Intermediate accounting 2 exam questions and answers

intermediate accounting 2 exam questions and answers Preparing for an Intermediate Accounting 2 exam can be challenging, especially when aiming to understand complex topics such as leases, bonds payable, pensions, inventories, and financial statement disclosures. To help students succeed, this article provides a comprehensive collection of common exam questions along with detailed answers. Whether you're reviewing for an upcoming test or seeking to deepen your understanding of intermediate accounting concepts, this guide offers valuable insights to enhance your knowledge and exam readiness.

Overview of Intermediate Accounting 2 Topics

Intermediate Accounting 2 builds upon foundational accounting principles covered in earlier courses. It delves into more advanced topics, including:

1. Leases (operating and finance leases)
2. Bonds payable and other long-term liabilities
3. Pension accounting
4. Inventory management and cost flow assumptions
5. Financial statement disclosures and fair value measurements
6. Accounting for investments and equity securities

Understanding these topics is crucial for answering exam questions accurately and efficiently.

Common Intermediate Accounting 2 Exam Questions and Answers

1. Explain the difference between operating and finance leases and how they are reported in financial statements.

Question: What distinguishes an operating lease from a finance lease, and how are each reported in the lessee's financial statements? Answer: The primary difference between operating and finance leases lies in the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership. According to accounting standards (such as IFRS 16 and ASC 842): - Finance Lease (or Capital Lease): - Transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. - The leased asset is recorded on the lessee's balance sheet as an asset, with a corresponding lease liability. - Depreciation expense on the asset and interest expense on the liability are recognized over the lease term. - Operating Lease: - Does not transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. - Lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. - The leased asset and liability are typically not recorded on the balance sheet (though recent standards now require capitalization similar to finance leases). Reporting in Financial Statements: - Under IFRS 16 (for lessees), most leases are recorded on the balance sheet as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, blurring the line between operating and finance leases. - Under ASC 842 (US GAAP), lessees recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases exceeding 12 months, but the

classification affects lessors' accounting. Summary: - Operating lease: Expense recognized over lease term; no asset/liability recorded (prior standards). - Finance lease: Asset and liability recorded; depreciation and interest expenses recognized.

2. How do you compute the present value of bonds payable with different bond terms?

Question: A company issues bonds with a face value of $100,000, a 6% annual coupon rate, paid semiannually, and a maturity of 10 years. The market rate of interest is 5%. How do you calculate the bond's issue price? Answer: The bond's issue price is the present value (PV) of its future cash flows—coupon payments and face value—discounted at the market rate of interest. Step-by-step calculation: 1. Determine the semiannual coupon payment: $$\text{Coupon payment} = \text{Face value} \times \text{Coupon rate} \div 2 = 100,000 \times 6\% \div 2 = \$3,000$$ 2. Number of periods: $$10 \text{ years} \times 2 = 20 \text{ periods}$$ 3. Market rate per period: $$5\% \div 2 = 2.5\%$$ 4. Calculate PV of coupon payments (annuity): $$PV_{\text{coupons}} = C \times \left(1 - (1 + r)^{-n}\right) \div r$$ Where: - $C = \$3,000$ - $r = 2.5\% = 0.025$ - $n = 20$ $$PV_{\text{coupons}} = 3,000 \times \left(1 - (1 + 0.025)^{-20}\right) \div 0.025$$ Using a financial calculator or present value tables, this yields approximately \$48,973. 5. Calculate PV of face value (lump sum): $$PV_{\text{face}} = F \div (1 + r)^n = 100,000 \div (1 + 0.025)^{20}$$ This yields approximately \$62,089. 6. Calculate issue price: $$\text{Issue Price} = PV_{\text{coupons}} + PV_{\text{face}} \approx \$48,973 + \$62,089 = \$111,062$$ Interpretation: Since the issue price exceeds the face value, the bonds are issued at a premium because the coupon rate (6%) is higher than the market rate (5%).

