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WGU - C214 Financial Management Final Exam 2023

Statement of Cash Flows - ANSWER 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) - ANSWER 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) - ANSWER Cash flow that is generated from investments in long term assets.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities (CFF) - ANSWER 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? - ANSWER An Increase in Accounts receivable will decrease CFO

How does an increase in Accounts payable impact CFO? - ANSWER An Increase in Accounts Payable will increase CFO

What financial statement is prepared at a point in time - ANSWER Balance Sheet

What financial statements are prepared for a period of time? - ANSWER · Income Statement

· Retained Earnings Statement

· Statement of Cash Flows

Define Efficient Frontier - ANSWER Maximizes expected return for a given level of risk

Where would a risk averse investor fall on the efficient frontier? - ANSWER 100% Bonds

Where would a risk-taking investor fall on the efficient frontier? - ANSWER 100% Stocks

What is a Beta? - ANSWER A Measure of Risk - A Beta 1 is the average risk of all stocks. Anytime a beta is below 1, it is less risk. If it is more than 1, it is high risk.

Define efficient market hypothesis as it relates to a firm? - ANSWER For any company to survive, they need to make profitable decisions. Otherwise, investors will shun their business. The firm needs to invest where the return is more than the cost.

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WGU Financial-Management Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Capital Budgeting	- Internal rate of return (IRR) - Payback period analysis - Net present value (NPV)
Risk and Return	- Expected return - Portfolio risk and diversification
Financial Statement Analysis	- Financial ratios - Cash flow analysis - Balance sheet and income statement interpretation
Time Value of Money	- Annuities and perpetuities - Present and future value calculations

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WGU Financial Management VBC1 Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

Why is understanding exchange rate risk crucial for multinational corporations?

- A. Because it allows companies to avoid the complexities of international operations
- B. Because exchange rates are stable and enhance investment outcomes
- C. Because multinational operations simplify the financial planning process
- **D. Because fluctuations in exchange rates can impact firm value**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Understanding exchange rate risk is crucial because exchange-rate movements can change the value of a multinational corporation's future cash flows, assets, liabilities, and reported earnings. A firm may sell products abroad, import raw materials, repay foreign-currency loans, or own subsidiaries in other countries. If exchange rates move unfavorably, the domestic-currency value of those transactions can decline, reducing profitability and potentially lowering the overall value of the firm. Exchange rate risk affects both operating decisions and financing decisions. For example, it can influence where a firm produces goods, which currency it borrows in, how it prices exports, and whether it should hedge future receipts or payments. This makes exchange-rate analysis a central part of international financial management, not a side issue. Choice A is incorrect because exchange rates are not stable. Choice C is incorrect because understanding the risk does not eliminate the complexity of international operations. Choice D is also incorrect because multinational business generally makes financial planning more difficult, not simpler. Therefore, B is correct because exchange-rate fluctuations can materially affect shareholder value and the financial performance of multinational corporations.

NEW QUESTION # 28

Synesthor is a company developing artificial intelligence (AI) to improve the searchability of medical research and make it easier for physicians to access the best knowledge for healthcare. As the company is setting its key objectives for the next period, it recognizes there are many stakeholders it serves.

If Synesthor focuses on what has traditionally been the primary goal of most companies, where will Synesthor center its efforts?

- A. Expanding the company globally
- B. Increasing employee satisfaction
- **C. Maximizing shareholder value**
- D. Focusing solely on customer satisfaction

Answer: C

Explanation:

Traditional corporate finance defines the primary objective of most firms-especially publicly held corporations-as maximizing shareholder wealth (shareholder value). This goal is operationalized by making decisions that increase the present value of expected future cash flows available to owners, adjusted for risk. While stakeholders such as employees, customers, communities, and regulators matter, the "shareholder value" framework treats them as critical constraints and drivers of long-term cash flow rather than the ultimate objective itself. For example, investing in employee satisfaction can improve productivity and retention; investing in customer satisfaction can increase revenues and reduce churn; and expanding globally can open new markets. However, under the

traditional view, these actions are chosen because they enhance long-run free cash flow or reduce risk-thereby raising firm value-rather than because they are the final goal. In practice, managers translate this objective into measurable targets: profitable growth, margin improvement, efficient capital allocation, and disciplined investment appraisal (positive NPV projects). Therefore, the most accurate answer is that Synesthor will center its efforts on maximizing shareholder value, while balancing stakeholder considerations as part of sustaining competitive advantage and protecting the firm's future cash flows.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which group does the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) work with closely to oversee broker- dealers?

- A. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA)
- B. The Federal Reserve
- C. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)
- D. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is the primary federal regulator of U.S. securities markets, but it works closely with self-regulatory organizations to oversee market participants. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) is the main self-regulatory organization responsible for supervising broker- dealers, enforcing rules, and protecting investors. FINRA operates under SEC oversight, creating a layered regulatory framework that combines government authority with industry-specific expertise. This collaboration enhances market integrity and investor protection. Option C correctly identifies FINRA as the SEC's primary partner in broker-dealer oversight.

NEW QUESTION # 30

A start-up company's lender is concerned that the company may not be able to meet its financial obligations.

It asks the company to provide it with information regarding its current assets and current liabilities.

Which information would the start-up company need to provide to the lender?

- A. Investments that the firm plans to hold for more than one year
- B. Obligations that require cash within the next year
- C. Depreciation of equipment the firm uses for its daily operations
- D. Long-term debt obligations payable to the bank

Answer: B

Explanation:

Current liabilities are obligations that a firm must settle within one operating cycle or one year, whichever is longer. When a lender evaluates a firm's short-term financial health, the primary concern is liquidity-whether the firm has sufficient short-term resources to meet near-term obligations as they come due. Examples of current liabilities include accounts payable, short-term loans, accrued expenses, and current portions of long-term debt. This information allows lenders to compute liquidity ratios such as the current ratio and quick ratio, which measure the firm's ability to cover short-term obligations with current assets. Long-term investments, long-term debt, and depreciation relate more to long-term solvency and accounting allocation rather than immediate cash requirements. Because the lender is specifically concerned about the company's ability to meet financial obligations in the near term, obligations requiring cash within the next year are the most relevant. Thus, option B accurately reflects the definition and purpose of current liabilities in financial statement analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which factor should be considered when valuing preferred stock?

- A. The stock's potential for capital appreciation
- B. The stock's price in the previous year
- C. The fixed dividend rate
- D. The variable growth rate of dividends

Answer: C

Explanation:

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