

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Abnormal Spoilage	Unacceptable units that are not expected to occur under an efficient production process.
非正常损耗	在有效率的生产流程下不应该发生的不合格品数量。
Absorbed Overhead	That portion of factory indirect cost that has been allocated to a specific product, or saleable service. (Also called Applied Overhead.)
已分摊间接费用	已经分配给特定产品或适销服务的那部分工厂间接成本。(又称“已分配间接费用”。)
Absorption Costing	A costing system that assigns to inventory all types of manufacturing costs, including direct, indirect, fixed and variable. (Also called Full Absorption Costing.)
吸收成本法	将所有各类制造成本,其中包括直接成本、间接成本、固定成本和变动成本,分配给存货的成本计算方法。(又称“全部吸收成本法”。)
Accelerated Depreciation	A pattern of depreciation in which the amount of depreciation computed in the early years is greater than the amounts computed in the later years.
加速折旧	一种折旧方法,其早期计提的折旧金额大于后期计提的金额。
Accounting	The process of identifying, classifying, measuring, recording and communicating in monetary terms transactions and events of an economic entity that are of a financial character.
会计	以货币为单位确认、分类、计量、记录和传递一个经济实体财务性质的交易和事项的过程。
Accounting Profit	Revenue less all expenses included in the entity's income statement.
会计利润	实体的利润表中收入减去全部费用。
Accounting Standards	Principles and procedures to be followed by accountants as formulated by an authoritative body. (Also called Accounting Principles.)
会计准则	由权威机构制定、会计人员应当遵循的各项原则和程序。(又称“会计原则”。)
Accounting System	Methods, procedures, and standards followed in accumulating, classifying, recording and reporting business events and transactions.
会计制度	在累计、分类、记录和报告业务事项和交易中遵循的方法、程序和准则。

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Accounts Payable	Monies that are due to a vendor (supplier) for merchandise or services rendered.
应付账款	以赊账方式向卖方（供应厂商）购得商品或劳务所应付的账款。
Accounts Payable Turnover	A financial ratio used to measure the rate at which an entity pays off its suppliers.
应付账款周转率	量度实体偿付其供应厂商货款的速度所采用的财务比率。
Accounts Receivable	Monies due to an entity from customers who have bought merchandise or received services on account.
应收帐款	实体以赊帐方式出售商品或提供劳务应从客户收回的账款。
Accounts Receivable Turnover	A financial ratio used to measure asset utilization and a company's ability to collect cash from credit sales to its customers.
应收帐款周转率	用于度量资产利用状况以及公司在向客户催收赊销款方面的能力的财务比率。
Accrual Accounting	The method of recognizing and recording (a) revenues when earned, and (b) expenses when incurred, both irrespective of the time when cash is received or paid.
权责发生制会计	凡是当期已经赚取的收入和已经发生的费用，不论何时收付现金，都作为当期的（a）收入和（b）费用予以确认和记录的做法。
Accrued	The accumulation of income that is due but has not been received or a cost that is incurred but has not been paid by an entity during the accounting period.
应计	在会计期间，实体尚未收付的应得收入或已发生成本的累积。
Accumulated Depreciation	The amount of depreciation expense related to a fixed asset that has been recognized as an expense from the date of acquisition of that asset.
累计折旧	自固定资产购置之日起累计被确定的折旧费用。
Acid-Test Ratio	A ratio that measures an entity's ability to pay off short-term obligations using the most liquid current assets (excluding inventory). (Also called Quick Ratio.)
酸性测试比率	用来度量实体使用变现最快的流动资产（不包括存货）以偿付短期债务的能力的比率。（又称速动比率。）

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Acquisition Cost	The value of cash or other resources given up in exchange for goods or services. It includes all costs necessary to get the asset ready for its intended use. (Also called Historical Cost or Original Cost.)
购置成本	为换取商品或劳务而支付的现金或其他资源的价值。它包括为使资产达到预期用途所需的全部成本。（又称“历史成本”或“原始成本”。）
Activity Driver (Cost Driver)	A factor used to assign cost from an activity to a cost object. A measure of the frequency and intensity of use of an activity by a cost object.
作业动因 (成本动因)	用于将一项作业的成本分配给成本对象的因素。它量度成本对象使用该项作业的频率和强度。
Activity-Based Budgeting	An approach to budgeting that involves quantifying activities and processes and forecasting their costs in order to achieve strategic goals and improve performance.
作业预算编制	为达到战略目标和改进绩效而量化各项作业和流程并预测其成本的预算方法。
Activity-Based Costing (ABC)	A costing system that (a) identifies the relationship between the incurrence of cost and activities, (b) determines the underlying “driver” of the activities, (c) establishes cost pools related to individual “drivers,” (d) develops costing rates, and (e) applies cost to product on the basis of resources consumed (drivers).
作业成本法	该成本计算方法（a）确定成本的发生与各项作业之间的关系，（b）确定各项作业的根本“动因”，（c）建立与各“动因”相关的成本归集点，（d）制定各项作业的成本费率，以及（e）依据消耗的资源（动因）向产品分配成本。
Activity-Based Management	Management and decision making method using activity based costing information in an effort to improve customer satisfaction and profits by enhancing activities that add value and reducing activities that do not add value to the customer.
作业管理	运用作业成本法的信息进行管理和决策的方法，目的是通过强化能为客户增值的作业、减少不增值的作业，来提高客户满意度和利润。
Actual Cost	Acquisition cost, historical cost, or original cost.
实际成本	购置成本、历史成本或原始成本。

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Additional Paid-in Capital	The amount received by a company from its shareholders for purchase of shares of stock above the par or stated value of the stock.
资本公积	公司从其股东那里收到的超过股票面值或设定价值的购股金额。
Administrative Expense	Costs incurred for the general operation of an enterprise as a whole, as contrasted with costs related to a more specific function such as manufacturing or selling. (Also called General and Administrative Expense.)
管理费用	企业整体在一般营运中所发生的成本，区别于制造成本或销售成本等更为具体的成本。（又称“一般管理费用”。）
Allocate	Identification of costs with cost objectives; apportioning or distributing costs to products, processes, jobs, or departments.
分摊，分配	确定成本的各项成本对象；把各项成本分摊或分配给各产品、工序、任务、或部门。
Allocation Base	The basis used to assign indirect costs to cost objects, such as labor or machine hours.
分摊基础，分配基数	把间接成本分配给成本对象所依据的基数，诸如人工或机器工时等。
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	A contra account to Accounts Receivable established to record the estimated percentage of Accounts Receivable that will not be collected.
备抵坏帐	应收帐款的对销帐户，建立该帐户是为了记录预计的一定比例无法收回的应收款。
Amortization	The accounting process of allocating costs to the time periods during which such costs are consumed.
摊销	将成本按其耗用期加以分摊的会计程序。
Annual Report	A report prepared by entities after the close of each reporting year that includes financial statements and disclosure, an audit report, information from management, and other pertinent information concerning the entity's financial condition and operating performance.
年度报告	每个报告年度结束后由实体编制的报告，其中包括财务报表和披露事项、审计报告、管理部门提供的信息以及与实体财务状况和营运绩效有关的其他信息。
Annuity	A series of payments of an equal amount at fixed intervals for a specified number of periods.

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年金	在指定的时期内，按固定间隔发生的一系列等额付款。
Application Controls	Controls, such as input controls, adopted to safeguard specific data processing activity, such as payroll. Their purpose is to provide reasonable assurance that data is properly processed, recorded, and reported.
控件	用于保障特定数据处理作业（如工资单）的控制措施，如输入控制。目的是在合理范围内确保数据得到妥善处理、记录和报告。
Appraisal Costs	Costs incurred to determine whether products and services are conforming to customer and/or manufacturing requirements. Examples include inspection and testing costs.
鉴定成本	为判定产品和劳务是否符合客户和/或制造要求而发生的成本，例如检验和测试成本。
Appreciation	The situation where there is an increase in economic worth caused by rising market prices.
升值，增值	因市场价格上升而引起的经济价值增长。
Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)	A framework for analyzing the relationship between risks and rates of return on securities, especially common stocks. It asserts that the risk elements that influence returns on securities include (1) inflation, (2) industrial production, (3) risk premiums, and (4) the slope of the term structure of interest rates.
套利定价理论（APT）	分析证券（特别是普通股）的风险和回报率关系的框架。根据该理论，影响证券回报的风险因素包括（1）通货膨胀，（2）工业生产，（3）风险报酬，以及（4）利率期限结构的斜率。
Asset	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Probable future economic benefits obtained by an entity as a result of past transactions.2. Any owned physical object or right having economic value to its owners, expressed for accounting purposes in terms of its cost or other value (such as current replacement cost).
资产	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 实体由于过去的交易而获得的有望在未来获得经济利益的资源。2. 指拥有的任何有形物体，或对其拥有者具有经济价值的权利。为核算起见，以成本或其他价值（例如现行重置成本）表示。
Asset Coverage	A measure of the extent to which a company is able to cover its debt obligations after all liabilities have been satisfied.

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资产偿付率	量度公司偿还所有负债后有能力和承担其债务义务的程度。
Asset Turnover	A financial ratio that assesses how efficiently an entity is utilizing its assets; it relates sales to assets. (Also called Total Asset Turnover.)
资产周转率	评估实体资产使用效率的财务指标；它将销售额与资产关联起来。（又称“资产总额周转率”）
Audit	The systematic examination by analyses, confirmation, and tests of accounting records to confirm with reasonable assurance that the records adequately reflect economic status and operations.
审计	通过分析、确认和检验会计记录进行系统化审查，以便在有合理保证的条件下，确认会计记录恰当地反映了经济和营运状况。
Audit Committee	Members of the board of directors (in the case of corporations), trustees, legislative bodies, or similar governance boards, with responsibilities for oversight and direction of the internal auditing function.
审计委员会	负有监察和指导内部审计职能的委员会，其成员包括董事会（如果是公司）、理事会、制订规章制度的组织、或类似的治理委员会的成员。
Audit Report	A written document that presents the scope and results of the audit.
审计报告	说明审计范围和结果的书面文件。
Authoritative (top-down) Budgeting	A budgeting process where all budgets for the organization are prepared by top management, including budgets for lower-level operations.
主管决定的（自上而下）预算编制	组织机构的所有预算（包括较低层面的营运预算在内）都由最高管理层编制的预算编制过程。
Authority	The formal and legitimate right of a manager to make decisions, issue orders, and allocate resources to achieve organizationally desired outcomes.
职权	经理为取得组织机构期望的结果而做出决定、发布命令以及分配资源的正式合法权利。
Average Collection Period	A measure of the average number of days it takes to collect receivables (credit sales). (Also called Days Sales Outstanding and Days Sales in Receivables.)

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平均收款期	催收应收款（赊销）所需的平均天数。（又称“销售款未收回天数”和“应收款周转天数”。）
Average Fixed Cost	Total fixed costs divided by the number of units produced. (Fixed cost per unit)
平均固定成本	总固定成本除以生产的单位数。（单位固定成本）
Average Total Cost	Total manufacturing costs divided by the number of units produced. Sometimes called per unit cost.
单位平均成本	制造总成本除以生产的单位数。有时称单位成本。
Average Variable Cost	Total variable cost divided by the number of units produced.
平均变动成本	变动总成本除以生产的单位数。
Backflush Costing	A product costing approach used in a Just-in-Time operating environment in which some or all of the costing is delayed until the goods are finished. Standard costs are then pulled backward through the system to assign costs to products.
倒推成本算法	在及时制造运营环境中所采用的产品成本算法，在该成本法中，部分或全部成本要推迟到商品完工时才计算。届时采用标准成本倒推，将成本分配到各个产品。
Backup Controls	Controls, such as file duplicating, in an Information Technology (IT) environment to insure that data is not lost.
安全管控，备份	在信息技术环境中，为确保数据不遗失所采用的文件复制等控制措施。
Bad Debts	Accounts or notes receivable that management determines to be uncollectible after reasonable efforts to collect them have not been successful.
坏帐	经过合理努力催收不果后，管理层认定为无法收回的应收帐款或票据。
Balance Sheet	A financial statement that summarizes a company's assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity at a particular point in time.
资产负债表	对公司某一特定时间点的各项资产、负债和股东权益作一概括的财务报表。
Balanced Scorecard	An approach using multiple measures to evaluate performance, including financial measures, and the non-financial measures of customers, internal business processes, and learning and growth.

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平衡记分卡	运用多种指标评估绩效的方法，其中包括财务指标以及客户、内部业务流程和学习与成长等方面的非财务指标。
Banker's Acceptances	Financial instrument of an entity stating that payment is guaranteed by a bank, commonly used in foreign trade.
银行承兑汇票	实体出具的、表明付款已得到银行“承兑”保证的金融工具，常用于对外贸易。
Bankruptcy	A condition in which a court has granted a company legal protection from creditors because it cannot meet its obligations as they come due.
破产	由于公司无力偿还到期债务，法院授予公司免受债权人侵扰的法律保护。
Batch Costing	The costs of activities related to a group of units of products or services rather than to each individual unit of product or service.
批量成本法	与一组产品或劳务相关的作业成本，而非与单一的产品或劳务相关的成本。
Benchmarking	A process of measuring an entity's performance, products, and services against standards based on best levels of performance achievable or achieved by other entities.
基准分析，标杆分析	以其他实体能够达到或已经达到的最佳绩效水平为基准，衡量该实体的绩效、产品和劳务的分析过程。
Best Practice	A technique, method, process, or activity that is more effective at delivering a particular outcome than any other technique, method, process, or activity.
最佳方法	比任何其他技术、方法、流程或作业能更有效地实现某种特定结果的技术、方法、流程或作业。
Beta	A measurement of the movement of the price of a particular stock compared with the movement of the market as a whole during the same period. If a stock has a beta value less than 1, it is regarded as less risky than the overall market. If a stock has a beta value greater than 1, it is regarded as more risky than the market.
贝塔， β 值	比照同期的总体市场动态来度量某种特定股票的价格运动的指标。如果股票的贝塔值低于 1，即认为该股票的风险低于总体市场风险。如果股票的贝塔值大于 1，则认为该股票的风险高于市场风险。

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Binomial Option-Valuation Models	Option pricing models in which the underlying asset can take on only two possible, discrete values in the next time period for each value that it can take on in the preceding time period.
二项式期权定价模型	在此期权定价模型中，对于标的资产前一时期所能具有的每一个值，在后一时期只能有两个可能的离散值。
Black-Scholes Option-Valuation Model	A model for pricing options in which the value of an option depends on (1) the value of the underlying asset, (2) the time to expiration of the option, (3) the exercise price, (4) the volatility of the underlying asset, and (5) the risk-free rate or time value of money.
布莱克-斯科尔斯期权定价模型	在这种期权定价模型中，期权的价值取决于（1）标的资产的价值，（2）距离期权到期的时间，（3）行权价格，（4）标的资产的波动性，以及（5）资金的无风险利率或时间价值。
Board of Directors	A group of individuals elected by a corporation's shareholders to oversee the management of the corporation. The members of a Board of Directors meet periodically and assume legal responsibility for corporate activities.
董事会	由公司股东选举出来监管公司管理层的一群人。董事会成员定期开会，对企业活动承担法律责任。
Bond	A long-term debt instrument signifying the promise of the issuer to pay the face amount at the maturity date. Periodic interest payments are often required.
债券	表明发行者承诺到期将支付票面金额的一种长期债务票据。通常需要定期支付利息。
Bonds Payable	A long-term liability account used to record the amount of bonds that are outstanding.
应付债券	用于记录未清偿债券金额的长期负债科目。
Book Value	The amount at which an asset or a liability is carried on the books of account, net of any contra account. (Also called Net Book Value.)
帐面价值	扣除任何对销帐户后，帐本上结转的资产或负债金额。（又称“帐面净值”。）
Book Value per Share	Measures common shareholder equity on a per share basis.
每股账面价值	对普通股股东权益按每一股所作的量度。

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Bottleneck	Operational constraints or inefficient usage of available resources creating work-in-process inventory buildup and/or idle time.
瓶颈	造成产品盘存积压和/或停工损失的营运制约因素或对现有资源的低效使用。
Bottom-Up Approach	An approach to auditing internal controls whereby all controls are documented irrespective of risk.
自下而上法	对内部控制进行审计的一种方法。在这种方法下，对所作的各项控制，不论风险高低，都要记录在册。
Breakeven Analysis	An analysis of the relationship of cost and revenue. It determines the volume at which there is neither profit nor loss for a product or group of products. (Also called Cost/Volume/Profit Analysis.)
保本分析	一种分析成本和营业收入关系的方法。用于确定一个或一组产品在数量达到多少时，可以做到既无利润也无亏损。（又称“成本/数量/利润分析”。）
Breakeven Point	The volume of sales at which total revenues and total costs are equal.
保本点	总营业收入和总成本相等时的销售量。
Budget	A schedule of planned or expected revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities. A budget provides guidelines for future operations and appraisal of performance. (Also called Profit Plan.)
预算	计划或预期营业收入、费用、资产和负债的报表。预算为将来的营运和绩效评估提供指导。（又称“利润计划”。）
Budget Process	The process used by an organization to prepare a plan for a future period, allocate resources, determine revenues and expenditures, and compile reports pertaining to that plan.
预算流程	组织机构用于编制未来计划、分配资源、确定营业收入和支出并编写有关报告的流程。
Budgetary Slack	Intentional underestimation of revenues and/or overestimation of expenses.
预算预留空间，预算的松驰	有意低估营业收入和/或高估费用。

