

Question #1 of 142

An analyst gathered the following data:

- An earnings retention rate of 40%.
- An ROE of 12%.
- The stock's beta is 1.2.
- The nominal risk free rate is 6%.
- The expected market return is 11%.

Assuming next year's earnings will be \$4 per share, the stock's current value is *closest* to:

- A)** \$26.67.
 - B)** \$33.32.
 - C)** \$45.45.
-

Question #2 of 142

A firm pays an annual dividend of \$1.15. The risk-free rate (RF) is 2.5%, and the total risk premium (RP) for the stock is 7%. What is the value of the stock, if the dividend is expected to remain constant?

- A)** \$25.00.
 - B)** \$12.10.
 - C)** \$16.03.
-

Question #3 of 142

The earnings multiplier model, derived from the dividend discount model, expresses a stock's P/E ratio (P_0/E_1) as the :

- A)** expected dividend payout ratio divided by the difference between the required return on equity and the expected dividend growth rate.
 - B)** expected dividend payout ratio divided by the sum of the expected dividend growth rate and the required return on equity.
 - C)** expected dividend in one year divided by the difference between the required return on equity and the expected dividend growth rate.
-

Question #4 of 142

If an analyst estimates the intrinsic value for a security that is different from its market value, the analyst should *most likely* take an investment position based on this difference if:

- A) the model used is not highly sensitive to its input values.
 - B) the security lacks a liquid market and trades infrequently.
 - C) many analysts independently evaluate the security.
-

Question #5 of 142

A stock has the following elements: last year's dividend = \$1, next year's dividend is 10% higher, the price will be \$25 at year-end, the risk-free rate is 5%, the market risk premium is 5%, and the stock's beta is 1.5. The stock's price is *closest to*:

- A) \$23.20.
 - B) \$23.50.
 - C) \$20.20.
-

Question #6 of 142

Using an infinite period dividend discount model, find the value of a stock that last paid a dividend of \$1.50. Dividends are expected to grow at 6 percent forever, the expected return on the market is 12 percent and the stock's beta is 0.8. The risk-free rate of return is 5 percent.

- A) \$26.50.
 - B) \$34.57.
 - C) \$32.61.
-

Question #7 of 142

Which of the following is *least likely* a reason the price to cash flow (P/CF) model has grown in popularity?

- A) CFs are generally more difficult to manipulate than earnings.
 - B) CFs are used extensively in valuation models.
 - C) CFs are more easily estimated than future dividends.
-

Question #8 of 142

Of the following types of firm, which is *most suitable* for P/B ratio analysis?

- A) A service industry firm without significant fixed assets.
- B) A firm with accounting standards consistent to other firms.
- C) A firm with accounting standards different from other firms.

Question #9 of 142

A company has 8 percent preferred stock outstanding with a par value of \$100. The required return on the preferred is 5 percent. What is the value of the preferred stock?

- A) \$100.00.
 - B) \$160.00.
 - C) \$152.81.
-

Question #10 of 142

An analyst gathered the following information about a company:

- The stock is currently trading at \$31.00 per share.
- Estimated growth rate for the next three years is 25%.
- Beginning in the year 4, the growth rate is expected to decline and stabilize at 8%.
- The required return for this type of company is estimated at 15%.
- The dividend in year 1 is estimated at \$2.00.

The stock is undervalued by approximately:

- A) \$6.40.
 - B) \$15.70.
 - C) \$0.00.
-

Question #11 of 142

Bybee is expected to have a temporary supernormal growth period and then level off to a "normal," sustainable growth rate forever. The supernormal growth is expected to be 25 percent for 2 years, 20 percent for one year and then level off to a normal growth rate of 8 percent forever. The market requires a 14 percent return on the company and the company last paid a \$2.00 dividend. What would the market be willing to pay for the stock today?

- A) \$67.50.
 - B) \$52.68.
 - C) \$47.09.
-

Question #12 of 142

A company's required return on equity is 15% and its dividend payout ratio is 55%. If its return on equity (ROE) is 17% and its beta is 1.40, then its sustainable growth rate is *closest* to:

- A) 6.75%.
 - B) 7.65%.
 - C) 9.35%.
-

Question #13 of 142

Use the following information and the dividend discount model to find the value of GoFlower, Inc.'s, common stock.

- Last year's dividend was \$3.10 per share.
- The growth rate in dividends is estimated to be 10% forever.
- The return on the market is expected to be 12%.
- The risk-free rate is 4%.
- GoFlower's beta is 1.1.

- A) \$121.79.
 - B) \$26.64.
 - C) \$34.95.
-

Question #14 of 142

Preferred stock *most likely* has a:

- A) fixed dividend and no maturity.
 - B) fixed dividend and maturity.
 - C) variable dividend and no maturity.
-

Question #15 of 142

The constant-growth dividend discount model would typically be most appropriate in valuing a stock of a:

- A) rapidly growing company.
 - B) new venture expected to retain all earnings for several years.
 - C) moderate growth, "mature" company.
-

Question #16 of 142

A payment to shareholders in the form of additional shares instead of cash is a:

- A) reverse stock split.

- B) stock dividend.
 - C) share repurchase.
-

Question #17 of 142

Assume that a stock paid a dividend of \$1.50 last year. Next year, an investor believes that the dividend will be 20% higher and that the stock will be selling for \$50 at year-end. Assume a beta of 2.0, a risk-free rate of 6%, and an expected market return of 15%. What is the value of the stock?

