals to reach essentially the same conclusion about the transaction?
- A. Continuity assumption
 - B. Separate entity assumption
 - C. Cost principle
 - D. Reliability quality
 - E. Materiality constraint
104. The recognition of periodic amortization expense on company-owned automobiles requires estimating both salvage or residual value, and the useful life of the vehicles. The use of estimates in this case is an example of:
- A. Conservatism
 - B. Maintaining consistency
 - C. Invoking the materiality constraint rather than the cost benefit constraint
 - D. Providing relevant data at the expense of reliability
 - E. None of these answers are correct.
105. A firm does not know exactly how long its equipment will last. The firm decides to use shorter rather than longer useful lives for amortizing the equipment. This is an example of:
- A. Reliability
 - B. Materiality
 - C. Conservatism
 - D. Unit of measure
 - E. None of these answers are correct.
106. Revenue is recognized when
- A. It is collected in cash
 - B. Service is rendered
 - C. Service is rendered and collection is probable
 - D. The contract is signed
 - E. When the customer places the order

107. The matching concept
- Requires that a debit is matched or posted for every credit
 - Treats all costs as being directly related to revenue generation
 - Treats all costs as expenses
 - Is the name applied to the process of associating expenses with revenues
108. A firm signs a major contract in December to construct custom machinery for a client. No work is begun the current year, yet the notes to the firm's financial statements discuss the nature and dollar amount of the contract. This is an example of
- Reliability
 - Full disclosure
 - Historical cost
 - Conservatism
 - None of these answers are correct.
109. A firm purchased \$40,000 of supplies in its first year of operations but used up only \$30,000 of the supplies during the year. Therefore:
- Under the relevance characteristic, the firm should expense \$40,000
 - Because the firm is a going concern, the firm should record \$40,000 of supplies in the balance sheet at the end of the year
 - Under the materiality constraint, it makes no difference what the firm does with respect to accounting for supplies
 - Under the matching concept, the firm should report \$30,000 of expense
110. J. Green is the sole owner and manager of the ABC Lawn and Grass Service. Green purchased a new station wagon only for personal use. Green uses a dump truck in the business. Which of the following assumptions, principles, or constraints would be violated if Green recorded the cost of the station wagon as an asset of the business?
- Materiality constraint
 - Conservatism constraint
 - Continuity assumption
 - Full-disclosure principle
 - Separate entity assumption
111. Recording periodic depreciation on assets such as buildings or machinery is an application of the:
- cost principle.
 - materiality constraint.
 - unit-of-measure assumption.
 - matching principle.
 - conservatism constraint.
 - None of these answers are correct.
112. When assets are acquired, they should be recorded in the accounts in conformity with the:
- cost principle.
 - full-disclosure principle.
 - materiality constraint.
 - separate entity assumption.
 - matching principle.
113. Under ASPE (Private Entity GAAP), which of the following is an ingredient of reliability?
- Predictive value
 - Materiality
 - Understandability
 - Verifiability

114. Under ASPE, feedback value is an ingredient of:

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

115. The information provided by financial reporting pertains to:

- A. individual business enterprises and the economy as a whole, rather than to industries or to members of society as consumers.
- B. individual business enterprises, industries and the economy as a whole, rather than to members of society as consumers.
- C. individual business enterprises, rather than to industries of the economy as a whole or to members of society as consumers.
- D. individual business enterprises and industries rather than to the economy as a whole or to members of society as consumers.

116. Relevance is sometimes sacrificed for:

- A. Reliability.
- B. Comparability
- C. Objectivity.
- D. Conservatism.

117. If accounting information is timely and has predictive and feedback value, then it can be characterized as:

- A. Verifiable.
- B. Qualitative.
- C. Reliable.
- D. Relevant.

118. The primary qualitative criteria of accounting information include which of the following:

- A. Comparability (including consistency).
- B. Understandability.
- C. Relevance.
- D. Materiality.

119. Relevance is not a function of:

- A. feedback value.
- B. verifiability.
- C. timeliness.
- D. predictive value.

120. Accrual accounting is essentially an application of:

- A. the conservatism principle.
- B. the historical cost principle.
- C. the materiality constraint.
- D. the matching principle.

121. Increases in equity (net assets) from peripheral or incidental transactions of an entity are called:

- A. revenues.
- B. gains.
- C. net income.
- D. economic benefits.

122. At the date of purchase of a service which is not immediately used up, the cost of such unused service is a(n):
- revenue.
 - liability.
 - asset.
 - expense.
123. State the accounting assumption, principle, information characteristic, or constraint that is most applicable in the following cases.
- All significant post-balance sheet events are reported.
 - Personal transactions of the proprietor are distinguished from business transactions.
 - Goodwill is capitalised and amortised over the periods benefited.
 - Assuming that dollars today will buy as much as 10 years ago.
 - Rent paid in advance is recorded as prepaid rent.
 - Financial statements are prepared each year.
 - All payments less than \$25 are expensed as incurred. (Do not use conservatism.)
 - The company employs the same inventory valuation method from period to period.
124. State the accounting assumption, principle, information characteristic or constraint that is most applicable:
- An officer of Nanuck Inc. purchased a new home computer for personal use with company money, charging miscellaneous expense.
 - A machine, which cost \$60,000, is reported at its current market value of \$90,000.
 - Nanuck Inc. decides to establish a large loss and related liability this year because of the possibility that it may lose a pending patent infringement lawsuit. The possibility of loss is considered remote by its lawyers.
 - Because the company's income is low this year, a switch from accelerated depreciation to straight-line depreciation is made this year.
 - The president of Nanuck Inc. believes it is foolish to report financial information on a yearly basis. Instead, the president believes that financial information should be disclosed only when significant new information is available related to the company's operations.

