Chapter 1  
An Introduction to Accounting Theory

# TRUE/FALSE

1. Financial accounting refers to accounting information that is used by management for decision-making purposes.  
   **ANS: F**
2. Accounting theory includes the basic rules, definitions, and principles that underlie the drafting of accounting standards and how they are derived.  
   **ANS: T**
3. Accounting theory includes conceptual frameworks, accounting legislation, valuation models, and hypotheses and theories.  
   **ANS: T**
4. Hypotheses and theories are based on an informal method of investigation.  
   **ANS: F**
5. Replacement cost as a measure of asset value is generally more reliable than historical cost.  
   **ANS: F**
6. Accounting theory is developed and refined by the process of accounting research.  
   **ANS: T**
7. Indirect measures are usually preferable to direct measures because they are less costly to obtain.  
   **ANS: F**
8. Assessment measures are concerned with particular attributes of objects and are always direct measurements.  
   **ANS: F**
9. When a direct assessment measure is used, there is always only one correct measure.  
   **ANS: F**
10. The simplest type of measuring system is the nominal scale.  
    **ANS: T**
11. A chart of accounts is an example of an ordinal classification.  
    **ANS: F**
12. Numerals assigned in ordinal rankings indicate an order of preference where the degree of preference among ranks is the same.  
    **ANS: F**
13. In a ratio scale the zero point implies “nothingness,” or the absence of the quality being measured.  
    **ANS: T**
14. Using ratio scale measurement is possible in accounting.  
    **ANS: T**
15. Objectivity may be defined as the degree of consensus among measurers.  
    **ANS: T**
16. Assessment measures are not concerned with particular attributes of objects.  
    **ANS: F**
17. Prediction measures are concerned with factors that may be indicative of future conditions.  
    **ANS: T**
18. Timeliness and cost are pertinent to assessment measures but are not pertinent to prediction measures.  
    **ANS: F**
19. All accounting measurements are of either the assessment or the prediction variety.  
    **ANS: T**
20. The need for information on a timely basis may conflict with cost constraints in some situations.  
    **ANS: T**
21. The terms *calculation* and *measurement* both refer to the valuation of a real phenomena or attribute.  
    **ANS: F**
22. Calculations attempt to simulate or come as close as possible to the measurement of real phenomena or attributes.  
    **ANS: F**
23. FIFO and LIFO measure of cost of goods sold and inventories are examples of calculations rather than measurements.  
    **ANS: T**
24. There are often trade-offs between objectivity and the usefulness of numbers generated by the measurement process.  
    **ANS: T**
25. Measurement is an integral part of accounting theory.  
    **ANS: T**
26. Throughout the financial history of the United States, current value has been the accepted valuation system for published financial statements.  
    **ANS: F**
27. The discounted cash flow approach can be used to determine an objective measurement for most assets and liabilities.  
    **ANS: F**
28. A general price-level adjustment refers to the purchasing power of the monetary unitary unit relative to all goods and services in the economy.  
    **ANS: T**
29. Both exit value and replacement cost are valuation systems that fall into the current value category.  
    **ANS: T**
30. The principal argument used to justify the replacement cost system over exit values is that if the great majority of the firm’s assets were not already owned it would be economically justifiable to acquire them.  
    **ANS: T**