- A) \$40.32.
 - B) \$45.00.
 - C) \$41.77.
-

Question #18 of 142

Which of the following statements concerning security valuation is *least* accurate?

- A) The best way to value a company with no current dividend but who is expected to pay dividends in three years is to use the temporary supernormal growth (multistage) model.
 - B) The best way to value a company with high and unsustainable growth that exceeds the required return is to use the temporary supernormal growth (multistage) model.
 - C) A firm with a \$1.50 dividend last year, a dividend payout ratio of 40%, a return on equity of 12%, and a 15% required return is worth \$18.24.
-

Question #19 of 142

An analyst estimates the intrinsic value of a stock to be equal to ¥1,567 per share. If the current market value of the stock is ¥1,487 per share, the stock is:

- A) overvalued.
 - B) fairly valued.
 - C) undervalued.
-

Question #20 of 142

A stock is expected to pay a dividend of \$1.50 at the end of each of the next three years. At the end of three years the stock price is expected to be \$25. The equity discount rate is 16 percent. What is the current stock price?

- A) \$24.92.

B) \$19.39.

C) \$17.18.

Question #21 of 142

What is the value of a preferred stock that is expected to pay a \$5.00 annual dividend per year forever if similar risk securities are now yielding 8%?

A) \$62.50.

B) \$60.00.

C) \$40.00.

Question #22 of 142

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of using price-to-book value (PBV) multiples in stock valuation?

A) Book values are very meaningful for firms in service industries.

B) PBV ratios can be compared across similar firms if accounting standards are consistent.

C) Book value is often positive, even when earnings are negative.

Question #23 of 142

Assume the following information for a stock:

Beta coefficient = 1.50

Risk-free rate = 6%

Expected rate of return on market = 14%

Dividend payout ratio = 30%

Expected dividend growth rate = 11%

The estimated earnings multiplier (P/E ratio) is *closest* to:

A) 3.33.

B) 10.00.

C) 4.29.

Question #24 of 142

Calculate the value of a preferred stock that pays an annual dividend of \$5.50 if the current market yield on AAA rated preferred stock is 75 basis points above the current T-Bond rate of 7%.

- A) \$78.57.
 - B) \$42.63.
 - C) \$70.97.
-

Question #25 of 142

A company currently has a required return on equity of 14% and an ROE of 12%. All else equal, if there is an increase in a firm's dividend payout ratio, the stock's value will *most likely*:

- A) either increase or decrease.
 - B) decrease.
 - C) increase.
-

Question #26 of 142

Because of dividend displacement of earnings, the net effect on firm value of increasing the dividend payout ratio is:

- A) to decrease firm value.
 - B) indeterminate.
 - C) to increase firm value.
-

Question #27 of 142

An analyst gathered the following data for the Parker Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2005:

- $EPS_{2005} = \$1.75$
- $Dividends_{2005} = \$1.40$
- $Beta_{Parker} = 1.17$
- Long-term bond rate = 6.75%
- Rate of return S&P₅₀₀ = 12.00%

The firm has changed its dividend policy and now plans to pay out 60% of its earnings as dividends in the future. If the long-term growth rate in earnings and dividends is expected to be 5%, the appropriate price to earnings (P/E) ratio for Parker will be:

- A) 7.98.
- B) 9.14.
- C) 7.60.

Question #28 of 142

The rationale for using dividend discount models to value equity is that the:

- A) intrinsic value of a stock is the present value of its future dividends.
 - B) inputs are easily estimated and the model's estimates are robust.
 - C) model works well for the finite period of time over which dividends are paid.
-

Question #29 of 142

When a company's return on equity (ROE) is 12% and the dividend payout ratio is 60%, what is the implied sustainable growth rate of earnings and dividends?

- A) 7.8%.
 - B) 4.0%.
 - C) 4.8%.
-

Question #30 of 142

Assume a company has earnings per share of \$5 and pays out 40% in dividends. The earnings growth rate for the next 3 years will be 20%. At the end of the third year the company will start paying out 100% of earnings in dividends and earnings will increase at an annual rate of 5% thereafter. If a 12% rate of return is required, the value of the company is approximately:

- A) \$92.92.
 - B) \$102.80.
 - C) \$55.69.
-

Question #31 of 142

The preferred stock of the Delco Investments Company has a par value of \$150 and a dividend of \$11.50. A shareholder's required return on this stock is 14%. What is the maximum price he would pay?

- A) \$54.76.
 - B) \$150.00.
 - C) \$82.14.
-

Question #32 of 142

One advantage of using price-to-book value (PBV) multiples for stock valuation is that:

- A) book value of a firm can never be negative.
 - B) it is a stable and simple benchmark for comparison to the market price.
 - C) most of the time it is close to the market value.
-

Question #33 of 142

Which of the following statements about the constant growth dividend discount model (DDM) is *least* accurate?

- A) In the constant growth DDM dividends are assumed to grow at a constant rate forever.
 - B) The constant growth DDM is used primarily for stable mature stocks.
 - C) For the constant growth DDM to work, the growth rate must exceed the required return on equity.
-

Question #34 of 142

Asset-based valuation models are *most appropriate* for a firm that:

- A) has cyclical earnings.
 - B) is being liquidated.
 - C) has significant intangible assets.
-

Question #35 of 142

Assume that a firm has an expected dividend payout ratio of 20%, a required rate of return of 9%, and an expected dividend growth of 5%. What is the firm's estimated price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio?