3. Describe the journal entries for pension obligations and plan assets during the accounting period.

Question: What are the typical journal entries a company makes to record pension expense, plan assets, and pension liabilities? Answer: Pension accounting involves multiple steps, including recognizing the pension obligation, plan assets, and the periodic pension expense. Key components: - Pension Obligation (Projected Benefit Obligation - PBO): Represents the present value of the future pension benefits earned to date. - Plan Assets: Investments set aside to fund future pension payments. - Pension Expense: Includes service cost, interest cost, return on plan assets, and amortization of actuarial gains/losses or prior service costs. Typical journal entries: 1. Recording pension expense: Dr. Pension Expense Cr. Projected Benefit Obligation (PBO) Cr. Plan Assets (if return on plan assets exceeds expectations) - The pension expense includes components such as service cost, interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of actuarial gains/losses, and amortization of prior service costs. 2. Contributions to the pension plan: Dr. Plan Assets Cr. Cash/Bank 3. Recognizing actuarial gains or losses (if applicable): Depending on the accounting method, actuarial gains/losses are amortized and affect pension expense. Example: Suppose the employer makes a contribution of $50,000 to the pension plan and recognizes a pension expense of $60,000 for the period: Dr. Pension Expense $60,000 Cr. Pension Asset/Liability $10,000 (difference) Dr. Plan Assets $50,000 Cr. Cash $50,000 Note: The actual journal entries depend on the specific actuarial assumptions, plan funding status, and accounting standards (GAAP or IFRS). This simplified example illustrates the core concepts.

4. How are inventory costs assigned under different cost flow assumptions?

Question: Explain the differences between FIFO, LIFO, and weighted average cost methods in inventory valuation. Answer: Inventory costing methods determine how costs are assigned to inventory and cost of goods sold (COGS). Each method impacts financial statements differently. a. FIFO (First-In, First-Out): - Assumes the earliest inventory costs are sold first. - Ending inventory consists of the most recent purchases. - During inflation, FIFO yields higher net income and higher ending inventory values. b. LIFO (Last-In, First-Out): - Assumes the most recent inventory costs are sold first. - Ending inventory consists of the oldest costs. - During inflation, LIFO results in lower net income and lower taxes, but also lower inventory balances. c. Weighted Average Cost: - Averages the cost of all inventory available for sale during the period. - Assigns this average cost to both COGS and ending inventory. Calculation of weighted average cost: \[\text{Average cost} = \frac{\text{Total cost of inventory available for sale}}{\text{Total units available for sale}} \] Impact on financial statements: | Method | Effect in Period of Rising Prices | Effect in Period of Falling Prices | |||| | FIFO | Higher net income, higher inventory | Lower net income, lower inventory | | LIFO | Lower net income, lower inventory | Higher net income, higher inventory | | Weighted Avg | Moderate effects, smoothing fluctuations | Smoothing effects in costs |

5. What are the key disclosure requirements for financial statements under current standards?

Intermediate Accounting 2 Exam Questions and Answers form a crucial component for students aiming to master advanced accounting concepts. These questions not only prepare learners for exam success but also deepen their understanding of complex accounting standards, financial statement preparation, and ethical considerations. In this comprehensive review, we will explore the typical types of exam questions encountered in Intermediate Accounting 2, analyze their features, and provide detailed answers to help students develop confidence and competence in this challenging subject area.

Understanding the Scope of Intermediate Accounting 2 Exam Questions

Intermediate Accounting 2 primarily builds upon foundational accounting principles covered in the first course, focusing on more complex topics such as long-term liabilities, investments, income taxes, leases, and pensions. Exam questions are designed to test both conceptual understanding and practical application, often blending theoretical knowledge with real-world scenarios. Features of Typical Exam Questions: - Conceptual and Analytical: Questions often require students to explain accounting standards or analyze financial data. - Calculation-Based: Many questions involve computations related to amortization, valuation, or impairment. - Scenario-Based: Real-world scenarios test the application of standards to practical situations. - Multiple Formats: Questions may be multiple-choice, short answer, or comprehensive problems. Pros and Cons of Exam Question Types: | Feature | Pros | Cons | |||| | Multiple-Choice | Efficient assessment of broad concepts | May encourage rote memorization | | Short Answer | Tests understanding and ability to explain concepts | Time-consuming for students | | Problem-Solving | Demonstrates practical application skills | More complex and time-intensive |

Common Topics Covered in Exam Questions

Understanding the core topics helps in targeted preparation. Here are the main areas typically tested:

1. Long-Term Liabilities

- Bonds Payable - Lease Liabilities - Pension Obligations

2. Investments

- Equity Method - Cost and Fair Value Measurements - Consolidations

3. Income Taxes

- Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities - Temporary and Permanent Differences - Tax Rate Changes

4. Leases

- Operating vs. Finance Leases - Lease Recognition and Measurement - Disclosures

5. Pensions and Postretirement Benefits

- Defined Benefit Plans - Pension Expense - Actuarial Assumptions

Sample Exam Questions and Detailed Answers

Below, we analyze some typical exam questions with comprehensive solutions, illustrating the depth and breadth of knowledge required.