125. Fill in the blanks below with the accounting principle, assumption, or related item that BEST completes each sentence.

1. Recognition of revenue at the end of production is an allowable exception to the _____ principle.
2. Parenthetical balance sheet disclosure of the inventory method utilized by a particular company is an application of the _____ principle.
3. Corporations must prepare accounting reports at least yearly due to the _____ assumption.
4. Some costs, which give rise to future benefits cannot be directly associated with the revenues they generate. Such costs are allocated in a _____ and _____ manner to the periods expected to benefit from the cost.
5. _____ would allow the expensing of all repair tools when purchased, even though they have an estimated life of 3 years.
6. The _____ characteristic requires that the same accounting method be used from one accounting period to the next, unless it becomes evident that an alternative method will bring about a better description of a firm's financial situation.
7. _____ and _____ are the two primary qualities that make accounting information useful for decision making.
8. Information which helps users confirm or correct prior expectations has _____.
9. _____ enables users to identify the real similarities and differences in economic phenomena because the information has been measured and reported in a similar manner for different enterprises

126. Explain how the continuity assumption and the historical cost principle are related.

127. Stratford decided in October of the current fiscal year to start a massive advertising campaign to enhance the marketability of its product. In November, the company paid \$750,000 for advertising time on a major radio chain to advertise its product during the next 12 months. The chief accountant expensed the \$750,000 in the current fiscal year on the basis that "once the money was spent, it could never be recovered from the radio chain".

State whether or not you agree with the accounting treatment given to this disbursement and support your opinion with principles discussed in the chapter on the Criteria for Accounting Choices.

128. ABC Inc. is being sued by a client for an alleged breach of contract. The company's lawyers are uncertain as to what the outcome of the case will be. The client is suing ABC for \$500,000 plus arrearages. Should ABC record a liability on its books due to the impending litigation? Why or why not?

129. Explain how revenues and gains are similar and how they differ.

130. A mining company with global operations sets up a mining operation in Northern Quebec. Five years later, the mine is completely depleted and the area abandoned. The company has an excellent track record, both with respect to its corporate citizenship and environmental responsibility, having always restored all mining sites to their original state, regardless of any contractual obligations. However, the company did not restore the land on its Northern Quebec mining site, citing recent cash flow issues and the absence of any written agreement to do so with the Quebec government. The Quebec government then decides to sue the company, for damages to its land. Do you think the Quebec government has a strong case here? Why or why not?

02 Key

1. Recognition requires the measurement of an item for inclusion in the financial statements.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #1
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

2. The use of historical cost, rather than liquidation value, is supported by the continuity assumption.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #2
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

3. The use of fair value rather than historical cost increases both the relevance and verifiability of the financial statements.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #3
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

4. The separate entity assumption has more validity for a larger corporation than it would for a sole proprietorship.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #4
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

5. The unit of measure assumption holds that all aspects of a company's business operations can be readily quantified.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #5
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

6. The goal of maximizing shareholder wealth is consistent with the entity concept.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #6
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

7. The continuity assumption holds that a business will carry on indefinitely.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #7
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

8. Legally, as well as for accounting statement purposes, a corporation is treated as a separate entity apart from its stockholders, whereas a partnership is treated as one entity including the owners.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #8
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

9. The time period concept dictates that the reporting period or fiscal period of an entity must be for 12 months.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #9
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

10. Under the productive capacity capital maintenance approach, a profit is assumed to have been earned only if enough financial capital has been recovered by the end of the year to enable the business to operate at the same level as at the beginning of the year.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #10
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

11. Information is reliable when it is in agreement with the actual underlying transactions and events, the agreement is capable of independent verification and the information is reasonably free from error and bias.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #11
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

12. The going concern principal does not apply if a company is expected to be liquidated in the next 24 months.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #12
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

13. Relevance is of primary importance in financial reporting, whereas comparability is of secondary importance.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #13
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

14. Interperiod comparability is significantly enhanced when two similar companies use the same accounting methods during a single reporting period.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #14
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

15. Information is neutral when it is free from bias that would lead users towards making decisions that are influenced by the way the information is measured or presented.

