



## PRINCIPLES OF FINANCE FACT SHEET 2009

### TEST INFORMATION

This test was developed to enable schools to award credit to students for knowledge equivalent to that learned by students taking the course. The school may choose to award college credit to the student based on the achievement of a passing score. The ultimate passing score for each examination is determined by the school. The school is provided with a recommended passing score established by a national committee of college faculty who teach this course. The DSST program is approved by the American Council on Education (ACE), and the ACE provides both a recommended passing score and a recommended number of credits that could be awarded to successful students. Some schools set their own standards for awarding credit and may require a higher score than the ACE recommendation. Students should obtain this information from the institution from which they expect to receive credit.

The use of nonprogrammable calculators is permitted during the test. Scratch paper for computations will be provided. A calculator function is available during computer-based exams.

### CONTENT OUTLINE

The following is an outline of the content areas covered in the examination. The approximate percentage of the examination devoted to each content area is also noted.

#### Principles of Finance Exam Content Outline

#### I. Financial Statements and Planning – 20%

- A. Fundamentals of Financial statements (e.g., balance sheet, income statement of cash flow, statement of owner equity)
- B. Ratio analysis
- C. Taxes

#### II. Time Value of Money – 20%

- A. Present value (lump sum and annuity)
- B. Future value (lump sum and annuity)
- C. Annuity due versus ordinary annuity
- D. Interest rate calculations (e.g. Equivalent)

#### III. Working Capital Management – 10%

- A. Short-term sources of funds
- B. Management of short-term assets (e.g. Inventory, accounts receivable, accounts payable, short term investments)
- C. Cash budget

#### IV. Valuation and Characteristics of Stock and Bonds – 9%

- A. Bonds (e.g., debenture, sinking funds)
- B. Common stock and preferred stock

#### V. Capital Budgeting – 12%

- A. Capital asset
- B. Project cash flow forecasting and Analysis (incremental and total)
- C. Financial analysis tools (e.g., Net Present Value, Payback, Accounting Rate of Return [ARR], Internal Rate of Return [IRR])
- D. Break even analysis and sensitivity

#### VI. Cost of Capital – 11%

- A. Cost of debt
- B. Cost of equity
- C. Weighted average cost of capital

#### VII. Risk and Return – 11%

- A. Expected return on asset and a portfolio
- B. Measures of risk (e.g., standard deviation, beta)
- C. Determinance of interest rates (e.g., real and nominal)
- D. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and Security Market Line (SML)
- E. Diversification (e.g., market risk, company specific risk)

#### VIII. International Financial Management – 7%

- A. Impact of exchange rates
- B. Spot vs forward
- C. Hedging
- D. Currency risk and political risk
- E. International financial markets

### REFERENCES

The following references were used to create exam questions and may be useful as study materials. You are not allowed to use these references in the testing center.

1. *Essentials of Corporate Finance*, 6th Edition. 2008 McGraw-Hill, (books.mcgraw-hill.com), Two Penn Plaza New York, NY, 10121
2. *Fundamentals of Financial Management*, 11th Edition. 2007 South-Western, (academic.cengage.com), 20 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA, 94002

### SAMPLE QUESTIONS

All test questions are in a multiple-choice format, with one correct answer and three incorrect options. You may want to review these samples for the type of questions that may appear on the exam.

Note: If a question requires data from time-value tables, these tables will be provided in the test book.



1. Which of the following statements is true about a stock split?
  - A. It increases equity.
  - B. It decreases assets.
  - C. It increases retained earnings.
  - D. It decreases the par value of the stock.
2. When a firm pays a cash dividend, the firm's balance sheet is affected in which of the following ways?
  - A. Assets and equity remain the same.
  - B. Assets decrease and equity increases.
  - C. Assets and liabilities decrease.
  - D. Assets and equity decrease.
3. The degree of financial leverage measures the responsiveness of
  - A. earnings to changes in operating expenses
  - B. earnings to changes in output
  - C. earnings before taxes to changes in operating income
  - D. operating income to changes in net income
4. In linear break-even analysis, a decrease in fixed costs, if other factors remain constant, will cause the break-even point and the degree of operating leverage to do which of the following?
  - A. Increase Decrease
  - B. Decrease Decrease
  - C. Decrease Increase
  - D. Increase Increase
5. Which of the following terms of trade credit is most favorable for the buyer?
  - A. 2/15 net 30
  - B. 2/15 net 45
  - C. 3/10 net 30
  - D. 3/15 net 45
6. The internal rate of return for a project will be higher if the
  - A. cost of capital is lower
  - B. cost of capital is higher
  - C. initial investment is lower
  - D. initial investment is higher
7. If the internal rate of return of two mutually exclusive investments is less than the firm's cost of capital, the firm should make which of the following investments, if any?
  - A. The shorter term investment
  - B. The investment with the lower internal rate of return
  - C. The investment with the higher internal rate of return
  - D. None of the above
8. Which of the following is associated with a stock dividend as opposed to a cash dividend?
  - A. An increase in assets
  - B. An increase in equity
  - C. A decrease in assets
  - D. No change in liabilities
9. The primary responsibility of a financial manager is to maximize the firm's
  - A. stockholder wealth
  - B. sales
  - C. earnings
  - D. profits
10. Which two of the following would be preferable to bond owners?
  - I. A debt ratio of 50% rather than 20%
  - II. A debt ratio of 20% rather than 50%
  - III. A times-interest-earned of 2.0 rather than 5.0
  - IV. A times-interest-earned 5.0 rather than 2.0
  - A. I and III
  - B. I and IV
  - C. II and III
  - D. II and IV
11. Which of the following will cause a currency outflow from the United States?
  - A. The purchase of United States plants and equipment by Japanese investors
  - B. The maintenance of United States military bases in Europe
  - C. The trading of Japanese yen for United States dollars by Japanese investors
  - D. The return of income from United States investments in Europe

Answers to sample questions: 1-D; 2-D; 3-C; 4-B; 5-D; 6-C; 7-D; 8-D; 9-A; 10-D; 11-B.

#### CREDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials of the American Council on Education (ACE) has reviewed and evaluated the DSST test development process and has made the following recommendations:

Area or Course Equivalent	Principles of Finance
Level	Upper level baccalaureate
Amount of Credit	Three (3) semester hours
Source	ACE Commission on Education Credit and Credentials

It is advisable that schools develop a consistent policy about awarding credit based on scores from this test and that the policy be reviewed periodically. Prometric will be happy to help schools in this effort.

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