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