

TESTIRANJE PRI SPLETNEM UČENJU

NAPOTKI IN PRIMERI

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VSEBINA

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Testiranje pri spletnem učenju

S testiranjem dobimo čim bolj veljaven podatek, koliko znanja je glede na učne cilje učenec že dosegel in koliko mu še manjka.

Testa, ki bi dal popolnoma zanesljiv rezultat ni, ustvarimo lahko le boljše ali slabše približke.

Pri spletnem učenju testiranje uporabljamo predvsem:

- **kot uvod v novo vsebino – pred učenjem**
- **za budnost med učenjem - znotraj učne vsebine**
- **po poglavjih za orientacijo učenca o znanju**
- **na zaključku učenja pred izpitom za informacijo učencu, ali zna dovolj za končni uspeh** (izpit, obvezna aktivnost, zahteva iz dela, karierni razvoj ...)

Testiranje kot uvod v novo vsebino – pred učenjem

Tak test bo pri nas sestavina uvodnega spletaja. Število vprašanj ni določeno, velja pa načelo, da je manj kot 5 premalo, več kot 15 pa preveč. Običajno ima tak test 10 **domiselnih vprašanj**. Vprašanja so lahko tudi humorna, vendar v okvirih stroke. Vključimo lahko zmote s področja učne vsebine, učenca dobrohotno prepričujemo, da o njej ne ve dovolj, čeprav morda misli drugače, mu zbudimo radovednost in občutek, da potrebuje to učno vsebino. Rezultat testiranja opremimo s komentarjem.

Za sestavo tega testa boste avtorji vsebin prejeli shemo, ko bomo skupaj pripravljali uvodni spletaj.

Testiranje za budnost med učenjem - znotraj učne vsebine

To v svojem bistvu ni testiranje, kot smo ga definirali zgoraj. Učenca spodbuja k aktivnosti in rezultat ni tako pomemben, pomembno je, da je miselno aktiven. Tak »test« izrablja psihološko posebnost, da se ljudje **radi testiramo**, če se ne bojimo neuspeha. Testi so npr. pogosti v publikacijah, namenjenih prostemu času.

V naši spletni aplikaciji taka vprašanja imenujemo tudi motivacijska vprašanja. Razen motivacijskih vprašanj imamo za isti namen še druge možnosti: študije primerov, igre, kvize ..., a tokrat se bomo omejili na vprašanja. Kadar za ta namen uporabljamo vprašanja, pravilnim in napačnim odgovorom dodamo komentar.

Primeri testnih vprašanj za motiviranje s p/n odgovori in komentarjem

An asset is a tangible, economic resource of a firm that can be measured in monetary terms.

a) True.

(That's not right. False is the correct answer. Assets need not be tangible, as long as they are measurable in monetary terms. An example of an intangible asset is patent.)

b) False.

(Right you are. False is the correct answer. Assets need not be tangible, as long as they are measurable in monetary terms. An example of an intangible asset is patent.)

Current assets are properly listed in order of liquidity on a balance sheet as shown in the following example:

- 1) Cash
- 2) Accounts Receivable
- 3) Prepaid Insurance
- 4) Inventory

a) True.

(Sorry, no. The correct answer is false. Prepaid items such as prepaid insurance can be converted into cash only with great difficulty, and are thus usually listed last in the current asset section of a balance sheet. Accounts receivables, one would hope, are more easily convertible to cash than inventory, which first must be sold before claim for cash arises.)

b) False.

(That's right. The correct answer is false. Prepaid items such as prepaid insurance can be converted into cash only with great difficulty, and are thus usually listed last in the current asset section of a balance sheet. Accounts receivables, one would hope, are more easily convertible to cash than inventory, which first must be sold before claim for cash arises.)

The correct order is:

- 1) Cash
- 2) Accounts Receivable
- 3) Inventory
- 4) Prepaid Insurance

Debits always increase an account, while credits decrease and account.

a) True.

(Wrong. False is the correct answer. Assets are increased by left-hand entries (debits) and decreased by right-hand entries (credits). Liabilities and Owners' Equity are increased by right-hand entries (credits) and decreased by left-hand entries (debits).

b) False.

(Yes. False is the correct answer. Assets are increased by left-hand entries (debits) and decreased by right-hand entries (credits). Liabilities and Owners' Equity are increased by right-hand entries (credits) and decreased by left-hand entries (debits).

Testiranje po poglavjih – spletajih

Testi te vrste so diagnostični testi in testi dosežkov.

Diagnostični test

je serija vprašanj ki učencu in njegovim ocenjevalcem dajo kar najbolj točno informacijo, kaj že zna in česa še ne zna (diagnostični test) in na kateri stopnji je njegovo znanje (test dosežkov oz. kakovosti znanja).

Pri spletnem študiju ima tako testiranje naslednje namene:

- študentu daje povratno informacijo o znanju
- predavatelju in tutorju daje informacijo o študentu
- šola, ki mora izvajati procesno evalvacijo, lahko spremlja, ali študenti, skupina, predavatelj in šola v celoti uspešno delajo ...

Diagnostična vprašanja razvrščamo po zahtevnosti. Za bolj zahtevna vprašanja učenec dobi več točk. Pri naši aplikaciji bomo uporabljali 3 stopnje zahtevnosti vprašanj.

