The corporate officer generally responsible for tasks related to cash and credit management, financial planning, and capital expenditures is the:
       Corporate Treasurer
       Director
       Corporate Controller
       Chairman of the Board

**2.** The process of planning and managing a firm's long-term investments is called:
       Working capital management
       Capital structure
       Agency cost analysis
       Capital budgeting

**3.** The mixture of debt and equity used by the firm to finance its operations is:
       working captial management
       capital budgeting
       capital structure
       financial depreciation

**4.** A business owned by a singe individual is called a(n):       corporation
       sole proprietorship
       partnership
       open structure

**5.** A business created as a distinct legal entity composed of one or more individuals or entities is called a(n):
       Corporation
       Partnership
       Closed receivership
       Open structure

**6.** The financial statement showing a firm's accounting value on a partiular date is the:
       Income statement
       Balance sheet
       Statement of cash flow
       Shareholders' equity sheet

**7.** A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ asset is one which can be quickly converted into cash without significant loss in value.
       Current
       Fixed
       Liquid
       Long-term

**8.** Relationships determined from a firm's financial information and used for comparison purposes are known as:
       Financial Ratios
        Comparison statements
       Dimensional analysis
       Solvency analysis

**9.** When a firm chooses to buy a new fixed assets it is making a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decision.
       Financing
       Capital structure
       Capital budgeting
       Working capital

**10.** When a firm makes a desisions regarding the level of its long-term debt financing.
       Capital budgeting
       Capital structure
       Financing
       Working capital

**11.** The amount an investment is worth after one or more periods of time is the:
       Coumpound interest rate
       Principal value
       Future Value
       Present Value

**12.** The process of accumulating interest on an investment over time to earn more interest is called.       Growth
       Simple interest
       Compound interest
       Aggregate interest

**13.** The current value of future cash flows discounted at the appropriate discount rate is called:

       Principal value
       Future Value
       Present value
       compound interest rate

**14.** The process of finding the present value of some future amount is often called:

       Growth
       Discounting
       compounding
       accumulation

**15.** The stated interest payment, in dollars, made on a bond each period is called the bond's:
       Coupon
       Face value
       Maturity
       Yield to maturity

**16.** A stock's next expected dividend divided by the current stock price is the:
       Current yield
       Total yield
       Dividend yield
       Earning yield

**17.** The fixed asset turnover ratio is measured as:
       Sales minus net fixed assets.
       Sales times net fixed assets.
       Sales divided by net fixed assets.
       Net fixed assests divided by sales.

**18.** The financial ratio measured as net income dividend by total assets is know as the firm's:
       Profit margin
       Return on assets
       Asset turnover
       Return on equiyt

**19.** Ratios that measure how efficiently a firm's management uses its assets in operations to generate bottomline net income are know as:
       Assets management ratios.
       Long-term solvency ratios.
       Short-term solvency ratios.
       Profitability ratios.
       Market value ratios.

**20.** The future value interest factor is calculated as: (Remember in my examples t = n.... time or number of periods, means the same thing)
       (1 +  r)^t
       (1 + rt)
       (1 + r)(t)
       1 + r - t

**21.** Equity without priority for dividends or in the event of bankruptcy is called:

       Dual class stock
       Preferred stock
       Common stock
       Cumulative stock

**22.** The rate at which the stock **price** is expected to appreciate (or depreciate) over time is the:
       Total yield
       Current yield
       Capital gains yield
       Total yield
       Earning yield

**23.** Payments made by a corporation to its shareholders, in the form of either cash, stock, or payments in kind, are called:
       Redistribution
       Retained earnings
       Dividends
       Infused equity
       Net income

**24.** The market in which new securities are originally sold to investors is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ market.       Dealer
       Auction
       Over-the-counter (OTC)
       Primary
       Secondary

**25.** The market in which previously issued securities are traded amoung investors in the:
       Primary market
       Dealer market
       Secondary market
       Auction market
       OTC