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## WGU - C214 Financial Management – Final Exam 2023

Statement of Cash Flows **Correct Answers** Shows the change in cash balance for a period of time. Focuses only on items where cash is received, or cash is paid.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities (CFO) **Correct Answers** Cash flow that a company generates as a result of day-to-day business operations. Deals with Current Assets and Current Liabilities.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities (CFI) **Correct Answers** Cash flow that is generated from investments in long term assets.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities (CFF) **Correct Answers** Cash flow that is used to fund the company. Cash flow that is generated from financing the business. Includes Debt & Equity.

How does an increase in Accounts receivable impact CFO? **Correct Answers**  
An Increase in Accounts receivable will decrease CFO

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### WGU Financial Management VBC1 Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

A financial analyst is trying to understand the return that shareholders of a stock receive through dividend payments. The analyst is given the following information:

Company Information-Previous Year

\* Revenue: \$500,000

\* Net Income: \$50,000

\* Change in Retained Earnings: \$30,000

\* Change in Total Assets: \$40,000

What is the amount of dividends paid during the previous year to shareholders?

- A. \$20,000
- B. \$50,000
- C. \$30,000
- D. \$40,000

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Dividends paid to shareholders can be determined by analyzing the relationship between net income and retained earnings. Net income represents the total earnings generated during the period, while retained earnings show the portion of net income that is reinvested in the company rather than distributed to shareholders. The basic relationship is:

Net Income = Dividends Paid + Increase in Retained Earnings.

In this case, net income is \$50,000 and retained earnings increased by \$30,000. Therefore, dividends paid must be the remaining portion of earnings:

$\$50,000 - \$30,000 = \$20,000$ .

The change in total assets is not directly relevant for calculating dividends, as asset growth can be financed through retained earnings, debt, or equity issuance. From a financial management perspective, this calculation helps analysts assess dividend policy, payout ratios, and the firm's balance between returning cash to shareholders and reinvesting in growth. Option A correctly identifies the dividends paid based on standard accounting relationships used in financial statement analysis.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

What is the difference between market orders and limit orders?

- A. Market orders are price-sensitive, while limit orders are time-sensitive.
- B. Market orders execute at a fixed price, while limit orders fluctuate in price.
- C. Market orders are used for selling stocks, while limit orders are used for buying stocks.
- D. Market orders execute at the current price, while limit orders execute at a specified price.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A market order instructs a broker to buy or sell a security immediately at the best available current market price. The main priority of a market order is speed of execution, not price certainty. In contrast, a limit order specifies the exact price at which an investor is willing to buy or sell. A buy limit order will only execute at the limit price or lower, while a sell limit order will only execute at the limit price or higher. The advantage of a limit order is price control, but the tradeoff is that the order may not be filled if the market never reaches the specified price. This distinction is important in capital markets because it affects trading strategy, transaction cost, and execution risk. Choice A reverses the real logic. Choice B is incorrect because both market and limit orders can be used for either buying or selling. Choice D is also incorrect because market orders do not execute at a fixed price; they execute at whatever the best available market price is at that moment. Therefore, C correctly states the fundamental difference between market orders and

limit orders.

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

According to the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), how is a stock with a beta of 1.0 expected to perform relative to the market?

- A. It will underperform the market.
- **B. It will perform in line with the market.**
- C. It will perform opposite of the market.
- D. It will outperform the market.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A beta of 1.0 indicates that a stock has the same level of systematic risk as the market portfolio. Under CAPM assumptions, such a stock is expected to move proportionally with the market—rising and falling by similar percentages in response to market-wide changes. Consequently, its expected return equals the market return. This does not imply identical realized performance in every period, but rather equivalence in expected risk-adjusted performance over time. Financial managers use this benchmark to classify stocks as aggressive (beta > 1), defensive (beta < 1), or market-matching (beta = 1). Option B correctly reflects this CAPM interpretation.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

Which type of company would likely have a high credit rating for its bonds?

- **A. A financially solid company with low debt and high earnings**
- B. A company with a history of defaulting on its debt obligations
- C. A company with high debt ratios and low liquidity ratios
- D. A new company with unproven market penetration and high operational costs

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Bond credit ratings assess the likelihood that a borrower will meet its interest and principal obligations. Rating agencies evaluate factors such as earnings stability, cash flow coverage, leverage, liquidity, and overall business risk. Companies with strong, consistent earnings and low leverage are viewed as less risky because they have greater capacity to service debt even during economic downturns. High liquidity further reduces default risk by ensuring near-term obligations can be met. Option C best matches these criteria. Firms with a history of default, excessive leverage, weak liquidity, or uncertain business models face higher perceived risk and therefore receive lower credit ratings. High credit ratings allow firms to borrow at lower interest rates, reducing financing costs and improving financial flexibility—key goals in long-term financial management.

#### NEW QUESTION # 59

What is the significance of Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)?

- A. It requires the external auditor to take responsibility for financial accuracy.
- **B. It requires management to certify the accuracy of financial reports.**
- C. It allows companies to opt out of internal control reporting.
- D. It relaxes the requirements for internal control.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires a company's chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer (CFO) to personally certify the accuracy and completeness of financial statements and disclosures. This certification affirms that management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls and has evaluated their effectiveness. The provision was introduced to enhance accountability and restore investor confidence following major accounting scandals. By placing legal responsibility directly on senior executives, Section 302 strengthens corporate governance and reduces the likelihood of fraudulent reporting. Financial management and governance literature consistently highlight this section as a cornerstone of SOX compliance. Option A accurately reflects its purpose.



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