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WGU C213 ACCOUNTING FOR DECISION MAKERS EXAM FULL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2026 GRADED A+

- long-term bank loans, mortgages, and bonds. Answer: What are 3 common sources of long-term debt?
- Common stockholders are the true owners of a business; Preferred stockholders give up some of the rights of ownership enjoyed by common stockholders in exchange for some of the safety promised to creditors. Answer: What is the difference between a common stockholder and a preferred stockholder?
- Retained Earnings. Answer: the cumulative amount of corporate profits that have been retained within the business rather than being paid out to stockholders as dividends
- treasury stock. Answer: the amount the corporation has spent to buy back its own shares from stockholders
- 2 years, Comparative side-by-side format. Answer: How many years worth of balance sheets does a company usually provide and how are they typically formatted?

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WGU Accounting for Decision Makers C213 VAC2 Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which two procedures do external auditors use to gain confidence in the quality of a company's financial reporting processes?
Choose 2 answers.

- A. They examine records to support balances and transactions
- B. They conduct a customer satisfaction survey
- C. They poll the public regarding the company's external image
- D. They perform a marketing analysis to determine demand for the company's products or services
- E. They obtain confirmations from third parties the company does business with

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and C . External auditors gather audit evidence by examining accounting records and supporting documents and by obtaining evidence directly from third parties . PCAOB standards describe confirmation as a procedure for obtaining audit evidence from a knowledgeable external source, and this is commonly used for items such as cash, receivables, and certain terms of transactions.

Examining records to support balances and transactions is another core audit procedure. Auditors inspect invoices, contracts, bank statements, reconciliations, journals, and other documentation to determine whether reported balances are supported and fairly stated. These procedures directly relate to the reliability of financial reporting. In contrast, customer satisfaction surveys, marketing analysis, and public-image polling may be useful for business strategy or branding, but they are not standard external audit procedures used to support financial statement assertions. Audit work focuses on relevant, reliable evidence tied to existence, completeness, valuation, rights and obligations, and presentation. Therefore, the two valid procedures are examining records and obtaining third-party confirmations , making A and C the correct answers.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which two examples represent financial statement errors?
Choose 2 answers.

- A. An accountant unintentionally records amounts as revenue that were prepaid by customers but not yet earned
- B. An accounting department miscalculates the payroll tax due at year-end, resulting in an inaccurate liability
- C. An outside auditor disagrees with the amount reported as an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable
- D. An accounting employee overpays a supplier and receives a portion of the excess as a kickback

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and C . A financial statement error is an unintentional misstatement in the amount, classification, presentation, or disclosure of financial statement information. PCAOB standards explain that misstatements can arise from either error or fraud , and errors are unintentional. A miscalculated payroll tax liability is a classic accounting error because it produces an incorrect liability amount without intent to deceive. Likewise, unintentionally recording unearned customer prepayments as revenue is an error in revenue recognition and financial statement classification.

Option B is not an error; it is fraud or misappropriation of assets because it involves deliberate overpayment and a kickback. PCAOB fraud guidance distinguishes intentional misconduct from accidental mistakes.

Option D is not necessarily an error merely because an auditor disagrees with management's estimate.

Allowance for uncollectible accounts is an area of judgment, and disagreement alone does not prove a financial statement error exists. Therefore, the two choices that best represent unintentional financial statement errors are A and C .

NEW QUESTION # 22

A company manufactures and sells widgets. The following information is available:

* Total fixed costs per month are \$300,000

* The variable cost per widget is \$50

* Each widget sells for \$100

How many widgets does the company need to sell each month to break even?

- A. 4,500
- B. 2,000
- C. 3,000
- **D. 6,000**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. 6,000 . This is a standard cost-volume-profit (CVP) and break-even question. The break-even point in units is calculated by dividing total fixed costs by the contribution margin per unit .

First, compute contribution margin per widget:

Contribution margin per unit = Selling price - Variable cost
= \$100 - \$50 = \$50

Now apply the break-even formula:

Break-even units = Fixed costs / Contribution margin per unit
= \$300,000 / \$50 = 6,000 widgets

This means the company must sell 6,000 widgets each month to generate enough contribution margin to cover all fixed costs. At that point, profit is zero, which is exactly what break-even means. If it sells more than 6,000 units, it earns a profit. If it sells fewer than 6,000, it incurs a loss.

The other choices are incorrect because they do not fully cover the fixed-cost amount using the \$50 contribution margin per unit. Therefore, the correct break-even sales volume is 6,000 widgets , which makes Option D correct.

NEW QUESTION # 23

The following list provides partial financial information for a company.

Beginning cash balance = \$1,200

Received cash from sales of goods = \$16,000

Paid wages and salaries = \$4,500

Received cash from non-trading securities = \$5,000

Paid cash for plant assets = \$6,000

Received cash from loans = \$8,000

Paid cash in repayment of loans = \$2,000

What is the ending cash balance for this company?

- **A. \$17,700**
- B. \$18,700
- C. \$20,000
- D. \$16,500

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. \$17,700 . To find the ending cash balance, start with the beginning cash balance and then add all cash inflows and subtract all cash outflows.

Beginning cash = \$1,200

Inflows:

Cash from sales = \$16,000

Cash received from non-trading securities = \$5,000

Cash received from loans = \$8,000

Total inflows = \$29,000

Outflows:

Wages and salaries paid = \$4,500

Cash paid for plant assets = \$6,000

Cash paid in repayment of loans = \$2,000

Total outflows = \$12,500

Now calculate ending cash:

Ending cash = \$1,200 + \$29,000 - \$12,500 = \$17,700

This is the amount of cash remaining after considering all listed cash transactions. The classification of the cash flows is not necessary to solve the question, but they include operating, investing, and financing effects.

What matters mathematically is that every cash receipt increases total cash and every cash payment decreases it. Since the net increase in cash is \$16,500, adding that to the beginning cash of \$1,200 gives \$17,700.

Therefore, Option D is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which action should a managerial accountant consider taking if confronted by an ethical conflict?

- **A. Use an objective advisor confidentially**
- B. Report directly to the chief executive officer
- C. Consult with a coworker
- D. Confer with any stakeholder in the organization

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Use an objective advisor confidentially. The IMA Statement of Ethical Professional Practice includes guidance for resolving ethical conflict and notes that management accountants may wish to discuss the matter with an objective advisor to obtain a better understanding of possible courses of action. This step is intended to help the accountant evaluate the issue carefully while preserving confidentiality and professionalism.

Option B is not the best answer because going directly to the chief executive officer is not always the first or most appropriate step. Ethical conflict guidance usually recommends following the organization's established chain of command unless the issue involves that level of management. Option C is incorrect because discussing the issue with "any stakeholder" could violate confidentiality. Option D is also weaker because consulting a coworker is not the same as seeking advice from an objective and appropriate advisor. The emphasis in professional ethics guidance is on confidentiality, sound judgment, and proper escalation.

Therefore, the most suitable action among the options given is to use an objective advisor confidentially, making Option A correct.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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