

ACCA Financial Reporting (F7) 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. How is goodwill treated in financial statements?**
 - A. It is written off to expenses immediately.**
 - B. It is recorded as a separate liability.**
 - C. It is tested for impairment on an annual basis.**
 - D. It is included in the cash flow statement only.**
- 2. What are the implications of using estimates in financial reporting?**
 - A. Estimates ensure absolute certainty**
 - B. They eliminate the subjectivity in financial reporting**
 - C. Estimates introduce uncertainty and require regular review**
 - D. Estimates always positively impact earnings quality**
- 3. What is the purpose of the 'notes to the financial statements'?**
 - A. To summarize the financial ratios.**
 - B. To provide additional detail and context for the financial statements.**
 - C. To recommend future investments in the entity.**
 - D. To outline the accounting policies exclusively.**
- 4. According to IFRS 15, how is revenue defined?**
 - A. As the total profit earned from all business activities**
 - B. As the consideration received or receivable from sales of goods/services**
 - C. As income generated through investment activities**
 - D. As rents received from leasing commercial properties**
- 5. In financial reporting, what is the importance of earnings quality?**
 - A. It affects stock price fluctuations**
 - B. It determines dividend payouts**
 - C. It indicates the sustainability and reliability of earnings**
 - D. It is irrelevant to financial performance**

- 6. What must be done prior to recognizing revenue from a contract under IFRS 15?**
- A. Identify performance obligations**
 - B. Determine estimated completion costs**
 - C. Revisit previous revenue contracts**
 - D. Calculate total expected revenue**
- 7. What distinguishes a 'liability' from 'equity'?**
- A. A liability is a present obligation, while equity represents ownership interest**
 - B. Liabilities refer to profit, while equity refers to loss**
 - C. Liabilities involve debts, while equity is only shareholder contributions**
 - D. Liabilities are fixed in nature, whereas equity is variable**
- 8. What are contingent assets considered until the financial inflow occurs?**
- A. Assets on the balance sheet.**
 - B. Off-balance-sheet items.**
 - C. Liabilities.**
 - D. Unrecognized assets.**
- 9. What does earnings per share (EPS) represent?**
- A. The total revenue of a company divided by its total share count.**
 - B. The company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock.**
 - C. The stock price divided by the total number of shares issued.**
 - D. The average income of the company over the past three years per share.**
- 10. What is the primary purpose of integrated reporting?**
- A. To provide a focused analysis of financial performance only.**
 - B. To provide a holistic view of the organization's performance and its ability to create value over time.**
 - C. To comply with legal and regulatory requirements.**
 - D. To emphasise past performance over future prospects.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. How is goodwill treated in financial statements?

- A. It is written off to expenses immediately.
- B. It is recorded as a separate liability.
- C. It is tested for impairment on an annual basis.**
- D. It is included in the cash flow statement only.

Goodwill is treated in financial statements as an intangible asset that arises when a company acquires another business for a price higher than the fair value of its net identifiable assets. The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), particularly IFRS 3 - Business Combinations, stipulate that goodwill must not be amortized. Instead, it is required to be tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if there are indicators of potential impairment. This annual impairment testing involves assessing the carrying amount of goodwill and comparing it with the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) it is associated with. If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss must be recognized, which can significantly impact the financial statements. The other treatment methods mentioned are not appropriate for goodwill under current accounting standards. Immediate write-off to expenses or recording it as a separate liability do not reflect the nature of goodwill or the intention of accounting for business combinations. Additionally, while goodwill could influence cash flows, it is not solely included in the cash flow statement; instead, it primarily appears in the statement of financial position and is subject to impairment tests as mentioned.

2. What are the implications of using estimates in financial reporting?

- A. Estimates ensure absolute certainty
- B. They eliminate the subjectivity in financial reporting
- C. Estimates introduce uncertainty and require regular review**
- D. Estimates always positively impact earnings quality

The use of estimates in financial reporting inherently introduces uncertainty due to the reliance on forecasts and subjective judgments about future events, which are often influenced by market conditions, management intentions, and external factors. These estimates are necessary because certain financial metrics cannot be determined with complete precision, especially in areas such as asset valuation, revenue recognition, and provisions for liabilities. Moreover, given the evolving nature of business environments and the uncertainty related to future transactions, these estimates require regular review and potential adjustment. This review process helps ensure that the financial statements reflect the most accurate depiction of the company's situation in light of any new information or changes in circumstances. This understanding reinforces the necessity of transparency in disclosing the basis of these estimates and the associated risks, which is crucial for users of financial statements to assess the reliability of the reported figures. While estimates do provide a means to reflect economic reality, they are not devoid of risk and ambiguity, hence why they require continual reassessment.