- A) 2.22.
 - B) 5.00.
 - C) 20.00.
-

Question #36 of 142

A company's growth rate in dividends and earnings can be estimated as the:

- A) difference between the retention ratio and the return on equity.
- B) product of the return on equity and the dividend payout ratio.
- C) product of the retention ratio and the return on equity.

Question #37 of 142

Calculate the value of a common stock that last paid a \$2.00 dividend if the required rate of return on the stock is 14 percent and the expected growth rate of dividends and earnings is 6 percent. What growth model is an example of this calculation?

- | | <u>Value of
stock</u> | <u>Growth
model</u> |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) | \$26.50 | Supernormal growth |
| B) | \$25.00 | Gordon growth |
| C) | \$26.50 | Gordon growth |

Question #38 of 142

A firm will not pay dividends until four years from now. Starting in year four dividends will be \$2.20 per share, the retention ratio will be 40%, and ROE will be 15%. If $k = 10\%$, what should be the value of the stock?

- A) \$41.32.
- B) \$58.89.
- C) \$55.25.

Question #39 of 142

The capital asset pricing model can be used to estimate which of the following inputs to the dividend discount model?

- A) The required return on equity.
- B) The expected inflation rate.
- C) The expected growth rate in dividends.

Question #40 of 142

Witronix is a rapidly growing U.S. company that has increased free cash flow to equity and dividends at an average rate of 25% per year for the last four years. The present value model that is *most* appropriate for estimating the value of this company is a:

- A) single stage free cash flow to equity model.

- B) Gordon growth model.
 - C) multistage dividend discount model.
-

Question #41 of 142

One advantage of price/sales (P/S) multiples over price to earnings (P/E) and price-to-book value (PBV) multiples is that:

- A) P/S is easier to calculate.
 - B) P/S can be used for distressed firms.
 - C) Regression shows a strong relationship between stock prices and sales.
-

Question #42 of 142

Given the following information, compute price/sales.

- Book value of assets = \$550,000.
- Total sales = \$200,000.
- Net income = \$20,000.
- Dividend payout ratio = 30%.
- Operating cash flow = \$40,000.
- Price per share = \$100.
- Shares outstanding = 1,000.
- Book value of liabilities = \$500,000.

- A) 2.00X.
 - B) 0.50X.
 - C) 2.50X.
-

Question #43 of 142

Regarding the estimates required in the constant growth dividend discount model, which of the following statements is *most* accurate?

- A) The model is most influenced by the estimates of "k" and "g."
 - B) The variables "k" and "g" are easy to forecast.
 - C) Dividend forecasts are less reliable than estimates of other inputs.
-

Question #44 of 142

If the payout ratio increases, the justified P/E multiple will:

- A) increase, if we assume that the growth rate remains constant.
 - B) decrease, if we assume that the growth rate remains constant.
 - C) always increase.
-

Question #45 of 142

A company has just paid a \$2.00 dividend per share and dividends are expected to grow at a rate of 6% indefinitely. If the required return is 13%, what is the value of the stock today?

- A) \$30.29.
 - B) \$34.16.
 - C) \$32.25.
-

Question #46 of 142

An argument against using the price-to-sales (P/S) valuation approach is that:

- A) P/S ratios do not express differences in cost structures across companies.
 - B) sales figures are not as easy to manipulate or distort as earnings per share (EPS) and book value.
 - C) P/S ratios are not as volatile as price-to-earnings (P/E) multiples.
-

Question #47 of 142

Assume that at the end of the next year, Company A will pay a \$2.00 dividend per share, an increase from the current dividend of \$1.50 per share. After that, the dividend is expected to increase at a constant rate of 5%. If an investor requires a 12% return on the stock, what is the value of the stock?

- A) \$30.00.
 - B) \$31.78.
 - C) \$28.57.
-

Question #48 of 142

Day and Associates is experiencing a period of abnormal growth. The last dividend paid by Day was \$0.75. Next year, they anticipate growth in dividends and earnings of 25% followed by negative 5% growth in the second year. The company will level off to a normal growth rate of 8% in year three and is expected to maintain an 8% growth rate for the foreseeable future. Investors require a 12% rate of return on Day. The value of Day stock today is *closest* to:

- A) \$18.65.
 - B) \$24.05.
 - C) \$20.70.
-

Question #49 of 142

A company has 6% preferred stock outstanding with a par value of \$100. The required return on the preferred is 8%. What is the value of the preferred stock?

- A) \$75.00.
 - B) \$100.00.
 - C) \$92.59.
-

Question #50 of 142

Which of the following is a *disadvantage* of using the price-to-book value (PBV) ratio?

- A) Book values are affected by accounting standards, which may vary across firms and countries.
 - B) Book value may not mean much for manufacturing firms with significant fixed costs.
 - C) Firms with negative earnings cannot be evaluated with the PBV ratios.
-

Question #51 of 142

The last dividend paid on a common stock was \$2.00, the growth rate is 5% and investors require a 10% return. Using the infinite period dividend discount model, calculate the value of the stock.

- A) \$42.00.
 - B) \$40.00.
 - C) \$13.33.
-

Question #52 of 142

Assuming the risk-free rate is 5% and the expected return on the market is 12%, what is the value of a stock with a beta of 1.5 that paid a \$2 dividend last year if dividends are expected to grow at a 5% rate forever?

