

ACCA Advanced Performance Management (APM) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What does a higher demand for e-learning products indicate about the demand for labor in that sector?**
 - A. It will decrease**
 - B. It will remain constant**
 - C. It will potentially increase**
 - D. It will fluctuate unpredictably**
- 2. What condition is true about the demand curve faced by a monopolist?**
 - A. It is perfectly elastic**
 - B. It is perfectly inelastic**
 - C. It is the same as the firm's average cost curve**
 - D. It is the same as the total industry demand curve**
- 3. What market characteristic leads to zero economic profit in both perfect competition and monopolistic competition?**
 - A. High barriers to entry**
 - B. Low consumer demand**
 - C. No significant barriers to entry**
 - D. Price discrimination policies**
- 4. What type of good does Ms. Peterson's blue cardigan sweater represent?**
 - A. Pure public good**
 - B. Pure private good**
 - C. Common resource**
 - D. Club good**
- 5. Which of the following describes a perfectly inelastic demand?**
 - A. Consumers will buy more as the price decreases**
 - B. Consumers will buy the same amount regardless of price changes**
 - C. Consumers will buy less as the tax increases**
 - D. Consumption will fluctuate greatly with price changes**

- 6. What type of externalities do subsidies aim to encourage?**
- A. Negative externalities**
 - B. Positive externalities**
 - C. Neutral externalities**
 - D. Indirect externalities**
- 7. Which of the following statements accurately reflects a key concept of public goods?**
- A. They are exclusively provided by the private sector**
 - B. They are non-excludable and non-rivalrous**
 - C. They are luxurious items**
 - D. They are only available at a cost**
- 8. What is the impact on consumer surplus when a government sales tax is applied to cars?**
- A. Consumer surplus will increase**
 - B. Producer surplus will be unaffected**
 - C. Consumer surplus will decrease**
 - D. Producer surplus will increase**
- 9. If a species is threatened with extinction, what would economists predict about property rights to that species?**
- A. Exclusive property rights are held by a single entity**
 - B. No one has exclusive property rights to the species**
 - C. Property rights are owned collectively by the community**
 - D. The species is considered public domain**
- 10. What type of cost must be considered when evaluating the opportunity cost of a decision?**
- A. Only monetary costs**
 - B. Both monetary and non-monetary costs**
 - C. Only direct costs**
 - D. Just long-term costs**

Answers

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

1. What does a higher demand for e-learning products indicate about the demand for labor in that sector?

- A. It will decrease**
- B. It will remain constant**
- C. It will potentially increase**
- D. It will fluctuate unpredictably**

A higher demand for e-learning products indicates that there is a growing need for additional resources to develop, deliver, and support these products. As e-learning offerings expand, there is typically an associated increase in the demand for skilled labor, such as instructional designers, software developers, content creators, and technical support staff, among others. This demand surge reflects a broader trend where advancements in technology and shifts in educational preferences lead organizations to invest in e-learning solutions. As these companies strive to improve and expand their offerings to meet user needs, hiring more qualified personnel becomes essential. Consequently, a rise in the demand for e-learning not only points to an increase in product consumption but also necessitates an increase in labor to create and maintain these services effectively. While labor demand may sometimes fluctuate based on various external factors, the fundamental link between increasing e-learning product demand and the need for more skilled labor positions "potentially increase" as the most fitting outcome in this scenario.

2. What condition is true about the demand curve faced by a monopolist?

- A. It is perfectly elastic**
- B. It is perfectly inelastic**
- C. It is the same as the firm's average cost curve**
- D. It is the same as the total industry demand curve**

A monopolist operates as the sole producer in a market, which uniquely positions it to influence the market price by adjusting its output. The demand curve faced by a monopolist is equivalent to the total industry demand curve because, in a monopoly, there are no other firms offering the same product. This means that the monopolist is effectively the market; its pricing decisions directly affect overall market demand. As the monopolist lowers its price to sell more units, it experiences a decrease in revenue per unit sold (due to the downward-sloping demand curve). Thus, the monopolist must consider the shape of the industry demand curve when setting its price and output levels. The relationship between price and quantity demanded reflects how consumers respond to changes from the monopolist, highlighting the direct connection between the monopolist's demand curve and the total industry demand. In contrast, the other options do not accurately describe the demand curve under monopolistic conditions. For instance, a perfectly elastic demand curve would imply that the monopolist has no market power and must accept the market price, contrary to the fundamental characteristics of a monopoly. Similarly, a perfectly inelastic demand curve would mean that consumers buy the same amount regardless of the price, which is not typical for most monopolistic goods. Lastly