TRUE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #15
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

16. Accounting transactions must always be realized prior to being recognized.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #16
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

17. Accounting should provide information that is useful in assessing the "value" of an entity; however, accounting information does not necessarily report the actual "value" of the entity.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #17
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.*
18. The nominal dollar capital maintenance approach is the mostly widely used application of the stable currency assumption in North American practice.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #18
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*
- Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the role of ethical professional judgement in accounting.*
19. The nominal dollar capital maintenance approach implicitly recognizes that inflation is under control, and thus ignores inflation in the preparation of financial statements.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #19
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*
- Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the role of ethical professional judgement in accounting.*
20. The constant dollar capital maintenance approach adjusts for the decline in the asset's productive capacity when reporting earnings.
FALSE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #20
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the role of ethical professional judgement in accounting.
Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP*
21. The nominal dollar capital maintenance approach adjusts for the replacement cost of the assets when reporting earnings.
FALSE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #21
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the role of ethical professional judgement in accounting.*
22. At times, reliability must be sacrificed in order to enhance the relevance of accounting information.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #22
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-01 Understand the concepts involved in constructing financial statements.*
23. To Recording periodic depreciation on assets such as buildings or machinery is an application of the matching principle.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #23
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*
24. The matching concept is the name applied to the process of associating expenses with revenues.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #24
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*

25. An example of the full disclosure principle would be a firm signing a major contract in November to construct custom machinery for a client. Work in the current year is nil, yet the notes to the firm's financial statements discuss the nature and dollar amount of the contract.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #25
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

26. The understandability concept states that the information contained in financial statements should be understandable to persons who have a reasonable understanding of business and economic conditions and are willing to study the information with reasonable diligence.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #26
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

27. One of the objectives of financial reporting is to help users assess the amounts, timing and uncertainty of prospective cash flows of the enterprise.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #27
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

28. The continuity assumption holds that the entity will continue in business for the foreseeable future but it does not mean that it will be a going concern forever.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #28
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

29. Revenue is recognized when service is rendered and collection is probable.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #29
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

30. Materiality is one of the underlying constraints in the application of the IFRS conceptual framework.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #30
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

31. Under IFRS, a change in accounting policy must result in information that is more reliable and relevant.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #31
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

32. Under IFRS 13, Level 3 inputs are deemed to be more reliable than Level 2 inputs.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #32
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

33. In order to recognize sales revenue, collection of cash from the buyer is not necessary; however, collection must be reasonably assured.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #33
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP*
34. No revenue whatsoever from the performance of a service can be recognized until all of the service has been performed.
FALSE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #34
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP*
35. Warranty expense on goods sold should be recognized in the period of the sale, even though the costs to fulfill warranty claims will not be incurred until two or three years later.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #35
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.*
36. The full disclosure principle asserts that the financial reports of a business enterprise should disclose all reliable information relating to its economic affairs.
FALSE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #36
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.*
37. Relevance and representation faithfulness are the fundamental qualities under IFRS.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #37
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.*
38. The separate entity assumption applies only to legally separate entities such as corporations; it does not apply to proprietorships or other unincorporated businesses.
FALSE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #38
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.*
39. Under IFRS 13, a publicly quoted share price would be an example of a Level 1 Input.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #39
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Easy*
- Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.*
40. Comparability is an enhancing quality under IFRS and ASPE.
TRUE
- Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #40
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*
- Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*

41. The cost-benefit trade-off is a persuasive constraint under both IFRS and ASPE.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #41
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

42. Materiality is a component of representational faithfulness under IFRS.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #42
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

43. Verifiability focuses on the correct application of a basis of measurement rather than its appropriateness.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #43
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

44. Under IFRS and ASPE, both assets and liabilities are mostly arises from past events.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #44
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

45. The quality of information that gives assurance that it is reasonably free of error and bias and is a faithful representation is relevance.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #45
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

46. A furniture builder accepts a purchase order from a client to build a customized dresser. The acceptance of this contract on that date is executory in nature and the builder must thus record a liability on that date.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #46
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

47. Comparability is sometimes sacrificed for consistency.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #47
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

48. Interperiod tax allocation is the process of spreading the income tax expense across periods benefited.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #48
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

49. In classifying the elements of financial statements, the primary distinction between revenues and gains is the materiality of the amounts involved.

FALSE

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #49
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe the measurement methods used in the accounting standards for private enterprises.

50. The going concern or continuity assumption is critical to financial accounting. The assumption
- A. Is always maintained for all firms for all years.
 - B. Supports the use of historical cost valuation for assets rather than market values.
 - C. Means that a corporation has a definite ending date.
 - D. Requires that we immediately expense prepaid accounts because they do not represent a future cash inflow.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #50
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

51. The objective of financial reporting is:
- A. To provide the market value of a firm at a point in time.
 - B. To provide the total market value of its common stock.
 - C. To provide information useful for decision making by investors and creditors.
 - D. To require all companies to comply with GAAP.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #51
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

52. A firm's accounting policy is to immediately expense the cost of metal wastebaskets it purchases for use by its employees at their desks. The total cost of wastebaskets in any year is \$1,000 and the firm has \$6 billion in total assets. The firm expects the wastebaskets to last indefinitely. The firm
- A. Is violating GAAP
 - B. Is invoking the materiality constraint
 - C. Is invoking the conservatism constraint
 - D. Is violating the relevance principle
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #52
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

