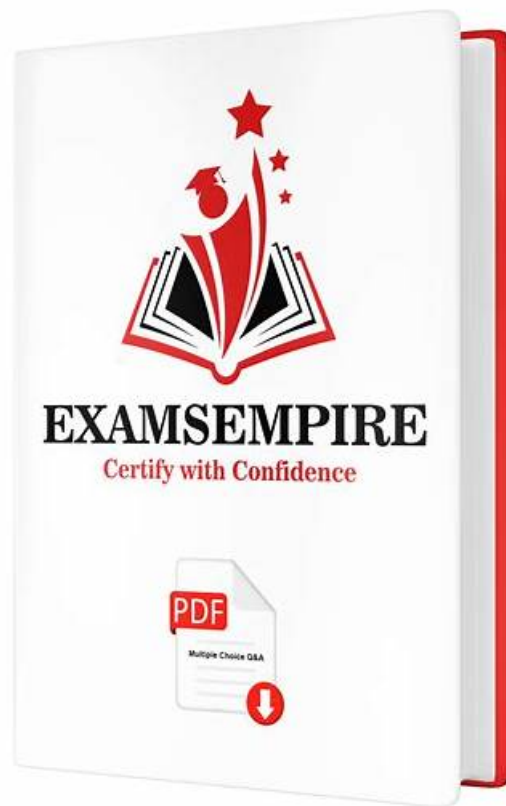


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WGU Accounting for Decision Makers C213 VAC2 Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which change occurred if the cost of goods sold moved from 76.8% to 72.6%?

- A. Net profit percentage decreased by 4.2%
- B. Gross profit percentage decreased by 4.2%
- **C. Gross profit percentage increased by 4.2%**
- D. Net profit percentage increased by 4.2%

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Gross profit percentage increased by 4.2%. Gross profit percentage and cost of goods sold percentage are directly related because together they normally total 100% of sales.

Originally:

Gross profit percentage = $100\% - 76.8\% = 23.2\%$

After the change:

Gross profit percentage = $100\% - 72.6\% = 27.4\%$

Now calculate the increase:

$27.4\% - 23.2\% = 4.2\%$

So when the cost of goods sold percentage decreased from 76.8% to 72.6%, the gross profit percentage increased by 4.2%.

Option A is incorrect because the question does not provide enough information to determine the change in net profit percentage, which depends on more than cost of goods sold. Operating expenses, interest, and taxes would also affect net profit. Option B is incorrect for the same reason. Option D is the opposite of what actually happened. Since a lower COGS percentage leaves a larger portion of sales as gross profit, the correct conclusion is that gross profit percentage increased by 4.2%, making Option C correct.

NEW QUESTION # 21

In January of Year 1, a company began doing business as a corporation in order to sell technology-related accessories and services. During its first month of operations, the following events occurred:

January 1

The corporation received \$900,000 in cash in exchange for stock issued to stockholders.

January 3

The corporation borrowed \$250,000 from a bank. The loan is a four-year loan with an interest rate of 12%, payable each year on January 1 beginning in Year 2.

January 5

The corporation purchased equipment to be used in the business for \$200,000 cash.

January 8

The corporation purchased inventory costing \$200,000 by paying \$120,000 in cash. The remainder was put on credit accounts with suppliers.

January 15

The corporation hired five employees. Each employee will be paid \$1,000 at the end of each month.

January 30

The corporation paid \$6,000 cash for a one-year insurance policy. The policy period will begin on February 1, Year 1.

What will be the impact of the January 1 event on the company's balance sheet on that date, along with an increase to cash of \$900,000?

- A. Investments will increase by \$900,000
- **B. Stockholders' equity will increase by \$900,000**
- C. Retained earnings will increase by \$900,000
- D. Loan payable will increase by \$900,000

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Stockholders' equity will increase by \$900,000. On January 1, the corporation received cash in exchange for issuing stock. That means the company's assets increase because cash increases, and stockholders' equity also increases because ownership shares were issued. OpenStax explains that when a company issues stock for cash or other assets, the asset account increases and the related equity accounts are credited.

