

# FDIC Accounting Fundamentals Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

# 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 role does the SEC play in relation to financial reporting?**
  - A. They create financial statements for companies**
  - B. They administer the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and oversee compliance with GAAP**
  - C. They conduct audits of public companies**
  - D. They regulate the stock market prices**
- 2. What does the FASB Codification Research System (CRS) provide access to?**
  - A. A summary of all accounting principles**
  - B. An online real-time database of Codification**
  - C. A collection of financial statements**
  - D. A database of CPA exam questions**
- 3. What triggers the issuance of a disclaimer of opinion report?**
  - A. Minor discrepancies in financial statements**
  - B. Scope limitations or significant uncertainties prevent obtaining sufficient evidence**
  - C. Clear non-compliance with GAAP**
  - D. Complete accuracy and reliability in reported financial statements**
- 4. What type of institutions does the FDIC mainly supervise in its risk management division?**
  - A. Credit unions only**
  - B. State-chartered banks non-members of the Federal Reserve System**
  - C. Federal Reserve member banks**
  - D. International banks**
- 5. What is the primary purpose of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)?**
  - A. To facilitate international banking transactions**
  - B. To enhance customer service in banking**
  - C. To prevent and detect money laundering and other financial crimes**
  - D. To regulate interest rates in the economy**

- 6. What is a purchase requisition?**
- A. A request for payment to a supplier**
  - B. A document issued when goods fall below a specified level**
  - C. A legally binding agreement between buyer and seller**
  - D. A record of sales transactions**
- 7. What type of bank does the FDIC primarily insure?**
- A. Investment banks**
  - B. Commercial banks**
  - C. Universal banks**
  - D. Merchant banks**
- 8. Which of the following documents does not require accounting entries?**
- A. Invoice**
  - B. Cash receipt**
  - C. Purchase order**
  - D. Journal entry**
- 9. What is the significance of GAAP in financial reporting?**
- A. It allows for maximum flexibility in reporting financial results**
  - B. GAAP ensures consistency and comparability in financial statements**
  - C. It limits the information included in financial statements**
  - D. GAAP is only relevant for governmental entities**
- 10. What is typically evaluated during a bank's financial performance assessment?**
- A. The quality of customer service**
  - B. The bank's liquidity and solvency ratios**
  - C. The personal achievements of top executives**
  - D. The popularity of the bank's marketing campaigns**



## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What role does the SEC play in relation to financial reporting?**

- A. They create financial statements for companies**
- B. They administer the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and oversee compliance with GAAP**
- C. They conduct audits of public companies**
- D. They regulate the stock market prices**

The SEC, or Securities and Exchange Commission, plays a crucial role in ensuring transparency and integrity in the financial reporting of public companies. One of its primary responsibilities is administering the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which was established to regulate the securities industry and protect investors by requiring companies to provide accurate and timely information. By overseeing compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the SEC ensures that public companies adhere to standardized accounting practices, which promotes consistency and comparability in financial statements. This oversight helps to build investor trust and maintain orderly markets. The SEC does not create financial statements itself; instead, it mandates that companies disclose their financial condition and results of operations in accordance with established accounting rules. While the SEC does play a role in regulating aspects of the stock market, such as preventing fraud and maintaining fair trading practices, its primary focus regarding financial reporting is on compliance and disclosure rather than on pricing or conducting audits. Audits of public companies are typically performed by independent auditors, not the SEC. Thus, the correct answer highlights the SEC's pivotal function in enforcing financial reporting standards and facilitating investor protection through compliance oversight.

**2. What does the FASB Codification Research System (CRS) provide access to?**

- A. A summary of all accounting principles**
- B. An online real-time database of Codification**
- C. A collection of financial statements**
- D. A database of CPA exam questions**

The FASB Codification Research System (CRS) provides access to an online real-time database of Codification, which is essential for professionals in the accounting field. This database systematically organizes and presents all relevant accounting standards and updates, ensuring that users have the most current information available for their research and application. The CRS is designed to streamline the process of finding specific accounting guidance, consolidating standards from various sources into a single, easier-to-navigate platform. This makes it an invaluable tool for accountants, auditors, and financial professionals who need to comply with accounting principles and standards. Accessing this online database allows users to quickly reference authoritative literature and understand how it applies to their situations, facilitating compliance and proper financial reporting.