53. The sales manager of a firm has the use of a blue company-owned automobile to use to visit potential customers. The sales manager also owns her own identical car except that it is red. The manager paid for the red car with funds earned from her employment as sales manager. The firm will report the cost of the blue auto in its balance sheet, but not the red auto. This is an example of:
- A. Reliability
 - B. Matching
 - C. Separate entity
 - D. Going concern
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #53
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

54. Preparation of financial statements with adequate notes is primarily based on the:
- A. separate entity assumption.
 - B. full-disclosure principle.
 - C. cost principle.
 - D. cost/benefit constraint.
 - E. reliability quality.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #54
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

55. Which of the following accounting concepts best justifies the use of accruals and deferrals?
- A. Cost/benefit constraint
 - B. Unit-of-measure assumption
 - C. Continuity assumption
 - D. Materiality constraint

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #55
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

56. Accounting traditionally has been influenced by conservatism because of the:
- A. probability of undetected errors in the financial statements.
 - B. difficulty in measuring net income on the accrual basis.
 - C. inherent uncertainties of many accounting measurements.
 - D. difficulty in making certain calculations.
 - E. large number of transactions recorded in any one period.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #56
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

57. The continuity assumption is the basis for the rule that:
- A. the income statement should not include material gains and losses that are both unusual and infrequent.
 - B. treasury stock should not be reported in the balance sheet as an asset.
 - C. the cost of installing a machine should not be included in the recorded cost of the machine, but rather expensed immediately.
 - D. the cost of operational assets should be allocated to expense systematically and rationally over their useful lives.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #57
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

58. S Corporation offered to issue 5,000 shares of its no par value common shares to another company in exchange for a building at a time when there were 1,000,000 shares already outstanding and were selling for \$4.00 per share at the time. The owner of the building had the opportunity to sell it to a competing buyer for \$26,000. However, because the seller wanted the S Corporation shares, S's offer was accepted. At what amount should the building be reported in S's financial statements?
- A. \$26,000
 - B. \$10,000
 - C. \$20,000**
 - D. \$16,000

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #58
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

59. C Corporation exchanged 20,000 shares of its nonconvertible preferred shares for land owned by B Corporation. A competing buyer previously had offered \$150,000 cash for the land. Because of tax consequences, the cash offer was not accepted and the lot was exchanged for the shares. C Corporation previously had sold only 100 shares of its preferred shares at \$9 per share several months ago. Based on the cost principle, at what amount should the land be reported on C's financial statements?
- A. \$180,000
 - B. \$165,000
 - C. \$150,000**
 - D. \$160,000

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #59
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

60. The list price of a new van was \$30,000 at a local car dealership. However, a customer convinced the dealer to sell the van for \$25,000 (the van had cost the dealer \$20,000 one year earlier). The van would cost the dealer \$24,000 today. Inflation is 5% per year. The amount of profit that would be recognized by the dealer as a result of the sale using the nominal dollar approach is:
- A. \$10,000
 - B. \$2,500
 - C. \$5,000**
 - D. \$6,000

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #60
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

61. The list price of a new van was \$30,000 at a local car dealership. However, a customer convinced the dealer to sell the van for \$25,000 (the van had cost the dealer \$20,000 one year earlier). The van would cost the dealer \$24,000 today. Inflation is 5% per year. The amount of profit that would be recognized by the dealer as a result of the sale using the constant dollar financial capital maintenance approach is:
- A. \$10,000
 - B. \$4,000**
 - C. \$5,000
 - D. \$9,000

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #61
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

62. The list price of a new van was \$30,000 at a local car dealership. However, a customer convinced the dealer to sell the van for \$25,000 (the van had cost the dealer \$20,000 one year earlier). The van would cost the dealer \$24,000 today. Inflation is 5% per year. The amount of profit that would be recognized by the dealer as a result of the sale using the physical capital maintenance approach is:
- A. \$1,000**
 - B. \$2,500
 - C. \$5,000
 - D. \$6,000

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #62
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

63. Accounting information is considered to be relevant when it
- A. can be depended on to represent the economic conditions and events that it is intended to represent.
 - B. is capable of making a difference to a decision-maker.
 - C. is understandable by reasonably informed users of accounting information.
 - D. is verifiable and neutral.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #63
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

64. The quality of information that gives assurance that it is reasonably free of error and bias and is a faithful representation is
- A. relevance.
 - B. reliability.
 - C. verifiability.
 - D. neutrality.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #64
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

65. Timeliness is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #65
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

66. Verifiability is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #66
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

67. Neutrality is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #67
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

68. Predictive value is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #68
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

69. Representational faithfulness is an ingredient of the qualitative criteria of

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #69
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

70. A primary objective of financial reporting is to:

- A. assist investors in predicting prospective cash flows.
- B. assist investors in analyzing the economy.
- C. assist suppliers in determining an appropriate discount to offer a particular company.
- D. enable banks to determine an appropriate interest rate for their commercial loans.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #70
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

71. If, in year 1, a company used LIFO; year 2, FIFO; and in year 3, moving average cost for inventory valuation, which of the following assumptions, constraints, or principles would be violated:
- A. cost.
 - B. time period.
 - C. matching.
 - D. consistency.
 - E. materiality.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #71
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