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Budgeting	The process of planning flows of financial resources into, within, and from an entity during a specified future period or for a specified project.
预算编制	为未来某一特定时期或指定的项目，规划进出实体的和在实体内部流转的财务资源的过程。
Business	A commercial or industrial enterprise.
企业	工商企业。
Business Combination	A grouping of a company with other businesses into a single accounting entity for reporting purposes (consolidated financial statements). The company and the other businesses continue to operate as separate entities.
企业合并	在编制报表（合并财务报表）时把一个公司与若干其他企业集合组成一个会计主体。该公司和其他若干企业均各自作为单独的实体继续经营。
Business Plan	A document prepared by a company's management, detailing the past, present, and future of the company. It forms the basis for preparing budgets for the individual company units.
企业计划	由公司管理层编制的文件，详细说明公司的过去、现在和未来。它形成公司各部门编制预算的基础。
Business Portfolio	A collection of products, projects, services, or brands that are offered for sale by an entity.
企业业务组合	实体销售的各项产品、项目、劳务或品牌的组合。
Business Process	A sequence of logically related and time based work activities to provide a specific output for a customer.
业务流程	一系列旨在向客户提供特定产出的具有逻辑相关性、时序性的工作活动。
Business Unit	Any segment of an organization, or an entire business entity that is not divided into segments. Sometimes treated as a Profit Center.
经营单位	一个组织的任何部分，或未分成各个部分的整个企业实体。有时视为一个利润中心。
Byproduct	An item resulting from a production process that has relatively little value compared to the company's main product.
副产品	在生产过程中产生的物品，但其价值显著低于公司主要产品。

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Call Option	A contract that gives the buyer the right to buy an asset (for example a share of stock) at a specified price within a specified period of time.
看涨期权	赋予买方在指定时期内以指定价格购买资产（如股票）的权的合同。
Capacity Constraints	Resources that limit the maximum performance possible considering the conditions of the existing physical plant, labor force, method of production, or supply of material.
产能约束条件	限制最高绩效的资源，例如工厂现有的条件、劳动力、生产方法或材料供应
Capacity Management	Management of an entity's costs of unused (excess) capacity such as production facilities, distribution channels, etc.
产能管理	对生产设施、分销渠道等实体未使用（过剩）生产力的成本管理。
Capital	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The equity invested in an entity by its owners. Total assets less liabilities.2. Long-term assets (e.g., equipment)
资本	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 由所有者投入实体的股本。总资产减去总负债。2. 长期资产（如设备）。
Capital Adequacy	The amount of capital relative to a company's assets. A useful measure in risk management (particularly for banks).
资本充足率	相对于公司的资产的资本额。一项对风险管理（尤其是对银行的风险管理）很有用的衡量工具。
Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)	A general framework for analyzing the relationship between risks and rates of return on securities, especially common stocks.
资本资产定价模型 (CAPM)	分析证券（特别是普通股）风险和回报率之间关系的常用的模型。
Capital Budget	A plan of proposed outlays for acquiring long term assets and the means of financing the acquisition.
资本预算	有关购置长期资产所需支出的提议以及融资方法的计划。
Capital Budgeting	The evaluation and making of long-term investment decisions.
资本预算编制	对长期投资项目进行评估和作出决策。

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Capital Gain or Loss	The extent by which the net realized value from sales of a capital asset exceeds (or in the case of a capital loss is less than) the cost of acquisition plus additional improvements, less depreciation and/or depletion charges.
资本损益	已实现的固定资产销售的净值超过（如果是资本损失，则是低于）购置成本加改良费用、减折旧和/或折耗费所得的金额。
Capital Investment	Any expenditure which increases the capacity, efficiency, life span, or economy of the operation of an existing fixed asset. Outlay of money from which future cash inflows are expected for more than a year. (Also referred to as Capital Expenditure.)
资本投资	增加现有固定资产的容量、效率、使用期限或运行经济性的任何支出。从该投资中预期未来会获得超过一年的的现金流入量。（又称“资本支出”。）
Capital Lease	A lease that transfers substantially all the benefits and risks inherent in the ownership of the property to the lessee, who accounts for the lease as an acquisition of an asset and the incurrence of a liability.
资本租赁	将财产所有权中固有的全部利益和风险实质上都转移给承租人的一种租赁方式，承租人将租赁记为获取资产并同时产生负债。
Capital Rationing	A situation that exists when a constraint is placed on the total amount of the entity's capital investment funds. The limited investment funds available must be allocated to the highest priority projects.
资本限额，资本分配	对实体资本投资资金的总额设定限额。可以获得的有限投资资金必须分配给优先级别最高的项目。
Capital Stock	Ownership shares in a corporation issued to shareholders. May consist of Common Stock and Preferred Stock.
股本	向股东发行的公司所有权股份。可由“普通股”和“优先股”组成。
Capital Structure	The relative proportions of short-term debt, long-term debt, and owners' equity in the company.
资本结构	公司中短期债务、长期债务和所有者权益的相对比例。
Capitalize	To record expenditure that is expected to benefit a future period as an asset rather than treating the expenditure as an expense of the period in which it occurs.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
资本化	将预期有益于未来时期的支出记为资产，而不是将支出作为发生期间的费用处理。
Carrying Cost	Costs of storing and holding inventory, including the cost of capital from the time of acquisition or manufacture until the time of sale or use.
储存成本，持有成本	储存和持有存货的成本，包括从购置或制造时直到销售或使用时的资本成本。
Cartel	An organization of sellers coordinating supply decisions to maximize joint profits. A cartel seeks to create a monopoly in the market.
卡特尔	由若干卖方协商供应决策组成的组织，旨在最大限度提高联合利润。卡特尔寻求在市场上形成垄断。
Cash	Refers to money in the form of liquid currency that a bank will accept for immediate deposit, such as coins, checks, and money orders.
现金	指硬币、支票和汇票等银行会接受即时存入的货币。
Cash Budget	An estimate of the amount and timing of cash receipts and disbursements at various points over a future period, and cash on hand at the end.
现金预算	对未来某个时期中不同时间点上现金收入和支出的金额及时间以及期末库存现金的估算。
Cash Cycle	The period of time during which cash is converted into inventories, and inventories are converted back into cash through the sale of goods or collection of accounts receivable. (Also called Cash Conversion Cycle or Earnings Cycle.)
资金周转期	现金转换为各项存货，通过商品销售或催收应收款，各项存货又变回现金所需的时间。（又称“现金转换周期”或“收益周期”。）
Cash Discount	A reduction in the basic price, commonly used to encourage prompt payment or promote sales.
现金折扣	降低基价，通常用于鼓励及早付款或促销。
Cash Equivalents	Short-term financial instruments of high liquidity and safety which can be converted to cash on short notice
现金等价物	流动性和安全性很高、能在临时通知时变现的短期金融票据。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Cash Flow	The stream of cash inflows and outflows of an entity or segment of an entity.
现金流量	流入和流出一个实体或实体的某一部门的现金流。
Cash Flow at Risk	A probabilistic estimate of the sensitivity of cash flow; how budgeted cash flow might be affected by changes in certain risk factors and other variables.
现金流量风险率	对现金流量的敏感性的概率估计；某些风险因素和其他变量的变化可能会对预计的现金流量产生怎样的影响。
Cash Flow Ratio	A liquidity measure, whereby operating cash flow is divided by current liabilities.
现金流量比率	衡量流动性的一种尺度，即以现金流量除以流动负债。
Cash Flow to Fixed Charges	A leverage ratio that measures the cash flow available to meet fixed charges.
现金流量对固定费用比率	衡量现有的现金流量足以偿付固定费用开支的一项杠杆比率。
Cash Management	The processes an entity uses to collect, disburse, and invest its cash.
现金管理	实体催收、支出和投入其现金的全过程。
Cash Ratio	A measure of a company's liquidity that relates cash and marketable securities to current liabilities.
现金准备率	衡量公司偿债能力的的一种尺度，把现金和有价证券与流动负债进行对比所得的比率。
Centralization	An organizational structure in which senior management maintains significant direction, authority, and control over all operations and policies.
集中化，集权化	高层管理者对所有的营运和政策握有重大指挥、决策和控制权的一种组织结构。
Certainty Equivalent	The amount a recipient would require with certainty to be indifferent between this certain risk-free amount and a particular uncertain risky amount.
确定的约当值	接受者要求的一个具有确定性的数额，该无风险数额与特定的某一不确定的风险数额对接受者具有相同效用。

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(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011 年 3 月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Change in the Quantity Demanded	A change in the quantity that buyers are willing to purchase at different price levels due only to a change in price. Often referred to as a movement along the demand curve.
需求数量的变动	买方愿意购买的数量因价格不同而发生的变动，其变动的原因仅仅是因为价格的变化。通常称为在需求曲线上的移动。
Change in the Quantity Supplied	A change in the quantity sellers are willing to supply due only to a change in price. Often referred to as a movement along the supply curve.
供给数量的变动	卖方愿意供给的商品数量因价格不同而发生的变动，其变动的原因仅仅是因为价格的变化。通常称为在供给曲线上的移动。
Code of Conduct	A set of rules outlining acceptable ethical behavior for employees within an organization.
行为守则	一个组织机构对其员工的道德行为所设定的一套规定。
Coefficient of Variation	A statistical measure of relative dispersion or relative risk. It is computed by dividing the standard deviation by the expected value.
方差系数	相对离散或相对风险的统计量度。计算方法是将标准偏差除以预期值。
Collateral	An asset pledged as a guarantee to a lender until a loan is repaid. If the borrower defaults, the lender has a right to sell the collateral asset.
担保品，抵押品	在借款偿还以前作为抵押品抵押给出借人的资产。如果借款人拖欠贷款，出借人有权出售该担保资产。
Commercial Bank	An institution that accepts deposits, offers checking accounts, makes loans, and offers a variety of other related services.
商业银行	接受存款、提供支票帐户、发放贷款并提供其他各种相关服务的机构。
Commercial Paper	A short-term unsecured loan of a corporation having maturity up to 270 days. It is typically issued on a discount (from face value) basis.
商业票据	公司提供的短期无担保贷款，偿还期可达 270 天。通常（按面值）贴现发行。
Commitment Fee	A fee paid to a financial institution by an entity to secure a line of credit and maintain the unused portion thereof.
承诺费	指借款人向银行支付的一笔费用，用以换取银行承诺提供一定数额的贷款及保留该贷款限额中未使用的部分。

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(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO)	A voluntary private-sector organization, established in the U.S., dedicated to providing guidance on organizational governance, business ethics, internal control, enterprise risk management, fraud, and financial reporting.
发起组织委员会 (COSO)	在美国的一家自愿建成的私人机构,旨在对组织机构的管治、职业道德、内部控制、企业风险管理、欺诈和财务报表的编制方面提供指导。
Common Base Year Statements	Financial Statements showing the percentage change over a base year. (Also called Horizontal Analysis.)
共同基年报表	列示实际发生数字与基年数对比的变化百分比的财务报表。(又称“横向分析”)
Common Cost	A cost of operating a facility that is shared by two or more users.
共同成本	两个或更多的用户共享的设施运行所发生的成本。
Common-Size Financial Statements	Financial statements used for comparison between firms. A common size Income Statement shows all amounts as a percent of revenue. A common size Balance Sheet shows all values as a percent of total assets.
同比财务报表	用于进行公司之间对比的财务报告。同比利润表把所有金额表示为对营业收入的百分比。同比资产负债表把所有数值表示为对资产总额的百分比。
Common Stock	An ownership share in a company, having voting and dividend rights.
普通股	公司的所有权股份,拥有表决权和分红权。
Company Risk	The risk due to the unique circumstances of a specific enterprise, as opposed to the overall market. (Also called Unsystematic Risk.)
公司风险	某一企业在特定情况下的风险,与这种风险相对的是市场的总体风险。(又称 <u>非系统性风险</u>)
Comparability	The quality of information that enables users to identify similarities in and differences between two sets of economic phenomena.
可比性	使用户能够发现两组经济现象之间异同点的信息特性。
Compensating Balance	An amount required to be kept on deposit at a bank.
补偿性余额	必须留存银行的存款金额。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Compensation	Employee or management wages and other financial benefits earned from labor.
报酬	雇员或管理层的工资以及从劳动中赚取的其他财务福利。
Competence	An ethical standard in IMA's Statement of Ethical Professional Practice that requires members to maintain an appropriate level of professional expertise and perform duties in accordance with relevant laws and standards.
胜任能力	美国管理会计师协会职业道德行为公告中的一项道德标准，它要求会员保持适当水平的专业知识，并遵照相关法律、法规和技术标准履行职责。
Competition-Based Pricing	A pricing strategy wherein the price of a product is determined primarily by the price being charged by one or more competitors.
以竞争为基础的定价法	主要按照一个或多个竞争对手收取的价格来决定产品价格的定价策略。
Completed-Contract Method	An accounting method that defers recognition of revenues until the completion of a contract, but recognizes anticipated losses immediately.
合同完工法	将营业收入推迟到完成合同时才确认，但预期亏损需在当期确认的核算方法。
Compliance Audit	A type of internal audit that reviews an organization's adherence to laws, rules, policies, and procedures.
符合性审计，合规性审计	审查一个组织机构是否遵照法律、规则、政策和手续办事的一种内部审计。
Compliance Risk	Risk to earnings or capital arising from violations of laws, rules, regulations, policies, procedures, and/or ethical standards.
合规风险	因违反法律、规章、条例、政策、程序和/或准则而引起的盈利或资本的风险。
Compound Interest	Interest resulting from the periodic addition of simple interest to principal, establishing the new base as the principal for computation of interest for the next period.
复利	定期将单利加入本金，并将新的基数当作本金来计算下一期的利息，由此而得出的利息即为复利。
Comprehensive Income	All changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners.

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
全面收益	一定期间内股本的所有变动的总和，但不包括所有者的投入和分红所产生的变动。
Concentration Banking	A procedure utilized to manage cash wherein an entity utilizes a large bank (the Concentration Bank) to gather all the cash from smaller local (depository) banks where customers make payments.
集中银行制	一种用于管理现金的程序，即客户向当地的小（存款）银行付款，实体则利用大银行（集中银行）向这些小银行收集所存入的现金。
Confidentiality	An ethical standard in IMA's Statement of Ethical Professional Practice that requires members to keep employer information confidential and to not use confidential information for personal advantage.
保密	美国管理会计师协会职业道德行为准则中所规定的一项道德标准，要求会员对雇主的信息保密，并且不利用保密的信息来谋求私利。
Conservatism	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An accounting concept that states that revenues are recognized only when they are reasonably certain, but expenses are recognized when they are probable.2. A prudent reaction to uncertainty to try to ensure that uncertainty and risks inherent in business situations are adequately considered.
稳健性	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 营业收入只有在已经得到合理确定的情况下才予以确认，但费用则在可能发生时即予以确认的会计概念。2. 对不确定性作出谨慎反应，保证商业环境中固有的不确定性和风险得到充分考虑。
Consistency	Conformity from period to period with unchanging policies and procedures.
一致性	各个时期均遵循一贯不变的政策和程序。
Consolidated Financial Statements	Financial Statements showing financial condition or operating results of two or more associated enterprises as they would appear if they were one entity.
合并财务报表	将两个或多个关联企业财务状况或营运成果合并为一个实体的财务报表。
Constant Gross Profit Method	A method of allocating joint costs where costs are allocated so that the overall gross-margin percentage is identical for each individual product. (Also called Gross Margin Method.)