Sestavljanje vprašalnika

Vsa vprašanja skupaj pokrijejo vso bistveno učno vsebino. Pri sestavi vprašalnikov za diagnostične teste smiselno izberemo po nekaj vprašanj vsake zahtevnosti.

Test, sestavljen samo iz nižjih vprašanj, bi bil siromašen, premalo zahteven, za učenca pa dolgočasen. Za pozitivno šolsko znanje samo taka vprašanja ne zadoščajo. **Test, sestavljen samo iz zahtevnih vprašanj**, bi bil prezahteven, dajal bi slabe informacije o celotnem učenčevem znanju, vzbujal pesimizem in bi zaviralno deloval na bodoče učenje.

Pri našem spletnem učenju bo predavatelj iz nabora vprašanj določil ključ, po katerem bo računalnik izbral vprašanja.

Primer ključa za izbiranje vprašanj iz vsebine spletaja

Po pravilih, ki jih določi predavatelj, vprašanja izbira program.

Poglavje (atom) iz spletaja	lahko primer	srednje težko primer	težko primer
Poglavje A	1	2	1
Poglavje B	1	1	0
Poglavje C	2	3	0
Poglavje Č	1	1	1

Vprašanja po tehnikah

Naša aplikacija za spletno učenje omogoča naslednje tehnike odgovorov:

- vprašanja izbirnega tipa z enim ali več pravnimi odgovori
- vprašanja z odgovori prav/narobe
- vprašanja s poljem za odgovor (vpis besed, več besed ali števila).

Nekatere slabosti pri testih izbirnega tipa

1. Ni dobro, če sprašujemo, kar je neposredno zapisano »v bližini«(npr. eno stran više) ali pa so med izbirnimi možnostmi natanko take besedne zveze, kot so navedene v besedilu.

Tako vprašanje deluje dolgočasno, morda za koga podcenjujoče, preverja pa bolj pozornost in spomin in ne toliko znanje.

2. Vprašanja po imenih, terminih imajo nižjo vrednost, lahko pa preverjamo poznavanje ali razumevanje pojmov. Pomembno je, kako vprašamo.

3. V niz vprašanj, s katerimi sprašujemo »Kaj je ...« vstavimo vprašanje »Kaj ni ...«.

Če je tako vprašanje nujno, besedo ni podčrtamo ali jo zapišemo z veliko začetnico (NI), kar opozori na miselni preskok.

1. Navedeni možni odgovori naj bodo na videz enakovredni, nesmisle sicer študent izloči in poveča se možnost ugibanja.
2. Vprašanja so lahko kompleksna, vendar je potrebno zelo paziti na jasnost in preprečiti nedvoumnost.
3. Kadar vprašanje zahteva računanje, analizo, sintezo ali reševanje problema, izbiramo pregledne, enostavne podatke, ki omogočajo hitro reševanje naloge in s tem odkritje pravilnega odgovora med danimi.

Problem zaupanja v teste izbirnega tipa

O testih izbirnega tipa je med predavatelji veliko pomislekov.

Taki testi, naj bi dopuščali ugibanja rezultata, kar je res.

Zadoščala naj bi sposobnost prepoznavanja pravilnega odgovora, kar je na lestvici znanja najnižja raven. To ne drži povsem, saj je odvisno od vprašanj. Mnogo večjo težo naj bi imela

po teh mnenjih vprašanja, ki zahtevajo odgovore esejskega tipa, a te mora ocenjevati človek, ki pri spletnem učenju ni stalno na voljo.

Kljub temu se tovrstni testi uporabljajo za testiranje tudi na uveljavljenih ustanovah, kot so na primer znane univerze za sprejemne izpite in velika uspešna podjetja za detekcijo kadrov. Do večjega razmaha tega tipa testov je prišlo pred kakimi 20 leti, ko so z rastjo demokratičnosti v družbi želeli izločiti človeški faktor oz. subjektivnost pri pridobivanju različnih pravic. Tako testiranje namreč omogoča, da rezultate matematično obdelamo in rezultat »strojno« izrazimo. Ponekod se tako testiranje uporablja kot prvo sito, ki mu kasneje sledi še intervju za najviše uvrščene, ta pa je odločilen.

Možnost **prepoznavanje** pravilnega odgovora lahko zmanjšamo tako, da mora študent za odgovor delati (računati, sklepati ...) in z izvirnostjo vprašanj.

Učinek **verjetnosti ugibanja** lahko zmanjšamo, tako da nepravilne odgovore kaznujemo z negativnimi točkami. Rezultat pa je vsota pozitivnih in negativnih točk. Za to se pri nas zaradi pozitivne usmerjenosti šole nismo odločili, ker ni skladno s stilom našega dela in z našimi pogledi na učenca.

Pomembna je izdelava napačnih odgovorov. Dobri izdelovalci morajo biti vsaj nekoliko zviti in nastaviti take odgovore, ki so za površneže težko ločljivi. Napačni odgovori morajo biti enako »napačni«.

Znani so testi zbirnega tipa za sprejem na nekatere svetovne univerze (npr. Eton, nekoč tudi Medicinska fakulteta v Ljubljani), za detekcijo kadrov (IBM), za spremljanje kariere (test naravnega in prilagojenega vedenja v Krki), ki veljajo za dobre in zanesljive in imajo mnoge občudovalce in posnemovalce.

