

WGU Financial-Management日本語版サンプル: WGU Financial Management VBC1 - JPTeKing正確な認定デベロッパー無料ダウンロード

WGU C214 OA Financial Management Pre-Test Exam

What is included in the Income Statement and NOT in the Statement of Cash Flows? - Depreciation Expense

Computation of Net Income:

A co. sold products in 2014 for \$120k and collected \$100k cash and remainder in 2015. Co. incurred \$70k expenses for 2014 and paid \$100k which included \$30k for expenses incurred in 2013. What is net income for 2014? - Computation of Net Income (R-E=NI) \$50,000

Net Income = \$120k - \$70k = \$50k, or

Revenues - Expenses Incurred = Net Income

Retained Earning Statement:

The beginning retained earnings on 1/14/14 is \$25k. The NI for 2014 is \$50k and the dividend payout ratio is 25% of NI. What are retained earnings on 12/31/14? - Retained Earning Statement:

\$62,500

Retained earnings on 12/31/14 =

\$25k + \$50k - (.25x\$50k) = \$62,500

Retained Earnings:

Firm reported RE of \$300 in 12/31/12. For 12/31/13 firm reports RE of \$400 and pays dividends of \$25. What is NI in 2013? - Retained Earnings:

Answer \$125

Logic is \$300 from \$400 is \$100 plus the \$25 dividend totals out to \$125.

$300 + \text{NI} - 25 = 400$: NI=125, so

$300 + 125 - 25 = 400$

Balance Sheet:

Basic equation for the Balance Sheet is? - Balance Sheet:

Equity = Assets - Liabilities, or it can also be seen as

Assets = Liabilities + Equity

Investment: Simple Interest:

An investment of \$10k made today at 8% simple interest for 3 yrs and 9 mo. will yield in principle and interest of? - Interest: Simple Interest

\$13,000

Principal + Interest = \$10,000 + (10k x .08x3.75) = \$13k

Investment returns:

A stock will be worth \$36 at EOY and will pay dividend of \$2.25.

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WGU Financial Management VBC1 認定 Financial-Management 試験問題 (Q57-Q62):

質問 # 57

Ratios for Freedom Rock Bicycles are shown below, along with industry average ratios.

What are appropriate recommendations for Freedom Rock Bicycles based on this analysis?

- A. To increase production expenses and invest in more assets
- **B. To reduce non-production expenses and evaluate the company's fixed costs**
- C. To maintain current operating expenses and reduce asset levels to be in line with the industry
- D. To focus solely on increasing gross margins to match industry levels

正解: B

解説:

The data show that Freedom Rock Bicycles has gross margins comparable to or slightly above the industry but significantly lower operating margins. This indicates that the problem is not production efficiency or cost of goods sold, but rather operating expenses such as selling, general, and administrative costs or fixed overhead. Additionally, asset turnover is roughly in line with industry averages, suggesting that asset utilization is not the primary issue. From a financial management perspective, when gross margin is healthy but operating margin lags, the logical focus is on controlling non-production costs and evaluating fixed cost structures. Reducing unnecessary overhead, improving operating efficiency, or restructuring fixed expenses can directly improve operating margin and overall profitability. Option C best reflects this targeted, ratio-driven recommendation. The other options either misdiagnose the problem or focus on areas already performing adequately relative to peers.

質問 # 58

What does the DuPont equation decompose return on equity (ROE) into?

- A. Gross margin, fixed asset turnover, and current ratio
- B. Operating margin, current asset turnover, and debt ratio
- C. Pre-tax profit margin, total liabilities, and quick ratio
- **D. Net margin, total asset turnover, and debt-to-equity ratio**

正解: D

解説:

The DuPont equation breaks return on equity (ROE) into three key components to show how profitability, efficiency, and leverage interact to drive shareholder returns. The classic three-step DuPont formula expresses ROE as:

$ROE = \text{Net Profit Margin} \times \text{Total Asset Turnover} \times \text{Equity Multiplier (or leverage measure)}$.

Net profit margin reflects operating and cost efficiency, total asset turnover measures how effectively assets generate sales, and the equity multiplier (closely related to the debt-to-equity ratio) captures the impact of financial leverage. This decomposition allows analysts and managers to identify whether changes in ROE are driven by margins, asset utilization, or financing decisions. Option D correctly aligns with this framework by identifying net margin and asset turnover along with a leverage measure (debt-to-equity). The other options include ratios not used in the DuPont framework or omit a critical component. The DuPont analysis is widely used in financial management to diagnose performance issues and guide strategic improvements.

質問 # 59

What is a benefit of a firm extending credit to customers in a competitive market?

- A. Immediate cash inflows from sales
- B. Reduced customer base due to credit terms
- **C. Increased sales to non-cash buyers**
- D. Decreased sales due to increased prices

正解: C

解説:

Extending credit allows firms to attract customers who are unable or unwilling to pay cash at the time of purchase. In competitive markets, offering favorable credit terms can increase sales volume, improve customer relationships, and enhance market share. While credit sales delay cash inflows and introduce default risk, they can generate higher revenues and profits if managed properly. Financial management texts stress the importance of balancing increased sales against the costs of credit, including collection expenses and bad debt losses. Option C correctly identifies the primary strategic benefit of extending credit in competitive environments.

質問 # 60

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

正解: D

解説:

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.

質問 # 61

What is the bid-ask spread?

- **A. The difference between the price at which a specialist buys and sells a stock**
- B. The range between the highest and lowest stock prices in a day
- C. The commission charged by brokers for each transaction
- D. The current market price of a stock less its initial public offering listing price

正解: A

解説:

The bid-ask spread is a fundamental concept in capital markets that reflects market liquidity and transaction costs. The bid price is the highest price a buyer (or market maker/specialist) is willing to pay for a security, while the ask price is the lowest price at which a seller is willing to sell. The difference between these two prices is the bid-ask spread. From a financial management perspective, the spread compensates market makers for providing liquidity, bearing inventory risk, and facilitating continuous trading. A narrow bid-ask spread generally indicates a highly liquid security with strong trading volume and low transaction costs, while a wide spread suggests lower liquidity, higher risk, or limited information availability. Investors effectively pay the spread when buying or selling securities, making it an implicit cost of trading. This concept is critical when evaluating market efficiency, trading strategies, and execution costs, especially for large institutional trades. Option D correctly defines the bid-ask spread as the difference between buying and selling prices quoted by specialists or dealers.

質問 # 62

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現在の仕事にまだ満足していますか？ あなたはまだあなたの仕事にうまく対処する能力を持っていますか？ 同じ分野で働いている人々と比較したときに、競争上の優位性があるかどうかを考えますか？ あなたの答えがはいえなら、あなたは正しい場所です。私たちのFinancial-Management試験トレントはあなたの良いパートナーであり、あなたは満足していない仕事を変更する機会があり、私たちのFinancial-Managementガイド質問であなたの能力を高めることができるので、あなたはFinancial-Management試験に合格します目標を達成します。 Financial-Management試験問題のデモを無料でダウンロードしてください！

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