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
固定毛利法	分配联合成本的一种方法。按这种方法分配成本时，每一种产品总的毛利率都是相同的。（又称“毛利法”）
Constraint	An activity, resource, or policy that limits or bounds the attainment of an objective.
制约因素，约束条件	对目标的实现构成限制或约束的行动、资源或政策。
Contingency Planning	Planning for the response to situations that may occur such as emergencies or setbacks
应急规划	对紧急情况或挫折等可能发生的情形作出反应的规划。
Continuous Budget	A moving projection of financial operations for a series of weeks, months, or quarters immediately ahead. At the end of each period, the portion of the projection then lapsed is removed and a new projection for a period of similar length is added to the series. (Also called Rolling Budget.)
连续预算	对未来数周、数月、数季的财务营运所作的动态预测。在每期的期末，删除已经过期的那部分预测，加上对长度相似的时间段的新预测。（又称“滚动预算”。）
Continuous Improvement	A management approach to productivity improvement, where planned improvements occur in small incremental amounts by refinement of all components of a process. (Also called Kaizen.)
持续改进	一种提高生产率的管理方法，通过改良流程的所有组成部分，以小量渐进方式实现规划中的改善。（又称“改进”。）
Contribution Margin	The excess of sales revenues over variable costs. (Also called Marginal Contribution or Marginal Income.)
边际贡献	销售收入高出变动成本的部分。（又称“贡献边际”或“边际收益”。）
Contribution Pricing	A method of establishing the price of the product based on variable costs and usually a profit margin.
贡献定价法	依据变动成本、通常还依据毛利来确定产品价格的方法。
Control Risk	A measure of the auditor's assessment of the likelihood that misstatements exceeding a tolerable level will not be prevented or detected by the client's internal control system.
控制风险，风险控制程度	一种审计量度，用于评估客户的内部控制制度可能无法预防或发现超出容许程度的虚报的可能性。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Controllable Cost	A cost that can be influenced by the actions of the responsible manager.
可控成本	可由负责该部门的经理人员的行为所左右的成本。
Controller (Comptroller)	The individual within an entity who is responsible for the accounting function.
主计长	实体内负责会计职能的个人。
Controls	Measures put in place to monitor activities and ensure they are functioning as designed.
控制	监督各项活动并确保其发挥设计的功能的各项措施。
Conversion Cost	The sum of all manufacturing costs except direct material.
加工成本	除直接材料外所有制造成本的总和。
Convertible	Securities (bonds or preferred stock) issued by companies which can be converted into common shares at a given price at a future date.
可转换证券	由公司发行、可在未来日期以给定的价格转换为普通股的证券（债券或优先股）。
Corporate Governance	The set of rules, processes, policies and/or laws by which an organization is directed, operated and controlled.
公司治理	一个组织机构据以指挥、运转和控制的一整套的规则、程序、政策和/或法律。
Correlation	The extent or degree of statistical association among two or more variables.
相关性	两个或多个变量的统计相关度。
Cost (noun)	1. In management accounting, a measurement in monetary terms, of the amount of resources used for some purpose. 2. In financial accounting, the sacrifice measured by the price paid or required to be paid, to acquire goods or services.
成本（名词）	1. 在管理会计中，以货币单位来计量用于某种用途的资源数额。 2. 在财务会计中，以获取商品或服务所支付或需要支付的价格。
Cost (verb)	To ascertain the cost of something.
成本计算（动词）	确定某物的成本。

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Cost Allocation System	A method by which costs are allocated to cost objects (Job order costing, Process costing, Activity-based costing, and Life-cycle costing).
成本分摊制度	把成本分摊到各个成本对象所采用的方法（分批成本法、分步成本法、作业成本法和寿命周期成本法）。
Cost Behavior	The change or lack of change in the amount of a cost item associated with changes in the level of activity.
成本习性	随着企业活动水平的变动，相关的成本项目金额发生变动或缺乏变动的情况。
Cost Benefit Analysis	A tool for planning and reporting that involves the identification and measurement of all costs and benefits attributed to an activity.
成本效益分析	一项编制计划和报告的手段，在这项工作中，要确定和计量某项活动的全部成本和效益。
Cost Center	A grouping of operating costs having some common characteristics for measuring performance and assigning responsibility. A Responsibility Center where the manager is responsible for costs only.
成本中心	把带有一些共同特点的营运成本归集起来，用于度量绩效和分配职责。该组经理只负责成本的责任中心。
Cost Driver	A variable causally affecting costs over a time period.
成本动因	一段时期内与成本有因果关系的变量。
Cost Management	Actions undertaken by managers to satisfy customers while continuously controlling and reducing costs.
成本管理	在持续控制和降低成本的同时，经理为满足客户而采取的行动。
Cost Objects	A function, organizational subdivision, contract, or other work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, etc.
成本对象	需要成本数据并能为之累计和计算各道工序、各项产品、各个工作任务、各项投资项目等成本的一个职能部门、组织机构的一个分部、一项合同或其他工作单元。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Cost of Capital	A measure of the cost of using capital. A weighted average of the interest cost of debt capital and the implicit cost of equity capital. It is the minimum rate of return that must be earned on new investments that will not dilute the interests of the shareholders.
资本成本	使用资本的成本, 通常为借入资本的利息成本和股本资本的隐性成本的加权平均值。它是新投资所必须赚取的, 不会导致股权稀释的最低回报率。
Cost of Goods Sold	The inventory costs of the goods sold during a specific time period; the difference between the costs of goods available for sale during a specific period of time and the cost of goods on hand at the end of the period. Inventory costs include all costs necessary to get the product ready for sale.
销货成本	在一个特定的时期中所售出商品的存货成本; 在一个特定时期中可供销售的商品的成本与这一时期期末库存商品成本之间的差额。存货成本包括使产品可供销售所需要的一切成本。
Cost of Quality	Costs incurred to detect, prevent, or rectify poor quality production.
质量成本	发现、预防或纠正劣质产品所发生的成本。
Cost of Sales	The cost of products or services whose sales are reported as revenue. (Also called Cost of Goods Sold.)
销售成本	所有销售所得计为营业收入的产品或劳务的成本。(又称“销货成本”。)
Cost Pools	The collection of cost elements that have a common cause and that can be assigned to other cost objects according to a common basis of allocation.
成本归集点, 成本库	具有相同起因并可根据共同的分配依据分配给其他成本对象的各项成本要素的归集点。
Cost System	The system an entity utilizes to collect and assign costs to intermediate and final cost objects.
成本制度	实体用来聚集成本并将成本分配给中间及最终的成本对象的制度。
Cost/Volume/Profit Analysis (CVP)	An analysis of the relationship of cost and revenue emphasizing both the volume at which there is zero profit and the influence of fixed and variable factors on the profit expectations at various levels of operation. (Also called Breakeven Analysis.)

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
成本/数量/利润分析（本量利分析）	分析成本和营业收入的关系，着重分析利润为零时的产量，以及当营运处于不同的水平下时，成本中的固定成份和可变成份对预期利润的影响。（又称“保本点分析”）
Cost-Based Pricing	The practice of establishing the selling price of a good or service based primarily on the cost to produce it.
成本基础定价法	主要依据生产成本来确定商品或劳务销售价格的做法。
Costing	The accumulation and assignment of costs to cost objects.
成本计算法	累计成本并将成本分配给成本对象的方法。
Cost-Plus Pricing	A pricing practice in which the selling price is determined by adding a percentage or monetary amount to the cost of a product.
成本加成定价法	销售价格为产品成本之上增加一定百分比或货币金额的定价法。
Countertrade	The trading of goods for other goods. (Also called Barter.)
易货贸易	以商品换取其他商品的贸易。（又称“实物交易”。）
Coupon Rate	The annual rate of interest stated on a debt instrument.
息票利率	债务票据上列明的年利率。
Credibility	An ethical standard in IMA's Statement of Ethical Professional Practice that requires members to communicate information fairly and objectively, disclose all relevant information, and to disclose delays or deficiencies in information.
诚信	美国管理会计师协会《职业道德行为准则》中所规定的一项道德标准，要求会员公允、客观地报告信息，披露所有的相关信息，并披露信息的延误或缺陷情况。
Credit	A contractual agreement in which a borrower receives something of value now and agrees to repay the lender at a later date.
信贷	一项合约协议，规定借款人现在获取某项有价值的东西，并同意在将来偿还给出借人。
Credit Risk	An investor's risk of loss arising from a borrower who defaults; i.e., does not make payments as promised.
信贷风险	因借款人不履行协定（即不按约定付款）而引起的投资方的风险。
Critical Success Factors	The important things an entity must do to be successful.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
关键成功因素	实体要取得成功必须要做的重要事项。
Cumulative Average-Time Learning Model	A learning curve model in which the cumulative average time per unit declines by a constant percentage each time the cumulative quantity of units produced is doubled.
累积平均时间学习模式	一种学习曲线模式，指累积生产数量每增加一倍时，其每单位累积平均时间按固定比例减少的模式。
Current Assets	Cash and other assets that are expected to be sold, consumed or converted into cash during the normal operating cycle of a business.
流动资产	现金以及企业正常营业周期内预期被出售、消耗或转换成现金的其他资产。
Current Cost	The amount of cash needed if the same asset, an identical asset, or an asset with equivalent productive capacity were acquired currently.
现时成本	现时购置同样的资产（同一资产）或具有同等生产能力的资产所需的现金量。
Current Liability	A liability required or expected to be discharged (fulfilled) by using current assets within one year or the operating cycle, whichever is longer.
流动负债	将在一年或者超过一年的一个营业周期内必需或要求用流动资产偿还（履行）的债务。
Current Ratio	A financial ratio used to measure short-term solvency. (Also called Liquidity Ratio.)
流动比率	用于度量短期偿付能力的财务比率。（又称“流动性比率”。）
Customer Satisfaction	A measure of the extent to which customers are satisfied with the products and related services they received from a supplier.
客户满意度	量度客户对供应厂商提供的产品和服务的满意程度的指标。
Cycle Time	The total elapsed time to move a unit of work from the beginning to the end of a physical process, as defined by the producer and the customer.
周期时间	工作单位从物理过程的开始到结束总计所用的时间，由生产者和客户界定。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Cyclical	A type of trend where something (e.g., sales) varies in a regular pattern; a repeated sequence.
周期性	某项事物（例如销售）按一定的模式变化的一种趋势；周而复始的规律。
Database	1. A set of data that is sufficient for a given purpose or for a given data processing system. 2. A collection of data fundamental to a system or to an enterprise.
数据库	1. 足以用于给定目的或给定数据处理系统的一组数据。 2. 一个系统或企业的基本的数据集。
Data Communications	Transfer of data among functional units through data transmission protocols.
数据通信	通过数据传输协议在功能单元之间进行的数据传递。
Data Encryption	In computer security, the process of transforming data into an unintelligible form in such a way that the original data either cannot be obtained or can be obtained only by using a decryption process.
数据加密	在计算机安全领域，将数据转化成无法理解的形式，使人无法得到原来的数据或只能通过解密过程得到原来的数据，这一过程就是数据加密。
Data Warehouse	A central repository for all or significant parts of the data that an organization's business systems collect.
数据仓库	一个中央知识库，包含组织的业务系统收集的全部数据或相当大一部分数据。
Database Management	The management of an organization's data.
数据库管理	一个组织机构的数据管理。
Days Purchases in Payables	A financial ratio measuring the portion of accounts payable that is current.
应付帐款付款天数	一项量度当期应付帐款所占采购金额的财务比率。
Days Sales in Inventory	A measure of the age or adequacy of inventory.
存货销售天数	对存货存放时间或充裕性的一项量度标准。
Days Sales in Receivables	A measure of the average number of days a credit sale is outstanding. (Also called Days Sales Outstanding and Average Collection Period.)

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
应收帐款回收天数	赊销款尚未收回的平均天数。（又称“应收账款周转天数”或“平均收款期”）
Debt Ratio	A financial ratio used to measure the extent to which an entity utilizes debt. (Also called Debt to Total Assets Ratio.)
负债比率	该财务比率用于量度一个实体利用债务的程度。（又称“负债对总资产比率”。）
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	A measure of leverage, represented by total debt divided by equity.
负债权益比率	债务总额除以权益所得的比率，是衡量财务杠杆的一种尺度。
Debt to Total Assets Ratio	A financial ratio used to measure the extent to which an entity utilizes debt, expressed as total debt divided by total assets. (Also called Debt Ratio.)
债务对总资产比率	总负债除以总资产所得的比率。这一财务比率用作衡量该实体利用债务的程度。（又称“负债率”）
Debt Security	A promise in writing to repay a debt. For example a bond, bill or note.
债务证券	偿还债务的书面承诺。如债券、汇票或票据。
Decentralization	An organizational structure in which senior management maintains minimal control over individual operations and policies.
分权制	高层管理当局对各营运部门和政策保持最小限度控制的组织结构。
Decision Tree	A diagram of possible alternatives and their expected consequences used to formulate possible courses of actions in order to make decisions.
决策树	可供选择的方案及其预期后果的图表，以决策为目的，用于制定可能的行动步骤。
Declining-Balance Method	An accelerated depreciation method in which an asset's net book value is multiplied by a constant depreciation rate resulting in higher depreciation charges in the early years of an asset's life.
余额递减折旧法	将资产的帐面净值与固定折旧率相乘，导致资产寿命早期折旧费较高的一种加速折旧法。
Default Risk	The risk that a debtor may not be able to meet the terms of a loan.
拖欠风险，违约风险	债务人可能无法偿还贷款的风险。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Deferred	When an asset or liability is not realized as an expense or income until a future date.
递延	一项资产或负债要到将来某日才确认为支出或收入的情况。
Deferred Expenses	Expenditures not recognized in the period in which they were made. They are carried forward as assets that will become expenses in future periods. (Also called Deferred Charges.)
递延费用	开支不是在发生当期确认，而是先作为资产结转，然后在未来确认为支出。（又称递延借项。）
Deferred Income Taxes	In general, the difference between the income tax expense recorded for financial accounting purposes and the amount of income tax paid.
递延所得税	一般是指为财务会计目的而记录的所得税支出与已缴纳所得税金额之差。
Deferred Revenue	Generally, revenues received or recorded but not yet earned. (Also called Deferred Credit.)
递延营业收入	一般指已经收到或记录但尚未赚取的营业收入。（又称递延贷项。）
Degree of Financial Leverage	A financial ratio represented as the % change in net income divided by the % change in Earnings Before Interest and Taxes.
财务杠杆系数	以净收益的百分比变化，除以息税前利润的百分比变化所得的一项财务比率。
Degree of Operating Leverage	A financial ratio represented as the % change in Earnings Before Interest and Taxes divided by the % change in sales.
经营杠杆系数	息税前利润的百分比变化，除以销售额百分比变化所得的一项财务比率。
Delegation of Authority	The assignment of authority and responsibility to another person to carry out specific activities.
授权，权力下放	向另一人指派职权和职责以便履行特定活动。
Demand	The quantity of a commodity or service wanted at a specified price and time. Along with supply and other factors, a key determinant of price.
需求	在特定时间及特定价格下，对商品或劳务的需要数量。需求（与供应和其他因素一起）是决定价格的关键因素。
Department	A division or distinct section of an organization.
部门	组织机构的一个分部或单独分立的一个部分。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Departmental Overhead	The total overhead costs incurred by a department.
部门间接费用	一个部门所发生的间接成本总额。
Depletion	The process of allocating the cost of wasting assets (natural resources) to expense over the periods benefiting from the cost.
折耗	将递耗资产（自然资源）成本分摊到各受益期的费用的过程。
Depreciation	The process of allocating the cost of tangible assets to operations over periods benefited (generally the expected life of the asset).
折旧	将有形资产的成本分摊到各受益期（通常是资产的预期寿命）营运作业的过程。
Derivatives	A collective term for financial instruments whose prices are based on the price of another (underlying) investment (e.g., futures, options, warrants, and convertible securities).
衍生工具	其价格以另一项（标底）投资为基础的金融工具的统称（如期货、期权、认股权证和可转换证券）。
Detection Risk	The risk that errors not detected or prevented by the control structure will also not be detected by the auditor.
失侦风险	控制机制没有察觉或预防的、也没有被审计人员察觉到的错误的风险。
Differential Cost	The difference in total cost between two alternatives. (Also called Incremental Cost).
增量成本	两种可选方案下总成本的差额。（又称“增量成本”）
Diluted Earnings per Share	Earnings (net income) per share where “share” includes common stock, preferred stock, unexercised stock options, unexercised warrants, and some convertible debt.
稀释后每股盈利	每股盈利（净收益），其中“股”包括普通股、优先股、未行权股票期权、未行权认股权证和一些可转换债务。
Direct Cost	A cost that is specifically identified with a single cost object.
直接成本	具有特定单一成本对象的成本。
Direct Costing	Method of inventory costing that includes all direct manufacturing costs and variable indirect manufacturing costs as inventory (fixed indirect manufacturing costs are excluded). (Also called Variable Costing.)