PRIMERI TESTOV 1

(Vir: predmet finančno računvodstvo, študij MBA, 2004)

Poglavje: The Nature of Accounting

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a functional area of accounting?**
 - a. Managerial accounting
 - b. Tax accounting
 - c. Economic accounting
 - d. Financial accounting
- 2. Which organization is recognized today as the authoritative voice of accounting rules and principles?**
 - a. S.E.C
 - b. A.I.C.P.A

- c. F.A.S.B.
- d. A.A.A

3. G.A.A.P. is:

- a. The collection of accounting standards and conventions that has evolved over the years to govern the profession.
- b. The Governmental Association of Accounting Professionals.
- c. The rule making committee of the A.I.C.P.A.
- d. A chain of clothing stores.

4. The concept that is better to understate rather than overstate revenues and to overstate rather than understate expenses is called

- a. Consistency.
- b. Matching.
- c. Clarity/understanding.
- d. Reliability.
- e. None of the above.

5. The 10-K is required by the F.A.S.B

- a. True.

(Wrong. This statement is false. The Securities and Exchange Commission requires all publicly-traded corporations over a minimum size to file an annual report summarizing the year's financial results.)

- b. False.

(That's right. This statement is false. The Securities and Exchange Commission requires all publicly-traded corporations over a minimum size to file an annual report summarizing the year's financial results.)

6. Managerial accounting can be used for comparing budgeted and forecasted costs with actual performance.

- a. True

(Good. The statement is true. Managers frequently find it useful to prepare internal reports that compare budgeted-to-actual and forecasted-to-actual costs and revenues. Since there are no firm requirements governing internal accounting procedures, managers are at liberty to use any format or report they feel may be helpful and relevant to their requirements.)

- b. False.

(Wrong. The statement is true. Managers frequently find it useful to prepare internal reports that compare budgeted-to-actual and forecasted-to-actual costs and revenues. Since there are no firm requirements governing internal accounting procedures, managers are at liberty to use any format or report they feel may be helpful and relevant to their requirements.)

7. Accounting is a process concerned with communicating economic activity of an enterprise. Listed below are the steps in the accounting process. Rank them in the order in which they are typically performed.

- a. Prepare statements
- b. Classify transactions
- c. Identify transactions

- d. Record transactions
 - e. Measure transactions in monetary terms.
- 8. Except for some minor differences, tax accounting and financial accounting are the same.**
- a. True.
(Incorrect. This statement is false. Because of the different objectives of financial accounting and tax accounting, very major disparities can exist between income for tax purposes and income for reporting to external users. Although timing may account for some of these differences, it certainly does not measure all deviations.)
 - b. False.
(That's right. This statement is false. Because of the different objectives of financial accounting and tax accounting, very major disparities can exist between income for tax purposes and income for reporting to external users. Although timing may account for some of these differences, it certainly does not measure all deviations.)
- 9. Which of the following is NOT an accounting entity?**
- a. The Coca-Cola Company.
 - b. A limited partnership.
 - c. An unincorporated beauty parlor owned by Andrea Jones.
 - d. The loan department of a bank.
- 10. Listed below are the characteristics which make accounting useful. Choose the two that are generally considered the most important.**
- a. Consistency
 - b. Reliability
 - c. Materiality
 - d. Comparability
 - e. Relevance
 - f. Benefits
 - g. Costs

Poglavje: The Basis Financial Statements

- 1. A corporation's fiscal year does not always coincide with the calendar year. The most common reason for this disparity is ...**
 - a. That most corporations don't begin operations on January 1.
 - b. That the S.E.C. assigns fiscal years for public corporations.
 - c. To favorably present the results of operations of seasonable enterprises.
- 2. The balance maintained in a checking account (also called a demand deposit or D.D.A. account) is considered a part of a company's cash account.**
 - a. True.

(That's right. The correct answer is true. The cash account includes all forms of cash: cash on hand, checking account balances, even checks that have been issued but not yet cleared the bank.)

b. False.

(No, the correct answer is true. The cash account includes all forms of cash: cash on hand, checking account balances, even checks that have been issued but not yet cleared the bank.)

3. Dividends are distribution of profits to the owners of a corporation, and therefore represent an expense to the firm.

a. True.

(Nope. The correct answer is false. Dividends are not a business expense; rather they are distributions of earnings to a firm's owners. Since they are not an expense, they should not appear on the income statement and are not tax deductible.)

b. False.

(Good work! The correct answer is false. Dividends are not a business expense; rather they are distributions of earnings to a firm's owners. Since they are not an expense, they should not appear on the income statement and are not tax deductible.)

4. Long-term investments in securities are recorded on the balance sheet at their original cost, unless the market value has increased significantly, in which case they should be written up for their market value.

a. True.

(Nope. The correct answer is false.. Market value adjustments of long-term investments are to be made if the asset value increases or decreases. This is a change from the original premise that income is realized only when it is certain, but losses should be recognized whenever the market value of an investment portfolio falls below its carrying value.)

b. False.

(Nice job! False is the correct answer. Market value adjustments of long-term investments are to be made if the asset value increases or decreases. This is a change from the original premise that income is realized only when it is certain, but losses should be recognized whenever the market value of an investment portfolio falls below its carrying value.)

