

## Concepts

Match the appropriate definition with the key accounting term. Terms may be used more than once.

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|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Comparability                 | 8. Timeliness    |
| 2. Consistency                   | 9. Verifiability |
| 3. Feedback Value                | 10. Materiality  |
| 4. Predictive Value              | 11. Reliability  |
| 5. Neutrality                    | 12. Relevance    |
| 6. Representational Faithfulness |                  |
| 7. Benefit Exceeds Cost          |                  |

- \_\_\_11\_ A. The primary accounting trait that depends on users verifying accounting data
- \_\_\_12\_ B. The desired trait that accounting information be useful and important for potential investors
- \_7, 10\_ C. The two largest constraints to creating completely comprehensive accounting information
- \_\_\_1\_ D. The characteristic that allows financial statements to be directly compared across companies
- \_\_\_4\_ E. The trait that allows investors to anticipate future events from current accounting information
- \_\_\_3\_ F. The trait allowing investors to reassess past predictions
- \_\_\_2\_ G. The characteristic that allows financial statements to be compared to one company across time
- \_\_\_6\_ H. Correspondence between an accounting measure and the economic event underlying it
- \_\_\_9\_ I. The trait that allows reported information to be validated and confirmed
- 11, 12 J. Two primary accounting characteristics according to SFAC No. 2
- \_\_\_8\_ K. The trait of having the information during the period when it is most useful to the decision process