3. What market characteristic leads to zero economic profit in both perfect competition and monopolistic competition?

- A. High barriers to entry**
- B. Low consumer demand**
- C. No significant barriers to entry**
- D. Price discrimination policies**

The presence of no significant barriers to entry is a fundamental characteristic that leads to zero economic profit in both perfect competition and monopolistic competition. In these market structures, the absence of significant barriers allows new firms to enter the market freely when existing firms are earning economic profits. This influx of new entrants continues until the market reaches a point where economic profits are driven down to zero. In perfect competition, firms produce identical products, and when they earn more than a normal profit, new firms are attracted to the market. As new firms enter, the total supply of goods increases, leading to a decrease in prices. This process continues until prices stabilize at a level where firms make only normal profits, meaning they cover their costs, including opportunity costs, but do not earn excess profits. Similarly, in monopolistic competition, firms sell differentiated products, and while firms have some pricing power due to product differentiation, the lack of barriers still facilitates entry. When profits are above the norm, new competitors can enter the market, further increasing competition and reducing prices until a zero economic profit equilibrium is achieved. In contrast, high barriers to entry would prevent new competitors from entering and sustaining profits. Low consumer demand alone does not guarantee zero economic profit, as firms can still earn normal profits even

4. What type of good does Ms. Peterson's blue cardigan sweater represent?

- A. Pure public good**
- B. Pure private good**
- C. Common resource**
- D. Club good**

The blue cardigan sweater owned by Ms. Peterson exemplifies a pure private good because it has the characteristics of being both excludable and rivalrous. Excludability means that the sweater can be owned and its use can be restricted to the owner. Only Ms. Peterson can wear or utilize her blue cardigan, which demonstrates this feature. Rivalry indicates that when one person uses the good, it reduces the availability of that good for others. In this case, if Ms. Peterson wears the sweater, it cannot be worn by someone else simultaneously, illustrating the rivalrous nature of the good. In contrast, other types of goods such as pure public goods are non-excludable and non-rivalrous, meaning they can be consumed by everyone without diminishing their availability (e.g., national defense). Common resources are rivalrous but non-excludable (e.g., fish in the ocean), while club goods are excludable but non-rivalrous (e.g., subscription services). Since the cardigan sweater is personal property that directly satisfies individual needs and ownership, it clearly falls into the category of pure private goods.

5. Which of the following describes a perfectly inelastic demand?
- A. Consumers will buy more as the price decreases
 - B. Consumers will buy the same amount regardless of price changes**
 - C. Consumers will buy less as the tax increases
 - D. Consumption will fluctuate greatly with price changes

Perfectly inelastic demand refers to a situation where the quantity demanded of a good or service remains constant regardless of changes in its price. This means that consumers will buy the same amount even if the price goes up or down. Factors that typically characterize perfectly inelastic demand include essential goods or necessities for which there are no close substitutes and consumers have no choice but to purchase them, such as life-saving medications. When analyzing the options, the description that consumers will buy the same amount regardless of price changes accurately captures the essence of perfectly inelastic demand. Changes in price do not affect the quantity demanded in the case of perfect inelasticity. Other scenarios, such as decreased consumption in response to tax increases or fluctuations in consumption due to price changes, illustrate more elastic forms of demand, where consumer purchasing decisions vary based on price sensitivity.

6. What type of externalities do subsidies aim to encourage?
- A. Negative externalities
 - B. Positive externalities**
 - C. Neutral externalities
 - D. Indirect externalities

Subsidies are financial support mechanisms typically provided by the government to encourage certain activities or behaviors that have beneficial effects on society. They specifically aim to promote positive externalities, which are benefits that spill over to third parties not directly involved in a transaction or activity. When the government provides subsidies, it lowers the cost for individuals or businesses engaging in desirable behaviors, such as investing in renewable energy, education, or public transportation. By doing so, the aim is to increase the quantity and quality of these goods or services, which not only benefits the immediate recipients of the subsidy but also generates broader societal benefits—such as improved environmental quality, better education rates, or enhanced public health. Positive externalities occur when the actions of individuals or businesses create benefits for others, leading to a greater overall societal good. Subsidies help to ensure that these positive outcomes are achieved by incentivizing stakeholders to produce more of the goods or services that yield these benefits. In contrast, negative externalities, neutral externalities, and indirect externalities do not align with the intent of subsidies, as they typically do not lead to enhanced social welfare or are not effectively addressed through the mechanism of financial support. Thus, the focus of subsidies is squarely on encouraging activities that generate positive external