5. The collection of an account receivable generates cash, which implies an increase in assets.

a. True.

(Sorry, no. The correct answer is false. Collection of an account receivable does generate cash, an asset. However, at the same time it reduces accounts receivable (also an asset) by the same amount, resulting in no net change in total assets.)

b. False.

(You got it! The correct answer is false. Collection of an account receivable does generate cash, an asset. However, at the same time it reduces accounts receivable (also an asset) by the same amount, resulting in no net change in total assets.)

6. Goober Pyle purchased machinery for his auto shop at a cost of \$5,000, with a note from the bank. Accordingly,

a. Liabilities increased \$5,000, and owners' equity remains the same.

b. Liabilities increased \$5,000, and owners' equity decrease by \$5,000.

c. Assets and owners' equity both increased by \$5,000.

d. None of the above occurred.

7. For each numbered question marked below, match the missing amount:

(in \$)	Current Assets	Prop., Plant & Equipment	Current Liabilities	Long-term Liabilities	Owner's Equity
1.	5,000	15,000	(1-??)	12,000	3,000
2.	(2-??)	27,000	13,000	14,000	6,000
3.	9,000	21,000	5,000	18,000	(3-??)
4.	14,000	16,000	8,000	(4-??)	14,000
5.	3,000	(5-??)	1,000	5,000	6,000

For each numbered ?? choose a, b, c, d, e, or f to match.

- a. \$5,000
- b. \$6,000
- c. \$7,000
- d. \$8,000
- e. \$9,000
- f. \$10,000

8. Below is the skeletal outline of the owners' equity section of the Serwood Corporation Balance Sheet. Match the possible entries on the right (below) with the positions numbered in the format on the left (on the top).

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) xxxxxx | a) Retained Earnings |
| (2) xxxxxx \$\$\$\$ | b) Total Stockholders' Equity |
| (3) xxxxxx \$\$\$\$ | c) Sherwood's Earnings |
| (4) xxxxxx \$\$\$\$ | d) Stockholders' Equity |
| | e) Common Stock |

The correct order is: D, E, A, B

9. Given today's importance of cash control, cash method accounting is preferred in most sophisticated organizations.

- a. True.

(Incorrect. False is the correct answer. For financial reporting purposes, corporations must use the accrual method of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized as they are incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Under the cash method of accounting, revenues and expenses are recognized only when cash changes hands. This can be misleading as it usually fails to match revenues with the expenses incurred to generate those revenues.)

- b. False.

(Good finish! False is the correct answer. For financial reporting purposes, corporations must use the accrual method of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when they are earned, and expenses are recognized as they are incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Under the cash method of accounting, revenues and expenses are recognized only when cash changes hands. This can be misleading as it usually fails to match revenues with the expenses incurred to generate those revenues.)

Poglavje: The Accounting Cycle

1. The accounting process is concerned only with external transactions representing economic events.

c. True.

(Incorrect. False is the correct answer. The accounting process measures both external and internal economic events. External transactions are economic events between accounting entities, such as sale of goods or services. Internal transactions are events that affect only the firm, and do not involve an outside entity, such as depreciation.)

d. False.

(Right. False is the correct answer. The accounting process measures both external and internal economic events. External transactions are economic events between accounting entities, such as sale of goods or services. Internal transactions are events that affect only the firm, and do not involve an outside entity, such as depreciation.)

2. Listed below are five distinct steps an accountant must address in the accounting cycle. Rank them in the order in which they would be performed.

- e. Prepare trial balance using T-accounts
- f. Identify and enter transactions in the general journal
- g. Prepare financial statements from the trial balance
- h. Post journal entries to their proper T-accounts
- i. Record adjusting entries reflecting transactions to their T-accounts

The proper order is: B, D, E, A, C

3. Total debits=Total credits.

j. True.

(Good. The correct answer is true. The double-entry system of accounting ensures that for each transaction, equal amounts are placed on the left-hand side (debit) and the right-hand side (credit). Thus, debits must be equal credits.)

k. False.

(Wrong. The correct answer is true. The double-entry system of accounting ensures that for each transaction, equal amounts are placed on the left-hand side (debit) and the right-hand side (credit). Thus, debits must be equal credits.)

4. Which account below should be debited to record the following transaction?

Used Cash to purchase merchandise for resale.

- a. Cash
- b. Accounts Receivable
- c. Merchandise Inventory
- d. Plant & Equipment
- e. Accounts Payable

f. Retained Earnings

5. Shown below is the entry of a transaction in the general journal. For each blank below, provide the missing entry.

Purchased machinery for \$25,000 cash.

<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Left (debit)</u>	<u>Right (credit)</u>
-----------------	---------------------	-----------------------

- a. Cash
- b. Accts. Payable
- c. Equipment
- d. \$25,000
- e. Inventory
- f. None of the above

The correct journal entry is:

<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Left (debit)</u>	<u>Right (credit)</u>
Equipment	\$25,000	
Cash		\$25,000

6. Nancy purchased a two-year insurance policy on July 1, 20XX. At the time, she recorded the following entry:

<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Left (debit)</u>	<u>Right (credit)</u>
Insurance Expense	\$800	
Cash		800

On December 31, 20XX she would make an adjusting entry to:

- a. Debit Insurance Expense and credit cash.
- b. Debit Prepaid Insurance and credit Insurance Expense.
- c. Debit Insurance Expense and credit Prepaid Insurance.
- d. Debit Cash and credit Insurance Expense.
- e. No adjustment is necessary.