Question 1: Bonds Payable – Amortization and Interest Expense

Question: A company issues $1,000,000 of 8% bonds payable, interest payable semiannually. The bonds are issued at a premium of $50,000, with a maturity of 10 years. Using the effective interest method, compute the interest expense for the first period and the amount of bond premium amortized. Answer: Step 1: Determine the effective interest rate. Assuming the bonds are issued at a premium, the market rate (effective interest rate) is less than the coupon rate. For illustration, assume the market rate is 7%. Step 2: Calculate the interest expense. - Carrying amount at issuance: $1,050,000 - Semiannual interest expense = Carrying amount × Market rate / 2 - = $1,050,000 × 7% / 2 = $1,050,000 × 3.5% = $36,750 Step 3: Calculate the cash interest paid. - = Face value × Coupon rate / 2 - = $1,000,000 × 8% / 2 = $40,000 Step 4: Determine premium amortization. - Premium amortized = Cash interest paid − Interest expense - = $40,000 − $36,750 = $3,250 Summary: - Interest expense (first period): $36,750 - Premium amortized: $3,250

Question 2: Lease Classification and Measurement

Question: A company enters into a lease agreement for equipment with the following terms: - Lease term: 5 years - Fair value of equipment: $150,000 - Present value of lease payments: $120,000 - Payments are $30,000

annually, payable at the end of each year - The interest rate implicit in the lease is 6% Classify the lease as operating or finance, and explain the accounting treatment under current standards. Answer: Lease Classification: - The lease is classified as a finance lease because it meets the criteria of transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The key factors include: - The present value of lease payments ($120,000) is substantially all of the fair value of the asset ($150,000). - The lease term (5 years) is significant relative to the asset's economic life. Accounting Treatment: - Initial recognition: - The lessee records a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the present value of lease payments ($120,000). - Subsequent measurement: - The lease liability is reduced over time as payments are made, with interest expense recognized at the implicit rate (6%). - The right-of-use asset is amortized over the lease term, typically on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is more appropriate. - Disclosure: - The lessee must disclose lease term, discount rate, lease payments, and maturity analysis in the notes. Features & Pros/Cons: - Finance Lease: - Pros: Capitalizes the asset, improving balance sheet transparency; reflects the true economic substance. - Cons: Higher initial recognition and measurement complexity. - Operating Lease (not applicable here): - Pros: Simpler accounting, lease expense recognized on a straight-line basis. - Cons: Off-balance sheet presentation (pre-IFRS 16/ASC 842).

Question 3: Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Question: A company reports accounting income of $500,000 before income taxes. The temporary differences result in a deferred tax liability of $50,000, and the enacted tax rate is 30%. If the company's current income tax payable is $120,000, what is the company's total income tax expense for the period? Answer: Step 1: Calculate current tax expense. - Current tax payable: $120,000 Step 2: Calculate deferred tax expense or benefit. - Deferred tax liability (DTL): $50,000 × 30% = $15,000 - Since it is a liability, an increase in DTL increases income tax expense. Step 3: Compute total income tax expense. - Income tax expense = Current tax payable + Deferred tax expense - = $120,000 + $15,000 = $135,000 Note: - The deferred tax liability increases total tax expense because it represents taxes payable in the future due to temporary differences.

Tips for Preparing for Intermediate Accounting 2 Exams

- Master the Standards: Stay current with FASB and IFRS standards related to each topic. - Practice Problems: Regularly solve practice questions covering various scenarios. - Understand Concepts: Focus on understanding the rationale behind accounting treatments, not just memorizing procedures. - Use Flashcards: For key definitions, standards, and journal entries. - Time Management: Practice solving questions under timed conditions to improve exam performance. - Review Past Exams: Analyze previous questions to identify common patterns and frequently tested topics.

