

# University of Central Florida (UCF) ACG2071 Principles of Managerial Accounting Practice Test 1 (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. When budgeting overhead, what is typically determined first in the process?**
  - A. Direct labor hours**
  - B. Budgeted raw materials**
  - C. Budgeted overhead costs**
  - D. Applied overhead rate**
- 2. Which of the following costs would be classified as overhead costs?**
  - A. Direct Labor**
  - B. Direct Materials**
  - C. Factory Insurance Costs**
  - D. Product Packaging Costs**
- 3. What aspect of financial performance does a budget variance highlight?**
  - A. Trends in employee productivity**
  - B. Differences between budgeted and actual performance**
  - C. Historical sales data**
  - D. Components of the balance sheet**
- 4. What must professionals disclose to maintain credibility?**
  - A. All financial projections**
  - B. All relevant information**
  - C. Confidential information**
  - D. Their professional history**
- 5. What account is impacted when raw materials are purchased for cash?**
  - A. Cash Account**
  - B. Raw Materials Account**
  - C. Finished Goods Account**
  - D. Overhead Account**

**6. Direct materials are first recorded on the balance sheet and later transferred to which of the following?**

- A. Cash flow statement**
- B. Income statement**
- C. Retained earnings statement**
- D. Statement of changes in equity**

**7. Define the concept of a sunk cost.**

- A. A cost that can still be recovered**
- B. A cost that affects future financial projections**
- C. A cost that has already been incurred and cannot be recovered**
- D. A cost that varies with production levels**

**8. What is a sales forecast?**

- A. An estimation of past sales revenue**
- B. A prediction of future sales revenue**
- C. A historical record of sales data**
- D. An analysis of market share**

**9. What is the primary distinction between direct material and direct labor in cost accounting?**

- A. Direct material involves indirect costs related to production**
- B. Direct material refers to raw materials used in production**
- C. Direct labor does not include any labor costs associated with production**
- D. Direct labor encompasses all employee-related expenses**

**10. Do product costs appear on both the income statement and the balance sheet at the same time?**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only in manufacturing companies**
- D. Only for service providers**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. When budgeting overhead, what is typically determined first in the process?**

- A. Direct labor hours**
- B. Budgeted raw materials**
- C. Budgeted overhead costs**
- D. Applied overhead rate**

In the budgeting process for overhead, determining budgeted overhead costs is typically the first step. This is because the overhead costs form the baseline for what needs to be allocated throughout the production process. Budgeted overhead costs include estimates of all indirect costs related to manufacturing, such as utilities, maintenance, and salaries of supervisory staff. These costs are critical as they directly influence the overall budget and are necessary for calculating the overhead rate that will be applied to direct labor hours or machine hours. Once the budgeted overhead costs are established, the next steps usually involve determining how these costs will be allocated to products made, which includes calculating the applied overhead rate based on direct labor hours or machine hours. This structured approach ensures that all overhead expenses are accounted for, allowing for accurate product costing and financial planning. By having a clear understanding of the budgeted overhead costs, managers can effectively plan for profitability and cost control, making this the logical starting point in the budgeting process.

**2. Which of the following costs would be classified as overhead costs?**

- A. Direct Labor**
- B. Direct Materials**
- C. Factory Insurance Costs**
- D. Product Packaging Costs**

Overhead costs are the expenses incurred in the manufacturing process that are not directly tied to the creation of a product. These costs are necessary for production but cannot be directly traced to specific units of product. In this case, factory insurance costs fall into the category of overhead because they are essential for the operation of the manufacturing facility but do not directly relate to a specific product being made. They support the overall manufacturing environment and cover risks that are essential to maintaining production capability, which makes them a prime example of manufacturing overhead. Direct labor and direct materials, on the other hand, can be directly associated with the production of individual products. Direct labor refers to the wages paid to workers who are directly involved in making products, and direct materials are the raw materials that are used in the manufacturing of products. Product packaging costs may also be linked directly to the product itself, meaning they are not classified as overhead costs in the same way factory insurance costs are.

### 3. What aspect of financial performance does a budget variance highlight?

- A. Trends in employee productivity
- B. Differences between budgeted and actual performance**
- C. Historical sales data
- D. Components of the balance sheet

A budget variance specifically highlights the differences between budgeted and actual performance. This comparison is fundamental in managerial accounting as it allows management to assess how well the organization is adhering to its financial goals. By analyzing budget variances, managers can identify areas of overperformance where actual results exceed budgeted figures, as well as underperformance where results fall short of expectations. Understanding variances helps in decision-making, enabling managers to take corrective actions if necessary—whether to adjust operations, improve cost control, or reallocate resources. This makes budget variance an essential tool for financial planning and evaluation, helping teams understand financial health and operational efficiency.

### 4. What must professionals disclose to maintain credibility?

- A. All financial projections
- B. All relevant information**
- C. Confidential information
- D. Their professional history

Maintaining credibility in a professional setting hinges on transparency and trustworthiness. Disclosing all relevant information is crucial because it ensures that stakeholders have access to necessary data that can influence decisions. This includes financial details, potential conflicts of interest, and any other material facts that could affect the interpretation of performance or outcomes. By providing all relevant information, professionals build trust with clients, colleagues, and other stakeholders. This practice upholds ethical standards and promotes informed decision-making. Furthermore, being open about relevant details fosters a culture of accountability and encourages better communication within the organization. While other options may seem significant in certain contexts, they do not encompass the broader necessity of relevance. For example, while financial projections could be relevant, they are not automatically required in every situation. Confidential information generally should not be disclosed as it could breach trust or violate legal requirements. Lastly, sharing one's professional history, while informative, may not impact immediate decisions as directly as relevant information would. Thus, the broad requirement to disclose all relevant information is fundamental to maintaining professional credibility.