7. Type the letter from the list below that corresponds to the ending balance of the following T-account:

<u>Account Title</u>	
1,500	- 0 -
480	2,800
920 700	

- a. \$600 debit
- b. \$2,900 debit
- c. \$3,500 credit
- d. \$600 credit

- e. None of the above

8. Vern prepaid a full years' rent on his office for the period September 1, 20XX through August 31, 20XY. At the time, he recorded the following entry:

Prepaid Rent	2,400
Cash	2,400

On December 1, 20XX he should record an adjusting entry to:

- l. Debit Prepaid Rent and Credit Rent Expense.
- m. Debit Prepaid Rent and credit Cash.
- n. Debit Rent Expense and credit Cash.
- o. Debit Rent Expense and credit Prepaid Rent.
- p. No entry is necessary.

9. Revenue and expense accounts are nothing more than temporary accounts.

- a. True.

(That's right. True is the correct answer. Revenues and expense accounts are used to accumulate revenues and expenses, and are closed out to retained earnings at the end of the accounting period. Temporary accounts are also known as nominal accounts.)

- b. False.

(That's not right. True is the correct answer. Revenues and expense accounts are used to accumulate revenues and expenses, and are closed out to retained earnings at the end of the accounting period. Temporary accounts are also known as nominal accounts.)

10. If a company's retained earnings has a credit (right-hand) balance, then the firm must have generated a profit during the period.

- a. True.

(No, I'm sorry. The correct answer is false. The retained earnings account accumulates the net income of a firm, less any distributions to the owners, over its lifetime. It is possible for a company to lose money in a current period, yet maintain a credit balance in retained earnings as a result of the earnings accumulated in earlier periods.)

- b. False.

(Yes, good.. The correct answer is false. The retained earnings account accumulates the net income of a firm, less any distributions to the owners, over its lifetime. It is possible for a company to lose money in a current period, yet maintain a credit balance in retained earnings as a result of the earnings accumulated in earlier periods.)

Poglavje: Cash Flow Analysis

1. Which of the items listed below would you subtract from the Net Income to arrive at Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Archives?

- a. Depreciation on a delivery truck.
- b. Amortization of a patent.

- c. The gain arising from sale of a new fork lift which was carried on the books at \$21,500 and was sold for \$26,000.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.
2. **All other things being equal, based on the 20XY financial results, which firm would you rather own? (Click on the balance sheet.)**

Company A			Company B		
Comparative Balance Sheets			Comparative Balance Sheets		
	20XY	20XX		20XY	20XX
Assets			Assets		
Cash	120	100	Cash	120	100
Accounts Receivable	220	170	Accounts Receivable	220	170
Inventory	190	175	Inventory	190	175
PP&E, net	<u>325</u>	<u>300</u>	PP&E, net	<u>325</u>	<u>300</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	855	745	<i>Total Assets</i>	855	745
Liabilities and Owners' Equity			Liabilities and Owners' Equity		
Long-term debt	340	270	Long-term debt	280	270
Common Stock	280	280	Common Stock	280	280
Retained Earnings	<u>235</u>	<u>195</u>	Retained Earnings	<u>295</u>	<u>195</u>
<i>Total Liab's & O.E.</i>	855	745	<i>Total Liab's & O.E.</i>	855	745

(Answer: Company B. In order to answer this question, you need to consider the source of the increase in assets. Both companies show increases in their asset bases of \$110 from 20XX to 20XY. Company A has funded its growth by absorbing an additional \$70 of debt. In contrast, Company B has been able to fund its growth internally through earnings. Generally, it is better to generate growth internally than to borrow funds to support growth.)

3. **The Ambitious Company paid for an addition to its Fort Wayne plant by signing a 30-year mortgage. This transaction has what effect on working capital and cash?**
- a. No effect.
- b. Working capital increases, and cash increases.
- c. Working capital decreases, and cash is not affected.
- d. Working capital increases, and cash does not change.
4. **Analysts only take a short cut in estimating a firm's cash from operations: they just add depreciation back to net income. What is the greatest shortcoming of this approach?**
- a. Depreciation is not relevant to a cash flow analysis.

- b. Expenditures for PP&E are not considered in the cash flow from operations.
 - c. Changes in working capital elements are disregarded in this approach.
 - d. Companies do not report their depreciation expenses.
5. **Company A and Company B both report net income for the year 20XY of \$100,000. On January 1, 20XY, both, Company A and Company B purchased conveyor systems for \$30,000. Company A set up depreciation for the conveyor over a five year life, while Company B estimated that the conveyor would last ten years. Which company has a higher cash flow from operations for 20XY?**
- a. Company A
 - b. Company B
 - c. Both had the same cash flow from operations.
1. **Which of the following is a source of cash?**
- a. Increase in accounts receivable.
 - b. Gain on the sale of a piece of equipment.
 - c. A decrease in inventories.
 - d. A decrease in long-term debt.
2. **What is the Cash Provided (Used) by operating Activities assuming no changes in current assets and liabilities?**

The Sample Company Income Statement	
For the year ended Dec. 31, 20XY	
Sales	3,000
Cost of Goods Sold	<u>1,500</u>
Gross Margin	1,500
Less: Operating Expenses	
Administration	400
Depreciation	<u>300</u>
Operating Income	800
Taxes	<u>350</u>
Net Income	450
Dividends	200

1. Assuming no assets were sold and no dividends were cleared during 20XY, compute Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities for the Wilson Company in 20XY.