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
直接成本法	一种计算存货成本的方法。在这个方法下，把所有的直接制造成本和变动性的间接制造成本计作存货成本（固定性制造成本不包括在内）。（又称变动成本法）
Direct Foreign Investment	Overseas investment by multinational enterprises.
直接国外投资	跨国企业的海外投资。
Direct Labor Cost	The compensation of all labor that can be identified with a cost object.
直接人工成本	能够确定其成本对象的劳工报酬。
Direct Materials Cost	The acquisition cost of all materials that can be identified as part of the cost object.
直接材料成本	能够确定其成本对象的材料购置成本。
Direct Method	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Method of allocating service department costs that ignores any services rendered by one service department to another, allocating each service department's costs directly to the production departments. (Also called Direct Allocation Method.)2. A method of preparing The Statement of Cash Flows where net cash flow from operating activities are reported as major classes of operating cash receipts and cash disbursements (as opposed to indirect method.)
直接法	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 分配辅助车间（部门）成本的方法。在这种方法下，一个辅助部门接受另一个辅助部门所提供的服务，都忽略不计；每一个辅助部门的成本都直接分摊给生产部门。（又称“直接分摊法”。）2. 编制现金流量表的方法。在这种方法下，从各经营活动所得的净现金流量，在报表上分列作经营现金收入和现金支付（这个做法与间接法相反）。
Disaster Recovery	A procedure for storing an installation's essential data in a secure location, and for recovering that data in the event of a catastrophic problem.
灾难恢复	将装置的基本数据存储于安全场所以及发生灾难性问题时恢复该数据的程序。
Disbursement	The payment of cash.
支付	现金的支付。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Disbursement Float	The value of checks that an entity wrote that have not yet cleared the banking system and not yet deducted from the entity's bank account. (Also called Payment Float.)
在外流通支票	实体已经开具但尚未从银行系统中结清、也尚未从实体的银行帐户中扣除的支票值(又称为“在外流通支付”)。
Disclosure	An explanation or exhibit attached to a financial statement, or report.
披露	附于财务报表或报告的说明或表式。
Discount	1. In the case of debt securities, the difference between the price paid by an investor and the face value. 2. In the case of products for sale, the difference between the price paid by a customer and the full price of the item.
贴现, 折扣	1. 在债务证券中, 指投资者支付的价格与面值之差。 2. 在产品销售中, 指客户支付的价格与该商品的原价之差。
Discount Factor	The present value of one unit of currency that is expected to be received in future years.
折现系数	预期于将来年份收到的一个单位货币的现值。
Discount Rate	The interest rate used to convert future cash flows to their present value.
贴现率	用于将未来现金流量转换为现值的利率。
Discounted Cash Flow Method	A method of evaluating future net cash flows by discounting them to their present value. The two methods most commonly used are Internal Rate of Return (IRR) and Net Present Value (NPV) methods.
现金流量折现法	通过将未来净现金流量贴现为现值, 对未来净现金流量进行评估的方法。最常用的两种方法是内部回报率(IRR)法和净现值(NPV)法。
Discounted Payback	The amount of time expected to elapse before the discounted present value of cash inflows equals the discounted present value of the cash outflows.
折现投资回收期	预期现金流入量贴现值与现金流出量贴现值相等所需的时间。
Discretionary Cost	A cost whose amount within a time period is governed by a management decision to incur the cost. (Also called Managed Cost or Programmed Cost.)

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酌定成本, 酌量成本	在一定期间内, 其金额由决定发生该成本的管理层掌控的成本。(又称“可控制成本”或“可规划成本”。)
Diseconomies of Scale	Increases in average total costs occurring from an increase in the scale of production in the long run.
规模不经济	从长期来看, 因生产规模扩大而增加平均总成本的情况。
Distribution	The mechanism by which products or services are delivered to the customer.
分销	向客户交付产品或劳务的机制。
Distribution Channels	A chain of intermediaries, each passing the product down the chain to the next organization, until it finally reaches the consumer or end-user (e.g., retailer, wholesaler, agent).
分销渠道	一条中介链, 每一个中介组织沿该链将产品传递到下一个组织, 直至最终到达消费者或最终用户(如零售商、批发商、代理商)。
Diversification	A technique used by an investor to reduce risk by distributing investment funds among a variety of asset classes.
分散经营, 多元化	投资者将资金分散投资于不同种类的资产的方法, 意图降低风险。
Divestiture	The sale of one or more of a company's subsidiaries or divisions.
股权等利益的出售	出售公司的一个或若干个分公司或分部。
Dividend	The distribution of part of a company's earnings to shareholders.
股利	将公司的部分盈利分配给股东。
Dividend Discount Model	A method used to place a value on a share of stock based on the net present value of the dividends that are expected to be received in the future. Expressed as $D / (k - g)$, where D = the expected dividend per share, k = the expected rate of return, and g is the expected growth rate. (2 forms: constant growth model and two-stage model.)
股利折现模式	用于在未来预期股利净现值基础上估测每股价值的方法。表达式为 $D / (k - g)$, 其中: D = 每股预期股利, k = 预期回报率, g 是预期增长率。(有两种形式: 持续成长模式和两阶段模式。)
Dividend Payout	The amount of the dividend paid on a share of stock in a year.
股利分发, 股利发放	一年中对每股股份支付的股利金额。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Dividend Payout Ratio	The annual dividend per share of stock as a proportion of Earnings per Share.
股利分发率, 股利发放率	每股股份的年股利占每股盈利的比例。
Dividend Yield	The annual dividend income per share received from a company as a proportion of the current market price per share.
股利率	股东从公司收到的每股年股利收入占每股现行市价的比例。
Downstream Costs	Costs incurred after a product is manufactured, including marketing, distribution, and customer service.
下游成本	产品制造出来之后发生的成本, 包括营销、配送和客户服务。
Draft	An instrument signed by one person to another person requesting payment at a future time to a third party.
汇票	由一人向另一人签发的票据, 要求将来某一时间向第三方付款。
Drum-Buffer-Rope System	The Theory of Constraints production application, where drum refers to the constraint, buffer refers to the material release duration, and rope refers to the release timing. The aim is to protect the constraint in the system against process dependency and variation, maximizing the systems' overall effectiveness.
鼓-缓冲-绳子系统, 生产流程系统	约束理论在生产上的应用, 其中鼓指约束, 缓冲指物料发放持续期间, 绳子指发放的时间。其目的是保护系统中的约束因素, 使之不受流程依赖性和变化的影响, 从而尽量提高系统的总体效益。
Dual Allocation Method	A method of allocating service department costs where costs are classified into two cost pools – a variable cost cost-pool and a fixed-cost cost-pool. Each of these pools uses a different cost-allocation base.
双重分摊法	分摊辅助车间(部门)成本的方法。在这种方法下, 成本分别计入两个成本归集点——一个是变动成本的归集点, 另一个是固定成本的归集点。这两个成本归集点采用不同的成本分摊基数。
Dual-Rate Transfer Pricing	A method where the transfer price is set at different levels for the supplying and receiving divisions of an organization.
双重转移价格定价法	在同一个组织机构内, 对供应部门和接受部门制定不同转移价格的做法。

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(March 2011)

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
DuPont Model	A method used to analyze the components of Return on Equity (ROE), where ROE is expressed as the product of Profit Margin, Total Asset Turnover and the Equity Multiplier (Financial Leverage Ratio).
杜邦模型	用于分析权益利润率 (ROE) 各组成部分的方法, 其中 ROE 表示为“边际利润”、“资产周转率”和“股本乘数 (财务杠杆率)”的乘积。
Duration	The weighted average number of years it takes for the price of the bond to be repaid, which is also a measure of the bond's price volatility.
持续期间	债券的价款得到偿付所需要的加权平均年数, 这也是一个量度债券价格波动性的指标。
Earnings	The excess of revenue over expenses for an accounting period. Sometimes used synonymously with net earnings, net income, or income.
盈余	会计期间营业收入超过支出的部分。有时与净盈利、净利润、或收益同义。
Earnings at Risk	A probabilistic estimate of the sensitivity of earnings; how forecasted earnings might be affected by changes in certain risk factors and other variables.
在险盈余	对盈余的敏感性所作的概率估计; 预测的盈余数可能会受到某项风险因素和其他变量的变化影响的情况。
Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA)	A metric used to evaluate profitability; it eliminates the effects of financing and accounting decisions.
缴纳利息、税款和提取折旧、摊销前的盈余 (EBITDA)	用来估计盈利率的指标; 它把融资和会计决策的影响排除在外。
Earnings Coverage	The availability of a company's cash flows to service its debt.
收益偿债能力比率	公司的现金流量支付其债务的能力。
Earnings Distribution	A probabilistic distribution of earnings outcome such that one can estimate the probability of obtaining a certain level of earnings. Used in risk management.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
盈余分布	盈余结果的概率分布。可以据此对获得某一盈利水平的概率作出估计。用于风险管理。
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	Net income available to common shareholders on a per share basis.
每股收益 (EPS)	普通股的股东可以获得的每股净收益。
Earnings Quality	The extent that net income is a realistic portrayal of operating performance (i.e., that reported results have not been intentionally overstated or understated by management).
盈余质量	净收益真实描绘营运绩效的程度 (即管理层没有有意夸大或压低报告的成果)。
Earnings Yield	Earnings per share for the most recent 12 months as a proportion of the current price per share.
收益率	最近 12 个月每股收益占每股现价的比例。
Earnings-Based Valuation	Techniques used to value a share of stock or entity based on earnings expected to be generated by the item or entity. Generally involves present value models.
盈余为基础的估价法	以商品或实体预期会产生的盈余为基础, 来评估股票或实体的各种方法。一般涉及现值模式。
Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)	The optimal amount of an item to order when inventory is reduced to the reorder point. (Also called Optimal Lot Size.)
经济订货量	存货降到再订货点时订购物品的最佳数量。(又称“最佳批量”。)
Economic Profit	A return to investors that exceeds the opportunity cost of financial capital.
经济利润	超出金融资本的机会成本的投资回报。
Economies of Scale	Reduction in an entity's per unit cost associated with production processes that produce large volumes of output.
规模经济	实体生产流程中的单位成本由于大规模生产而得以降低。
Effective Interest Rate	The internal rate of return or yield to maturity of a bond at the time of issue.
有效利率	债券发行时的内部回报率或到期收益率。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Efficiency (Usage) Variances	The difference between the actual quantity of input used and the budgeted quantity of input, multiplied by the budgeted price.
效率（用量）差异	实际耗用的投入量与预算投入量之差，乘以预算价格。
Efficient Market Hypothesis	The hypothesis that security prices always fully reflect all publicly available information concerning traded securities.
有效市场假说	根据该假说，证券价格始终充分反映有关该交易证券的所有公开信息。
Elasticity	A measure of the degree to which a price change for an item results in a unit change in supply or a unit change in demand.
弹性	衡量一个商品的价格变动在何种程度上导致供给数量或需求数量变化的尺度。
Elasticity of Demand	A measure of consumer response to a change in the price of a product or service. Calculated as the percent change in quantity demanded divided by a percent change in price. Depending on the response, the product or service is called either elastic or inelastic.
需求弹性	衡量消费者对产品或劳务价格变动的反应的尺度。计算方法是需求量的百分比变动除以价格百分比变动。视结果情况的不同，该产品或劳务被称为具有或不具有弹性。
Encryption	A procedure that transforms information, using an algorithm, to make it unreadable to anyone who does not have the key to decode the message.
加密	用算法转换信息，使未掌握解码方法者不能读出该信息的过程。
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	ERP systems integrate (or attempt to integrate) the data and processes of an organization into a single unified system.
企业资源规划（ERP）	ERP 系统将组织机构的数据和流程整合（或试图整合）为一个单一的统一系统。
Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)	A process applied across the enterprise designed to 1. Identify potential events that, if they occur, could negatively impact the enterprise; and 2. Manage this risk to provide reasonable assurance to management and the Board of Directors.
企业风险管理（ERM）	应用于整个企业的一项流程，旨在：1.识别潜在的，一旦发生会对企业产生负面影响事项；2.对这一风险进行管理，使企业的管理当局和董事会对此具有适当的信心。

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(2011 年 3 月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Enterprise-Wide	Used to describe systems and processes in use throughout an organization.
整个企业	此词用于描述整个组织机构所使用的各项系统和流程所包括的范围。
Entity	A person, partnership, corporation, or other separate identifiable unit.
实体	个人、合伙企业、公司或其他独立的可以识别的单位。
Equilibrium	In economics the state of a market for a product or service where there is a balance of supply and demand
均衡	在经济学中表述产品或劳务达到供需平衡时的市场状况。
Equity	The residual amount after deducting an entity's liabilities from its assets. The amount that shareholders own in a corporation.
权益, 产权	实体的资产扣除负债后的余额。股东在公司中拥有的金额。
Equity Carve-Out	When a parent company sells a minority (usually 20% or less) stake in a subsidiary for an IPO. (Also called partial spin-off.)
股权分割	母公司把在子公司持有的少数股权 (通常不高于 20%) 作为首次公开募股 (IPO) 出售。(又称部分剥离。)
Equity Multiplier	Total assets as a proportion of common equity. (Also called Financial Leverage Ratio.)
权益乘数	总资产占普通股权益的倍数。(又称“财务杠杆比例”。)
Equivalent Units	A measure of the physical quantities of inputs necessary to produce output of one fully complete unit.
约当产量	计算生产一个完全完工的产品所需投入的实物量。
Ethics Code	A list of principles and/or standards governing the conduct of individuals within an organization.
道德守则	约束组织机构内各人行为的一组原则和/或准则。
Ethics Help-Line	A resource for obtaining guidance on ethical dilemmas; generally in the form of an exclusive telephone number that connects to an ethics counselor.
道德热线	当在道德问题上处于两难境地时, 可寻求指导意见的地方。通常是个专用的电话号码, 与道德问题的咨询人员取得联系。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Eurodollars	Deposits denominated in U.S. Dollars at financial institutions outside the United States.
欧洲美元	存储在美国以外的金融机构、以美元计价的存款。
Exception Reporting	Reporting that alerts management by focusing on significant deviations from planned performance.
编制例外报告	用来提醒管理层关注显著偏离计划绩效的情况报告。
Exchange Rate	The price of one country's currency in terms of another country's currency.
汇率	一国货币相对于另一国货币的价格。
Exchange Rate Risk	The risk that the value of a cash flow will decline due to a change in exchange rates.
汇率风险	现金流量的价值会因汇率变动而下降的风险。
Exercise Price	Price at which a call option or put option may be exercised (carrying out terms of agreement). (Also called Strike Price.)
行使价格	行使看涨或看跌期权的权力（即实施协议所定的条款）时的价格。（又称“击发价格”。）
Expected Value	The weighted average of the outcomes of an action, in which the values of the possible outcomes are weighted by their probabilities.
期望值	某项行动结果的加权平均数，其中各可能结果的价值以其概率为权数。
Expenditure	Payment for goods or services received that may be made at either the time the goods or services are received or a later time.
支出	为所收到的商品或劳务支付的款项，支出可在收到商品或劳务的同时或以后。
Expense	Cost of goods and services used in the current accounting period.
费用	当期会计期间使用的商品和劳务的成本。
Expense Recognition	The recording in the accounting system of a cost.
费用的确认	将一项成本记入会计系统。
Exponential Smoothing	A methodology used to produce a smoothed time series which assigns exponentially decreasing weights as the observation get older.