72. Which of the following qualities does the cost principle primarily support?
- A. Predictive value
 - B. Conservatism
 - C. Verifiability
 - D. Timeliness

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #72
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

73. The inclusion of notes and supporting schedules in the financial statements reflect application of the:
- A. time period assumption.
 - B. industry peculiarities constraint.
 - C. relevance quality.
 - D. full-disclosure principle.
 - E. comparability characteristic.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #73
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

74. Certain costs of doing business are capitalized when incurred and then amortized over subsequent accounting periods to:
- A. aid management in decision-making.
 - B. match the costs incurred with revenues earned.
 - C. conform to the conservatism constraint.
 - D. conform to the comparability characteristic.
 - E. reduce the income tax.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #74
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-05 Describe the measurement methods available within GAAP

75. Adjusting entries are needed because an entity:
- A. has earned revenue during the period by selling products from its central operations.
 - B. has expenses.
 - C. uses the accrual basis of accounting.
 - D. uses the cash basis of accounting rather than the accrual basis.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #75
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-01 Understand the concepts involved in constructing financial statements.

76. A large international corporation immediately expenses the \$50 cost of a small item of office equipment. This is an example of:
- A. reliability.
 - B. conservatism.
 - C. materiality.
 - D. an accounting error.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #76
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

77. When an \$30 asset with a six-year estimated useful life is recorded as an expense at the date of purchase, this is an application of the:
- A. matching principle.
 - B. cost principle.
 - C. unit-of-measure assumption.
 - D. materiality constraint.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #77
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.
Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*

78. Which of the following distinguishes the personal transactions of business owners from business transactions?
- A. Unit-of-measure assumption
 - B. Full-disclosure principle
 - C. Materiality constraint
 - D. Separate entity assumption

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #78
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

79. A corporation needed a new warehouse; a contractor quoted a \$250,000 price to construct it. The corporation believed that it could build the warehouse for \$215,000 and decided to use company employees to construct the warehouse. The final construction cost incurred by the corporation was \$240,000 but the asset was recorded at \$250,000. This is in violation of the:
- A. cost principle.
 - B. time period assumption.
 - C. matching principle.
 - D. revenue recognition principle.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #79
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

80. Which of the following is the incorrect basis for recognizing the expense indicated?
- A. Sales commissions expense on the basis of relationship with sales.
 - B. Administrative salaries expense recognized as incurred.
 - C. Amortization expense on the basis of time.
 - D. Cost of goods sold expense on a subjective or arbitrary basis.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #80
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

81. When a corporation buys a portion of its own common shares, the recording must conform to the:
- A. matching principle.
 - B. cost principle.
 - C. revenue recognition principle.
 - D. accrual principle.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #81
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

82. A corporation reports the sale of some of its shares to a shareholder in its financial statements, and the shareholder reports the same transaction as an investment. Therefore,
- A. the revenue recognition principle has been violated.
 - B. the separate entity assumption has been violated.
 - C. the double entry accounting concept has been violated.
 - D. no accounting concept has been violated.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #82
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

83. The separate entity assumption:
- A. requires periodic income measurement.
 - B. is applicable to both incorporated and unincorporated businesses.
 - C. is not applicable to an unincorporated business.
 - D. recognizes the legal nature of a business organization.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #83
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

84. An accounting error may be all of the following except:
- A. A mistake.
 - B. An inaccurate estimate made in good faith.
 - C. intentional.
 - D. unintentional.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #84
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

85. Under which of the following will revenues and expenses most likely be reported in the period they are earned or incurred?
- A. Cash basis accounting
 - B. A combination of accrual and cash basis accounting
 - C. Single entry accounting
 - D. Accrual basis accounting

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #85
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

86. Estimating bad debt expense for the period is based primarily on the:
- A. cost principle.
 - B. conservatism constraint.
 - C. full-disclosure principle.
 - D. revenue recognition principle.
 - E. matching principle.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #86
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

87. A corporation made the following entries:

Which entry must have been made as a direct result of the matching principle?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #87
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

88. The assumption that dollars will buy the same quantity of goods and services today as they would have five years ago is the:
- A. revenue recognition principle.
 - B. time period assumption.
 - C. separate entity assumption.
 - D. unit-of-measure assumption.
 - E. continuity assumption.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #88
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

89. Revenues and expenses often are recognized in income statement accounts even though no cash has been received or paid. This is primarily a result of applying the:
- A. full-disclosure principle.
 - B. continuity assumption.
 - C. revenue recognition principle.
 - D. accrual basis of accounting.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #89
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

90. The underlying assumptions of accounting include all of the following except:
- A. unit-of-measure.
 - B. separate entity.
 - C. time period.
 - D. continuity.
 - E. conservatism.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #90
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

91. The measurement conventions of accounting include all of the following except:
- A. continuity.
 - B. full-disclosure.
 - C. historical cost.
 - D. matching.
 - E. revenue recognition.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #91
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

92. The implementation constraints include all of the following except:
- A. materiality.
 - B. conservatism.
 - C. cost/benefit.
 - D. separate entity.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #92
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