**5. What account is impacted when raw materials are purchased for cash?**

- A. Cash Account**
- B. Raw Materials Account**
- C. Finished Goods Account**
- D. Overhead Account**

When raw materials are purchased for cash, the Raw Materials Account is impacted because this account reflects the value of raw materials that a company has available for production. The purchase increases the balance in the Raw Materials Account, representing the company's investment in those materials intended for manufacturing goods. Simultaneously, cash is decreased by the amount paid for these materials, which would affect the Cash Account, but since the question specifically pertains to the account impacted by the purchase of raw materials, Raw Materials Account is the correct focus. Other accounts, such as Finished Goods or Overhead, are not directly involved in the initial transaction of purchasing raw materials; therefore, they are not affected at this stage.

**6. Direct materials are first recorded on the balance sheet and later transferred to which of the following?**

- A. Cash flow statement**
- B. Income statement**
- C. Retained earnings statement**
- D. Statement of changes in equity**

Direct materials are first recorded on the balance sheet as inventory. Once these materials are used in the production process, they are transferred to the income statement. This transfer occurs when the materials are incorporated into the finished goods that are sold, thereby recognizing the costs associated with these materials as an expense. This expense is categorized under cost of goods sold, which directly affects the profitability of a company for that accounting period. The income statement is essential for determining how efficiently a company is operating and how its revenues compare to its expenses, including the costs of direct materials used in production. Recognizing these costs allows managers and stakeholders to assess the overall performance of the company and make informed decisions based on the profitability reflected in the income statement.

## 7. Define the concept of a sunk cost.

- A. A cost that can still be recovered
- B. A cost that affects future financial projections
- C. A cost that has already been incurred and cannot be recovered**
- D. A cost that varies with production levels

The concept of a sunk cost refers specifically to expenses that have already been incurred and cannot be recovered. This means that once the money has been spent, it cannot be retrieved regardless of future decisions or outcomes. For example, if a company has invested in equipment that is now outdated, that investment is a sunk cost. It should not influence future business decisions, such as whether to invest in new technology, since the investment in the outdated equipment cannot be undone. In managerial accounting, recognizing sunk costs is crucial because it helps managers make decisions based on future costs and benefits rather than being influenced by past expenditures that cannot affect current situations. Understanding this concept is important in avoiding biases that can lead to inefficient decision-making.

## 8. What is a sales forecast?

- A. An estimation of past sales revenue
- B. A prediction of future sales revenue**
- C. A historical record of sales data
- D. An analysis of market share

A sales forecast is indeed a prediction of future sales revenue. This is a critical component for businesses as it helps them plan and allocate resources effectively. By estimating how much product or service will be sold over a certain period, companies can set budgets, manage inventory levels, and make informed decisions about marketing strategies and staffing needs. Accurate forecasts allow a business to prepare for market demands and anticipate challenges, potentially leading to better financial performance. The other choices represent different aspects of sales data but do not accurately define a sales forecast. While past sales revenue and historical records provide valuable context and data for creating a sales forecast, they do not constitute a forecast themselves. Similarly, an analysis of market share focuses on a company's performance relative to competitors rather than predicting future sales.

**9. What is the primary distinction between direct material and direct labor in cost accounting?**

- A. Direct material involves indirect costs related to production**
- B. Direct material refers to raw materials used in production**
- C. Direct labor does not include any labor costs associated with production**
- D. Direct labor encompasses all employee-related expenses**

The primary distinction between direct material and direct labor in cost accounting is that direct material refers specifically to the raw materials used in the production of goods. These materials are directly traceable to the final product. For instance, if a company manufactures furniture, the wood used to make the table is considered direct material because it is a fundamental part of that table. Direct labor, on the other hand, refers to the costs associated with the labor directly involved in manufacturing a product, such as the wages paid to factory workers who assemble the furniture. Understanding this distinction is crucial for accurately allocating costs in cost accounting, as both direct materials and direct labor are considered direct costs, but they represent different components of the production process. In this context, recognizing that direct material consists solely of raw materials clarifies why the other options do not align with the definition of direct material. For example, the option about indirect costs conflating direct materials with indirect costs misrepresents their nature, while the statements about direct labor provide incorrect interpretations of what constitutes labor costs.

**10. Do product costs appear on both the income statement and the balance sheet at the same time?**

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only in manufacturing companies**
- D. Only for service providers**

Product costs do not appear on both the income statement and the balance sheet simultaneously. Product costs, which include direct materials, direct labor, and manufacturing overhead, are considered assets when they are part of inventory on the balance sheet. These costs are capitalized as inventory until the products are sold. Once the products are sold, these costs are then recognized as expenses on the income statement, specifically as cost of goods sold. This process highlights the matching principle in accounting, where costs are matched with the revenues they help generate in the correct accounting period. Therefore, at any given time, product costs reside in inventory on the balance sheet until they are incurred as expenses on the income statement upon sale. This clarifies the reasoning behind the correct answer being that product costs do not appear on both statements at the same time.

# 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://ucf-acg2071-test1.examzify.com>**

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

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