### 3. What triggers the issuance of a disclaimer of opinion report?

- A. Minor discrepancies in financial statements
- B. Scope limitations or significant uncertainties prevent obtaining sufficient evidence**
- C. Clear non-compliance with GAAP
- D. Complete accuracy and reliability in reported financial statements

A disclaimer of opinion report is issued when the auditor cannot gather sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the financial statements due to scope limitations or significant uncertainties. This situation may arise if the auditor is unable to perform necessary audit procedures because of restrictions placed on them, whether by management or by circumstances beyond their control. In such cases, the auditor is unable to reach a conclusion about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, leading to the decision to issue a disclaimer. This underscores the importance of having access to relevant information and sufficient evidence to form a basis for their opinion. Auditors must adhere to standard auditing guidelines, and when they cannot do so, it directly impacts their ability to provide a positive or negative opinion. Other options do not accurately reflect the conditions under which a disclaimer occurs. Minor discrepancies may not warrant a disclaimer and could instead lead to an adverse opinion or a qualified opinion. Clear non-compliance with GAAP typically results in an adverse opinion rather than a disclaimer. Complete accuracy and reliability are positive outcomes and would lead to an unmodified opinion, not a disclaimer.

### 4. What type of institutions does the FDIC mainly supervise in its risk management division?

- A. Credit unions only
- B. State-chartered banks non-members of the Federal Reserve System**
- C. Federal Reserve member banks
- D. International banks

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) primarily supervises state-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System as part of its risk management division. This focus is rooted in the fact that state-chartered banks that do not join the Federal Reserve System do not have direct oversight from the Federal Reserve, making them primarily subject to FDIC supervision. The FDIC's role includes ensuring the safety and soundness of these institutions, protecting depositors, and maintaining public confidence in the banking system. By focusing on this category of banks, the FDIC can effectively monitor and address any potential risks that could arise within the banking sector, as these banks may not receive oversight from other federal regulators. Given that the other options include credit unions, Federal Reserve member banks, and international banks, these institutions fall under different regulatory frameworks, largely supervised by other agencies such as the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) for credit unions or the Federal Reserve for member banks. Thus, the FDIC's primary supervisory authority is rightly concentrated on state-chartered banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System.

**5. What is the primary purpose of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)?**

- A. To facilitate international banking transactions**
- B. To enhance customer service in banking**
- C. To prevent and detect money laundering and other financial crimes**
- D. To regulate interest rates in the economy**

The primary purpose of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) is to prevent and detect money laundering and other financial crimes. The BSA, enacted in 1970, mandates that financial institutions take certain steps to help the government identify and combat illegal activities such as money laundering and terrorist financing. This is accomplished through requirements such as reporting large cash transactions, filing suspicious activity reports (SARs), and maintaining certain records that could be useful for federal law enforcement. By focusing on these preventative measures, the BSA plays a crucial role in promoting financial transparency and integrity within the banking system. Financial institutions are required to implement Anti-Money Laundering (AML) programs and conduct customer due diligence to mitigate the risk of being used for illicit purposes. This framework is essential to maintaining the trust and security of the financial system, making the correct answer clear in the context of the BSA's objectives.

**6. What is a purchase requisition?**

- A. A request for payment to a supplier**
- B. A document issued when goods fall below a specified level**
- C. A legally binding agreement between buyer and seller**
- D. A record of sales transactions**

A purchase requisition is indeed linked to inventory management, and it specifically refers to a document issued when goods fall below a specified level, signaling the need to replenish stock. This process typically arises within a company to ensure that inventory levels are maintained and that supplies are available for operational needs. By tracking when inventory reaches a predetermined threshold, organizations can prevent interruptions in daily operations and ensure they have the necessary materials or goods on hand. In contrast, the other options describe different documents or processes. A request for payment to a supplier pertains to accounts payable and does not initiate a purchase process. A legally binding agreement between buyer and seller refers to a contract, which is not the purpose of a purchase requisition. Finally, a record of sales transactions pertains to sales activity and financial reporting, which is unrelated to the act of requesting the purchase of goods or services.

