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WGU C214 OA Financial Management Practice Test

1. Trading on the NYSE is executed without a specialist (i.e. a market maker). True or False? : False
2. Stocks and Bonds are two types of financial instruments. True or False? : True
3. When revenue is matched with cost of sales in an Income statement it is called? : Matching principle
4. Basic balance sheet equation is what? : Equity = Assets - Liabilities
5. Why is the balance sheet known as the permanent statement? : Because the other statements are reset at the end of the fiscal year.
6. How do you calculate the change in retained earnings? : Net income - dividends
7. Sales - Cost of Sales - other expenses =: Operating Income or EBIT
8. Name four accounts that are part of total assets? : Cash, Accounts receivable, inventory, long term assets
9. Name three accounts that are part of total liabilities? : Bonds, accounts payable and mortgage
10. Name four accounts that are part of current assets? : Inventory, cash, accounts receivable and short term investments.
11. Name three accounts that are only included in cash flow from financing? : Common stock, dividends paid and bonds payable
12. Define the statement of cash flows? : Calculated for the same period of time as the income statement is calculated based on the income statement and changes in the balance sheet is one of the three basic accounting statements.
13. When fixed assets increase what happens to cash? : Cash will decrease
14. What is the purpose of the statement of cash flows? : Explains the change in cash over the course of the specified time frame.

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WGU Financial Management VBC1 Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Kretsmart anticipates its sales will grow by 10% each year for the next two years. Information from the company's current income statement is given below, and Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) is assumed to be a spontaneous account.

What would the company's projected gross margin for Year 2?

- A. \$71.25
- B. \$59.45
- C. \$76.00
- D. \$66.55

Answer: D

Explanation:

When sales grow and cost of goods sold (COGS) is assumed to be a spontaneous account, COGS increases proportionally with sales. In the current year, Kretsmart's gross margin ratio is calculated as $\text{Gross Margin} \div \text{Sales} = \$55 \div \$100 = 55\%$, while COGS represents 45% of sales.

Sales are projected to grow by 10% per year for two years. Therefore, projected sales for Year 2 are:

$\$100 \times 1.10 \times 1.10 = \121.00 .

Since COGS remains 45% of sales, projected COGS for Year 2 equals:

$\$121.00 \times 0.45 = \54.45 .

Gross margin is then calculated as:

$\$121.00 - \$54.45 = \$66.55$.

Financial management forecasting techniques commonly use percentage-of-sales assumptions for spontaneous accounts such as COGS, inventory, and receivables. This method allows managers to project future income statements consistently with expected growth. Option B (\$66.55) correctly reflects the projected gross margin for Year 2 under these assumptions.

NEW QUESTION # 66

What is systematic risk in the capital asset pricing model (CAPM)?

- A. The market-wide risk that affects all securities
- B. The risk associated with poor diversification
- C. The risk associated with specific companies
- D. The risk of losing the entire investment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Systematic risk is the portion of total risk that affects the entire market or a broad group of securities and cannot be eliminated through diversification. It arises from economy-wide factors such as changes in interest rates, inflation, recessions, geopolitical events, and overall market sentiment. In the Capital Asset Pricing Model, systematic risk is the only type of risk for which investors are compensated because unsystematic, or firm-specific, risk can be diversified away by holding a well-balanced portfolio. Choice D is correct because it defines systematic risk as market-wide risk that influences virtually all securities to some degree. Choice C refers to company-specific risk, which is unsystematic risk. Choice B is incorrect because poor diversification may leave an investor exposed to more firm-specific risk, but that does not define systematic risk itself.

Choice A is far too extreme and does not capture the finance definition. Financial management uses the CAPM framework to connect systematic risk to required return through beta, which measures a security's sensitivity to movements in the market portfolio. Therefore, D is the correct answer because systematic risk is broad market risk that cannot be removed through diversification.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Use Whole Pine Inc.'s financial statements for 20X3 below to answer the following question.
What is Whole Pine Inc.'s total asset turnover for 20X3?

- A. 2.50
- **B. 1.25**
- C. 0.50
- D. 2.33

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total asset turnover measures how efficiently a firm uses its assets to generate revenue. It is calculated as $\text{Sales} \div \text{Total Assets}$. For Whole Pine Inc., sales for 20X3 are \$10,000 and total assets are \$8,000.

Dividing \$10,000 by \$8,000 yields a total asset turnover of 1.25. This means the company generates \$1.25 in sales for every \$1.00 invested in assets. From a financial management perspective, this ratio is a key indicator of operating efficiency and is commonly compared across firms within the same industry or across time. A higher turnover suggests more efficient use of assets, while a lower turnover may indicate underutilized capacity or inefficient asset deployment. Asset turnover is also a component of the DuPont analysis, linking operational efficiency to return on equity. Option B correctly reflects both the calculation and interpretation consistent with standard financial analysis practice.

NEW QUESTION # 68

What is a drawback of using the Gordon growth model for estimating the cost of common equity?

- **A. It applies only to companies with stable dividend policies.**
- B. It is too complex for general use.
- C. It requires extensive market data analysis.
- D. It emphasizes short-term financial performance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Gordon growth model estimates the cost of common equity based on dividends, assuming dividends grow at a constant rate indefinitely. While the model is simple and intuitive, its main drawback is that it can only be applied to firms that pay dividends and have stable, predictable growth rates. Many firms—especially young, high-growth, or technology companies—either do not pay dividends or experience volatile growth, making the model inappropriate for them. Additionally, small changes in the growth rate assumption can lead to large changes in estimated equity cost, increasing sensitivity and potential estimation error. Financial management texts emphasize that while the Gordon growth model is useful for mature, dividend-paying firms, it lacks flexibility across industries and life-cycle stages. Option D correctly identifies this key limitation.

NEW QUESTION # 69

What is the main responsibility of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA)?

- A. Insuring investor deposits
- B. Overseeing the issuance of currency
- **C. Regulating brokerage firms and exchange markets**
- D. Regulating the Federal Reserve

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) is a self-regulatory organization responsible for overseeing brokerage firms and registered securities representatives in the United States. Its primary mission is to protect investors and ensure market integrity by enforcing rules governing ethical conduct, disclosure, trading practices, and licensing. FINRA operates under the oversight of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), creating a regulatory structure that combines federal authority with industry expertise. Unlike the FDIC, FINRA does not insure deposits, and unlike the Federal Reserve, it does not manage monetary policy or issue currency. Financial management texts emphasize FINRA's role in supervising broker-dealers, administering qualification exams, and resolving disputes through arbitration and mediation. Option A correctly identifies FINRA's core responsibility.

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