3. What is the purpose of the 'notes to the financial statements'?

- A. To summarize the financial ratios.
- B. To provide additional detail and context for the financial statements.**
- C. To recommend future investments in the entity.
- D. To outline the accounting policies exclusively.

The purpose of the 'notes to the financial statements' is to provide additional detail and context for the financial statements. These notes are an integral part of the financial reporting process and help users understand the information presented in the main financial statements, such as the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. The notes include explanations of accounting policies, breakdowns of specific line items, disclosures about significant events and transactions, and other relevant information that enhances the clarity of the financial data. By providing this context, the notes allow users—including investors, creditors, and analysts—to make informed decisions based on a comprehensive understanding of the entity's financial position and performance. While the notes may include some information related to accounting policies or specific ratios, their primary function is to offer a broader interpretative framework for the financial statements as a whole rather than focusing solely on any single aspect. This richness of detail is essential for a complete picture, which is why option B is the most accurate representation of the notes' purpose.

4. According to IFRS 15, how is revenue defined?

- A. As the total profit earned from all business activities
- B. As the consideration received or receivable from sales of goods/services**
- C. As income generated through investment activities
- D. As rents received from leasing commercial properties

Revenue, according to IFRS 15, is defined specifically as the consideration received or receivable from the sale of goods or services. This definition focuses on transactions resulting from the exchange of goods or services for payment, which is fundamental to businesses in recognizing income from their primary operations. IFRS 15 outlines a comprehensive framework for recognizing revenue, emphasizing the transfer of control of goods and services to customers. It establishes that revenue should be recognized when the performance obligations are satisfied, which aligns with the notion of when an entity effectively earns its revenue. The other options do not accurately represent the broad definition of revenue under IFRS 15. Total profit, investment income, or rent from leasing do not encompass the full scope of what revenue is classified as under this specific framework. While these can contribute to a company's overall earnings, they fall into different categories of income and are governed by different accounting standards and principles.

5. In financial reporting, what is the importance of earnings quality?

- A. It affects stock price fluctuations**
- B. It determines dividend payouts**
- C. It indicates the sustainability and reliability of earnings**
- D. It is irrelevant to financial performance**

Earnings quality is crucial in financial reporting because it pertains to the sustainability and reliability of earnings. High-quality earnings genuinely reflect a company's performance and are more likely to be repeated in the future, making them a more trustworthy indicator of the company's financial health. Quality earnings are typically derived from core business operations rather than one-time events or manipulations, thereby offering a clearer picture of a company's ability to generate profits over time. This sustainability allows investors and stakeholders to make well-informed decisions about the company's future prospects, influencing their confidence in the entity and, subsequently, their investment actions. High earnings quality can lead to a more stable stock price and increased trust among investors, as it signifies that the reported profits are based on sound operational performance and not just accounting adjustments or gimmicks. While aspects like stock price fluctuations and dividend payouts may be related to earnings, they are not the fundamental reason earnings quality is important. Earnings can impact these factors, but the essence of quality lies in its ability to signify a company's true economic performance, allowing stakeholders to assess long-term viability and profitability with greater assurance. Therefore, focusing on the sustainability and reliability of earnings provides the most valuable insight into a company's financial reporting.

6. What must be done prior to recognizing revenue from a contract under IFRS 15?

- A. Identify performance obligations**
- B. Determine estimated completion costs**
- C. Revisit previous revenue contracts**
- D. Calculate total expected revenue**

Prior to recognizing revenue from a contract under IFRS 15, identifying performance obligations is crucial. This step involves determining what specific goods or services are promised to the customer within the contract. By clearly defining these performance obligations, a company can better ascertain when control of each good or service is transferred to the customer, which is essential for revenue recognition. The identification of performance obligations sets the foundation for the entire revenue recognition process. Each performance obligation may have different criteria or timelines for revenue recognition, and only once these obligations are identified can the business proceed to allocate the transaction price and recognize revenue appropriately. While determining estimated completion costs, revisiting previous revenue contracts, and calculating total expected revenue are relevant to the overall revenue process, they occur after the performance obligations have been established and do not precede revenue recognition. Understanding performance obligations is the first step in aligning accounting practices with the guidance set out in IFRS 15, ultimately ensuring accurate and compliant revenue reporting.