Conclusion

Intermediate Accounting 2 exam questions are designed to evaluate a student's ability to apply complex standards and perform detailed calculations accurately. By understanding the typical question formats, practicing a variety of problems, and grasping the underlying principles, students can improve their performance and deepen their accounting proficiency. The sample questions and detailed solutions provided serve as a guide to approaching similar problems with confidence. Remember, consistent practice, thorough understanding, and strategic study are key to excelling in this challenging but rewarding course.

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Affordability expands opportunity. When financial barriers are reduced, exploration increases. Readers are more willing to engage with unfamiliar subjects, discover new perspectives, and broaden their intellectual range without hesitation.

For students, this access supports consistent learning habits. Materials remain available beyond classroom hours, allowing concepts to be reinforced at a comfortable pace. Notes and highlights stay organized, helping structure revision and review.

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What develops is not just familiarity with content, but confidence in learning itself. The reader knows that understanding can grow gradually, shaped by patience and repeated engagement.

And in that steady rhythm—open, pause, return—knowledge finds its place naturally.

Questions & Answers About intermediate accounting 2 exam questions and answers

No	Question	Answer
1	What are the key differences between the percentage-of-completion and completed-contract methods in revenue recognition for long-term contracts?	The percentage-of-completion method recognizes revenue and expenses proportionally as work progresses, providing timely income recognition during the contract. In contrast, the completed-contract method recognizes revenue and expenses only upon project completion, deferring income until the end of the contract period. The percentage method is preferred when outcomes can be reliably estimated, while the completed-contract method is used when estimates are uncertain.
2	How is inventory valuation affected by the choice between FIFO, LIFO, and weighted-average methods?	FIFO (First-In, First-Out) results in the oldest costs being assigned to ending inventory, often leading to higher inventory balances during inflation. LIFO (Last-In, First-Out) assigns the most recent costs to cost of goods sold, which can reduce taxable income and inventory values during inflation. The weighted-average method averages all purchase costs, smoothing out price fluctuations and providing a middle-ground valuation.

3	What is the purpose of impairment testing for long-lived assets under IFRS and GAAP?	Impairment testing is conducted to determine whether the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its recoverable amount, indicating that the asset's value has declined permanently. Under both IFRS and GAAP, if impairment is identified, the asset's book value must be reduced to its recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized to reflect the asset's diminished value on financial statements.
4	How are lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recorded on the balance sheet under the new lease accounting standards?	Under the new standards (like IFRS 16 and ASC 842), lessees recognize a right-of-use asset representing their control over the leased asset and a corresponding lease liability equal to the present value of lease payments. This approach brings most leases onto the balance sheet, improving transparency of lease obligations.
5	What are the main differences between IFRS and GAAP in the recognition and measurement of revenue from contracts with customers?	While both IFRS (IFRS 15) and GAAP (ASC 606) follow the core principle of recognizing revenue when control of goods or services transfers to the customer, differences exist in specific implementation details, such as the criteria for identifying performance obligations and the treatment of contract costs. Overall, both standards aim for a consistent, principles-based approach, but companies must be aware of specific nuances in application.
6	How is deferred tax accounted for in situations where temporary differences arise between book and tax income?	Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences, with deferred tax assets representing future tax benefits and deferred tax liabilities representing future tax obligations. They are measured using enacted tax rates and are adjusted for valuation allowances if it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.
7	What methods are used to amortize intangible assets with finite useful lives, and how are they selected?	Intangible assets with finite useful lives are typically amortized using the straight-line method, which allocates the cost evenly over the asset's estimated useful life. The choice of amortization method depends on the pattern of economic benefits expected from the asset; if benefits decline over time, accelerated methods may be appropriate, but straight-line is most common for simplicity and consistency.
8	What are the key considerations when preparing consolidated financial statements for a parent-subsidiary relationship?	Key considerations include eliminating intercompany transactions and balances, adjusting for differences in accounting policies, and recognizing non-controlling interests. The consolidation process ensures that the financial statements accurately reflect the financial position and results of the entire group as a single economic entity, providing a clear view of overall financial health.
9	How do changes in accounting estimates differ from changes in accounting policies, and how are they reported?	Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or developments that affect the measurement of assets or liabilities (e.g., useful life, residual value), and are accounted for prospectively without prior period adjustments. Changes in accounting policies involve reevaluating the principles or methods used in preparing financial statements and are applied retrospectively unless impractical, with prior period financials restated for comparability.

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Final thoughts on PDF security and legal use

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