93. The underlying concept that the value of accounting information must exceed the expenditures incurred to provide it is called the:
- A. substance over form.
 - B. cost/benefit implementation constraint.
 - C. conservatism.
 - D. full-disclosure principle.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #93
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

94. The materiality constraint:
- A. is only relevant when preparing annual financial statements as opposed to quarterly statements.
 - B. is applicable only for low-cost items that cost less than, say, \$500.
 - C. is the only defence for gross negligence by an independent accountant.
 - D. does not necessarily imply that an immaterial amount can be ignored for accounting purposes.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #94
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

95. The use of deferrals and accruals is a direct result of the:
- A. unit-of-measure assumption.
 - B. time period assumption.
 - C. cost/benefit constraint.
 - D. separate entity assumption.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #95
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

96. An item is not material if:
- A. The accounting equation ($A = L + OE$) does not include the item.
 - B. It decreases the qualitative usefulness of the financial statements, but not the quantitative usefulness.
 - C. Its cost is less than \$25.
 - D. Its omission will not influence the judgement of a reasonable person.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #96
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

97. Financial information exhibits the characteristic of consistency when
- A. Expenses are reported as charges against revenue in the period in which they are paid.
 - B. Accounting entities give "accountable" events the same accounting treatment from period to period.
 - C. Unusual or infrequent gains and losses are not included on the income statement.
 - D. accounting procedures are adopted which give a consistent rate of net income.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #97
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

98. Valuing assets at their liquidation values rather than their cost is inconsistent with the
- A. time period assumption.
 - B. matching principle.
 - C. materiality constraint.
 - D. historical cost principle.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #98
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

99. Which of the following is NOT a time when revenue may be recognized?
- A. At time of sale of goods.
 - B. At receipt of cash from sale of goods.
 - C. During production of goods.
 - D. Sale of Property of a manufacturing company.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #99
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

100. Application of the full disclosure principle
- A. is theoretically desirable but not practical because the costs of complete disclosure exceed the benefits.
 - B. is violated when important financial information is buried in the notes to the financial statements.
 - C. is demonstrated by the use of supplementary information presenting the effects of changing prices.
 - D. requires that the financial statements be consistent and comparable.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #100
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

101. Which of the following relates to both relevance and reliability?
- A. Cost-benefit constraint.
 - B. Predictive value.
 - C. Verifiability.
 - D. Representational faithfulness.
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #101
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

102. Charging off the cost of a calculator with an estimated useful life of 10 years as an expense of the period when purchased is an example of the application of the
- A. consistency characteristic.
 - B. matching principle.
 - C. materiality constraint.
 - D. historical cost principle.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #102
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

103. Which of the following accounting concepts states that before a transaction is recorded, sufficient evidence must exist to allow two or more knowledgeable individuals to reach essentially the same conclusion about the transaction?
- A. Continuity assumption
 - B. Separate entity assumption
 - C. Cost principle
 - D. Reliability quality
 - E. Materiality constraint

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #103
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

104. The recognition of periodic amortization expense on company-owned automobiles requires estimating both salvage or residual value, and the useful life of the vehicles. The use of estimates in this case is an example of:
- A. Conservatism
 - B. Maintaining consistency
 - C. Invoking the materiality constraint rather than the cost benefit constraint
 - D. Providing relevant data at the expense of reliability
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #104
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

105. A firm does not know exactly how long its equipment will last. The firm decides to use shorter rather than longer useful lives for amortizing the equipment. This is an example of:
- A. Reliability
 - B. Materiality
 - C. Conservatism
 - D. Unit of measure
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #105
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

106. Revenue is recognized when
- A. It is collected in cash
 - B. Service is rendered
 - C. Service is rendered and collection is probable
 - D. The contract is signed
 - E. When the customer places the order

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #106
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

107. The matching concept
- A. Requires that a debit is matched or posted for every credit
 - B. Treats all costs as being directly related to revenue generation
 - C. Treats all costs as expenses
 - D. Is the name applied to the process of associating expenses with revenues

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #107
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

108. A firm signs a major contract in December to construct custom machinery for a client. No work is begun the current year, yet the notes to the firm's financial statements discuss the nature and dollar amount of the contract. This is an example of
- A. Reliability
 - B. Full disclosure
 - C. Historical cost
 - D. Conservatism
 - E. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #108
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

109. A firm purchased \$40,000 of supplies in its first year of operations but used up only \$30,000 of the supplies during the year. Therefore:
- A. Under the relevance characteristic, the firm should expense \$40,000
 - B. Because the firm is a going concern, the firm should record \$40,000 of supplies in the balance sheet at the end of the year
 - C. Under the materiality constraint, it makes no difference what the firm does with respect to accounting for supplies
 - D. Under the matching concept, the firm should report \$30,000 of expense

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #109
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

110. J. Green is the sole owner and manager of the ABC Lawn and Grass Service. Green purchased a new station wagon only for personal use. Green uses a dump truck in the business. Which of the following assumptions, principles, or constraints would be violated if Green recorded the cost of the station wagon as an asset of the business?
- A. Materiality constraint
 - B. Conservatism constraint
 - C. Continuity assumption
 - D. Full-disclosure principle
 - E. Separate entity assumption

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #110
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

