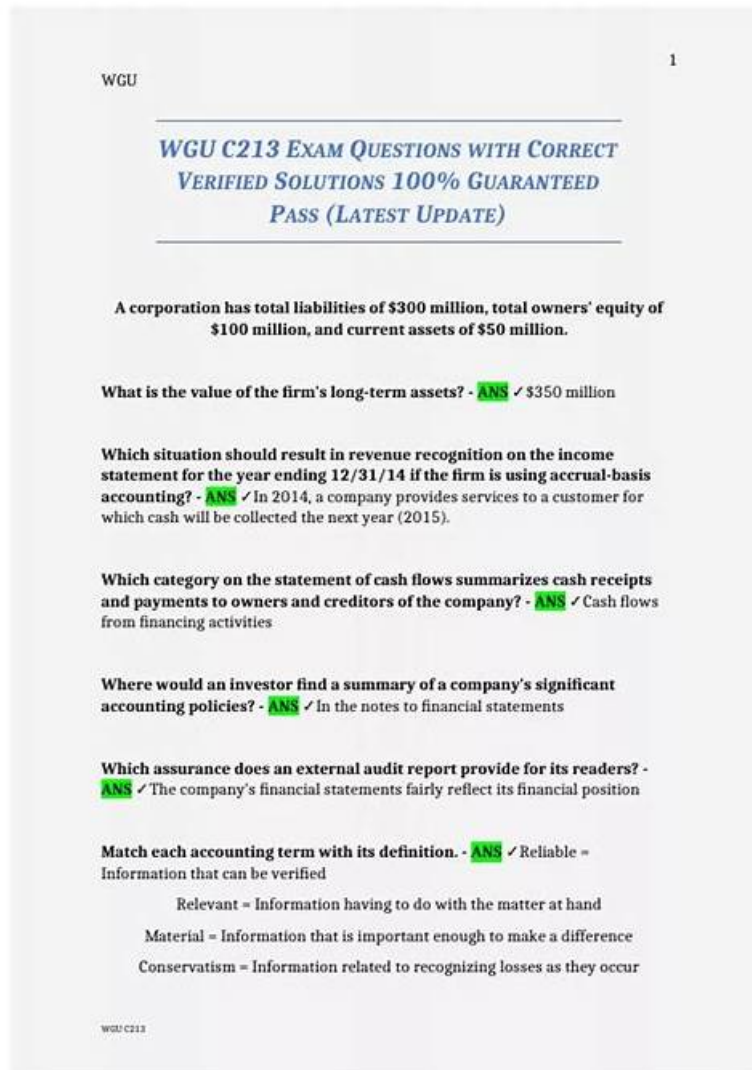


WGU Accounting-for-Decision-Makers Exam Questions– Secret To Pass On First Attempt



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WGU Accounting for Decision Makers C213 VAC2 Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requirement must an accounting firm that audits public companies meet?

- A. The firm cannot be retained only by the CFO
- **B. The firm cannot provide several nonaudit services such as internal audit outsourcing to its audit clients**
- C. The firm cannot use any forms of advertising to obtain new audit clients
- D. The firm cannot audit a company for more than five years

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Section 201 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related SEC rules prohibit registered public accounting firms from providing certain nonaudit services to their audit clients because those services could impair auditor independence. The SEC's rulemaking specifically identifies prohibited services, including internal audit outsourcing, among other restricted nonaudit services. Option A is incorrect because SOX requires lead audit partner rotation, not mandatory rotation of the entire audit firm after five years. Option C is incorrect because SOX does not impose a blanket ban on advertising by audit firms. Option D is also incorrect because while the audit committee, not management alone, plays a central role in hiring and overseeing the external auditor, the statement as written is not the key audit-firm requirement highlighted by SOX in this context. The most specific and widely tested SOX requirement here is the prohibition on certain nonaudit services to audit clients. This rule protects objectivity by preventing the auditor from effectively reviewing its own consulting or internal audit work. Therefore, Option B is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 17

What does management accounting present?

- A. Detailed data regarding a business's overall economic performance to help outside stakeholders make decisions
- B. Information regarding the qualifications of managers to help shareholders make decisions
- **C. Data to predict inconsistencies in finances to help users within a company make decisions**
- D. Information regarding a business's overall economic performance to help shareholders make decisions

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Management accounting is designed primarily for internal users such as managers, department heads, and executives. Its purpose is to provide timely, detailed, and decision-oriented information to support planning, control, evaluation, and operational decisions. Sources describing managerial accounting emphasize that it is customized to internal needs rather than focused on external financial statement users.