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
指数平滑法	用于生成平滑时间序列的方法，即随着观测数据日渐陈旧，按指数形式递减其权数。
Expropriation Risk	The risk of a foreign government seizing the private property of a company.
征用风险	一家公司的私有财产被某外国政府没收的风险。
External Factors	Factors beyond the control of an entity that influence overall economic conditions or the market for its product.
外部因素	超出实体控制能力、对总体经济状况或该企业的产品市场产生影响的因素。
External Failure Costs	Costs that an entity incurs when it detects nonconforming products or services after delivering them to customers (e.g., warranty repairs and product liability).
外部故障成本	实体向客户交货后因发现不合格产品或劳务而发生的费用（如保修和产品责任）。
External Financial Reporting	The reporting of financial information focused on an external audience (lenders, investors, and the general public).
编制对外财务报告	以外部信息使用者（放款人、投资者和一般公众）为重点而编制财务信息报告。
Factory Overhead	All manufacturing costs except direct materials and direct labor.
工厂间接费用	除直接材料和直接人工以外的所有制造成本。
Factoring	The sale of accounts receivable at a discount to a factor (usually a financial institution). The financial institution then collects the accounts from the customer.
应收帐款出让	实体将其应收帐款折价出售给代理商。代理商随后向客户催收帐款。
Fair Market Value	The exchange price that would prevail for a good or service traded in an active market consisting of a large number of well-informed buyers and sellers dealing at arm's length.
公允价值	在一个由信息充分、以公平方式进行交易的众多买方和众多卖方组成的活跃市场中，交易商品或劳务所通行的交易价。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Fair Value Method	A method used to value an entity's investments in marketable securities. If the fair market value of marketable securities falls below the carrying value, then the value of the security should be reduced to the fair market value.
公允价值法	用于估算实体有价证券投资价值的方法。如果有价证券的公允市值降至低于其账面价值，则应将该证券的价值减少到公允市值。
Favorable Budget Variance	A variance arising when actual or current performance exceeds expected performance.
有利预算差异	实际或当期绩效超出预期绩效的差异部分。
Feedback	The process of informing users of information about how actual performance compares with the expected or desired level of performance.
反馈	告知用户实际绩效与预期或期望的绩效水平相比如何的过程。
Financial Accounting	The accounting for assets, equities, revenues and expenses of an entity; primarily concerned with the historical reporting to external users of the financial position and operations of the entity on a regular periodic basis.
财务会计	有关实体资产、权益、营业收入和费用的会计；主要涉及向报表的外部使用者定期提供实体财务状况和营运结果的历史报告。
Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)	An independent board consisting of seven members responsible for establishing generally accepted accounting principles for the U.S.
财务会计准则委员会 (FASB)	由七名委员组成的独立委员会，负责为美国建立公认会计原则。
Financial Budget	The part of the Master Budget that includes the Capital Budget, Cash Budget, Budgeted Balance Sheet, and Budgeted Statement of Cash Flows.
财务预算	总预算的一部分，包括资本预算、现金预算、预计资产负债表和预计现金流量表。
Financial Instrument	An instrument having monetary value (e.g., bond).
金融票据，金融工具	有货币价值的票据（如债券）。
Financial Leverage	The extent to which the assets of an entity are financed with debt.
财务杠杆	用债务为实体的资产提供融资的程度。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Financial Leverage Ratio	Total assets as a proportion of total common equity, which measures the extent of financial leverage.
财务杠杆比率	总资产占普通股权益总额的倍数，用这一比例量度财务杠杆的程度。
Financial Reporting	Presentation of financial information indicating an entity's financial position, operating performance, and funds flow for an accounting period.
编制财务报告	报告财务信息，说明会计期间实体的财务状况、营运绩效和资金流量。
Financial Statement	A report containing financial information about an organization, including the Balance Sheet (or Statement of Financial Position), Income Statement, and Cash Flow Statement.
财务报表	某一组织财务信息的报告书，包括资产负债表（或“财务状况表”）、利润表和现金流量表。
Financing Expenses	Expenses incurred by an entity in order to issue debt or equity securities.
融资费用	实体为了发行债务或股票而发生的费用。
Finished Goods Inventories	The part of inventory that accounts for the completed product, ready for sale or other disposition.
成品存货	存货中的完工产品，可供立即销售或作其他处置。
Firewall	A network configuration (usually both computer hardware and software) that prevents unauthorized traffic into and out of a secure network.
防火墙	防止未经授权的流量进出安全网络的网络配置（通常既指计算机硬件也指软件）。
Firm	A business entity, such as a corporation.
公司，商号	企业实体，如公司。
First-In-First-Out (FIFO)	A method of inventory valuation and cost flow assumption, where the ending inventory cost is computed from the most recent purchases and the cost of goods sold is computed from the oldest purchases, including beginning inventory.
先进先出法（FIFO）	一种按存货计价和成本流程的假设所制订的方法，期末存货按最后进货的价格计算，销货成本按最早进货（包括期初存货）的价格计算。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Fiscal Year	Any accounting period of 12 successive calendar months (or 52 weeks, or 365 days), used by an entity for financial reporting.
会计年度, 财政年度	任何一个由连续 12 个日历月 (或 52 周或 365 天) 组成的会计期间, 为实体在编制财务报告时所采用。
Fixed Asset	A noncurrent, nonmonetary, tangible asset used in the normal operations of a business.
固定资产	企业正常营运中运用的非流动性、非货币性的有形资产。
Fixed Asset Turnover	Measures an entity's ability to generate sales from fixed assets. It relates sales to net property, plant, and equipment.
固定资产周转率	用来衡量企业从固定资产中产生销售的能力。它把企业的销售额和它的厂场设备净额联系起来作一比较。
Fixed Budget	A budget with fixed and unchangeable amounts of revenues and expenses. (Also called a static budget.)
固定预算	营业收入和支出金额一经确定就固定不变的预算。(又称静态预算。)
Fixed Charges	Fixed financial costs such as interest payments and lease (rent) payments.
固定费用	利息支出和租赁 (租金) 支出等固定性财务成本。
Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	A leverage ratio, represented as earnings before fixed charges and taxes divided by fixed charges. Fixed charges include interest, required principal repayments, and lease expenses.
固定费用保障比率	以扣除固定费用和税款之前的盈利数, 除以固定费用所得的一项杠杆比率。固定费用包括利息、需要偿还的本金、以及租赁费用。
Fixed Cost	A cost that does not vary with the volume of activity in the short term. (Also called Nonvariable Cost or Constant Cost.)
固定成本	短期内不随作业量而变化的成本。(又称“不变成本”或“恒定成本”。)
Fixed Exchange Rate	A monetary system in which a country's currency is set at a fixed rate relative to other currencies.
固定汇率	一国货币对其他货币的汇率固定不变的货币制度。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Fixed Overhead	Overhead Costs that do not vary with the level of output
固定间接费用	不随产量水平变动的间接成本。
Fixed Overhead Spending Variance	The difference between the fixed overhead incurred and the fixed overhead budgeted.
固定间接费用耗费差异	实际发生的固定间接费用与预算的固定间接费用之间的差额。
Flexible Budget	A budget in which the budgeted amounts may be adjusted to any activity level.
弹性预算	预算金额可按企业作业量水平加以调整的预算。
Flexible Exchange Rate	An exchange rate for a country's currency that is determined by the market forces of supply and demand. (Also called Floating Exchange Rate.)
弹性汇率	一国货币汇率由市场供需力量决定。(又称“浮动汇率”。)
Floating Exchange Rate	An exchange rate for a country's currency that is determined by the market forces of supply and demand. Also referred to as a Flexible Exchange Rate.
浮动汇率	一国货币汇率由市场供需力量决定。又称“弹性汇率”。
Flowchart	A graphical representation of the flow of information in which symbols are used to represent operations, data, reports generated, equipment, etc.
流程图	用符号代表各道工序、数据、生成的报告、设备等的信息流图示。
Forecast	A projection of the expected financial position, results of operations, and cash flows based on expected conditions in the future.
预测	根据未来的预期情况，对未来财务状况、营业结果和现金流量所作的推断。
Foreign Corrupt Practices Act	A U.S. federal law requiring any company having publicly-traded stock to maintain records that accurately and fairly represent the company's transactions, and have an adequate system of internal accounting controls. Enacted with the intent to bring an end to bribery of foreign officials.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
美国国外贪腐防治法	一项美国联邦法律，规定凡是上市的公司，都要保持相应的记录，准确公允地反映公司的交易，并具备充分的内部会计控制系统。其制定意在禁止贿赂外国官员的现象。
Foreign Exchange	Financial instruments, such as paper currency, notes, and checks, used to make payments between countries.
外汇	各国之间用于支付的金融工具，如纸币、票据和支票。
Forfaiting	A form of finance where a third party purchases trade receivables from an exporter at a discount, and then collects from the importer the payment using the shipped goods as collateral.
未偿债务买卖（或音译为“福费廷”）	一种融资形式。第三方按一定折扣从出口商那里购买应收货款，然后用装运货物作为担保品，从进口商那里收款。
Forward Contract	A non standardized cash market transaction in which the delivery of the commodity is deferred until after the contract has been made.
期货合同	一种非标准化现金市场交易，在这种交易中，商品的交付推迟到合同完成后进行。
Forward Delivery	A transaction in which the settlement will occur on a specified date in the future at a price agreed upon on the trade date. (Also called Forward Trade.)
远期交货	按照交易日约定的价格，在指定日期进行结算的交易。（又称“远期贸易”。）
Forward Market	A market in which participants agree to trade some commodity, security, or foreign exchange at a fixed price for future delivery.
期货市场	参与者同意按固定价格、远期交货条件进行商品、证券或外汇等交易的市场。
Franchise	A license granted by one entity (franchisor) to another entity (franchisee), entitling the franchisee to produce or market a product or service in a specific area, for a specific time.
专营权，特许权	由一个实体（特许方）向另一个实体（获特许方）授予许可证，授权获特许方在特定区域，特定时间内生产或营销一种产品或劳务。
Fraudulent	Intentional perversion of truth in order to induce another to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
欺诈	为了诱使另一方放弃有价物品或放弃合法权利而故意歪曲颠倒事实。
Fringe Benefit	Non-wage forms of compensation, including pensions and health insurance, provided to an employee in addition to monetary compensation.
员工福利	除货币性报酬外，向雇员提供的非工资形式的报酬，包括养老金和医疗保险。
Full Cost	The sum of all the costs in all the business functions.
全部成本	企业全部各项功能的所有成本的总额。
Function	The general end or purpose to be accomplished by an organizational unit, such as administration, selling, or research. It can also be a group of related activities serving a common end.
职能	由行政管理、销售或研发等组织部门实现的一般目标或目的。也可以是服务于共同目标的一组相关活动。
Functional Currency	The currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.
功能性货币	实体从事运营活动的的主要经济环境中的货币。
Future	A legal agreement to make or take delivery of a specified instrument at a fixed future date at a price determined at the time of dealing.
期货	在固定的未来日期，按交易时确定的价格，交付或接收特定契约的合法协议。
Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)	The body of accounting rules, methods, and procedures endorsed by the accounting profession, either by convention or by authoritative literature, as a guide to the preparation of financial statements.
公认会计原则 (GAAP)	经由惯例或权威性文献形成的、为会计行业所认可的一系列会计规则、方法和程序，用于指导财务报表的编制。
Geographical Pricing	Product and service pricing based on the marketplace in which it is provided.
地域性定价	产品和劳务的定价以其供应的市场为基础。
Goal Congruence	A characteristic of a management control system that is structured so that the goals of individuals are consistent with the goals of the organization.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
目标一致性	管理控制系统的一个特征，通过这样的结构，能使职工的目标与企业的目标取得一致。
Going Concern	The assumption that, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, a firm will continue to exist indefinitely.
持续经营	一项会计假设，指公司在没有相反证据的情况下公司将无限期继续存在下去。
Goodwill	The excess of the fair market value an entity above its identifiable net assets.
商誉	超出实体可识别净资产的那部分公允市值。
Gross Profit Margin	Net sales less cost of sales. (Also called Gross Profit.)
边际毛利	销售净额减销售成本。（又称“毛利”。）
Gross Profit Margin Percentage	Gross profit divided by sales.
毛利率	毛利除以销售额。
Gross Revenue	Total unadjusted revenue. (Also called Gross Sales.)
营业收入总额	未经调整的营业收入总额。（又称“销售总额”。）
Hardware	The physical components of a computer system.
硬件	一个电脑系统的各项实际构件。
Hazard Risk	The risk within a situation that has the potential for harm to humans, property and damage of environment or a combination of these.
危害风险	对人、财产可能有害，以及有害于环境或这几种情况的总和的风险。
Hedging	A method of reducing exposures to fluctuations in prices, exchange rates, or interest rates.
对冲交易，套期保值	降低因价格、汇率或利率波动所带来的风险的方法。
High-low method	Method of estimating cost behavior by using only the highest and lowest values of the cost driver within the relevant range.
高低法	在相关范围内仅运用成本动因的最高值和最低值来估算成本习性的方法。
Historical Cost	The amount originally paid for an asset, unadjusted for subsequent changes in value. (Also called Acquisition Cost or Original Cost.)

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011 年 3 月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
历史成本	最初为资产支付的金额，对随后的价值变动不加调整。（又称“购置成本”或“原始成本”。）
Holding Gain or Loss	Unrealized gains or losses from holding asset or liabilities during a period of changing prices.
持有损益	在价格不断变动的一段时期内因持有资产或负债而引起的未实现损益。
Horizontal Analysis	Compares each amount on a financial statement with a base amount for a selected base year. (Also called Common Base Year Statements.)
报表横向分析	将财务报表上的每一个金额与选定基础年度的基数加以对比。（又称“共同基年报表”）
Hurdle Rate	The minimum acceptable rate of return that companies will consider from a prospective project or investment. (Also called Required Rate of Return.)
预设回报率	公司希望未来项目或投资所产生的最低可接受回报率。（又称“规定回报率”。）
Hybrid Cost System	A cost system having characteristics of both Job Costing and Process Costing systems.
混合成本制度	既具有分批成本法特点又有分步成本法特点的成本制度。
IMA Statement of Ethical Professional Practice	A commitment to ethical professional practice made by members of the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA) that includes standards that guide the conduct of members including competence, confidentiality, integrity, and credibility. The statement also includes guidelines for the resolution of ethical conflict.
美国管理会计师协会职业道德行为守则公告	美国管理会计师协会的会员在职业道德行为方面所作的承诺，其内容包括引导会员的各项行为标准，包括胜任能力、保密、正直和诚信。该准则也提供解决道德冲突的指导。
Impaired Asset	An asset whose fair market value is less than the amount listed on the balance sheet.
受损资产	公允市场价值低于在资产负债表所列示的金额的一项资产。
Implicit Costs	Costs recognized in particular situations that are not regularly recognized in the accounting records of an entity. (Also called Imputed Costs.)

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
隐含成本	通常在实体的会计记录中不予确认、但在特定情况下予以确认的成本。 (又称“假计成本”。)
Implicit Interest Rate	Rate that would have resulted from two independent parties negotiating an interest rate. (Also called Imputed Interest Rate.)
内含利率	独立的双方在商议利率后可能达成的利率。(又称“假计利率”。)
Imposed Budget	A budget that is decided by higher level management without the participation of the manager of the unit to whom that budget relates. (Also called Top-Down Budget.)
派定预算, 强制预算	在与预算相关的单位的经理没有参与的情况下, 由较高管理层决定的预算。(又称“自上而下的预算”。)
Income Statement	A financial statement that reports the results of operations for a period of time. By presenting revenues, expenses, gains, losses, and net income, it measures a company's success over a time period. (Also called Statement of Earnings.)
利润表	报告一个时期的经营成果的一种财务报表。表上列示各项营业收入、费用、利得、损失和净收益, 藉以衡量该公司某一时期所取得的成就。(又称“收益表”)
Income Tax	An annual tax levied by a government on the financial income of an entity.
所得税	政府对实体财务收益征收的年度赋税。
Incorporated (Inc.)	A company formed into a legal corporation.
法定公司	组成为合法法人的公司。
Incremental	The difference in cash flow, both as to amount and as to timing, between two alternative courses of action.
增量	在金额和时间两方面, 在两种可选行动路线下所获现金流量之差。
Incremental Analysis	A method of analyzing managerial decisions that emphasizes incremental rather than the total costs and benefits associated with an action (or set of alternative actions). (Also called Marginal Analysis or Differential Analysis.)

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
增量分析	一种分析管理决策的方法，以增量为重点，而非注重与某一行动（或一组可选行动）相关的总成本和效益。（又称“边际分析”或“增量分析”。）
Incremental Unit-Time Learning Model	A learning curve model in which the incremental unit time (the time needed to produce the last unit) declines by a constant percentage each time the cumulative quantity of units produced is doubled.
增量单位时间学习模式	一种学习曲线模式，指累积生产数量每增加一倍时，其增量单位时间（生产最后一个单位所需的时间）随之按固定比例减少。
Indenture	A written agreement (also called a deed of trust) between a debt issuer and a purchaser, stating the maturity date, interest rate and other terms.
契约，合同	由债务发行人和买方之间签订的书面协议（又称信托契约），列明到期日、利率和其他条款。
Independent Auditor	An external auditor who has no financial or other interest in the client whose financial statements are being examined.
独立审计人员	在财务报表正接受审核的客户处没有财务利益或其他利益的外部审计者。
Indirect Cost	Any cost not directly identified with a single final cost object, but identified with two or more final cost objects or with at least one intermediate cost object. All costs other than direct materials and direct labor. (Also called Overhead Cost or Burden.)
间接成本	凡是没有直接确定单一的最终成本对象，而是确定了两个或多个最终成本对象或至少一个中间成本对象的成本。除直接材料和直接人工之外的所有成本。（又称“间接费用”或“负担”。）
Indirect Method	A method of preparing the Cash Flow Statement where net cash flow from operating activities is determined by adding back to or deducting from net income those items that had no effect on cash.
间接法	编制现金流量表的一种方法。采用此法时，从营业活动所得的净现金流量，是把对现金没有影响的项目加回到净收益中或从净收益中扣减。
Industry Risk	Risks companies face by virtue of the industry they are in.
行业风险	公司依其所在行业所面临的风险。
Inflation	A rise in the general level of prices of goods and services.
通货膨胀	各项商品和劳务的总体价格水平上升。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Information System	A system consisting of people, computers, voice and data communications, and methods organized to accomplish data and information operations. Information systems support the running of the enterprise's business.
信息系统	该系统由旨在完成数据和信息操作的人员、计算机、语音和数据通信以及方法组成。信息系统支持企业业务的运作。
Information Technology (IT)	IT deals with the use of electronic hardware and software to convert, store, protect process, transmit, and retrieve information.
信息技术 (IT)	信息技术涉及利用电子硬件和软件来转换、存储、保护、处理、传输和检索信息。
Inherent Risk	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The risk related to the very nature of the activities the company undertakes in the course of business.2. The auditor's assessment of the likelihood that there are material misstatements in the financial statements before considering the effectiveness of internal controls.
固有风险	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.企业承担的与经营性质有关的风险。2.在考虑内部控制的有效性前, 审计者对财务报表中存在重大虚报的可能性所作的评估。
Initial Public Offering (IPO)	A company's first public issue of common stock.
首次公开募股 (IPO)	一家公司首次公开发行普通股。
Input Controls	Controls that ensure the complete and accurate recording of authorized transactions by authorized users and identify rejected and duplicate items.
输入管控	确保由授权用户完整准确地记录已获准的交易, 并查明不合格和重复项目的控制措施。
Insider Trading	The buying and selling of a corporation's stock by individuals with access to non-public information.
内幕交易	能获得某公司非公开的信息者购入或出售该公司的股票。
Installment Sale	An arrangement where the buyer takes possession of the property immediately but does not receive the deed and title until a series of payments have been made.