- A) \$17.50.
 - B) \$12.50.
 - C) \$20.00.
-

Question #53 of 142

Assuming a discount rate of 15%, a preferred stock with a perpetual dividend of \$10 is valued at approximately:

- A) \$1.50.
 - B) \$66.67.
 - C) \$8.70.
-

Question #54 of 142

Holding all else equal, if the beta of a stock increases, the stock's price will:

- A) increase.
 - B) decrease.
 - C) be unaffected.
-

Question #55 of 142

A company's payout ratio is 0.45 and its expected return on equity (ROE) is 23%. What is the company's implied growth rate in dividends?

- A) 4.16%.
 - B) 10.35%.
 - C) 12.65%.
-

Question #56 of 142

Use the following information to determine the value of River Gardens' common stock:

- Expected dividend payout ratio is 45%.
- Expected dividend growth rate is 6.5%.
- River Gardens' required return is 12.4%.
- Expected earnings per share next year are \$3.25.

A) \$30.12.

B) \$24.80.

C) \$27.25.

Question #57 of 142

The XX Company paid a \$1 dividend in the most recent period. The company is expecting dividends to grow at a 6% rate into the future. What is the value of this stock if an investor requires a 15% rate of return on stocks of this risk class?

A) \$10.60.

B) \$11.78.

C) \$11.11.

Question #58 of 142

A firm is expected to have four years of growth with a retention ratio of 100%. Afterwards the firm's dividends are expected to grow 4% annually, and the dividend payout ratio will be set at 50%. If earnings per share (EPS) = \$2.4 in year 5 and the required return on equity is 10%, what is the stock's value today?

A) \$20.00.

B) \$30.00.

C) \$13.66.

Question #59 of 142

If a firm's growth rate is 12% and its dividend payout ratio is 30%, its current return on equity (ROE) is *closest* to:

A) 40.00%.

B) 36.00%.

C) 17.14%.

Question #60 of 142

Use the following data to analyze a stock's price earnings ratio (P/E ratio):

- The stock's beta is 1.2.
- The dividend payout ratio is 60%.
- The stock's expected growth rate is 7%.
- The risk free rate is 6% and the expected rate of return on the market is 13%.

Using the dividend discount model, the expected P/E ratio of the stock is *closest* to:

- A) 5.4.
 - B) 10.0.
 - C) 8.1.
-

Question #61 of 142

An analyst studying Albion Industries determines that the average EV/EBITDA ratio for Albion's industry is 10. The analyst obtains the following information from Albion's financial statements:

EBITDA = £11,000,000

Market value of debt = £30,000,000

Cash = £1,000,000

Based on the industry's average enterprise value multiple, what is the equity value of Albion Industries?

- A) £110,000,000.
 - B) £80,000,000.
 - C) £81,000,000.
-

Question #62 of 142

Which type of cash dividend is *most likely* to be declared by a cyclical firm during good times?

- A) Regular dividend.
 - B) Special dividend.
 - C) Stock dividend.
-

Question #63 of 142

Assume that the expected dividend growth rate (g) for a firm decreased from 5% to zero. Further, assume that the firm's cost of equity (k) and dividend payout ratio will maintain their historic levels. The firm's P/E ratio will *most likely*:

- A) decrease.
 - B) become undefined.
 - C) increase.
-

Question #64 of 142

All else equal, if a firm's return on equity (ROE) increases, the stock's value as estimated by the constant growth dividend discount model (DDM) will *most likely*:

- A) increase.
 - B) not change.
 - C) decrease.
-

Question #65 of 142

Which of the following shows the dividend payment chronology in its proper sequence?

- A) Ex-dividend date, holder-of-record date, declaration date, payment date.
 - B) Declaration date, ex-dividend date, holder-of-record date, payment date.
 - C) Declaration date, holder-of-record date, ex-dividend date, payment date.
-

Question #66 of 142

An analyst gathered the following data for the Parker Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2005:

- $EPS_{2005} = \$1.75$
- $Dividends_{2005} = \$1.40$
- $Beta_{Parker} = 1.17$
- Long-term bond rate = 6.75%
- Rate of return S&P 500 = 12.00%

The firm is expected to continue their dividend policy in future. If the long-term growth rate in earnings and dividends is expected to be 6%, the forward P/E ratio for Parker Corp. will be:

- A) 21.54.
 - B) 12.31.
 - C) 11.61.
-

Question #67 of 142

Use the following information on Brown Partners, Inc. to compute the current stock price.

- Dividend just paid = \$6.10
- Expected dividend growth rate = 4%
- Expected stock price in one year = \$60
- Risk-free rate = 3%
- Risk premium on the stock = 12%

A) \$59.55.

B) \$57.70.

C) \$57.48.

Question #68 of 142

If a company can convince its suppliers to offer better terms on their products leading to a higher profit margin, the return on equity (ROE) will *most likely*:

- A)** increase and the stock price will increase
 - B)** decrease and the stock price will increase.
 - C)** increase and the stock price will decline.
-

Question #69 of 142

Given the following estimated financial results for the next period, value the stock of FishnChips, Inc., using the infinite period dividend discount model (DDM).

- Sales of \$1,000,000.
- Earnings of \$150,000.
- Total assets of \$800,000.
- Equity of \$400,000.
- Dividend payout ratio of 60.0%.
- Average shares outstanding of 75,000.
- Real risk free interest rate of 4.0%.
- Expected inflation rate of 3.0%.
- Expected market return of 13.0%.
- Stock Beta at 2.1.

The per share value of FishnChips stock is approximately: *(Note: Carry calculations out to at least 3 decimal places.)*

A) \$30.89.