**7. What type of bank does the FDIC primarily insure?**

- A. Investment banks
- B. Commercial banks**
- C. Universal banks
- D. Merchant banks

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) primarily insures commercial banks, which are the institutions that provide checking and savings accounts, offer loans, and perform a wide range of financial services to both individuals and businesses. Commercial banks are fundamental to the banking system and the economy because they accept deposits from customers and use those deposits to fund loans, which in turn helps facilitate economic activity. The primary purpose of FDIC insurance is to protect depositors in the event of a bank failure, ensuring that they do not lose their insured deposits, typically up to a certain limit per depositor per bank. This insurance promotes public confidence in the financial system. In contrast, investment banks, universal banks, and merchant banks typically engage in different kinds of banking activities, such as securities underwriting, mergers and acquisitions, or corporate finance. These institutions do not focus on traditional deposit-taking and therefore are not insured by the FDIC. This distinction is crucial in understanding the FDIC's role in maintaining stability and protecting consumers in the banking sector.

**8. Which of the following documents does not require accounting entries?**

- A. Invoice
- B. Cash receipt
- C. Purchase order**
- D. Journal entry

A purchase order is primarily an internal document used to request the purchase of goods or services. It outlines the details of the order but does not itself involve any financial transactions that require an immediate accounting entry. Instead, it serves as a basis for generating future entries when the goods or services are received and an invoice is issued. In contrast, invoices and cash receipts directly relate to financial transactions and necessitate accounting entries to record the revenue or expense. Journal entries also require accounting entries as they are used to formally record transactions in the accounting system. Therefore, the purchase order stands out as the document that does not require accounting entries at the time it is created.

## 9. What is the significance of GAAP in financial reporting?

- A. It allows for maximum flexibility in reporting financial results
- B. GAAP ensures consistency and comparability in financial statements**
- C. It limits the information included in financial statements
- D. GAAP is only relevant for governmental entities

The significance of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in financial reporting lies in its role in ensuring consistency and comparability in financial statements. By adhering to these standardized guidelines, organizations are able to provide financial information that can be easily understood and compared across different entities and time periods. This consistency is crucial for stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and regulators, as it enhances the transparency and reliability of the financial information presented. GAAP lays out specific rules and conventions regarding the measurement, recognition, and presentation of financial transactions, which helps to minimize discrepancies and misunderstandings in accounting practices. As a result, users of financial reports can make informed decisions based on comparable data, fostering trust in the reported financial results. The other choices do not capture the comprehensive nature of GAAP. While maximum flexibility in reporting can lead to inconsistencies, limiting information in financial statements could obscure important financial data. Furthermore, GAAP is not limited to governmental entities; it applies to a wide range of organizations, including private companies and nonprofits, making the principles relevant across various sectors.

## 10. What is typically evaluated during a bank's financial performance assessment?

- A. The quality of customer service
- B. The bank's liquidity and solvency ratios**
- C. The personal achievements of top executives
- D. The popularity of the bank's marketing campaigns

The evaluation of a bank's financial performance predominantly focuses on its liquidity and solvency ratios. Liquidity refers to the bank's ability to meet short-term obligations, while solvency assesses its capacity to meet long-term obligations. By analyzing these ratios, stakeholders can gain insights into the bank's financial health, ensuring it can operate effectively without facing financial distress. Liquidity ratios, such as the current ratio and the quick ratio, help determine if a bank has sufficient assets to cover its liabilities. Solvency ratios, including the debt-to-equity ratio and return on equity, provide insights into long-term financial stability and the overall capacity to sustain operations over time. Monitoring these aspects is crucial for regulators, investors, and bank management to understand the risks and potential efficacy of the banking institution. While customer service, executive achievements, and marketing campaigns are important for a bank's overall success, they do not directly reflect the fundamental financial performance as clearly as liquidity and solvency ratios do. Therefore, they are not the main focus during a financial performance assessment in the banking context.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://fdicacctgfundamentals.examzify.com>**

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