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
分期付款销售	指买方立即占用财产、但需支付完一系列款项后才能得到契证和所有权的一种安排。
Insurance	A form of risk management used to hedge against the risk of a contingent, uncertain loss; the transfer of the risk of a loss from one entity to another, in exchange for payment.
保险	风险管理的一种方式，以应对可能发生的、不确定的损失的措施；把损失的风险，通过付出费用，从一个实体转移给另外一个实体。
Intangible	A type of non-current asset that has no physical substance and whose value comes from rights or advantages conferred upon the owner. Examples are patents, copyrights, trademarks, brand names, licenses, and goodwill.
无形资产	一种没有有形物质的非流动性资产，其价值源于赋予拥有者的权利或益处。实例有专利、版权、商标、品牌名称、许可证和商誉。
Integrity	An ethical standard in IMA's Statement of Ethical Professional Practice that requires members to avoid conflicts of interest and refrain from activities that would discredit the profession.
正直	美国管理会计师协会职业道德行为公告中的一项道德标准，要求会员避免利益冲突，并且不从事任何有损职业声誉的活动。
Interest	The cost incurred or amount earned for the use of borrowed capital.
利息	使用借贷资本所发生的费用或赚取的金额。
Interest-Bearing	A debt instrument that includes a provision that interest be paid.
有息债券	包含付息规定的债务证券。
Interim Financial Reports	Financial statements prepared for periods shorter than one year, such as monthly or quarterly.
期中财务报告	短于一年的周期编制的财务报表，诸如月报或季报。
Internal Auditing	An appraisal activity within an entity that measures and reports on the extent to which various organizational policies are followed and goals are met.
内部审计	实体内部开展的评鉴活动，量度和报告各项组织政策的遵循情况和目标的完成情况。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Internal Control	Controls established by management to ensure adherence to management policies, safeguarding of assets, and completeness and accuracy of records.
内部控制	由管理当局建立的控制措施，目的是确保遵守各项管理政策、保护资产并确保记录的完整准确。
Internal Control Risk	The risk that internal controls are not effective, because of either inadequate set-up and design or lax execution.
内控风险	由于制订或设计的各项内部控制方法不妥或执行不严而引起的风险。
Internal Factors	In strategic planning, an analysis of the internal strengths and weaknesses of an entity.
内部因素	在战略性规划中，对实体内部优势和弱势所作的分析。
Internal Failure Costs	Costs incurred when an entity detects nonconforming products or services before delivering them to customers. Examples include scrap, rework and retesting.
内部故障成本	实体向客户交货前因发现不合格产品或劳务所发生的成本。实例包括废料、返工和复验。
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	The discount rate that equates the net present value of a stream of cash outflows and inflows to zero.
内部回报率 (IRR)	使现金流出量的现值和流入量的现值之间的差额等于零的折现率。
International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)	An independent, privately-funded accounting standard-setter based in London, UK, with board members from nine countries, committed to developing a single set of high-quality, understandable and enforceable global financial accounting standards
国际会计准则委员会 (IASB)	一个由私人资助的独立机构，负责制定会计准则，总部设在英国伦敦，委员会成员来自九个国家，致力于制定一整套高质量、易理解、可执行的全球财务会计准则。
Internet	The worldwide collection of interconnected networks that use the Internet suite of protocols and permit public access.
互联网	运用互联网协议栈、允许公众访问的世界互连网络组合。
Intranet	A private network that integrates Internet standards and applications within an organization's existing computer networking infrastructure.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
企业内网	在组织机构现有计算机网络基础结构内整合互联网标准和应用的专用网络。
Inventory	The actual raw materials, supplies, goods on hand, goods in process of manufacture, and goods in transit, in storage, or consigned to others, or the act of accounting for, listing and pricing inventory.
存货（用作名词时）； 盘存（用作动词时）	用作名词时，指实有的原材料、消耗品、库存商品、在制品、在途商品、在库商品或寄售商品。用作动词时，指存货的核算、造册和定价行为。
Inventory Turnover	A ratio that measures the number of times a firm's average inventory is sold during a year.
存货周转	指一年内公司平均存货被出售的次数。
Inventory Valuation	The measurement of the cost assigned to items in inventory.
存货估价	将成本分配给各项存货的计量结果。
Invested Capital	The amount of capital contributed to a business by equity investors, either directly or through the retention of earnings.
投入资本	股权投资者以直接方式或通过收益留存，投入于该企业的资本金额。
Investment	Expenditure to acquire property or other assets in order to produce income; also, the asset so acquired.
投资	为了产生收益而购置财产或其他资产所花费的支出；也指为此购置的资产。
Investment Center	A responsibility center whose performance is measured in the amount of income it earns relative to the investment in its assets.
投资中心	以其挣得的收益额相对于其资产的投资额来量度其绩效的责任中心。
Job Order Costing	A method of cost accounting that accumulates costs for individual jobs or lots.
分批成本法	按各项任务或批次累积成本的成本核算方法。
Joint Product Costing	A method of cost accounting used when simultaneously producing or otherwise acquiring two or more products (joint products) that must, by the nature of the process, be produced or acquired together. (Also called Common Cost.)

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
联产品成本法	由于工艺的性质而必须同时生产或以其他方式同时获取两种或更多种产品（联产品）时，所用的成本核算方法。（又称“共同成本”。）
Joint Venture	A business enterprise jointly undertaken by two or more companies, who share the initial investment, risks, and profits.
合资企业	两家或更多公司共同分担（分享）投资、风险和利润而组成的工商企业。
Journal	A record of original entry that records transactions in chronological sequence.
日记帐	按时间顺序记载交易的原始分录的记录。
Just-In-Time Manufacturing (JIT)	A manufacturing process where products are produced or procured as they are needed rather than when they can be made
适时生产（JIT）	在需要时而非在可能时生产或采购产品的制造过程。
Kanban	A manufacturing strategy wherein parts are produced or delivered only as needed.
看板法	仅按需要而生产或交付零部件的制造策略。
Kinked Demand Curve	A demand curve that is highly elastic for a price increase but inelastic for a price decrease, based on the assumption that rival firms will match a price reduction but not a price increase.
弯折的需求曲线	对价格上升有高度弹性但对价格下降却无弹性的需求曲线，其假定条件是各竞争对手的公司会跟着降价但不会跟着涨价。
Last-In-First-Out (LIFO)	A method of inventory valuation and cost flow assumption, where ending inventory is measured by assigning the most recent costs incurred to costs of goods sold, and the earliest costs to ending inventory.
后进先出（LIFO）	一种按存货和现金流量的设想而制定的计价方法，即量度期末存货的方式是：将最近发生的成本分配给销货成本，并将最先发生的成本分配给期末存货。
Law of Diminishing Returns	The principle that states that as increasingly more units of a variable resource are combined with a fixed amount of other resources, use of additional units of the variable resource will eventually increase output at a decreasing rate.
回报递减规律	根据这一原理，随着数量逐渐增多的一种可变资源与数量固定的其他资源发生组合，增加该可变资源的使用量所能增加的产出的比率将最终趋于下降。

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Lead Time	The time expected to elapse between the date an order is placed and the date the goods or services are received.
交付周期	从下达订单到收到商品或劳务所预期需要的时间。
Leadership by Example	Leaders living and acting by the company's code of ethics, setting a good example, keeping promises and commitments, and supporting others in adhering to the code of ethics. (Also called "Tone at the Top.")
以身作则	领导人对公司的道德守则身体力行，树立好榜样、信守各项承诺、并支持他人按守则行事。（又称“高层基调”）
Learning Curve	A mathematical expression of the phenomenon that incremental unit costs to produce decrease as managers and labor gain experience from practice and as better methods are developed.
学习曲线	随着经理和劳动者从实践中获得经验而发展出更好的方法，生产的单位成本将逐渐减少，学习曲线就是这一现象的数学表示。
Lease	A contract between the owner of property (Lessor) and the user (Lessee) concerning the financial and operating arrangements for the property.
租赁，租约	财产所有者（出租人）和使用人（承租人）就财产的财务安排和营运安排所签订的合同。
Leasehold	An asset representing the right of a Lessee (User) to use property.
租赁权，租约	一项资产，表明承租人（使用人）使用租借财产的权利。
Least-Squares Method	A statistical method for defining a line that best fits the data points and reflects the relationship between variables. (Also called Linear Regression.)
最小二乘法	一种统计学方法，用于界定一条最佳切合各数据点并反映变量之间关系的线条。（又称“线性回归”。）
Ledger	A book of accounts; any book of final entry.
分类账	一种帐簿；把分录最终记入的任何帐簿。
Legal Risk	Potential for loss arising from the uncertainty of legal proceedings, such as bankruptcy, trademark challenges, liability claims, etc.
法律风险	因法律程序（诸如破产、商标争端、债务索赔等）的不确定性所可能引起的损失。

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(March 2011)

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Letter of Credit	A binding document from a bank guaranteeing that a buyer's payment will be received on time and for the correct amount. Often used in international trade to eliminate perceived risks.
信用证	由银行开具的有约束力的文件，保证及时足额收到买方的付款。通常在国际贸易中用于消除可以察觉的风险。
Leverage	The extent to which a firm is financed by debt.
杠杆	企业通过债务筹集资金的程度。
Leveraged Buyout (LBO)	Form of ownership change where a company is taken private; the investor finances a significant percentage of the purchase price of the controlling interest with borrowing.
杠杆收购 (LBO)	改变所有权的一种方式。在这种方式下，投资者通过筹集借款收购一家公司，借款占总价款的比重很高。
Liability	Probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations of a particular entity to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events.
负债	负债是指由于以往事项而发生的企业现有义务，这种义务将使该企业在未来向其他实体转移资产或提供劳务。
Life-Cycle Costing	The accumulation of costs for activities that occur over the entire life cycle of a product, including design and development, acquisition, operation, maintenance, and service.
生命周期成本法	在产品整个生命周期内发生各项活动的成本累积，其中包括设计和发展、购置、运营、维护和服务的成本。
Line Item Budget	A budget that classifies items of expense by the nature of the expense, such as salaries, fringe benefits, travel, etc.
分项式预算	按支出性质分类列出项目的预算，如工资、附加福利、差旅费等。
Line of Business	A set of operations directed to the production and sale of a distinctive type of goods or services to customers
行业	为客户生产和销售某类特定商品或劳务的各项经营的总称。
Line of Credit	An agreement usually by a bank to make loans, not to exceed a specified total amount, when needed by a customer
信用额度	银行在客户需要贷款时约定的贷款上限。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Linear Programming	A mathematical tool used to optimize a function (the objective function) subject to various constraints, all of which are linear. Often used to find the combination of products that will maximize profits or minimize costs
线性规划	在各种线性约束条件下，用于优化函数（目标函数）的数学工具。通常用于找到能尽量提高利润、降低成本的产品组合。
Liquidation	The process by which a company, or part of a company, is terminated and the assets are redistributed.
清算	结束一家公司或公司的一个部分，重新分配其各项资产的程序。
Liquidity	Ability to convert an asset into cash quickly.
流动性，变现能力	资产迅速转换为现金的能力。
Loan Covenants	Clauses in a loan agreement that require one party to do, or refrain from doing, certain things.
贷款约定	贷款协议中规定一方可以从事或不得从事某些事项的条款。
Lockbox System	A system where a financial entity collects and deposits payments on behalf of an entity thereby reducing the mail and processing float.
锁箱系统	金融机构代实体收款和存款从而减少信件和数据处理量的一种系统。
Long Position	The purchase of a security with the expectation that the security will rise in value.
多头，市场看涨	预期某项证券的价值会上涨而购入该证券。
Long Run	A time period of sufficient length to enable decision makers to adjust fully to a market change; the period of time in which all costs are variable.
长期	让决策者对市场变动作出完全反应的足够期限；全部成本均为变动成本的期限。
Long-Term Debt to Equity Ratio	Measure of the financial leverage of a firm.
长期负债与权益比	衡量一家企业财务杠杆的尺度。
Long-Term Liabilities	Debts due for repayment more than one year in the future or beyond the normal operating cycle.
长期负债	还款期限超过一年或正常营业周期的债务。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Lower of Cost or Market Rule	A method of valuation that results in an asset being valued at either acquisition cost or market value, whichever is lower.
成本与市价孰低法	按孰低原则，以购置价或市价计算资产价值的计价方法。
Maintenance	Expenditures necessary to achieve the originally anticipated useful life of a fixed asset.
维护	达到固定资产原预期使用寿命所需的支出。
Make Versus Buy	The decision either to produce a good or service with an entity's own resources or to buy it from an outside supplier.
自制或外购决策	是用实体自身的资源生产商品或服务还是从外部供应厂商购买的决策。
Managed Floating Exchange Rates	An exchange rate that is mostly allowed to change (float) as demand in currency supply and demand changes but is often altered (managed) by governments through their buying and selling of certain currencies.
管理浮动汇率	大多数情况下随货币供需变动而变动（浮动）的汇率，但常常由政府通过买卖某些货币加以改变（管理）。
Management	The process of leading and directing all or part of an organization, often a business, through the deployment and organization of resources.
管理	通过资源的部署和组织，领导和指挥一个组织（通常是企业）的全部或一部分。
Management Accounting (Managerial Accounting)	The process of identification, measurement, accumulation, analysis, preparation, interpretation, and communication of financial information used by internal decision makers in order to plan, evaluate, and control an entity and to assure appropriate use of and accountability for its resources.
管理会计	内部决策者对财务信息的确定、计量、累计、分析、编制、解释和传递过程，以便规划、评估和控制一个实体，并保证以妥善而负责的方式使用其资源。
Management-by-Exception	The management practice of focusing on areas that deserve attention and ignoring areas that seem to be running smoothly.
按例外原则管理	把重点放在需要注意的方面、而对看来运行流畅的方面予以搁置的一种管理方式。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Management Control	An organized, integrated process and structure through which management attempts to achieve enterprise goals effectively and efficiently.
管理控制	管理当局试图藉有组织的、互相协调的步骤和结构，有效率地达成企业的目标。
Management Discussion and Analysis	A discussion of Management's views of an entity's performance, required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission to be included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K.
管理当局的讨论和分析	讨论管理当局对实体绩效的看法，美国证券交易委员会规定该讨论须纳入10-K表的年度报告中。
Management Information System	A system that provides past, present, and prospective information about internal operations and external intelligence.
管理信息系统	在内部营运和外部情报方面提供过去、现在和未来信息的系统。
Manufacturing	The transformation of raw materials into finished goods.
制造	将原材料转变为制成品的过程。
Manufacturing Cost	The costs incurred to transform materials into other goods through labor and factory facilities.
制造成本	把各项材料通过劳动力和工厂设施转变为其他商品的过程中所发生的各项成本。
Margin of Safety	The excess of budgeted sales over the break-even volume.
安全幅度，安全边际	预算销售量超出保本点数量的差额。
Marginal Cost	Cost resulting from the production of one additional unit.
边际成本	产量增加一个单位所发生的成本。
Market Comparables	Estimating the price of an asset by comparing to recent sales prices of assets with similar characteristics.
市场可比较数据	通过与具有类似特性的资产的近期卖价进行比较而对一项资产的价格作出估计。
Market Equilibrium Price	The price of a good or service that will balance the supply and demand.
市场均衡价	会使商品或劳力的供需达到平衡的价格。

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Market Penetration	A measure of an entity's sales of a given product or service compared to the total sales of all suppliers in the market. (Also called Market Share.)
市场渗透率	将某一实体的特定商品或劳务的销售额与市场上所有供应商的销售总额相比较的量度标准。(又称“市场份额”。)
Market Price	The current price for which a good or service is offered in the marketplace.
市场价格, 市价	在市场上供应一项商品或劳务的现行价格。
Market Risk	The portion of stock price (or portfolio) movement that is attributable to the movement of the market as a whole. (Also called Systematic Risk.)
市场风险	股票(或证券组合)价格变化中, 由于市场整体的变化而造成的的那一部分变化。(又称“系统性风险”。)
Market Skimming Pricing	Charging a relatively high price for a short time when a new, innovative, or much-improved product is launched onto a market.
市场撇脂定价法	新产品、改进型产品或经过重大改进的产品上市时, 在短期内将其价格订得较高。
Market Structure	The organizational and other characteristics of a market, in particular those that affect the nature of competition and pricing.
市场结构	市场的组织特征和其他特征, 尤指影响竞争和定价的那些特征。
Market-to-Book Ratio	Current stock price divided by book value per share, where “book value” equals common shareholders' equity. (Also called Price-to-Book Ratio.)
市价对账面值比率	以股票的现行每股市价除以其账面价值所得之商。此处“账面价值”等于普通股股东的权益。(又称“股价净值比率”。)
Market Value	The value of a good, a service, or a security as determined by buyers and sellers in an open market.
市值	在公开市场上由所有的买方和卖方确定的商品、劳务或证券的价值。
Marketability	A characteristic of a security that allows it to be sold at a reasonable price in a short period of time.
适销性	使证券能在短期内以合理价格售出的特征。
Marketable Securities	1. Liquid securities that can be converted into cash quickly. 2. A balance sheet classification for negotiable financial instruments.

