



1-Relevant information helps users confirm or correct prior expectations; it has feedback.....for information.

1. loss 2. price 3. value 4. miss

2-Residual interest in the assets of an entity that remains after deducting its liabilities is called.....

1. losses 2. equity 3. revenue 4. expenses

3-Which of the following choices decreases the equity?

1. gains 2. assets 3. revenues 4. losses

4-.....behavior typically is viewed as acting in a manner that is consistent with the value of society.

1. Ethical 2. Financial 3. External 4. Responsible

5-General purpose financial reporting is designed to serve the needs of.....users of financial information.

1. external 2. internal 3. private 4. inside

6-Investors and creditors can use the information on the income statement to evaluate the past.....of the enterprise.

1. perform 2. performs 3. performed 4. performance

7-Which of the following choices is a revenue?

1. tax 2. sales 3. building 4. depreciation

8-Expenses are deducted from revenues to arrive at net income or.....

1. loss 2. sale 3. gain 4. revenue

9-The format of the statement of cash flows is method and indirect method.

1. rare 2. indirect 3. direct 4. unusual



10-The transaction approach to measurement requires the use of revenue, expense, loss, and gain accounts.

1. outcome 2. inflow 3. income 4. outflow

11-A central task of thein an entity is cost management.

1. creditors 2. managers 3. auditors 4. customers

12-Financial accounting is constrained by.....accepted accounting principles.

1. slowly 2. quietly 3. usually 4. generally

13-The factors that directly affect customer satisfaction are called "key.....factors".

1. success 2. cost 3. plan 4. finance

14-The number of organizations aiming to be "customer-driven" is large and..... .

1. reducing 2. increasing 3. declining 4. falling

15-The external environment includes customers,, suppliers, and government bodies.

1. compete 2. competes 3. competitive 4. competitors

16-Accountants usually define.....as a resource sacrificed or foregone to achieve a specific objective.

1. cost 2. asset 3. capital 4. liability

17-Conversion costs are all manufacturing costs other thancosts.

1. fixed 2. actual 3. direct materials 4. variable

18-Noncapitalized costs are recorded as.....of the accounting period when they are incurred.

1. losses 2. expenses 3. capital 4. liabilities

19-Behavior pattern in relation to changes in the level of a cost driver is variable costs and..... costs.

1. direct 2. fixed 3. total 4. indirect



20- In the three-part classification,costs would comprise direct materials cost and direct labor costs.

1. unreal 2. unusual 3. unimportant 4. prime

21- CVP analysis provides a sweeping financial overview of the planning process. CVP stands for Cost-Volume-..... .

1. price 2. process 3. profit 4. product

22- There are countless definitions of planning and control. 'Countless' means..... .

1. no 2. few 3. slight 4. a lot of

23- The goods fully completed but not yet.....are called 'finished goods inventory'.

1. sold 2. bought 3. made 4. purchased

24- The exhibit 4-8 illustrates how a product-cost amount may include only inventorial costs in the financial statements. 'Illustrates' means..... .

1. hides 2. varies 3. shows 4. destroys

25- Managers may assign different costs to the same cost object depending.....their purpose.

1. of 2. on 3. off 4. with

26- Operating income is total revenue from operations.....total costs from operations.

1. plus 2. minus 3. divide 4. multiply

27- We focus on the special case of CVP relationship for two major reasons. 'Major' means..... .

1. rare 2. unusual 3. important 4. unimportant

28- Occurrences of this sort are sometimes referred to as the economic consequences of accounting and reporting practices. 'Economic consequences' means.....

1. اقتصاد کلان 2. فرهنگ های متعدد 3. نتایج فرهنگی 4. پیامد های اقتصادی

29- When an entity applies the same accounting treatment to similar events, the entity is considered to be consistent in the use of accounting standards. 'Consistent' means..... .

1. رایج 2. متداول 3. متغییر 4. ثابت



30-The subsection reporting expenses of general administration is called 'administrative or general expenses'. 'Subsection' means.....

1. بخش فرضی 2. بخش فرعی 3. بخش اصلی 4. بخش مهم

31-The economic environment and financial accounting and reporting affect each other. "Affect" means

1. ثابت ماندن 2. حذف کردن 3. تاثیر گذاشتن 4. کمک نکردن

32-The business and investment community uses this report to determine profitability. 'Determine' means.....

1. تعیین کردن 2. فسخ کردن 3. متهم کردن 4. دوری کردن

33-Accountants combine or adjust these data to answer the questions from particular users. 'Particular' means.....

1. نادان 2. نایاب 3. عام 4. خاص

34-In this chapter we assume that all manufacturing costs are inventoriable. "Manufacturing" means

1. تولیدی 2. تبدیل 3. اولیه 4. موجودی

35-The breakeven point is that quantity of output where total revenues and total cost are equal. "The breakeven point" means

1. نقطه نظر 2. همه نقاط 3. سراسر دنیا 4. نقطه سرسبز