111. Recording periodic depreciation on assets such as buildings or machinery is an application of the:
- A. cost principle.
 - B. materiality constraint.
 - C. unit-of-measure assumption.
 - D. matching principle.
 - E. conservatism constraint.
 - F. None of these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #111
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

112. When assets are acquired, they should be recorded in the accounts in conformity with the:
- A. cost principle.
 - B. full-disclosure principle.
 - C. materiality constraint.
 - D. separate entity assumption.
 - E. matching principle.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #112
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.
Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*

113. Under ASPE (Private Entity GAAP), which of the following is an ingredient of reliability?
- A. Predictive value
 - B. Materiality
 - C. Understandability
 - D. Verifiability

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #113
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

114. Under ASPE, feedback value is an ingredient of:

- A. Choice 1
- B. Choice 2
- C. Choice 3
- D. Choice 4

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #114
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

115. The information provided by financial reporting pertains to:
- A. individual business enterprises and the economy as a whole, rather than to industries or to members of society as consumers.
 - B. individual business enterprises, industries and the economy as a whole, rather than to members of society as consumers.
 - C. individual business enterprises, rather than to industries of the economy as a whole or to members of society as consumers.
 - D. individual business enterprises and industries rather than to the economy as a whole or to members of society as consumers.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #115
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

116. Relevance is sometimes sacrificed for:
- A. Reliability.
 - B. Comparability
 - C. Objectivity.
 - D. Conservatism.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #116
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

117. If accounting information is timely and has predictive and feedback value, then it can be characterized as:
- A. Verifiable.
 - B. Qualitative.
 - C. Reliable.
 - D. Relevant.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #117
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

118. The primary qualitative criteria of accounting information include which of the following:
- A. Comparability (including consistency).
 - B. Understandability.
 - C. Relevance.
 - D. Materiality.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #118
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

119. Relevance is not a function of:
- A. feedback value.
 - B. verifiability.
 - C. timeliness.
 - D. predictive value.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #119
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

120. Accrual accounting is essentially an application of:
- A. the conservatism principle.
 - B. the historical cost principle.
 - C. the materiality constraint.
 - D. the matching principle.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #120
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

121. Increases in equity (net assets) from peripheral or incidental transactions of an entity are called:
- A. revenues.
 - B. gains.
 - C. net income.
 - D. economic benefits.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #121
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe the measurement methods used in the accounting standards for private enterprises.

122. At the date of purchase of a service which is not immediately used up, the cost of such unused service is a(n):
- A. revenue.
 - B. liability.
 - C. asset.
 - D. expense.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Beechy - Chapter 02 #122
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe the measurement methods used in the accounting standards for private enterprises.

123. State the accounting assumption, principle, information characteristic, or constraint that is most applicable in the following cases.

1. All significant post-balance sheet events are reported.
2. Personal transactions of the proprietor are distinguished from business transactions.
3. Goodwill is capitalised and amortised over the periods benefited.
4. Assuming that dollars today will buy as much as 10 years ago.
5. Rent paid in advance is recorded as prepaid rent.
6. Financial statements are prepared each year.
7. All payments less than \$25 are expensed as incurred. (Do not use conservatism.)
8. The company employs the same inventory valuation method from period to period.

1. Full disclosure principle.
2. Separate entity assumption.
3. Matching principle.
4. Monetary unit assumption.
5. Matching principle.
6. Time period assumption.
7. Materiality constraint.
8. Consistency characteristic

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #123
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.
Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*

124. State the accounting assumption, principle, information characteristic or constraint that is most applicable:

1. An officer of Nanuck Inc. purchased a new home computer for personal use with company money, charging miscellaneous expense.

2. A machine, which cost \$60,000, is reported at its current market value of \$90,000.

3. Nanuck Inc. decides to establish a large loss and related liability this year because of the possibility that it may lose a pending patent infringement lawsuit. The possibility of loss is considered remote by its lawyers.

4. Because the company's income is low this year, a switch from accelerated depreciation to straight-line depreciation is made this year.

5. The president of Nanuck Inc. believes it is foolish to report financial information on a yearly basis. Instead, the president believes that financial information should be disclosed only when significant new information is available related to the company's operations.

-
1. Separate entity.
 2. Historical cost
 3. Matching (also, conservatism)
 4. Consistency.
 5. Time period

Beechy - Chapter 02 #124

Blooms: Knowledge

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.

Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.

125. Fill in the blanks below with the accounting principle, assumption, or related item that BEST completes each sentence.