7. Which of the following statements accurately reflects a key concept of public goods?

- A. They are exclusively provided by the private sector**
- B. They are non-excludable and non-rivalrous**
- C. They are luxurious items**
- D. They are only available at a cost**

The key concept of public goods is that they are non-excludable and non-rivalrous. Non-excludability means that once a public good is provided, it is not possible to prevent individuals from using it, regardless of whether they have paid for it or not. Non-rivalrousness indicates that one person's use of the good does not diminish its availability for others. Examples of public goods include national defense, clean air, and public parks. This characteristic is crucial because it leads to the issue of free-riding, where individuals may benefit from the good without contributing to its cost, making it challenging for private markets to provide these goods effectively. The other statements do not capture the essence of public goods; they either misrepresent the nature of provision or the accessibility of such goods.

8. What is the impact on consumer surplus when a government sales tax is applied to cars?

- A. Consumer surplus will increase**
- B. Producer surplus will be unaffected**
- C. Consumer surplus will decrease**
- D. Producer surplus will increase**

When a government sales tax is applied to cars, it typically leads to an increase in the price consumers pay for those cars. As the tax raises the cost of the product, consumers are often faced with higher prices than they would have paid in a tax-free market. This price change generally results in a reduction in consumer surplus. Consumer surplus is defined as the difference between what consumers are willing to pay for a good or service and what they actually pay. When prices rise due to a sales tax, the area representing consumer surplus on a demand curve shrinks, because fewer consumers are able or willing to purchase the product at the higher price, and those who do purchase it receive less benefit compared to before the tax was imposed. While producer surplus may also be affected, the direct impact on consumer surplus from increased prices due to a sales tax makes it clear that in this situation, consumer surplus will ultimately decrease.

9. If a species is threatened with extinction, what would economists predict about property rights to that species?

- A. Exclusive property rights are held by a single entity**
- B. No one has exclusive property rights to the species**
- C. Property rights are owned collectively by the community**
- D. The species is considered public domain**

When a species is threatened with extinction, economists would predict that no one has exclusive property rights to the species. This scenario reflects the concept of externalities in environmental economics, specifically regarding a common-pool resource. In the case of threatened species, the lack of exclusive property rights leads to what is known as the “tragedy of the commons.” This principle explains that without defined and enforceable property rights, individuals or entities may exploit the species without regard for its sustainability, leading to overuse and depletion. Because the species' survival is contingent on collective action and sustainable practices, the absence of exclusive ownership promotes a situation where individuals do not have the incentive to invest in the preservation of the species. Conversely, the other options imply various forms of ownership that would not accurately reflect the realities of conservation challenges associated with threatened species. Exclusive property rights might lead to over-exploitation without consideration for conservation, collective ownership could be ineffective without a strong communal agreement on use, and classification as public domain could neglect the need for specific protection measures. Hence, the absence of exclusive property rights aligns best with the situation of a threatened species.

10. What type of cost must be considered when evaluating the opportunity cost of a decision?

- A. Only monetary costs**
- B. Both monetary and non-monetary costs**
- C. Only direct costs**
- D. Just long-term costs**

When evaluating the opportunity cost of a decision, it is crucial to consider both monetary and non-monetary costs because opportunity cost represents the benefits that are foregone from the next best alternative when a choice is made. Monetary costs include tangible expenses that have a direct impact on financial statements, such as money spent or lost due to a particular decision. Non-monetary costs encompass factors like time, resources, and utility that cannot be easily quantified but are still significant in assessing the overall cost of a decision. For instance, if a company chooses to invest in a new project, it may forgo not only a specific monetary return from an alternative investment but also the time and labor that could have been allocated to that option. Sometimes, qualitative factors such as employee satisfaction, brand reputation, or customer loyalty can also play a vital role in the decision-making process. Ignoring these non-monetary aspects can lead to an incomplete analysis of the actual cost of a choice, resulting in suboptimal decisions. Therefore, considering both types of costs provides a more comprehensive and accurate evaluation of opportunity cost.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://acca-advancedperformancemanagement.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!