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following methods of valuing an asset is based on the amount that a firm could acquire by selling the asset?  
   a. Replacement cost  
   b. Entry value  
   c. Exit value **XXXXX**  
   d. Both a and b
2. Which of the following methods of valuing an asset is based on the amount that would be paid for it in markets where the asset would ordinarily be acquired?  
   a. Replacement cost  
   b. Entry value  
   c. Exit value  
   d. Both a and b **XXXXX**
3. Which of the following would be considered a political factor relative to the financial accounting policy function?  
   a. Auditors **XXXXX**  
   b. Inflation  
   c. Taxes  
   d. Price changes
4. Which of the following groups carry out most accounting research?  
   a. Public accounting firms  
   b. Private industry  
   c. Accounting professors **XXXXX**  
   d. Chartered Financial Analysts
5. If a number assigned to an object is an actual measurement of a property of the object, it is referred to as a(n):  
   a. Direct measurement **XXXXX**  
   b. Biased measurement  
   c. Indirect measurement  
   d. Prediction measurement
6. Which of the following factors is not listed in your text as affecting a direct assessment measure?  
   a. The measurer  
   b. The attribute being measured  
   c. Instruments available for the measuring task  
   d. The individual that will use the measure **XXXXX**
7. The simplest type of measuring system is the:  
   a. Interval scale  
   b. Ratio scale  
   c. Nominal scale **XXXXX**  
   d. Ordinal scale
8. Which measurement scale indicates an order of preference but not the degree of preference among ranks?  
   a. Interval scale  
   b. Ratio scale  
   c. Nominal scale  
   d. Ordinal scale **XXXXX**
9. The use of which of the following types of measurement scales in accounting allows meaningful comparisons among similar accounting measurements for different firms.  
   a. Interval scale  
   b. Ratio scale **XXXXX**  
   c. Nominal scale  
   d. Ordinal scale
10. For which measurement scale must the change in the attribute measured among assigned numbers be equal?  
    a. Interval scale  
    b. Ratio scale  
    c. Ordinal scale  
    d. Both a and b **XXXXX**
11. For which measurement scale must the change in the attribute measured among assigned numbers be equal **and** the zero point imply the absence of the attribute measured?  
    a. Interval scale  
    b. Ratio scale **XXXXX**  
    c. Ordinal scale  
    d. Both a and b
12. Which of the following is an example of a measurement rather than a calculation?  
    a. FIFO inventory valuation  
    b. Replacement cost of ending inventory **XXXXX**  
    c. LIFO cost of goods sold  
    d. Historical cost depreciation
13. In an accounting context, which of the following represents the degree of consensus among measurers in situations where a given group of measurers having similar instruments and constraints measure the same attribute of a given object?  
    a. Bias  
    b. Equality  
    c. Objectivity **XXXXX**  
    d. Impartiality
14. In attempting to analyze the worth of an accounting measure, which of the following qualities is not mentioned in the text as an important consideration?  
    a. Objectivity  
    b. Timeliness  
    c. Cost  
    d. Complexity **XXXXX**
15. Which of the following is not a major input into the accounting standard-setting process?  
    a. Accounting theory  
    b. Political factors  
    c. Geographical constraints **XXXXX**  
    d. Economic conditions
16. Which of the following specifically refers to the process of arriving at a pronouncement issued by the FASB or SEC?  
    a. Standard setting **XXXXX**  
    b. Accounting research  
    c. Policy determination  
    d. Accounting valuation measurement
17. Which of the following is **not** true regarding accounting theory?  
    a. It includes concepts, valuation models, and hypotheses.  
    b. It is developed and refined by the process of accounting research.  
    c. It is concerned with improving financial accounting and statement presentation.  
    d. It is concerned with insuring that managers and investors are in  
     agreement on how to improve financial statements. **XXXXX**
18. Which of the following refers to accounting information that is used by investors, creditors, and other outside parties for analyzing management performance and decision-making?  
    a. Managerial accounting  
    b. Financial accounting **XXXXX**  
    c. Income tax accounting  
    d. Institutional accounting
19. Computations and comparisons of accounting ratios is possible because:  
    a. The zero point in accounting implies “nothingness” in terms of dollar amount. **XXXXX**  
    b. Accounting measures are on an interval scale.  
    c. Assets and liabilities are listed in the order of liquidity in the balance sheet.  
    d. Accounting is a basic classification system.
20. Which of the following is a measure of predictive ability?  
    a. Objectivity  
    b. Bias **XXXXX**  
    c. Timeliness  
    d. Productivity
21. Which of the following has been the accepted valuation system for published financial statements throughout the financial history of the United States?  
    a. Historical cost **XXXXX**  
    b. Income tax valuation  
    c. Discounted cash flows  
    d. General price level
22. Which of the following valuation approaches has been defended as more suitable as a means for distributing income because it is not based on hypothetical opportunity cost figures?  
    a. Income tax valuation  
    b. Discounted cash flows  
    c. Historical cost **XXXXX**  
    d. Current value
23. Which of the following valuation approaches converts historical cost dollars by an index such as the Consumer Price Index?  
    a. Current value  
    b. Discounted cash flows  
    c. Replacement cost  
    d. General price-level adjustment **XXXXX**
24. Which of the following valuation methods is frequently referred to as a process of orderly liquidation?  
    a. Exit Valuation **XXXXX**b. Entry Value  
    c. Replacement cost  
    d. Historical cost
25. Of the valuation systems discussed in your text, which one is purely theoretical, with virtually no operable practicability on a statement-wide basis?  
    a. Current value  
    b. Discounted cash flows **XXXXX**  
    c. General price-level adjustment  
    d. Historical cost

# ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What is the policy function performed by bodies such as the FASB and the SEC? List and discuss the three sources of inputs to the policy-making function.  
     
     
     
     
   **ANSWER:** The policy function performed by the FASB and the SEC is called  
    standard setting (or rule making) and specifically refers to the  
    process of arriving at pronouncements issued by these bodies. The  
    three sources of inputs to the policy-making function are **economic  
    conditions, political factors, and accounting theory.** The steep  
    inflation of the 1970s, which led the FASB to require the disclosure  
    of information concerning price changes is an example of an  
    economic condition that affected policy making. Auditors, preparers  
    of financial statements, investors, management of major firms,  
    industry trade associations, and the public itself, who might be represented by Congress or government agencies, are all political factors influencing the policy-making process. Accounting theory is developed and refined by the process of accounting research. This research is primarily performed by accounting professors, but many individuals from policy-making organization, public accounting firms, and private industry also play an important part in the research process.
2. Discuss the difference between direct measurement and indirect measurement. Give examples of each in an accounting context.  
     
     
     
     
   **ANSWER:** A direct measurement of a property is an actual measurement of the  
    property. An indirect measurement is one that must be made by  
    roundabout means. Direct measurements are generally preferable  
    to indirect measures. A direct measurement of replacement cost for  
    an item of ending inventory would be the current wholesale price   
    (the actual price for which it could be currently purchased). An   
    example of an indirect measurement would be an estimate of the  
    replacement cost based on a combination of factors such as  
    original cost, condition, estimated current selling price, and   
    normal markup.
3. List the four types of measurement scales in order of measurement rigor. Describe and give examples of each type of scale.  
     
     
     
     
   **ANSWER:** The four types of measurement scales listed in order of  
    measurement rigor are: nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio.  
    A **nominal scale** is a basic classification system, or a system  
    of names. A chart of accounts is an example of nominal  
    classification in accounting. An **ordinal scale** indicates (ranks)  
    degree of preference, but degrees of preference between ranks are  
    not necessarily equal. Listing current assets and current  
    liabilities in order of liquidity is an example of ordinal ranking.  
    **Internal scales** also allow ranking of attributes, but the change in  
    the attribute measured among assigned numbers must be equal.  
    The Fahrenheit temperature scale is an example of an interval  
    scale. The **ratio scale** also assigns equal value to the intervals  
    between assigned numbers. However, unlike the interval scale,  
    the zero point on a ratio scale indicates absence of the property  
    measured. Because zero indicates “nothingness” in terms of  
    dollar amounts, accounting numbers are based on a ratio scale.
4. Give at least three example of how accounting numbers may affect social reality.  
     
     
     
     
   **ANSWER:** Some examples of how accounting numbers affect social reality  
    are as follows:  
    (1) In a period of rising prices, LIFO inventory valuation  
    generally results in lower income and, therefore, lower  
    income taxes.  
     
