

# Western Governors University (WGU) ACCT3630 C237 Taxation I 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 is the primary characteristic of an independent contractor compared to an employee?**
  - A. They receive benefits directly from the employer**
  - B. They have less control over how to perform their tasks**
  - C. They often provide services under specific contract terms**
  - D. They are always working full-time**
- 2. Which method is commonly used to calculate depreciation over the asset's useful life?**
  - A. Declining Balance Method**
  - B. Half Year Convention**
  - C. Sum-of-the-Years' Digits**
  - D. Straight-Line Method**
- 3. What is the purpose of the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)?**
  - A. To eliminate all tax liabilities for taxpayers**
  - B. To ensure that taxpayers generating economic income pay a minimum amount of income tax**
  - C. To increase tax rates for high-income individuals**
  - D. To allow taxpayers to defer tax payments**
- 4. What kind of audit is usually the most comprehensive?**
  - A. Field Audit**
  - B. Office Audit**
  - C. Correspondence Audit**
  - D. Document Review**
- 5. What kind of properties benefit from the MACRS depreciation method?**
  - A. Only residential properties**
  - B. Only commercial properties**
  - C. Tangible properties**
  - D. All types of properties**

- 6. What is referred to as the legal act of arranging one's transactions or affairs to reduce taxes paid?**
- A. Tax evasion**
  - B. Tax avoidance**
  - C. Tax deduction**
  - D. Tax deferral**
- 7. What are certain types of expenditures that Congress permits taxpayers to deduct from their Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) called?**
- A. Standard Deductions**
  - B. Itemized Deductions**
  - C. Tax Credits**
  - D. Adjusted Deductions**
- 8. Which entity typically conducts an audit examination to ensure taxpayer compliance with tax laws?**
- A. Internal Revenue Service**
  - B. Department of Justice**
  - C. Federal Bureau of Investigation**
  - D. State Tax Agency**
- 9. Which of the following best describes intangible assets?**
- A. Assets that have a physical form**
  - B. Financial derivatives traded in markets**
  - C. Assets without physical characteristics**
  - D. Real estate properties owned by a business**
- 10. Which of the following best describes a transaction conducted at arm's length?**
- A. Negotiated among friends**
  - B. Completed without any formal discussion**
  - C. Market-rate dealings between unrelated parties**
  - D. Settled without consideration of external price factors**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

- 1. What is the primary characteristic of an independent contractor compared to an employee?**
- A. They receive benefits directly from the employer**
  - B. They have less control over how to perform their tasks**
  - C. They often provide services under specific contract terms**
  - D. They are always working full-time**

An independent contractor is primarily characterized by the ability to provide services under specific contract terms. This arrangement typically allows them greater freedom and flexibility regarding how they complete their work, which is a fundamental difference between them and employees. Independent contractors generally operate based on a contractual agreement, specifying the nature of the services to be provided, deadlines, and compensation, but they are often not subject to the same level of control and oversight by the client as employees are. In contrast, employees are generally more integrated into the organization, receiving benefits directly from their employer and often working under employer-directed schedules and methods. The concept of being an independent contractor is inherently linked to the idea of autonomy in work execution, aligning consistently with contractual obligations rather than employer directives. Therefore, the specific contractual framework distinguishes independent contractors as a separate entity within the context of workplace classification.

- 2. Which method is commonly used to calculate depreciation over the asset's useful life?**
- A. Declining Balance Method**
  - B. Half Year Convention**
  - C. Sum-of-the-Years' Digits**
  - D. Straight-Line Method**

The straight-line method is the most commonly used approach for calculating depreciation over an asset's useful life because it spreads the cost of the asset evenly across its useful life. This method assumes that the asset will provide economic benefits consistently over time, which is why each accounting period recognizes the same amount of depreciation expense. To apply the straight-line method, you take the initial cost of the asset, subtract its estimated salvage value (the value it is expected to have at the end of its useful life), and then divide that amount by the estimated useful life of the asset. This results in a fixed annual depreciation expense, simplifying budgeting and financial planning processes for businesses. Other methods, like the declining balance method, half-year convention, and sum-of-the-years' digits, are also valid methods for calculating depreciation, but they tend to introduce variance in expense recognition—either accelerating the expense or adjusting it based on more complex formulas. The straight-line method's simplicity and straightforward calculation make it a preferred choice for many businesses and accountants, thus cementing its common use in practice.