Option A is incorrect because management accounting does not mainly present information about managers' qualifications. Option B is more aligned with financial accounting, which summarizes overall economic performance for external users such as shareholders. Option C is also incorrect because management accounting is not aimed primarily at outside stakeholders. Although the wording "predict inconsistencies in finances" is not textbook-perfect, Option D is the only answer that correctly identifies the internal decision-making role of management accounting. In practice, management accounting may include budgets, performance reports, cost analyses, forecasts, and variance reports used within the company. Therefore, the best answer is the one stating that it provides data to help users within a company make decisions.

NEW QUESTION # 18

A company's statement of cash flows includes the following cash transactions.

Sales = \$1,250,000

Inventory purchase = -\$750,000

Property and equipment purchase = -\$280,000

Interest payment on long-term debt = -\$25,000

Payment of wages = -\$315,000

Payment of rent = -\$40,000

Borrowing long-term debt = \$200,000

Payment of cash dividends = -\$15,000

Repurchase of treasury stock = -\$40,000

Total cash flows = -\$5,000

What is the total cash flow from investing activities?

- A. -\$55,000
- B. -\$325,000
- C. -\$310,000
- **D. -\$280,000**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. -\$280,000 . To determine cash flow from investing activities , include only cash flows related to the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and investments. In the transactions listed, the only investing activity is:

Property and equipment purchase = -\$280,000

That makes total cash flow from investing activities -\$280,000 . OpenStax states that the investing section of the statement of cash flows relates to changes in long-term assets, and FASB's cash flow guidance classifies acquisitions of productive assets as investing cash outflows.

The other listed items belong to different sections. Sales, inventory purchases, wages, rent, and interest payments are generally operating activities under U.S. GAAP. Borrowing long-term debt, paying dividends, and repurchasing treasury stock are financing activities . Since none of those belong in investing activities, they should not be included in the investing subtotal. Therefore, the total cash flow from investing activities is simply the cash paid for property and equipment, which is -\$280,000 , making Option B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 19

During the year, a company purchased goods on a credit basis for its supplies of \$750.

What would be the impact on the accounting equation and financial statement?

- A. Decrease in assets by \$750 and decrease in liability by \$750
- B. Decrease in assets by \$750 and increase in liability by \$750
- **C. Increase in assets by \$750 and increase in liability by \$750**
- D. Increase in assets by \$750 and decrease in liability by \$750

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Increase in assets by \$750 and increase in liability by \$750 . When a company purchases supplies on credit, it receives an asset now and promises to pay later. The supplies increase the company's assets , and the amount owed to the seller increases liabilities , usually as accounts payable. This keeps the accounting equation balanced:

Assets = Liabilities + Equity

Here, assets rise by \$750 and liabilities also rise by \$750 , while equity is unchanged at the time of purchase.

OpenStax explains that buying items on account increases the related asset and increases accounts payable.

Option A is incorrect because liabilities do not decrease. Option B is incorrect because assets do not decrease when the company receives supplies. Option D is incorrect because neither side decreases at the moment of purchase. The expense is not recognized immediately unless the supplies are consumed; initially, the company records the asset and the obligation. This is a common transaction used to show how dual effects maintain balance in the accounting equation. Therefore, the correct impact is an increase in assets and an equal increase in liabilities , which is Option C .

NEW QUESTION # 20

How does management accounting differ from financial accounting?

- A. Management accounting is restricted to providing financial rather than nonfinancial data
- **B. Management accounting is used primarily for internal planning, control, and evaluation**
- C. Management accounting is not used to gain a competitive advantage in the marketplace
- D. Management accounting presents an unbiased view of a company's economic performance

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. The key difference is that management accounting is mainly used inside the organization for planning, control, performance evaluation, and decision-making, while financial accounting is aimed primarily at external users such as investors, creditors, and regulators. Management accounting reports are tailored to managers' needs and may include forecasts, budgets, cost analyses, and both financial and nonfinancial information.

Option B is incorrect because management accounting can absolutely help a company gain competitive advantage through pricing, efficiency analysis, budgeting, and strategic decision-making. Option C is misleading because "an unbiased view of economic performance" is more closely associated with external financial reporting. Option D is incorrect because management accounting is not restricted to financial data; it often includes nonfinancial measures such as production efficiency, quality metrics, customer behavior, and operational performance. This flexibility is one of its main strengths. Therefore, the best distinction is that management accounting is used primarily for internal planning, control, and evaluation, making Option A correct.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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