The Wilson Company		
Comparative Balance Sheets		
	20XY	20XX
Assets		
Cash	100	150
Accounts Receivable	170	140
Inventory	220	230
PP&E, net	460	480
Accumulated Deprec.	<u>(160)</u>	<u>(180)</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>790</u>	<u>820</u>
Liabilities and Owners' Equity		
Accounts Payable	80	100
Accrued Wages	40	50
Mortgage Payable	300	300
Common Stock	150	150
Retained Earnings	<u>220</u>	<u>220</u>
<i>Total Liab's & O.E.</i>	790	820

2. Has Patty's Bakery received a greater share of cash flow from internal or external sources?

Patty's Bakery	
Statement of Cash Flows	
For the year ended Dec. 31, 20XY	
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
Net Income	800
Add: Depreciation	<u>300</u>
Net Income Adjusted	1,100
Increase in Accts Receivable	(50)
Increase in Inventories	(110)
Increase in Payables	<u>40</u>
Total Change in Working Capital	(40)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities	
Purchase of Land	<u>(70)</u>
Total	(70)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities	
Common Stock	700
Debt	300
Other	<u>50</u>
Total	1050

3. If a bank were to impose a working capital covenant in a loan agreement to you, what strategy below would help you to keep net working capital above mandated minimum?
- Selling excess inventory (below cost) for cash.
 - Converting accounts payable to long-term note payable.
 - Issuing short-term debt for cash.
 - Buying raw materials and agreeing to pay invoice in 30 days.
4. Ann Via founded a business on January 1, 20XY, when she invested \$10,000 in cash in the business in exchange for all company's common stock. On January 3 she received an additional \$20,000 from the local bank on a five-year loan. She bought a warehouse for \$120,000 and signed a mortgage loan for the full amount of the building. The building was to last ten years. Assuming that she has no revenues or expenses in the first month of operations other than depreciation, what was her Cash Flow from Operating Activities for the month of January, 20XY?

(Answer: Via's net income for the month was: \$0)

5. What is the impact on working capital of purchasing inventory on a 60-day credit?
- Working capital increases.
 - Working capital decreases.
 - Working capital does not change.

6. The two major sections of the statement of cash flows are sources of cash and uses of cash.

- True.

(Sorry, that's wrong. The major sections of the statement of cash flows are:

Cash flows from the operating activities,

Cash flows investing activities, and

Cash flows from financing activities.)

- False.

(Yes, false is correct. The major sections of the statement of cash flows are:

Cash flows from the operating activities,

Cash flows investing activities, and

Cash flows from financing activities.)

7. At the annual board of directors' meeting, the Controller and the Treasurer are arguing whether a cash dividend can be paid. The Controller claims that because the company operated at a loss for the year, there is no money to pay the dividend. The Treasurer says, "Nonsense, there is plenty of money to pay the dividend." Who do we believe?

Stubbs Corporation		Stubbs Corporation	
Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
For Year Ended Dec. 31, 20XY		At Dec. 31, 20XY	
Sales	10,000	Cash	700
Costs of Sales	6,500	Accounts Receivable	1,200
Gross Margin	3,500	Inventory	900
Operating Expenses	2,800	PP&E, net	<u>2,300</u>
Depreciation	<u>800</u>	Total Assets	5,100
Net loss	(100)	Accounts Payable	1,100
		Common Stock	2,000
		Retained Earnings	<u>2,000</u>

- Treasurer.

(That's right. Dividends are paid with cash, not income. As long as a corporation has the cash available, it can distribute a dividend to its shareholders irrespective of an operating loss (within statutory limits).)

- b. Controller.

(No, sorry. You should have listened to the treasurer. Dividends are paid with cash, not income. As long as a corporation has the cash available, it can distribute a dividend to its shareholders irrespective of an operating loss (within statutory limits).

- 8. Which of the following would appear in the operating activities sections of a statement of cash flows prepared using the direct method, but not in one prepared using the indirect method?**
- a. Change in accounts receivable
 - b. Depreciation expense
 - c. Cash paid to employees
 - d. Change in accounts payable
 - e. Change in retained earnings

Poglavje: Analysis of Financial Statements

The final for this chapter will require you to prepare the financial ratios of Kendrick's Enterprises, an imaginary entity, from its balance sheet, income statement, and statement of retained earnings. Unless otherwise indicated, use a percentage and round to the nearest decimal point in your answers.

(The information will appear on the next two pages, and can be referred to later by clicking on the appropriate button.)