### 3. What is the purpose of the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)?

- A. To eliminate all tax liabilities for taxpayers
- B. To ensure that taxpayers generating economic income pay a minimum amount of income tax**
- C. To increase tax rates for high-income individuals
- D. To allow taxpayers to defer tax payments

The purpose of the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) is to ensure that taxpayers who generate significant economic income still pay a minimum amount of income tax, regardless of their deductions, credits, or exemptions that might otherwise reduce their tax liability to zero. The AMT was established to prevent high-income earners from using loopholes or various tax preferences to minimize their tax burden to an unreasonably low level, effectively maintaining a baseline of tax contribution for wealthier individuals and corporations. The AMT recalculates taxable income by adding back certain deductions and credits that are not allowed under the AMT calculation, ensuring that high-income earners pay at least a specified minimum amount of tax. This structure underscores the principle that those with a higher capacity to contribute to government revenue should not avoid taxation entirely due to advantageous tax strategies. Other options, while potentially related to taxation, do not accurately capture the intent of the AMT. For example, the AMT does not eliminate tax liabilities entirely, raise tax rates outright across the board for high-income individuals, or allow for tax deferral; instead, it acts as a safeguard to ensure a minimum tax payment based on economic income levels.

### 4. What kind of audit is usually the most comprehensive?

- A. Field Audit**
- B. Office Audit
- C. Correspondence Audit
- D. Document Review

A field audit is typically the most comprehensive type of audit conducted by tax authorities. During a field audit, the auditor goes directly to the taxpayer's location, which allows for a thorough examination of the books, records, and supporting documents that pertain to the taxpayer's financial activities. This face-to-face interaction enables the auditor to ask questions, clarify details, and assess the taxpayer's operations in the context in which they conduct their business. Field audits often review multiple aspects of the taxpayer's financial situation, including income, expenses, deductions, and compliance with tax laws. This direct engagement helps ensure that all relevant information is available and considered, leading to a more accurate and informed evaluation of the taxpayer's tax obligations. In contrast, an office audit usually takes place at the tax agency's office and focuses on specific issues or discrepancies, while a correspondence audit is conducted primarily through mailed requests for information. Document reviews are limited to the analysis of the submitted documents without additional dialogue or in-depth investigation, making them less comprehensive than field audits.

**5. What kind of properties benefit from the MACRS depreciation method?**

- A. Only residential properties**
- B. Only commercial properties**
- C. Tangible properties**
- D. All types of properties**

The MACRS (Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System) depreciation method is specifically designed to apply to tangible properties. This includes a wide variety of assets such as buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles, and other physical items that have a determinable useful life. The MACRS system allows for accelerated depreciation, which means that businesses can recover the cost of tangible assets more quickly than under other methods, thereby providing tax benefits in the early years of an asset's life. Tangible properties are essential to the MACRS approach since it does not apply to intangible assets (such as patents or trademarks) or land, which does not depreciate. Therefore, understanding the applicability of MACRS to tangible properties is crucial for tax planning and financial reporting purposes. This methodology is beneficial for businesses looking to maximize their tax deductions in a strategic manner. Other property types such as residential or commercial properties might be tangible, but they are not exclusive categories that the MACRS method benefits; hence, saying that it only applies to residential or commercial properties is too narrow and not accurate. The broad applicability to all types of tangible properties is what makes option C the most accurate choice.

**6. What is referred to as the legal act of arranging one's transactions or affairs to reduce taxes paid?**

- A. Tax evasion**
- B. Tax avoidance**
- C. Tax deduction**
- D. Tax deferral**

The legal act of arranging one's transactions or affairs to reduce taxes paid is known as tax avoidance. This concept involves legitimate strategies that individuals and businesses can employ to minimize their tax liabilities within the framework of the law. Tax avoidance is about taking advantage of various provisions in the tax code, such as deductions, credits, and exemptions, to lower taxable income and, consequently, the amount of tax owed. Choosing tax avoidance is distinct from tax evasion, which involves illegal methods to not pay taxes owed. Tax evasion could lead to serious legal consequences, while tax avoidance is perfectly legal and is often encouraged through tax incentives by governments to stimulate certain economic activities. Tax deduction refers to a specific reduction in taxable income by certain amounts that taxpayers are allowed to deduct from their gross income, while tax deferral entails postponing the payment of taxes to a future date. Tax avoidance encompasses a broader range of strategies designed to reduce tax liabilities legally, making it the correct choice in this context.