B) \$26.86.

C) \$17.91.

Question #70 of 142

According to the earnings multiplier model, all else equal, as the required rate of return on a stock increases, the:

- A) P/E ratio will decrease.
 - B) earnings per share will increase.
 - C) P/E ratio will increase.
-

Question #71 of 142

The current price of XYZ, Inc., is \$40 per share with 1,000 shares of equity outstanding. Sales are \$4,000 and the book value of the firm is \$10,000. What is the price/sales ratio of XYZ, Inc.?

- A) 10.000.
 - B) 0.010.
 - C) 4.000.
-

Question #72 of 142

Shareholders selling shares between the ex-dividend date and holder-of-record date:

- A) do not receive the dividend, which is paid to the share buyer.
 - B) receive the dividend.
 - C) do not receive the dividend, which stays with the company.
-

Question #73 of 142

According to the earnings multiplier model, a stock's P/E ratio (P_0/E_1) is affected by all of the following EXCEPT the:

- A) expected stock price in one year.
 - B) expected dividend payout ratio.
 - C) required return on equity.
-

Question #74 of 142

Utilizing the infinite period dividend discount model, all else held equal, if the required rate of return (K_e) decreases, the model yields a price that is:

- A) increased, due to a smaller spread between required return and growth.
 - B) reduced, due to increased spread between growth and required return.
 - C) reduced, due to the reduction in discount rate.
-

Question #75 of 142

Next year's dividend is expected to be \$2, $g = 7\%$, and $k = 12\%$. What is the stock's intrinsic value?

- A) \$42.80.
 - B) \$40.00.
 - C) \$28.57.
-

Question #76 of 142

An argument against using the price-to-earnings (P/E) valuation approach is that:

- A) earnings can be negative.
 - B) earnings power is the primary determinant of investment value.
 - C) research shows that P/E differences are significantly related to long-run average stock returns.
-

Question #77 of 142

All of the following factors affects the firm's P/E ratio EXCEPT:

- A) the expected interest rate on the bonds of the firm.
 - B) growth rates of dividends.
 - C) the required rate of return.
-

Question #78 of 142

REM Corp.'s return on equity (ROE) is 19.5% and its dividend payout rate is 45%. What is the company's implied dividend growth rate?

- A) 8.78%.
 - B) 19.5%.
 - C) 10.73%.
-

Question #79 of 142

A company with a return on equity (ROE) of 27%, required return on equity (k_e) of 20%, and a dividend payout ratio of 40% has an implied sustainable growth rate *closest* to:

- A) 12.00%.
 - B) 10.80%.
 - C) 16.20%.
-

Question #80 of 142

One advantage to using the price/book value (P/B) ratio over using the price/earnings (P/E) ratio is that P/B can be used when:

- A) the firm is in a slow growth phase.
 - B) earnings or cash flows are negative.
 - C) stock markets are volatile.
-

Question #81 of 142

Given the following information, compute the price/cash flow ratio for EAV Technology, a U.S. GAAP reporting firm.

- Net income per share = \$6
- Price per share = \$100
- Depreciation per share = \$2
- Interest expense per share = \$4
- Marginal tax rate = 25%

- A) 9.1X.
 - B) 12.5X.
 - C) 8.3X.
-

Question #82 of 142

An analyst gathered the following information about an industry. The industry beta is 0.9. The industry profit margin is 8%, the total asset turnover ratio is 1.5, and the leverage multiplier is 2. The dividend payout ratio of the industry is 50%. The risk-free rate is 7% and the expected market return is 15%. The industry P/E is *closest* to:

- A) 22.73.
- B) 12.00.

C) 14.20.

Question #83 of 142

Other things equal, the effect of a stock split on shareholder wealth is to:

- A) increase it.
 - B) leave it unchanged.
 - C) decrease it.
-

Question #84 of 142

An equity valuation model that values a firm based on the market value of its outstanding debt and equity securities, relative to a firm fundamental, is a(n):

- A) enterprise value model.
 - B) asset-based model.
 - C) market multiple model.
-

Question #85 of 142

When calculating a sustainable growth rate for a company an analyst *most likely* assumes:

- A) the dividend payout ratio is constant.
 - B) equity is sold at a constant rate.
 - C) return on equity will grow.
-

Question #86 of 142

A high growth rate would be consistent with:

- A) a high dividend payout rate.
 - B) a low retention rate.
 - C) a high ROE.
-

Question #87 of 142

Which of the following is NOT an assumption of the constant growth dividend discount model (DDM)?

- A) ROE is constant.
 - B) Dividend payout is constant.
 - C) The growth rate of the firm is higher than the overall growth rate of the economy.
-

Question #88 of 142

If the return on equity for a firm is 15% and the retention rate is 40%, the firm's sustainable growth rate is *closest* to:

- A) 9%.
 - B) 15%.
 - C) 6%.
-

Question #89 of 142

Which of the following statements concerning security valuation is *least* accurate?