Option A is incorrect because no borrowing occurred on January 1, so loan payable does not increase from that event. Option C is incorrect because "investments" is not the proper classification for the corporation's own issuance of stock in this context. Option D is incorrect because retained earnings increase from profitable operations over time, not from owner contributions or stock

issuances. This transaction is a classic example of the accounting equation staying balanced: Assets increase by \$900,000 and Stockholders' Equity increases by \$900,000 . Therefore, the correct balance sheet effect, along with the rise in cash, is an equal increase in stockholders' equity .

NEW QUESTION # 22

What can be deduced when a company has an asset turnover of 0.95?

- A. The company was able to generate \$0.95 in sales for each dollar in assets
- B. The company was able to generate \$0.95 in liabilities for each dollar in assets
- C. The company was able to generate \$0.95 in equity for each dollar in assets
- D. The company was able to generate \$0.95 in profit for each dollar in assets

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. The company was able to generate \$0.95 in sales for each dollar in assets . The asset turnover ratio is calculated as:

Asset turnover = Total sales / Total assets

This ratio measures how efficiently a company uses its assets to produce revenue. If a company has an asset turnover of 0.95 , it means that for every \$1.00 invested in assets , the company generated \$0.95 in sales during the period.

This ratio is especially useful in comparing operating efficiency across time or between similar companies. A higher asset turnover usually indicates more efficient use of assets in generating sales, while a lower ratio may suggest underused resources or a more asset-intensive business model.

Option B is incorrect because asset turnover does not measure equity generation. Option C is incorrect because it does not compare liabilities to assets. Option D is incorrect because profit per dollar of assets is more closely related to return on assets, not asset turnover. Since the formula directly links sales with assets , the only correct interpretation of a 0.95 asset turnover is \$0.95 in sales per \$1.00 of assets , which is Option A .

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which ratio provides a measure of how well a company turns sales into profits?

- A. Return on sales
- B. Return on profit
- C. Return on costs
- D. Return on expenses

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Return on sales . Return on sales, also called profit margin or net profit margin , measures how effectively a company converts sales revenue into net income. It is commonly calculated as $\text{Net income} \div \text{Sales}$. OpenStax explains that this ratio shows how much of each sales dollar remains as profit after all expenses, including taxes, have been deducted. A higher ratio generally indicates stronger profitability and better cost control relative to revenue.

Option B, return on costs , is not the standard ratio named in basic financial analysis for this purpose. Option C, return on expenses , is also not the conventional measure used in the ratio formulas you listed. Option D, return on profit , is not a recognized standard profitability ratio in introductory accounting frameworks.

Since the question asks specifically about how well a company turns sales into profits , the ratio that directly measures that relationship is return on sales . This ratio is widely used in financial statement analysis to compare operating performance across periods and across firms, especially within the same industry.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which costs are found in a manufacturing company rather than a service-oriented company?

- A. Indirect labor costs
- B. Direct labor costs
- C. Raw materials costs
- D. Selling costs

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Raw materials costs . Manufacturing companies produce physical goods, so they incur raw materials costs as part of converting materials into finished products. Raw materials are one of the classic components of manufacturing cost, along with direct labor and manufacturing overhead. Sources explaining manufacturing cost structures consistently identify direct materials or raw materials as a core element of product cost.

Option A, indirect labor costs , may also exist in manufacturing, but labor-related costs can exist in service organizations too. Option B, direct labor costs , are not unique to manufacturing because service companies often have labor that can be directly traced to providing services. Option D, selling costs , are common in both manufacturing and service businesses. What most clearly distinguishes manufacturing from service- oriented companies is the presence of inventory-based production inputs such as raw materials. These materials are physically incorporated into finished goods and become part of cost of goods sold when the goods are sold. Therefore, among the options listed, Raw materials costs are the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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