    (2) Income numbers can be instrumental in evaluating the  
    performance of management, which can affect salaries  
    and bonuses.  
     
    (3) Income numbers and various balance sheet ratios can affect  
    dividend payment and security prices.  
     
    (4) Income numbers and balance sheet ratios can affect the firm’s  
    credit standing and therefore the cost of capital.
5. Identify four qualities that are pertinent to accounting measures.  
     
     
     
     
   **ANSWER:** Four qualities that should be considered in analyzing the worth  
    of a measure are:  
     
    (1) Objectivity (verifiability) – the degree of consensus among  
    measurers.  
     
    (2) Bias (usefulness) – a measure of predictive ability.  
     
    (3) Timeliness – measurements (financial statements) should  
    be up-to-date.  
     
    (4) Cost constraints – data are costly to produce.
6. Use an example to distinguish between *measurements* and *calculations*.  
     
     
     
     
   **ANSWER:** Calculations do not correspond to the measurement of real  
    phenomena or attributes. For example, LIFO and FIFO  
    allocations of cost of goods and inventories are simply cost flow  
    *calculations*, which are concerned with dividing or allocating  
    historical costs between asset and expense categories. They are  
    not concerned with the *measurement* of real economic phenomena,  
    such as the replacement cost of the ending inventory and the  
    inventory that has been sold.
7. List arguments for and arguments against the use of historical cost, general price-level adjustment, exit value (net realizable value) and replacement cost (entry value). Explain why the discounted cash flow method is virtually impossible to apply in a real situation.  
     
     
     
     
   **ANSWER:  
   Historical cost**  
   ***For:*** Historical cost is more objectively determinable and better understood than  
    are other valuation systems. Historical costs have also been defended as  
    more suitable as a means of distributing income among capital providers,  
    officers and employees, and taxation agencies because it is not based on   
    hypothetical opportunity cost figures.  
     
   ***Against:*** Opportunity cost valuations is more indicative of economic valuation  
    than are historical costs. In a period of rising prices, attributes measured  
    by historical costing methods generally have limited relevance to  
    economic reality. There is also a serious additivity problem under  
    historical costing because dollars of different purchasing power are added to  
    or subtracted from each other.  
     
   **General price-level adjustment  
   *For:*** Price-level adjustments restore the additivity of amounts on the financial  
    statements.  
     
   ***Against:*** Every item on the financial statements, except for monetary assets and  
    liabilities, must be adjusted for price levels and restated in terms of the  
    general purchasing power of the dollar during the current year.  
     
   **Exit value (net realizable value)  
   *For:*** The balance sheet reflects the net liquidity available to the enterprise in  
    the ordinary course of operations, thus portraying the firm’s ability to  
    shift its presently existing resource into new opportunities. Also, all the  
    measurements are additive since valuations are at the same time point and  
    measure the same attribute. Exit valuation can be combined with general  
    price-level adjustment to provide a more complete analysis of inflationary  
    effects upon the firm.  
     
   ***Against:*** The relevance of net realizable value measurements for fixed assets is  
    questionable when the firm intends to keep and utilize the great bulk of  
    them for revenue production purposes in the foreseeable future. Also, exit  
    value measurements are often unavailable for unique fixed assets such as  
    land, buildings, and custom made equipment.  
     
   **Replacement cost (entry value)  
   *For:*** If the great majority of the firms’ assets were not already owned, it would  
    be economically justifiable to acquire them. Replacement cost can also be  
    combined with general price-level adjustment to provide a more complete  
    analysis of inflationary effects upon the firm.  
     
   ***Against:*** Market values are often unavailable for such unique fixed assets as  
    land, buildings, and heavy equipment specially designed for a particular  
    firm.  
     
     
     
     
     
   Discounted cash flows would be virtually impossible to apply because many assets contribute jointly to the production of cash flows, so individual asset valuation could not be determined. Also, the future orientation of asset valuation and income determination leads to very formidable estimation problems, which would reduce objectivity in terms of the degree of consensus among measurers.