- A) A stock with an expected dividend payout ratio of 30%, a required return of 8%, an expected dividend growth rate of 4%, and expected earnings of \$4.15 per share is estimated to be worth \$36.11.
 - B) A stock with a dividend last year of \$3.25 per share, an expected dividend growth rate of 3.5%, and a required return of 12.5% is estimated to be worth \$36.11.
 - C) A stock to be held for two years with a year-end dividend of \$2.20 per share, an estimated value of \$20.00 at the end of two years, and a required return of 15% is estimated to be worth \$18.70
-

Question #90 of 142

Enterprise value is *most* accurately described as a firm's:

- A) market value of stock plus market value of debt, minus cash and short-term investments.
 - B) market value of assets minus market value of liabilities, plus cash and short-term investments.
 - C) market value of stock plus cash and short-term investments, minus market value of debt.
-

Question #91 of 142

A valuation model based on the cash flows that a firm will have available to pay dividends in the future is *best* characterized as a(n):

- A) infinite period dividend discount model.
- B) free cash flow to equity model.

C) free cash flow to the firm model.

Question #92 of 142

The free cash flow to equity model is *best* described as a(n):

- A) single-factor model.
 - B) enterprise value model.
 - C) present value model.
-

Question #93 of 142

Baker Computer earned \$6.00 per share last year, has a retention ratio of 55%, and a return on equity (ROE) of 20%. Assuming their required rate of return is 15%, how much would an investor pay for Baker on the basis of the earnings multiplier model?

- A) \$173.90.
 - B) \$40.00.
 - C) \$74.93.
-

Question #94 of 142

If a company has a "0" earnings retention rate, the firm's P/E ratio will equal:

- A) $D/P + g$
 - B) $k + g$
 - C) $1 / k$
-

Question #95 of 142

A firm has a return on equity (ROE) of 15% and a dividend payout rate of 80%. If last year's dividend was \$0.80 and the required return on equity is 10%, what is the firm's estimated dividend growth rate and what is the current stock price?

<u>Dividend growth</u> <u>rate</u>	<u>Stock price</u>
---------------------------------------	--------------------

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A) 3.00% | \$9.96 |
| B) 12.00% | \$11.77 |

C) 3.00%

\$11.77

Question #96 of 142

An analyst estimates that a stock's value is €22.50. If the market price of this stock is €25.00 the analyst believes the stock is:

- A) fairly valued.
 - B) undervalued.
 - C) overvalued.
-

Question #97 of 142

An investor is considering acquiring a common stock that he would like to hold for one year. He expects to receive both \$1.50 in dividends and \$26 from the sale of the stock at the end of the year. What is the maximum price he should pay for the stock today to earn a 15 percent return?

- A) \$27.30.
 - B) \$23.91.
 - C) \$24.11.
-

Question #98 of 142

Which of the following statements about the constant growth dividend discount model (DDM) in its application to investment analysis is *least* accurate? The model:

- A) is best applied to young, rapidly growing firms.
 - B) can't be applied when $g > K$.
 - C) is inappropriate for firms with variable dividend growth.
-

Question #99 of 142

Use the following information and the multi-period dividend discount model to find the value of Computech's common stock.

- Last year's dividend was \$1.62.
- The dividend is expected to grow at 12% for three years.
- The growth rate of dividends after three years is expected to stabilize at 4%.
- The required return for Computech's common stock is 15%.

Which of the following statements about Computech's stock is *least* accurate?

- A)** Computech's stock is currently worth \$17.46.
 - B)** The dividend at the end of year three is expected to be \$2.27.
 - C)** At the end of two years, Computech's stock will sell for \$20.64.
-

Question #100 of 142

A company last paid a \$1.00 dividend, the current market price of the stock is \$20 per share and the dividends are expected to grow at 5 percent forever. What is the required rate of return on the stock?

- A)** 9.78%.
 - B)** 10.00%.
 - C)** 10.25%.
-

Question #101 of 142

The purchaser of a stock will receive the next dividend if the order is filled before the:

- A)** holder-of-record date.
 - B)** payment date.
 - C)** ex-dividend date.
-

Question #102 of 142

All else equal, an increase in a company's growth rate will most likely cause its P/E ratio to:

- A)** decrease.
 - B)** increase.
 - C)** either increase or decrease.
-

Question #103 of 142

Given the following information, compute price/book value.

- Book value of assets = \$550,000
- Total sales = \$200,000
- Net income = \$20,000
- Dividend payout ratio = 30%
- Operating cash flow = \$40,000
- Price per share = \$100
- Shares outstanding = 1000
- Book value of liabilities = \$500,000

A) 2.0X.

B) 5.5X.

C) 2.5X.

Question #104 of 142

The following data pertains to a common stock:

- It will pay no dividends for two years.
- The dividend three years from now is expected to be \$1.
- Dividends are expected to grow at a 7% rate from that point onward.

If an investor requires a 17% return on this stock, what will they be willing to pay for this stock now?

A) \$ 6.24.

B) \$ 7.30.

C) \$10.00.

Question #105 of 142

Given the following information, compute the implied dividend growth rate.

- Profit margin = 10.0%
- Total asset turnover = 2.0 times
- Financial leverage = 1.5 times
- Dividend payout ratio = 40.0%

A) 4.5%.

B) 12.0%.

C) 18.0%.

Question #106 of 142

Gwangwa Gold, a South African gold producer, has as its primary asset a mine which is shown on the balance sheet with a value of R100 million. An analyst estimates the market value of this mine to be 90% of book value. The company's balance sheet shows other assets of R20 million and liabilities of R40 million, and the analyst feels that the book value of these items reflects their market values. Using the asset-based valuation approach, what should the analyst estimate the value of the company to be?

