

간내에WGU Financial-Management시험합격할수 있습니다.

최신 Courses and Certificates Financial-Management 무료샘플문제 (Q40-Q45):

질문 # 40

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

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

정답: B

설명:

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.

질문 # 41

What is the relationship between the length of the cash cycle and the amount of cash a firm needs to operate?

- **A. Companies must keep more cash on hand if they maintain a longer cash cycle.**
- B. A longer cash cycle reduces the need for operational cash due to increased efficiency.
- C. Shorter cash cycles require more cash to handle rapid transactions.
- D. The cash cycle length has no impact on operational cash needs.

정답: A

설명:

The cash conversion cycle measures the time between cash outflows for production and cash inflows from customer payments. A longer cash cycle means that cash is tied up for a longer period in inventory and receivables before being recovered through sales. As a result, firms with longer cash cycles require larger cash balances or greater access to short-term financing to support ongoing operations. Financial managers aim to shorten the cash cycle by improving inventory turnover, accelerating collections, and managing payables efficiently. Option D correctly reflects this fundamental relationship emphasized in working capital management.

질문 # 42

In the statement of cash flows, how should an increase in accounts receivable be treated when calculating cash collected from customers?

- A. It should be added to revenue.
- B. It should be added to the cost of goods sold.
- **C. It should be subtracted from revenue.**
- D. It should be subtracted from cost of goods sold.

정답: C

설명:

When calculating cash collected from customers, an increase in accounts receivable must be subtracted from revenue. This is because revenue includes both cash sales and credit sales, but cash collected reflects only the amount actually received during the period. If accounts receivable increased, it means some portion of reported sales has not yet been collected in cash. Therefore, that increase must be deducted to convert accrual-based revenue into a cash basis amount. The general relationship is: Cash Collected from Customers = Sales Revenue - Increase in Accounts Receivable, assuming no other unusual adjustments. This treatment is important in preparing or interpreting the operating section of the statement of cash flows, especially under the direct method.

Financial management relies on this distinction because firms may appear profitable on the income statement while still facing liquidity pressure if collections are slow. The other answer choices are incorrect because accounts receivable relates to sales revenue, not cost of goods sold. Therefore, A is the correct answer because subtracting the increase in receivables properly adjusts reported revenue to the actual cash collected from customers during the accounting period.

질문 # 43

What does a beta of less than 1 signify in the capital asset pricing model (CAPM)?

- A. The investment has lower risk than the market.
- B. The investment has higher risk than the market.
- C. The investment is risk-free.
- D. The investment has a return that is independent of the market.

정답: A

설명:

A beta less than 1 indicates that an investment has lower systematic risk than the overall market. Such securities tend to experience smaller fluctuations in response to market movements. Defensive stocks- such as utilities or consumer staples-often exhibit betas below one because their revenues are relatively stable across economic cycles. In CAPM, lower beta implies lower required return, reflecting reduced exposure to market-wide risk. Importantly, a beta below one does not mean the investment is risk-free; it still carries firm-specific (unsystematic) risk. Option B correctly describes the implication of a beta less than one within capital market theory.

질문 # 44

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

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

정답: B

설명:

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.

질문 # 45

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