Kendrick's Enterprises		
Balance Sheet		
For 20XY and 20XX		
	20XY	20XX
Assets		
Cash	320	160
Receivables	340	260
Inventories	450	360
Prepays	0	32
Investments	130	85
Gross PP&E	2,160	2,160
Acc.Dep.	700	650
PP&E net	1,460	1,510
Total Assets	2,700	2,407
Liabilities and Owners Equity		
Payables	265	230
Accruals	110	80
Taxes Payable	173	67
Notes Payable (2005)	700	790
Common Stock	1,088	1,000
Retained Earnings	364	240
Total Lia. And O.E.	2,700	2,407

Kendrick's Enterprises	
Statement of Income	
and Retained Earnings	
for 20XY	
Net sales	1,970
Less COGS	1,230
Gross margin	740

Less operating expenses:	
Administrative	98
Selling	195
Depreciation	50
Total Expenses	343
Income before tax	397
Income taxes	173
Net income	224
Add: beginning retained earnings	240
	464
Less: cash dividends	100
Ending retained earnings	364

1. Enter the correct ratio.

Return on Sales,
the ability to turn sales into profits.

_____ %

(Answer: 11,4%)

2. Enter the correct ratio.

Gross Margin,
relates cost of goods sold to sales.

_____ %

(Answer: 37,6%)

3. Type at least a two-digit ratio.

Return on Assets,
measures the earning power of assets.

_____ %

(Answer: 8,8%)

4. Enter the correct ratio.

Return on Equity,
the earning power of owners' equity.

_____ %

(Answer: 16,6%)

5. Please type at least a two-digit ratio.

Asset Turnover,
measures the productivity of assets.

_____ %

(Answer: 0,77%)

6. Enter at least a two-digit ratio.

Payout,

share of earnings that owners can expect.

_____ %

(Answer: 44,6%)

7. Type at least a two-digit ratio.

Current,

measures short run debt-paying ability.

_____ %

(Answer: 2,0%)

8. Type at least a two-digit ratio.

Quick,

measures short-term liquidity.

_____ %

(Answer: 1,2%)

9. Enter the correct ratio.

Receivable Turnover,

reasonableness of A/R levels

_____ times

(Answer: 6,6 times)

10. Enter the correct ratio.

Inventory Turnover,

effectiveness of inventory investment.

_____ times

(Answer: 3,0 times)

11. Type at least a two-digit ratio.

Debt to Assets,

shows percentage of assets financed by debt.

_____ %

(Answer: 46,2%)

12. Type at least a two-digit ratio.

Equity to Assets,

shows the protection to creditors.

_____ %

(Answer: 53,8%)

13. Enter the correct ratio.

Debt to Equity,
relationship between borrowing and capital.

_____ %

(Answer: 86,0%)

14. Enter the correct ratio.

Debt to Capitalization,
percentage of permanent debt in the firm.

_____ %

(Answer: 32,5%)

PRIMERI TESTOV 2

Vir: Jeffers Clive, The A-Z of Open Learning, National Extension College, Cambridge 1993, GB

1. **There are 10 mm in a centimetre. A pencil is 84 milimetres long. This is the same length as:**
 - a. 0,84 cm
 - b. 8,4 cm
 - c. 84 cm
 - d. 840 cm

2. **X and Y are two rectangles. X is 2 cm wide and 6 cm long; Y is 1 cm wide and 12 cm long. Is the area of X:**
 - a. twice big as the area of Y?
 - b. less than half the area of Y?
 - c. half the area of Y?
 - d. the same as the area of Y?

3. **5 % of 60 \$ is:**
 - a. \$6,00
 - b. \$3,00
 - c. \$90,00
 - d. \$12,00

4. **In a survey, 648 people were asked about holidays abroad: 267 said they have been abroad on holiday in the last year. The percentage of total who have not been on holiday to Spain in the last year was about:**
 - a. 32 %
 - b. 41 %
 - c. 59 %
 - d. 70 %

PRIMERI TESTOV 3

Vir: Priporočeni primeri testov za pisni del poklicne mature iz gospodarskega poslovanja, Študijska skupina za gospodarsko poslovanje, junij 2005

Predavateljem predlagam, naj naslednja vprašanja presojajo kritično. Besedilo tudi jezikovno ni popravljeno.

1. Dobrina je :

- a. Občutek pomanjkanja, ki ga človek želi odpraviti
- b. Potreba po kavi, pijači, izobraževanju...
- c. Stvar, s katero zadovoljimo potrebo
- d. Stvar, ki obstaja v neomejenih količinah
- e. Celota vseh institucij in dejavnosti, s katerimi načrtno pokrivamo potrebe

2. Firma je :

- a. Večpomenski pojem, ki pa ga ne uporabljamo enotno
- b. Fizični del podjetja (trgovina skladišče)
- c. Ime, ki ga ima podjetje (Nama, Tuš, Gorenje..)
- d. Vpisano v register firm pri sodišču
- e. Dejavnost podjetja

3. Dejavniki poslovanja so :

- a. Človeško delo in premoženje podjetja
- b. Izvajanje in vodenje podjetja
- c. Nadarjenost, splošna in strokovna izobrazba in delovne izkušnje
- d. Delovna sila, stalna sredstva in gibljiva sredstva
- e. Delovna sposobnost in pripravljenost za delo

4. Pravni pogoji za nastanek prodajne pogodbe so :

- a. Uzance in zakon o trgovini
- b. Soglasna izjava volje, poslovna sposobnost partnerja
- c. Možnost posla, prostovoljnost in dopustnost
- d. Navedba vrste blaga (kakovost)
- e. Navedba sodišča, ki rešuje spore