- A) R80 million.
 - B) R110 million.
 - C) R70 million.
-

Question #107 of 142

The yield on a company's 7.5%, \$50 par preferred stock is 6%. The value of the preferred stock is *closest* to:

- A) \$50.00.
 - B) \$62.50.
 - C) \$12.50.
-

Question #108 of 142

An analyst has gathered the following data for Webco, Inc:

- Retention = 40%
- ROE = 25%
- $k = 14\%$

Using the infinite period, or constant growth, dividend discount model, calculate the price of Webco's stock assuming that next years earnings will be \$4.25.

- A) \$63.75.
 - B) \$125.00.
 - C) \$55.00.
-

Question #109 of 142

An analyst evaluating a stable, mature, electric utility with non-cyclical earnings and a high dividend would *most appropriately* use a:

- A) 2-stage model.
 - B) constant growth model.
 - C) 3-stage model
-

Question #110 of 142

What value would be placed on a stock that currently pays no dividend but is expected to start paying a \$1 dividend five years from now? Once the stock starts paying dividends, the dividend is expected to grow at a 5 percent annual rate. The appropriate discount rate is 12 percent.

- A) \$8.11.
 - B) \$9.08.
 - C) \$14.29.
-

Question #111 of 142

If a stock sells for \$50 that has an expected annual dividend of \$2 and has a sustainable growth rate of 5%, what is the market discount rate for this stock?

- A) 10.0%.
 - B) 7.5%.
 - C) 9.0%.
-

Question #112 of 142

All else equal, if there is an increase in the required rate of return, a stock's value as estimated by the constant growth dividend discount model (DDM) will:

- A) increase.
 - B) increase or decrease, depending upon the relationship between k_e and ROE.
 - C) decrease.
-

Question #113 of 142

If a preferred stock that pays a \$11.50 dividend is trading at \$88.46, what is the market's required rate of return for this security?

- A) 11.76%.
 - B) 7.69%.
 - C) 13.00%.
-

Question #114 of 142

A firm has an expected dividend payout ratio of 50%, a required rate of return of 12% and a constant growth rate of 6%. If earnings for the next year are expected to be \$4.50, the value of the stock today is *closest to*:

- A) \$37.50.
 - B) \$39.75.
 - C) \$33.50.
-

Question #115 of 142

An enterprise value multiple is typically calculated as the ratio of enterprise value to:

- A) net income.
 - B) EBITDA.
 - C) sales.
-

Question #116 of 142

Which valuation method is *most appropriate* to estimate a floor value for a firm being liquidated?

- A) Asset-based.
 - B) Price/earnings ratio.
 - C) Discounted cash flow.
-

Question #117 of 142

An argument against using the price to cash flow (P/CF) valuation approach is that:

- A) cash flows are not as easy to manipulate or distort as EPS and book value.
 - B) price to cash flow ratios are not as volatile as price-to-earnings (P/E) multiples.
 - C) non-cash revenue and net changes in working capital are ignored when using earnings per share (EPS) plus non-cash charges as an estimate.
-

Question #118 of 142

According to the earnings multiplier model, which of the following factors is the least important in estimating a stock's price-to-earnings ratio? The:

- A) historical dividend payout ratio.
- B) estimated required rate of return on the stock.

C) expected dividend payout ratio.

Question #119 of 142

The Sustainable Growth Rate is equal to:

- A) $(ROE) \times (1+RR)$.
 - B) $(ROE) \times (1-RR)$.
 - C) $(ROE) \times (RR)$.
-

Question #120 of 142

A firm has an expected dividend payout ratio of 50 percent, a required rate of return of 18 percent, and an expected dividend growth rate of 3 percent. The firm's price to earnings ratio (P/E) is:

- A) 3.33.
 - B) 6.66.
 - C) 2.78.
-

Question #121 of 142

An analyst projects the following pro forma financial results for Magic Holdings, Inc., in the next year:

- Sales of \$1,000,000
- Earnings of \$200,000
- Total assets of \$750,000
- Equity of \$500,000
- Dividend payout ratio of 62.5%
- Shares outstanding of 50,000
- Risk free interest rate of 7.5%
- Expected market return of 13.0%
- Stock Beta at 1.8

If the analyst assumes Magic Holdings, Inc. will produce a constant rate of dividend growth, the value of the stock is *closest to*:

- A) \$44.
 - B) \$104.
 - C) \$19.
-

Question #122 of 142

The required rate of return on equity used as an input to the dividend discount model is influenced by each of the following factors EXCEPT:

- A) the stock's dividend payout ratio.
 - B) the stock's appropriate risk premium.
 - C) the expected inflation rate.
-

Question #123 of 142

An enterprise value model for equity valuation is *most accurately* described as a(n):

- A) asset-based model.
 - B) multiplier model.
 - C) discounted cash flow model.
-

Question #124 of 142

Assuming all other factors remain unchanged, which of the following would *most likely* lead to a decrease in the market P/E ratio?

- A) A rise in the stock risk premium.
 - B) An increase in the dividend payout ratio.
 - C) A decline in the risk-free rate.
-

Question #125 of 142

Which of the following is a disadvantage of using price-to-sales (P/S) multiples in stock valuations?

- A) The use of P/S multiples can miss problems associated with cost control.
 - B) It is difficult to capture the effects of changes in pricing policies using P/S ratios.
 - C) P/S multiples are more volatile than price-to-earnings (P/E) multiples.
-

Question #126 of 142

What is the value of a stock that paid a \$0.25 dividend last year, if dividends are expected to grow at a rate of 6% forever? Assume that the risk-free rate is 5%, the expected return on the market is 10%, and the stock's beta is 0.5.