**7. What are certain types of expenditures that Congress permits taxpayers to deduct from their Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) called?**

**A. Standard Deductions**

**B. Itemized Deductions**

**C. Tax Credits**

**D. Adjusted Deductions**

Certain types of expenditures that Congress permits taxpayers to deduct from their Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) are known as itemized deductions. These deductions allow taxpayers to subtract specific expenses, such as medical expenses, mortgage interest, state and local taxes, and charitable contributions, from their total income, thereby reducing their taxable income. Itemized deductions can be particularly beneficial for individuals whose deductible expenses exceed the standard deduction amount. In contrast, standard deductions provide a set deduction amount based on filing status, rather than allowing individuals to itemize specific expenses. Tax credits differ from deductions in that they directly reduce the amount of tax owed, rather than the taxable income. Adjusted deductions is not a term used in tax legislation, making it an incorrect choice. Understanding the distinction between these concepts is crucial for effective tax planning and maximizing potential deductions.

**8. Which entity typically conducts an audit examination to ensure taxpayer compliance with tax laws?**

**A. Internal Revenue Service**

**B. Department of Justice**

**C. Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**D. State Tax Agency**

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is the entity responsible for conducting audit examinations to ensure taxpayer compliance with federal tax laws. The IRS has the authority to review individual and business tax returns, investigate discrepancies, and ensure that taxpayers are adhering to the tax code. Audits can either be random or triggered by specific red flags, and the objective is to verify that the income reported is accurate and that tax obligations are met. While other agencies, such as the Department of Justice or the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may deal with criminal investigations related to tax evasion or fraud, they do not conduct routine audits for compliance. Similarly, a State Tax Agency may audit taxpayers for state-level tax compliance, but the question specifically pertains to the entity that handles federal tax matters, which is the IRS.

**9. Which of the following best describes intangible assets?**

- A. Assets that have a physical form**
- B. Financial derivatives traded in markets**
- C. Assets without physical characteristics**
- D. Real estate properties owned by a business**

Intangible assets are best described as assets without physical characteristics. These types of assets are non-monetary in nature and do not have a physical substance, which means they cannot be touched or physically measured. Common examples of intangible assets include trademarks, patents, copyrights, and goodwill. Identifying assets that lack a physical form is crucial for accounting and taxation purposes because they are treated differently from tangible assets on financial statements. Unlike tangible assets—like machinery or buildings—that you can physically see and touch, intangible assets can represent significant value for a business due to the competitive advantages or legal rights they provide. Assets that have a physical form, such as buildings or equipment, clearly do not fall into the category of intangible assets. Financial derivatives are specific financial instruments whose value derives from other assets and generally have their place in financial discussions, but they too are not categorized as intangible assets in the same way. Lastly, real estate properties are tangible assets that represent physical holdings, reinforcing the distinction between tangible and intangible classifications.

**10. Which of the following best describes a transaction conducted at arm's length?**

- A. Negotiated among friends**
- B. Completed without any formal discussion**
- C. Market-rate dealings between unrelated parties**
- D. Settled without consideration of external price factors**

A transaction conducted at arm's length is one where both parties operate independently and in their own self-interest, ensuring that the terms of the transaction are fair and reflect the market conditions. This means that the transaction is characterized by market-rate dealings between unrelated parties, which is precisely why this choice is the best description of an arm's length transaction. In an arm's length transaction, neither party exerts undue influence over the other, allowing for a clear market-driven price. This is essential for ensuring that the transaction reflects what would be agreed upon in a fair marketplace, making it a valid basis for tax reporting and valuation purposes. The other choices describe scenarios where the independence between the parties is compromised. Engaging in negotiations among friends indicates a potential for personal relationships to influence the terms, which could skew fairness. Completing a transaction without formal discussion suggests a lack of negotiation, which complicates ascertaining a true market price. Lastly, settling without consideration of external price factors implies that the transaction did not reflect the market conditions, which is contrary to the essence of an arm's length transaction.

## 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://wgu-acct3630-c237.examzify.com>**

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