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
有价证券	1. 可以迅速转换成现金的流动性证券。 2. 资产负债表上对可转让金融工具的分类。
Market-Based Transfer Price	When the price for goods or services charged by one division of a company to another is based on the market price.
市场基础转让价	公司一个部门向另一个部门收取的商品或劳务的结算价格，这一价格以市场价格为基础。
Master Budget	A budget that consolidates all budgets into an overall plan and control document, for a budgeted period. (Also called a Comprehensive Budget.)
总预算	将一个预算期间的所有各项预算合并为一个总体计划和控制文件的预算。（又称“综合预算”。）
Matching	The process of recognizing expenses in the same accounting period as that in which the related revenues are recognized.
配比	营业收入应与相关的支出于同一会计期间进行确认的做法。
Material Requirements Planning (MRP)	A system that translates a production schedule into requirements for each component needed to meet that schedule.
材料需求计划的编制 (MRP)	根据生产进度编制为实现该进度所需要各项组件的计划系统。
Materiality	The concept that accounting should separately recognize only those events that are relatively important for understanding an entity's statements.
重要性	一项会计概念，指会计只应逐个地确认那些对理解该实体的报表相对重要的事项。
Maturity Date	The date on which a debt becomes due for payment.
到期日	应该偿还债务的日期。
Maturity Matching	The matching of asset and liability maturities; i.e., financing long-term assets with long-term sources and short-term needs with short-term sources.
资产负债之到期配合	负债与资产期限相匹配；即用长期来源为长期资产提供融资，短期来源为短期需要提供融资。

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(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Maximum Possible Loss	The most pessimistic view of possible loss; when referring to insurance of a building, for example, the risk that the entire structure, its immediate surroundings, and all the building's contents will be destroyed. (Also called Extreme or Catastrophic Loss.)
最高可能损失额	对可能损失额的最悲观的估计。例如，在处理一座建筑物的保险时，把风险估计为整个结构、其邻近环境和建筑物内部的一切全被毁坏。（又称“极端或灾难性损失”）
Merger	The combining of two or more companies.
合并，吸收合并	把两家或更多家公司合并起来。
Mix Variance	A variance that results when actual proportions of the components of revenues or costs are different from the proportions used in arriving at the budgeted or planned revenue or cost, or the standard cost.
组合差异，结构变动差异	当营业收入或成本的各组成部分的实际比例不同于预算或计划的营业收入或成本、或标准成本所用的比例时，所产生的差异。
Mixed Cost	A cost composed of fixed and variable elements.
混合成本	由多项固定成本和变动成本混合组成的成本。
Monetary Items	Money or a claim (an obligation) to receive (or pay) a sum of money, the amount of which is fixed or determinable without reference to future prices of specific goods and services.
货币性项目	其金额固定不变或无须考虑特定商品和劳务未来价格即可确定收到（或支付）钱款的权利（义务）。
Monopolistic Competition	A situation where there are a large number of independent sellers, each producing a differentiated product in a market with low barriers to entry.
垄断性竞争	虽然存在着众多独立卖方，但这些卖方各自在一个进入障碍很低的市场中生产与他人不同的产品。
Monopoly	A market structure characterized by a single seller of a well defined product for which there are no good substitutes and by high barriers to the entry of any other firms into the market for that product.
垄断	以单一卖方生产明确界定的产品为特征的市场结构。这种产品没有很好的替代品，且任何其他公司要进入该产品的市场都面临很高的障碍。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Monte Carlo Technique	An analytical technique in which a large number of simulations are run to infer the most likely result, using random quantities for uncertain variables.
蒙特卡洛方法	一种分析方法，利用不确定变量的随机数值，通过运行大量模拟来推导出可能性最大的结果。
Mortgage	A claim given by the borrower to the lender against the borrower's property.
抵押贷款	借款人把自己的财产押给放款人，作为还款保证。
Moving Average	A method of calculating central tendency over time in an attempt to identify long-term trends. The average is calculated over a specific time period (e.g. years). For each time period after the initial one, the earliest value is dropped from the calculation and the most recent one is added in, to make an average over the same length of time.
移动平均	试图识别长期趋势，据以从时间的流逝看出其居中趋势的一种计算方法。所计算的是一个特定时期（例如一年）的平均数。在这个特定时期中，计算时去除最早的一个数据，同时增添上最近的一个数据，从而计算出同一个时间跨度的一个平均数。
Multinational Company	Company operating in several countries.
跨国公司，多国公司	在几个国家经营的公司。
Multiple Regression	A statistical method used to model the relationship between one dependent (or response) variable and one or more independent (or explanatory) variables by fitting a linear equation to observed data. (Also called Multiple Linear Regression.)
多元回归，多次回归	通过对被观察的数据进行线性拟合，来模拟一项因变量（或反应变量）和一项或多项自变量（或解释变量）之间的关系的统计方法。
Mutually Exclusive Project	Competing investment projects in which accepting one project eliminates the possibility of undertaking the remaining projects.
互斥项目	几个互相竞争的投资项目。接受一个项目就消除了承担其余项目的可能性。
Negotiable CD	A Certificate of Deposit with a very large denomination, usually \$1 million or more. They are usually in bearer form, considered low risk and highly liquid. (Also called Jumbo CD.)

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
可转让存款单	面额很大的一种存款单。通常为 100 万美元或更高。一般为无记名形式，被认为风险低，流动性高。（又称“巨额存款单”）
Negotiated Price	In transfer pricing, the price charged by one segment of an organization to another for a product or service that is determined by negotiation between the segments.
协商价格，议价	在制订转移价格时，同一个组织中的一个部门把产品或劳务提供给另外一个部门时，其收费的价格由这两个部门之间协商确定。
Net Income	Income for a period after subtracting expenses from all sources for that period. (Also called Net Earnings.)
利润，净收益	一段时期所有来源的收入减去支出后的收益。（又称“净盈利”。）
Net Present Value (NPV)	The difference between the present value of all cash inflows from a project or investment and the present value of all cash outflows required to obtain the investment, or to undertake the project at a given discount rate.
净现值（NPV）	来自一个项目或投资的所有现金流入，按给定折现率计算的现值，与按同一折现率算得的该项投资或承接该项目所需的全部流出现金的现值之差。
Net Profit Margin	A financial ratio where net income is divided by sales. (Also called Net Profit Margin Percentage.)
纯利润率	把净利除以销售总额所得的一项财务比率。（又称“纯利润百分比”）
Net Realizable Value	1. The estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the reasonably predictable cost of completion and disposal. 2. Accounts receivable less allowance for bad debts.
可实现净值	1. 在正常业务运作中，估计的售价减去可以合理预测的完工与处置成本。 2. 应收帐款减去坏帐准备。
Net Working Capital	Current assets less current liabilities.
净营运资本（资金）	流动资产总额减去流动负债总额。
Net Working Capital Ratio	A liquidity financial ratio that measures net working capital as a percent of total assets.
净营运资本（资金）比率	一项衡量流动性的财务比率，它计算净营运资本（资金）对资产总额的百分比。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Network	In data communications, a configuration in which two or more locations are physically connected for the purpose of exchanging data.
网络	在数据通信中，为了交换数据，用物理方法将两个或多个位置连接在一起的配置。
Network Controls	Internal controls to insure accurate and secure flows of data in computer and communication systems.
网络管控	确保数据在计算机和通信系统中准确安全地流动的内部控制。
Nominal	A term signifying that a value has not been adjusted for inflation.
名义的	尚未经过通货膨胀调整的价值数。
Non-monetary Exchange	The exchange of goods or services between entities for which no monetary instruments are involved. (Also called Barter.)
非货币性交易	实体之间的商品或劳务交换，不涉及货币性工具。（又称实物交易。）
Non-price Competition	Methods firms use to attract customers other than price reductions, including advertising, free gifts, special packaging, etc.
非价格竞争	除减价之外公司用于吸引客户的方法，包括广告、免费礼品、特殊包装等。
Nonrecurring Items	One-time occurrences for an entity involving unusual income or expense.
非经常性项目	实体一次性发生的非常规收入或支出。
Non-value Added	An activity that increases a good's costs without increasing its value to the consumer.
非增值作业	增加商品成本却未增加其对消费者的价值的作业。
No-par Stock	The shares of a company that carry no nominal or par value. (Also called Non-par Stock.)
无面值股份	不带名义价值或面值的公司股份。
Normal Cost	A costing system whereby cost objects are assigned the sum of direct materials and labor resources consumed plus an allocation of overhead based on normal capacity.
正常成本	一种成本计算方法，即直接材料和人工按实耗数向各成本对象分配，但间接费用则按正常产能分配。

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(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Normal Profit	The net earnings for an enterprise that recognizes that a reasonable return on capital (both debt and equity) is one of the costs of the enterprise.
正常利润	把合理的资本（包括债务和权益）回报视为企业成本之一所得出的企业净盈利。
Normal Spoilage	Inherent product deterioration that is expected even under the best operating conditions. It is unavoidable in the short run.
正常损耗	即使在最佳营运状态下也必然会发生的产品质量逐渐下降的现象。该损耗在短期内无法避免。
Notes Payable	A short-term debt instrument whereby the issuer promises repayment on or before a specified date.
应付票据	发行人承诺在指定日期的当天或之前偿还债务的短期债务票据。
Objective Function	In Linear Programming, the variable to be maximized (profit) or minimized (cost).
目标函数	在线性规划中，要加以最大化（利润）或最小化（成本）的变量。
Objectivity	A trait of financial reporting that emphasizes the verifiable, factual nature of events or transactions and minimizes personal judgment in the measurement process.
客观性	财务报告的一个特性，强调事项或交易的可证实性、真实性，并在计量过程中尽量减少个人判断因素。
Obsolescence	The loss in usefulness of an asset caused by technological or market changes.
过时，陈旧	因技术或市场变化造成资产有用性的丧失。
Off-Balance Sheet Financing	Financing from sources other than debt and equity offerings that are not reflected on an entity's balance sheet, such as joint ventures, partnerships, and operating leases.
资产负债表外融资	从负债和权益以外的来源融资，这些来源不反映在实体的资产负债表上，如合资企业、伙伴关系和经营性租赁。
Oligopoly	A market situation in which a small number of sellers comprise the entire industry.
寡头垄断	整个行业由少数卖方构成的市场情况。

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(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011 年 3 月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Operating Budget	Detailed projection of all estimated revenue, expenses, and income based on forecasted sales revenue during a given period (usually one year). (Also called Operational Budget.)
营业预算	根据一个特定时期（通常为一年）的销售收入预测额，对营业收入、各项费用和收益所作的详细预测。（又称“业务预算”）
Operating Cycle	The average time between the acquisition of materials or services and the final cash realization from the sale of products.
营业周期	从购置材料或劳务到最终产品销售变现所需的平均时间。
Operating Expenses	Expenses incurred in the course of ordinary activities of an entity.
业务费用	在实体开展常规活动过程中发生的费用。
Operating Income	Earnings before Interest and Taxes.
营业收益	扣除利息和税金前的收益。
Operating Lease	A lease that does not meet the criteria for capitalized a lease; accounted for as rental payments.
经营性租赁	不符合资本化租赁标准的租赁；记为支付租金。
Operating Leverage	The percent of fixed costs in a company's cost structure.
营运杠杆	固定成本在公司成本构成中的百分比。
Operating Profit	The profit from a firm's core ongoing business operation.
营业利润	从企业持续经营的核心业务所得的利润。
Operating Profit Margin	A financial ratio represented as operating profit divided by sales. (Also called Operating Profit Margin Percentage.)
营业利润率	以营业利润除以销售额所得的一项财务比率。（又称“营业利润百分比”。）
Operational Audit	A process of obtaining and evaluating evidence about operating procedures and events as compared with established criteria of good performance.
经营审计，作业审计	对照已确认的优良绩效标准，取得有关营运程序和事项的证据并加以评估的过程。

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(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Operational Budget	A plan for the revenues and expenses associated with operating activities of a given period. (Also called Current Budget.)
营业预算, 业务预算	对给定时期与营业收入和支出相关的营运活动的计划。(又称“当期预算”。)
Operational Risk	Risks resulting from breakdowns in internal procedures, people and systems.
经营风险, 营运风险	因企业内部的程序、人员和系统故障而引起的各项风险。
Operations	Activities of an entity that deal with producing, delivering and selling goods or services.
营运	实体从事商品或劳务的生产、交付和销售等各项活动。
Opportunity Costs	The value of the forgone alternatives.
机会成本	被放弃选项的价值。
Option	A legal right to buy or sell something at a specific price within in a specified time.
期权	在特定时间以特定价格买或卖某物的法定权利。
Ordering Cost	The cost of preparing a purchase order, and the special processing and receiving costs related to the number of orders processed.
订货成本	准备采购订单的成本以及与处理订单的数量相关的专门处理和接收成本。
Organization Structure	The arrangement of responsibilities within an entity.
组织结构	实体内部各项责任的安排。
Organizational Culture	The set of key values, beliefs, understanding and norms of an organization.
组织文化, 企业文化	一个组织机构的主要价值理念、信念、认识和规范的组合。
Organizational Goals	A desired future state that the organization attempts to attain.
组织目标	组织试图在未来达到所想达到的状态。
Output Controls	Output controls ensure that a complete and accurate audit trail of the results of processing is reported to appropriate individuals for review.
产出控制	产出控制用以确保已将处理结果的完整准确的审计跟踪报告给适当的人员, 供其审查。

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Outsourcing	The process of purchasing goods and services from outside vendors rather than producing the same goods or providing the same services within the company.
外包	向外部厂商购买商品和劳务，而不是在公司内部自行生产该商品或提供该劳务。
Overdraft	A facility (usually at a bank or other financial institution) enabling an account holder to borrow up to an agreed amount, often for an agreed time.
透支	一种安排（通常通过一银行或其他金融机构）允许帐户持有人在一定期限内最多可以借到的一定金额。
Overhead Allocations	Methods used to assign overhead costs to products, activities, or processes
间接费用分摊	将间接成本分配给各项产品、作业或流程所用的方法。
Overhead Budget	The estimated or planned expenditures of an entity for overhead costs (costs other than those directly related to products or services).
间接费用预算	实体对间接成本（与产品或劳务直接相关的成本以外的成本）的估算或计划的开支。
Overhead	Indirect costs.
间接费用	间接成本。
Overhead Rate	The ratio of overhead costs for a specific period related to the amount of some measurable causal factor during the same period. (Also called Burden Rate.)
间接费用分摊率	特定期间的间接成本与同一期间这项成本的可衡量起因之间的比率。（又称“负担率”。）
Paid-In Capital	The amount paid by investors in exchange for stock. (Also called Contributed Capital.)
实缴资本	投资者为换取股权所支付的金额。（又称“投入资本”。）
Par Value	1. The dollar amount printed on the face of some stock certificates. 2. The face value of a bond.
面值	1. 印在一些股票上的货币金额。 2. 债券的面值。

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Participative Budgeting	A type of budgeting that allows managers to participate in the preparation of budgets. (Also called Bottom-Up.)
参与性预算法	允许各经理人员参与预算制定的一种预算编制法。(又称“自下而上预算法”。)
Payback Period	The period of time necessary to recover the cash cost of an investment from the cash inflows attributable to the investment.
投资回收期	从投资产生的现金流入中收回该投资的现金成本所需的时间期限。
Payroll Cost	1. Payments to employees for labor services. 2. Taxes and tax-like payments an employer incurs as a legal condition of employment such as unemployment insurance paid to state and federal governments.
工资成本	1. 向员工支付劳动服务费用。 2. 雇主依法雇用而发生的赋税和类似赋税的款项, 如向州政府和联邦政府缴纳的失业保险。
Penetration Pricing	Pricing technique of setting a relatively low initial price to attract new customers (a price usually lower than the market price.)
渗透定价法	为吸引新的顾客而把开价订得较低的一种定价方法(该价格通常低于市价)。
Pension	An amount given to a person usually after retirement.
退休金	通常在一个人退休后发给的金额。
Percentage-of-Completion Method	A method of accounting for long-term construction contracts where revenue and gross profit are recognized each period based upon the progress of the construction.
完工百分比法	长期建筑合同的一种会计方法, 即依据施工进度确认每个期间的营业收入和毛利。
Performance	A general term applied to part or all of the conduct or activities of an entity over a period of time, often with reference to some standard.
业绩, 绩效	这一术语通常用于评估实体在一段时期中所开展的部分或全部行为或各项作业活动的情况, 通常会参照某一标准。