- A) \$3.53.
 - B) \$16.67.
 - C) \$17.67.
-

Question #127 of 142

A firm has a profit margin of 10%, an asset turnover of 1.2, an equity multiplier of 1.3, and an earnings retention ratio of 0.5. What is the firm's internal growth rate?

- A) 4.5%.
 - B) 7.8%.
 - C) 6.7%.
-

Question #128 of 142

All else equal, the price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio of a stable firm will increase if the:

- A) long-term growth rate is decreased.
 - B) ROE is increased.
 - C) dividend payout is decreased.
-

Question #129 of 142

In its latest annual report, a company reported the following:

Net income	= \$1,000,000
Total equity	= \$5,000,000
Total assets	= \$10,000,000
Dividend payout ratio	= 40%

Based on the sustainable growth model, the *most likely* forecast of the company's future earnings growth rate is:

- A) 6%.
 - B) 12%.
 - C) 8%.
-

Question #130 of 142

A stock has a required rate of return of 15%, a constant growth rate of 10%, and a dividend payout ratio of 45%. The stock's price-earnings ratio should be:

- A) 4.5 times.
 - B) 9.0 times.
 - C) 3.0 times.
-

Question #131 of 142

Using the one-year holding period and multiple-year holding period dividend discount model (DDM), calculate the change in value of the stock of Monster Burger Place under the following scenarios. First, assume that an investor holds the stock for only one year. Second, assume that the investor intends to hold the stock for two years. Information on the stock is as follows:

- Last year's dividend was \$2.50 per share.
- Dividends are projected to grow at a rate of 10.0% for each of the next two years.
- Estimated stock price at the end of year 1 is \$25 and at the end of year 2 is \$30.
- Nominal risk-free rate is 4.5%.
- The required market return is 10.0%.
- Beta is estimated at 1.0.

The value of the stock if held for one year and the value if held for two years are:

	<u>Year one</u>	<u>Year two</u>
A) \$27.50	\$27.50	\$35.25
B) \$25.22	\$25.22	\$35.25
C) \$25.22	\$25.22	\$29.80

Question #132 of 142

Which of the following statements regarding price multiples is *most* accurate?

- A) A disadvantage of the price/book value ratio is that it is not an appropriate measure for firms that primarily hold liquid assets.
 - B) A rationale for using the price/cash flow ratio is that there is only one clear definition of cash flow.
 - C) An advantage of the price/sales ratio is that it is meaningful even for distressed firms.
-

Question #133 of 142

A stock has a required return of 14% percent, a constant growth rate of 5% and a retention rate of 60%. The firm's P/E ratio should be:

- A) 4.44.
 - B) 5.55.
 - C) 6.66.
-

Question #134 of 142

General, Inc., has net income of \$650,000 and one million shares outstanding. The profit margin is 6 percent and General, Inc., is selling for \$30.00. The price/sales ratio is equal to:

- A) 0.65.
 - B) 10.83.
 - C) 2.77.
-

Question #135 of 142

Which of the following is *least likely* an advantage of using price/sales (P/S) multiple?

- A) P/S multiples are more reliable because sales data cannot be distorted by management.
 - B) P/S multiples are not as volatile as P/E multiples and hence may be more reliable in valuation analysis.
 - C) P/S multiples provide a meaningful framework for evaluating distressed firms.
-

Question #136 of 142

Which of the following is NOT a determinant of the expected price/earnings (P/E) ratio?

- A) Average debt to capital ratio (D/C).
 - B) Expected dividend payout ratio (D/E).
 - C) Expected growth rate in dividends (g).
-

Question #137 of 142

A preferred stock's dividend is \$5 and the firm's bonds currently yield 6.25%. The preferred shares are priced to yield 75 basis points below the bond yield. The price of the preferred is *closest* to:

- A) \$90.91.
- B) \$80.00.
- C) \$5.00.

Question #138 of 142

An asset-based valuation model is *most appropriate* for a company that:

- A) has a high proportion of intangible assets among its total assets.
 - B) is expected to remain profitable for the foreseeable future.
 - C) is likely to be liquidated.
-

Question #139 of 142

If the expected dividend payout ratio of a firm is expected to rise from 50 percent to 55 percent, the cost of equity is expected to increase from 10 percent to 11 percent, and the firm's growth rate remains at 5 percent, what will happen to the firm's price-to-equity (P/E) ratio? It will:

- A) increase.
 - B) be unchanged.
 - C) decline.
-

Question #140 of 142

Company B paid a \$1.00 dividend per share last year and is expected to continue to pay out 40% of its earnings as dividends for the foreseeable future. If the firm is expected to earn a 10% return on equity in the future, and if an investor requires a 12% return on the stock, the stock's value is *closest* to:

- A) \$16.67.
 - B) \$12.50.
 - C) \$17.67.
-

Question #141 of 142

A firm has an expected dividend payout ratio of 48 percent and an expected future growth rate of 8 percent. What should the firm's price to earnings ratio (P/E) be if the required rate of return on stocks of this type is 14 percent and what is the retention ratio of the firm?

	<u>P/E ratio</u>	<u>Retention ratio</u>
A)	6.5	52%
B)	6.5	48%
C)	8.0	52%

Question #142 of 142

The price to book value ratio (P/BV) is a helpful valuation technique when examining firms:

- A)** that hold primarily liquid assets.
- B)** with the same stock prices.
- C)** with older assets compared to those with newer assets.

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