7. What distinguishes a 'liability' from 'equity'?

- A. A liability is a present obligation, while equity represents ownership interest**
- B. Liabilities refer to profit, while equity refers to loss**
- C. Liabilities involve debts, while equity is only shareholder contributions**
- D. Liabilities are fixed in nature, whereas equity is variable**

A liability is defined as a present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. Equity, on the other hand, represents the residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting liabilities. Essentially, equity depicts the ownership interest held by shareholders in the business, encompassing both the initial investment of funds and accumulated profits retained in the business. This distinction is fundamental in financial reporting, as it influences how a company's financial position is represented on its balance sheet. Liabilities will reflect obligations such as loans, accounts payable, and other debts that require future payments, while equity showcases shareholders' investment and claims against the company's assets. Understanding this fundamental difference helps in analyzing the financial health of a company, evaluating its leverage and operational efficiency, and deriving implications for investment decisions.

8. What are contingent assets considered until the financial inflow occurs?

- A. Assets on the balance sheet.**
- B. Off-balance-sheet items.**
- C. Liabilities.**
- D. Unrecognized assets.**

Contingent assets are considered off-balance-sheet items until the financial inflow is realized. This is because these assets are not recognized in the financial statements until their realization is virtually certain, which aligns with the principles of prudent accounting practice. Recognizing them prematurely could mislead stakeholders about the financial position of the entity. The potential gains from contingent assets are acknowledged in the notes to the financial statements, emphasizing that while there may be a possibility of future benefits, they are contingent upon uncertain events occurring. This distinction is crucial in maintaining transparency and ensuring that financial statements reflect the true financial position without inflating asset values. Understanding that contingent assets do not appear on the balance sheet until they meet certain criteria is vital for accurate financial reporting. Hence, defining contingent assets as off-balance-sheet items accurately reflects their potential rather than their current status as recognized assets.

9. What does earnings per share (EPS) represent?

- A. The total revenue of a company divided by its total share count.
- B. The company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock.**
- C. The stock price divided by the total number of shares issued.
- D. The average income of the company over the past three years per share.

Earnings per share (EPS) is a crucial financial metric that indicates the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. This calculation helps investors assess the profitability of a company on a per-share basis, making it easier to compare the financial performance of companies within the same industry or sector. EPS is calculated as the net income of the company (after preferred dividends are deducted) divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during a specific period. This figure is essential for investors as it provides insight into a company's profitability relative to the number of shares they own, which can influence investment decisions. Understanding EPS is vital for evaluating earnings trends, potential dividend payments, and overall company performance, as a higher EPS often indicates more profitability and can lead to increased stock prices.

10. What is the primary purpose of integrated reporting?

- A. To provide a focused analysis of financial performance only.
- B. To provide a holistic view of the organization's performance and its ability to create value over time.**
- C. To comply with legal and regulatory requirements.
- D. To emphasise past performance over future prospects.

The primary purpose of integrated reporting is to provide a holistic view of the organization's performance and its ability to create value over time. This approach combines both financial and non-financial information, giving stakeholders a more comprehensive understanding of how various factors—such as environmental, social, and governance aspects—contribute to an organization's long-term sustainability and success. Integrated reporting goes beyond traditional financial reporting by illustrating the interconnections between different elements of the business model, strategy, and the broader social and environmental context. This allows investors and other stakeholders to assess not just past financial performance, but how the organization is positioned to create value in the future. The other options do not capture the comprehensive nature of integrated reporting. A focused analysis of financial performance alone does not provide the broader context needed for stakeholders to make informed decisions about the organization's future. Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements is certainly important but is more of a byproduct than the primary goal of integrated reporting. Lastly, emphasizing past performance over future prospects contradicts the very essence of integrated reporting, which aims to highlight how an organization's actions today can affect its future viability and value creation.

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://accafinancialreporting.examzify.com>

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