5. Avans je :

- a. Prenos lastnine in rizika
- b. Promptno plačilo
- c. Poznejše plačilo
- d. Vnaprejšne plačilo
- e. Manj strožje opredeljeno naplačilo kot ara

6. Delniška družba je :

- a. Osebna gospodarska družba
- b. Kapitalska družba
- c. Družba, ki ima osnovni kapital razdeljen na delnice
- d. Delničarji za obveznost do upnikov odgovarjajo s vsem svojim premoženjem
- e. Javno podjetje

7. Nabavna načela so :

- a. Raziskave nabavnega trga (sekundarne, primarne)
- b. Nabavne oblike (direktna, indirektna)
- c. Nabava na zalogo, posamična nabava in nabava usklajena s prodajo ali proizvodnjo
- d. Centralizirana in decentralizirana nabavna organizacija
- e. Nabava materiala za različna podjetja, ki prinašajo različne prednosti in slabosti

8. Med stroške materialnega poslovanja štejemo :

- a. Nabavni stroški
- b. Stroške zaradi neizpolnitve dobave in napak
- c. Amortizacijske stroške materiala
- d. Plače proizvodnih delavcev
- e. Koeficient obračanja zalog

9. Med funkcije trgovskih podjetij štejemo

- a. Trgovina na drobno – detajlistično trgovsko podjetje
- b. Trgovina na debelo – grosistično trgovsko podjetje
- c. Med proizvodnjo in porabo izdelka je precejšnja časovna razlika
- d. Trgovina s svojo dejavnostjo premosti prostorsko oddaljenost med proizvodnjo in porabo
- e. Zunanjetrgovinska podjetja – trgujejo zunaj države

10. Katera trditev NE velja za delnico

- a. Delnica je lastniški vrednostni papir
- b. Osnovni kapital družbe je razdeljen na delnice
- c. Lastnik delnice ima zajamčen fiksni donos – dividendo
- d. Delnica je upniški vrednostni papir
- e. Vsota nominalnih vrednosti delnic je osnovni kapital

11. Med pasivne posle finančnih ustanov uvrščamo

- a. Vezane vloge
- b. Kratkoročne naložbe
- c. Naložbe v vrednostne papirje
- d. Vloge na vpogled
- e. Banko Slovenije

12. Značilnosti socialnega zavarovanja so :

- a. Prispevek je odvisen od tveganja
- b. Je po zakonu obvezno
- c. Prispevek je prostovoljen, razen avtomobilskega, ki je obvezno
- d. Prispevek plačuje delodajalec
- e. Omogoča izplačilo določene vsote v primeru smrti ali invalidnosti

13. Med instrumente strateškega planiranja uvrščamo :

- a. Analiza okolja
- b. Retogradno planiranje
- c. Progresivno planiranje
- d. Tehnika scenarijev
- e. Operativno planiranje

14. Socialni strateški cilji podjetja so :

- a. Stalnost delovnega mesta
- b. Doseganje likvidnosti poslovanja
- c. Strokovno usposabljanje delavcev
- d. Doseganje rentabilnosti in zniževanje stroškov
- e. Čim večji tržni delež

15. Med organizacijska načela uvrščamo :

- a. Sisteme vodenja
- b. Organizacijsko strukturo
- c. Enotnost in jasnost pri dodeljevanju odgovornosti
- d. Neformalno organizacijo
- e. Načelo dodeljevanje nalog z enega mesta

16. Kateri dve trditvi NE veljata za komanditno družbo?

- a. Komanditna družba je kapitalska družba.
- b. V tej družbi se povežeta komanditist in komplementar.
- c. V firmi je naveden vsaj en komplementar.
- d. Vsi ustanovitelji odgovarjajo za obveznosti družbe neomejeno.

17. Kateri dve trditvi veljata za Banko Slovenije?

- a. Banka Slovenije je banka države.
- b. Banko Slovenije sestavljajo vse poslovne banke v Sloveniji.
- c. Banka Slovenije uravnava količino denarja v obtoku.
- d. Država se lahko neomejeno zadolžuje pri Banki Slovenije.
- e. Banko Slovenije vodi minister za finance.

18. Kateri dve trditvi veljata za prostovoljno razpustitev podjetja?

- a. Prostovoljni razpustitvi rečemo stečaj.
- b. Razlog za prostovoljno razpustitev je lahko smrt samostojnega podjetnika posameznika.
- c. Do prostovoljne razpustitve lahko pride zaradi poteka časa, za katerega je bila družba ustanovljena.
- d. Pri prostovoljni razpustitvi ni potrebno poplačati upnike.

19. Kateri dve trditvi ne veljata za dobavne pogoje kot sestavino prodajne pogodbe?

- a. Dobavni pogoji vplivajo na lastno ceno izdelka.
- b. Dobavni pogoji ne vplivajo na prenos rizika in lastništva.
- c. Dobavne pogoje opredeljujejo tudi Incotermsi.
- d. Z dobavnimi pogoji določimo način plačila blaga.

20. Kateri dve metodi lahko uporabimo za primarno raziskavo trga?

- a. metodo opazovanja
- b. controlling
- c. portfolio analizo
- d. metodo panela
- e. gantogram