1. Recognition of revenue at the end of production is an allowable exception to the _____ principle.
2. Parenthetical balance sheet disclosure of the inventory method utilised by a particular company is an application of the _____ principle.
3. Corporations must prepare accounting reports at least yearly due to the _____ assumption.
4. Some costs, which give rise to future benefits cannot be directly associated with the revenues they generate. Such costs are allocated in a _____ and _____ manner to the periods expected to benefit from the cost.
5. _____ would allow the expensing of all repair tools when purchased, even though they have an estimated life of 3 years.
6. The _____ characteristic requires that the same accounting method be used from one accounting period to the next, unless it becomes evident that an alternative method will bring about a better description of a firm's financial situation.
7. _____ and _____ are the two primary qualities that make accounting information useful for decision making.
8. Information which helps users confirm or correct prior expectations has _____.
9. _____ enables users to identify the real similarities and differences in economic phenomena because the information has been measured and reported in a similar manner for different enterprises

1. revenue realisation
2. full disclosure
3. time period
4. rational; systematic
5. materiality convention
6. consistency
7. relevance, reliability
8. feedback value
9. comparability

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #125
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.
Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*

126. Explain how the continuity assumption and the historical cost principle are related.

Expenses, a component of earnings, are measured in terms of the historical cost of resources (assets) consumed or used in producing revenue because, under the continuity assumption, there is no assumption that the assets used in operations will be sold. Using historical cost allows an evaluation of how management created value with the assets entrusted to them, measured at the actual cost of those resources. Thus, income reflects the excess of revenues over the historical cost, rather than market value, of the resources used.

An alternative approach to earnings measurement, not supported by the continuity assumption, would employ market values of revenues and costs (expenses) to determine an "opportunity" cost measure of earnings.

The continuity assumption also supports the inclusion of certain costs in assets used in operations, as opposed to immediate expensing of those costs, even though there is no expectation that such costs will be recouped on sale of the asset. The value of such operational assets is derived through use, rather than from sale, under the continuity assumption. Specific examples include installation costs of equipment, and many prepaid assets such as prepaid rent. In the latter example, if the firm were not a going concern, prepaid rent would not represent an asset beyond the liquidation date.

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #126
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.
Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*

127. Stratford decided in October of the current fiscal year to start a massive advertising campaign to enhance the marketability of its product. In November, the company paid \$750,000 for advertising time on a major radio chain to advertise its product during the next 12 months. The chief accountant expensed the \$750,000 in the current fiscal year on the basis that "once the money was spent, it could never be recovered from the radio chain".

State whether or not you agree with the accounting treatment given to this disbursement and support your opinion with principles discussed in the chapter on the Criteria for Accounting Choices.

This treatment violates the matching principle because the revenues to be gained for the advertising campaign will only be experienced in the accounting period in which the advertising will be aired. The \$750,000 disbursement should be set up as a prepaid expense to be expensed in the proportion of the advertising incurred to the total advertising contract cost.

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #127
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 02-03 Apply the universal and entity specific assumptions underlying the foundation of GAAP.
Learning Objective: 02-04 Apply the fundamental and enhancing qualities and pervasive constraints of financial reporting.*

128. ABC Inc. is being sued by a client for an alleged breach of contract. The company's lawyers are uncertain as to what the outcome of the case will be. The client is suing ABC for \$500,000 plus arrearages. Should ABC record a liability on its books due to the impending litigation? Why or why not?

No. Although some might argue that not recording a liability in this case would be a violation of the conservatism principle, no liability should be recorded, as the outcome of the litigation is uncertain. Kindly recall that to qualify as liabilities obligations must require a future transfer of assets, be an unavoidable current obligation and result from a past transaction. Although the lawsuit arose as a result of ABC's actions in a prior period, there is no transfer of assets or unavoidable current obligation, since the outcome of the litigation has not yet been determined.

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #128
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-06 Discuss the criteria for recognizing business events and transactions in the financial records.

129. Explain how revenues and gains are similar and how they differ.

Both revenues and gains increase net income and net assets. However, revenues arise more from a company's day-to-day operations and routine transactions (usually from the company's line of business) while gains arise from non day-to-day non routine transactions such as the sale of assets. In the latter case, a gain would arise if the company sold an asset for an amount greater than the book value of that asset.

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #129
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe the measurement methods used in the accounting standards for private enterprises.

130. A mining company with global operations sets up a mining operation in Northern Quebec. Five years later, the mine is completely depleted and the area abandoned. The company has an excellent track record, both with respect to its corporate citizenship and environmental responsibility, having always restored all mining sites to their original state, regardless of any contractual obligations. However, the company did not restore the land on its Northern Quebec mining site, citing recent cash flow issues and the absence of any written agreement to do so with the Quebec government. The Quebec government then decides to sue the company, for damages to its land. Do you think the Quebec government has a strong case here? Why or why not?

While there is no legal obligation for the company to restore the land, there may well be a morale (constructive) obligation to do so. For obvious reasons, the ethical thing for the company to do would be to restore the land. The Quebec government may argue that they granted the company mining rights because they had a reasonable expectation that the company would restore the land since it had always done so in the past. Indeed, the Quebec government may have a strong case here. The company should restore the land, and should accrue a liability for its best estimate of the cost of doing so. Failure to do so would compromise the representational faithfulness of the company's statements by understating its liabilities. Even if the company refused to voluntarily restore the land, a judge would likely side with the Quebec government here.

Note that IFRS requires the recognition of constructive obligations such as these when they are likely and measurable, in addition to recognizing legal obligations. ASPE is less specific, recognition of legal obligations only.

*Beechy - Chapter 02 #130
Blooms: Knowledge
Difficulty: Medium*

Learning Objective: 02-07 Describe the measurement methods used in the accounting standards for private enterprises.

02 Summary

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