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Performance Evaluation	A management process of reviewing an employee's performance over a period of time, comparing that performance to expectations or standards, and communicating the results to the employee.
业绩评价	考察一段时期雇员业绩的管理方法，将各项业绩与期望或标准相对照，并将结果告知雇员。
Performance Measurement	A quantification of the effectiveness and efficiency with which the objectives of a responsibility center have been accomplished.
业绩考核	量化某一责任中心完成各项目标的效果和效率。
Period Cost	An expenditure or loss that is charged to the current period rather than as a cost of the products produced in that period.
期间成本	归入当期的费用或亏损、而不列入当期产品的制造成本。
Physical Inventory	A physical count of all inventories on hand.
实地盘存，实物盘存	实际清点所有各项存货。
Plant	Land, buildings, machinery, equipment, furniture and other fixed assets used to produce products.
工厂	用于生产产品的土地、建筑物、机器、设备、家具和其他固定资产。
Plant-Wide Overhead Rate	A single overhead rate for an entire plant used to allocate overhead costs to products produced in the plant.
全厂间接费用分摊率	一项单一的分摊比率，用于将整个工厂发生的间接成本分配给该工厂生产的产品。
Political Risk	The risk of loss when investing in a given country caused by changes in a country's political structure or policies, such as tax laws, tariffs, expropriation of assets, or repatriation of profits restrictions.
政治风险	在投资于一个特定国家时，因该国的政治结构或政策（诸如税法、关税、没收资产、或对利润汇回本国的限制）的变动而引起损失的风险。
Portfolio	A group of investments held by an institution or individual.
投资组合	机构或个人持有的一组投资。
Post-Audit	A set of procedures for evaluating the results of a capital budgeting project.
事后审计	评估一个资本投资项目结果的一套程序。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Post-Retirement Benefits	Payments to which former employees may be entitled once they are no longer employed, including pension benefits, death benefits, health benefits, and life insurance.
退休后福利	雇员不再受雇时可能享有的报酬，包括养老金福利、抚恤金、医疗福利和人寿保险。
Practical Capacity	Measure of capacity that is the maximum level at which the plant or department can operate efficiently.
实际产能	产能的量度标准，即工厂或部门能够有效运行的最高水平。
Preferred Stock	Capital stock that provides a fixed dividend paid before any dividends are paid to common shareholders. It takes precedence over common stock in the event of liquidation.
优先股	在普通股东获得任何股利前，优先获得固定股利的股本。发生清算时，优先股较普通股拥有优先权。
Premium	The extra amount paid for a security over and above its intrinsic or par value.
溢价	为证券支付的超出其内在价值或面值的额外金额。
Premium Pricing	The practice of setting a price artificially high in order to encourage a perception of exclusivity or status appeal.
高价定价法	把价格人为地定得很高，给人一种与众不同、高档次感觉的定价方法。
Prepaid Expenses	Payments made for services to be received after the date of payment.
预付费用	为付款日之后才接受的劳务所支付的款项。
Present Value	The value today (or at some specific date) of an amount or amounts to be paid or received later (or at other, different dates), discounted at some discount rate.
现值	按某一贴现率折算的、以后收付的金额在今天（或某一特定日期）的价值。
Prevention Costs	Costs incurred by an entity to prevent defects in the products or services it produces. Examples include inspection, design, and quality training.
预防成本	为预防其生产的产品或劳务出现瑕疵而发生的成本，比如检验、设计和质量培训。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Price Elasticity of Demand	The percentage change in the quantity of a product demanded divided by the percent change in its price. It indicates the degree of consumer response to a variation in price.
需求的价格弹性	产品需求量变动的百分比除以其价格变动的百分比。它表明消费者对价格变动的反应程度。
Price Variance	The difference between actual price and budgeted price multiplied by the actual quantity of input. (Also called Rate Variance or Sales Price Variance.)
价格差异	实际价格和预算价格之差乘以实际投入量。(又称“费率差异”或“售价差异”)
Price-to-Book Ratio	Current Market Price per share divided by Net Book Value per share. (Also called Market-to-Book Ratio.)
市价对账面值比率, 市净率	每股现行市价除以每股帐面净值。(又称“市场对账面比率”。)
Price/Earnings (P/E) Ratio	Current Market Price per share divided by Earnings per share.
市盈(P/E)率	每股“现行市价”除以每股“盈利”。
Pricing	The process of determining the amount to charge customers for products or services.
定价	确定应向客户收取各项产品或劳务的金额的过程。
Prime Cost	The cost of direct materials and direct labor.
主要成本	直接材料和直接人工成本。
Pro Forma Statements	1. Financial statements that have one or more assumptions or hypothetical situations built into the data. 2. Budgeted balance sheets and income statements are sometimes referred to as pro forma statements.
预计报表, 示范性报表	1. 数据中嵌入了一项或多项假设或假定条件的财务报表。 2. 预计资产负债表和预计利润表有时称为预计报表。
Probability	The likelihood or chance of occurrence of an event.
概率	事件发生的可能性或机率。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Probability Distribution	A collection of data that shows all the values that the random variable can take and the likelihood that each will occur.
概率分布	显示随机变量可能出现的所有数值以及每个值发生机率的一组数据。
Process Analysis	The review of business processes including definition, monitoring, measurement, and reporting with the goal of improving processes to meet customer requirements profitably.
流程分析	对业务流程（包括定义、监测、计量和报告）的检查，目的是改进流程，以有利可图的方式满足客户的要求。
Process Costing	A method of allocating manufacturing cost to mass-produced identical or similar products to determine an average cost per unit. Each unit receives the same manufacturing input as every other unit. Refineries, paper mills, and food processing companies are examples that use process costing.
分步成本法	把制造成本分摊给大规模生产的相同或类似产品、从而确定单位平均成本的方法。每个单位的制造投入与各个其他单位相同。采用分步成本法的实例有精炼厂、造纸厂和食品加工公司。
Processing Controls	Controls on the processing stage of an information system, including Run-to-Run controls, Operator Intervention controls, and Audit Trail controls.
信息处理控制，讯息处理控制	对信息系统处理阶段的控制，包括批次控制、操作员干涉控制和审计跟踪控制。
Procurement Policies	Rules and regulations to govern the process of acquiring goods and services needed by an organization in order to function efficiently.
采购政策	为采购组织机构所需要的商品和劳务而制定的各项规章制度。
Product Cost	The direct material, direct labor, and production overhead cost of a product.
产品成本	产品的直接材料、直接人工和间接生产成本。
Product Life-Cycle	The time span between the initial concept of a product or service and the time when the entity no longer produces the product. Stages are Introduction, Growth, Maturity, and Decline.
产品寿命周期	从一项产品或劳务的最初概念形成到该实体不再生产该产品或提供该劳务为止的时间跨度。
Product Line	A grouping of similar products.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
产品线, 产品系列	类似产品的一个编组。
Product Mix	The array of products offered for sale by a company.
产品组合	公司供销售的一系列产品。
Production Budget	The planned cost of producing goods during a given period.
生产预算	给定期间生产产品的计划成本。
Production Costs	The material, labor, and overhead cost of producing products and services. Excludes distribution and selling costs. (Also called Manufacturing Cost.)
生产成本	生产产品和提供劳务的材料、人工和间接成本。不包括配送和销售成本。(又称“制造成本”。)
Production Volume Variance	The difference between budgeted fixed overhead and applied fixed overhead.
产量差异	预计的固定间接费用和实际分配的固定间接费用之间的差异。
Productivity	The relationship between output and inputs; i.e., the effectiveness of using particular inputs (e.g., labor) to produce an output.
生产力	产出与投入之间的关系; 即用特定的投入(如劳动力)生产一定产出的效率。
Profit Center	A responsibility center whose financial performance is measured by the difference between its revenue and its expenses or cost.
利润中心	用其营业收入与支出或成本之差以量度其财务业绩的责任中心。
Profit Margin	The profit margin on sales; income as a percent of sales revenue. There are three specific measures: gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and net profit margin.
利润率	销售利润率; 利润占销售收入的百分比。利润率的量度方法有三: 毛利率、营业利润率和净利润率。
Profit Plan	A schedule of planned or expected revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities. A profit plan provides guidelines for future operations and appraisal of performance. (Also called Budget.)
利润计划	计划或预计的各项收入、费用、资产和负债的明细表。利润计划对未来的经营和业绩的评估起指导作用。(又称“预算”)

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Profitability Analysis	An analysis performed to determine whether a specific product, group of products, or an entire entity is making a profit.
获利能力分析	为判定某一特定产品、一组产品或整个企业是否获利而进行的分析。
Profitability Index	A measure used in capital budgeting to rank projects, calculated as the present value of the future cash flows from an investment divided by the initial investment. (Also called the benefit-cost ratio.)
获利指数	编制资本预算中用来排列项目次序的量度标准，计算方法是：由投资产生的未来现金流量净现值除以初始投资。（又称效益/成本比率。）
Program Budget	A budget that is structured to show the expenses (and often revenues) of the principal programs that the entity will undertake.
项目预算	一种预算。其构成内容是该实体将要开展的主要项目的各项费用（通常还包括各项收入）。
Progress Payment	A payment of an interim billing based upon partial completion of a contract.
按进度付款	根据合同的部分完工情况，对中期帐单所作的付款。
Project Budget	A budget of costs classified by resources and function for a specific project over the project's life, which may span several operating budget time periods.
项目预算，工程预算	针对某一特定项目，对该项目的期限（项目期限可能跨越若干营业预算期限）内的各项成本按所需资源和用途分类的预算。
Promissory Note	A signed statement promising to pay to a specified person or the bearer a particular sum of money on a fixed date or on demand.
期票，承兑票据	承诺在某一固定日期或见票时向指定人员或持票人支付一定金额款项的签名文件。
Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E)	A balance sheet classification for fixed assets used in business operations. Property, plant, and equipment items are normally grouped and reported at acquisition cost using separate disclosure of accumulated depreciation or depletion. (Also called Plant Assets, Operational Assets, or Fixed Assets.)
房产、厂房及设备 (PP&E)	资产负债表中对企业营运中所用固定资产的类别之一。房产、厂房及设备项目通常按购置成本进行分类和报告，其累计折旧或损耗单独列示。（又称“厂房资产”、“营运资产”或“固定资产”。）

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(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011 年 3 月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Prorate	To allocate; to charge an indirect cost to the several cost objects that are assumed to have caused this cost.
按比例分摊	分配；把间接成本分配给被认为引起该成本的若干成本对象。
Protectionism	Steps taken by countries to protect their domestic industries from foreign competition.
保护主义	国家为保护其国内产业免于外国竞争而采取的步骤。
Provision	Estimated liability or expense when the exact amount is not known.
备抵，准备	在不知准确金额的情况下，对负债或费用所作的预估。
Proxy	Authorization given by one person to another so the second person can act for the first. Often used by shareholders to authorize management to vote shares of stock.
委任代表书，委托代表	由一人向另一人授予的权利，使第二人能代表第一人行事。通常指公司的股东授权管理当局代其行使股份投票权。
Public Company	A company that has issued securities through an offering, and which are now traded on the open market. (Also called publicly-held or publicly-traded company.)
公众公司，上市公司	通过募股发行证券且目前在公开市场上交易的公司。（又称公众持有的公司或公开交易的公司。）
Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)	A board established by the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 which regulates the auditing profession and sets standards for audits of public companies.
公众公司会计监管委员会 (PCAOB)	依据 2002 年《萨宾斯-奥克斯利法案》(Sarbanes-Oxley Act) 设立的委员会，它管控审计行业，并确立对公众公司的审计准则。
Pure Competition	A model of industrial structure characterized by a large number of small firms producing a homogeneous product in an industry (market) that permits complete freedom of entry and exit.
完全竞争	一种行业结构的模式，其特点是：允许生产一种同质产品的数量众多的小公司完全自由进出该行业（市场）。
Put Option	An option to sell a particular asset within a specified period of time for a specified price
看跌期权，卖出选择权	按指定价格在指定期限内售出特定资产的选择权。

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(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Qualitative Factors	Factors that are relevant to a decision but which cannot be expressed numerically.
定性因素	与决策相关但无法用数字表示的因素。
Quality	The extent to which a product or service conforms to specifications or provides customers the characteristics that were promised.
质量	产品或劳务符合规格或能向客户提供其允诺的特征的程度。
Quality Assurance	The function responsible for providing assurance that products or services are consistently maintained at a high level of quality.
质量保证	企业的一个职能机构，它负责保证产品或劳务的质量始终保持在高水平上。
Quality Control	A process, such as statistical sampling, that monitors the quality of operations.
质量控制	监测营运质量的一种方法，如统计抽样。
Quantity Discount	An allowance given by a seller to a buyer because of the size of an individual purchase transaction or the total size during a specified period.
数量折扣	卖方由于单宗采购交易量大或指定期间的总购买量大而向买方提供的折让。
Quick Ratio	A ratio that measures an entity's ability to pay off short-term obligations using the most liquid current assets (excluding inventory). (Also called Acid-Test Ratio.)
速动比率	一种用以量度一个企业以其流动性最强的资产（不包括存货）偿付其短期债务能力的比率。（又称“酸性测试比率”）
Quotas	Limits on the amount of a good produced, imported into the country, exported, or offered for sale.
配额	对某一产品的生产量、本国进口数量、出口量或销售量设定的限额。
Random Variable	A quantity, resulting from measurement of a random process, that varies, but whose statistical distribution can be determined.
随机变量	随机试验所得结果的数量，此数量虽然会变化，但其统计分布却是可以确定的。

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Rate of Return	A measure of the cash flows from an investment compared to the amount of the investment.
回报率, 报酬率	投资产生的现金流量与投资额的比率。
Ratio Analysis	The calculation of significant financial and other ratios and the comparison of these ratios with those of prior years, industry averages, or standards.
比率分析	计算重要的财务比率和其他比率, 并把这些比率与以前年度的比率、业内平均值或标准加以对比。
Real Option	An alternative or choice that becomes available with a business investment opportunity. For example, by investing in a particular project, a company may have the real option of expanding, downsizing, or abandoning other projects in the future. A value can be calculated using option pricing models.
实际选择权	对企业真实存在的其他投资机会。例如, 投资某个特定项目后, 公司可以选择扩大规模、减小规模或放弃将来其它项目。其价值量可以采用选择权的各种计价模式算出。
Realize	Converting non-cash resources and rights into money, used in accounting and financial reporting to refer to sales of assets for cash or claims to cash.
变现	把非现金资源和权利变换为货币, 用于会计和财务报告中, 指出售资产换取现金或索取现金的权利的行为。
Receivable	An amount owed to an entity, whether or not it is currently due.
应收款	某实体应得的款项, 与是否当期到期无关。
Reciprocal Allocation Method	A method for allocating service department costs by including the mutual services rendered among all departments.
交叉分配法	分配辅助(服务)部门成本的一种方法, 它把各部门之间彼此提供的服务包括在内。
Recognition	The process of formally recording an item in an entity's financial statements.
确认, 认列	把一个项目正式记入一个实体的财务报表的过程。
Reconciliation	A schedule or calculation showing how one amount is derived from another amount.

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
调节	显示一个金额如何来自另一个金额的附表或计算。
Recourse	The rights of a lender if a borrower does not repay as promised.
追索权	债权人在借款人没有如约还款时所拥有追索欠款的权利。
Reengineering	A technique used to make improvements within an organization, focusing on identifying and abandoning outdated rules and fundamental assumptions. The end result is a new work method to achieve organizational goals within production, support, or decision-making processes.
再造	用于企业内部改进的手段，重点是确认和放弃过时的规则和基本假设。最终结果是设计出一套在生产、支持或决策流程中实现组织目标的新工作方法。
Regression Analysis	A statistical analysis tool that quantifies the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
回归分析	一种统计分析方法，用于量化一个因变量与一个或多个自变量之间的关系。
Regression Equation	A statistical technique used to explain or predict the behavior of a dependent variable, taking the form of $Y = a + bx + c$, where Y is the dependent variable that the equation tries to predict, x is the independent variable that is being used to predict Y, a is the Y-intercept of the line, and c is a value called the regression residual.
回归方程	一种用于解释或预测因变量状态的统计方法，其形式是： $Y = a + bx + c$ ，其中：Y 是方程式试图预测的因变量，x 是用来预测 Y 的自变量，a 是直线在 Y 轴上的截距，c 是回归残差。
Reinvestment Rate	The rate of return at which cash flows from an investment are expected to be reinvested.
再投资率	投资创造的现金流预期会再被投资的比率。
Relative Sales Value Method	A method used to allocate joint costs in proportion to the sales value of joint products produced.
相对销售值法	一种按照生产的关联产品销售价值比例分配联合成本的方法。
Relevance	The capacity of information to make a difference in a decision by helping users to form predictions about the outcomes of past, present, and future events or to confirm or correct prior expectations.

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
相关性	信息的一种属性：能帮助用户对过去、目前和未来事项的结果形成预测，或确认或纠正先前预期，从而在决策中产生影响的能力。
Relevant Cost	A cost that should be considered in choosing among alternatives. Only those costs yet to be incurred (future costs) that differ among the alternatives (differential costs) are relevant in decision making.
相关成本	作出抉择时应该考虑的成本。只有那些尚未发生的（未来成本）且在不同抉择中有差异的成本（差别成本）才具有决策相关性。
Relevant Range	The range of economic activity within which estimates and predictions are valid.
相关范围	指经济活动的范围，在该范围内各项估算和预测才是有效的。
Reliability	The quality of information that assures that information is reasonably free from error and bias and faithfully represents what it purports to represent.
可靠性	信息的质量，指能确保信息在合理范围内没有差错和偏见，且如实反映了其意欲反映的情况。
Reorder Point	The quantity level of an inventory item that triggers an order to replenish the item.
再订货点	某一存货项目需要补货时的数量水平。
Reorganization	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A financial restructuring of an organization, such as bankruptcy.2. A restructuring of a firm's operations in order to focus on core activities and outsource others.
重组	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 一个组织机构的财务重组，例如破产。2. 一个组织机构的业务重组，把企业经营的重点放到核心业务上、将其他作业外包。
Repair	The activity of putting assets back into normal or expected operating condition without an increase in the asset's previously estimated service life.
修理	在不延长先前预测的资产使用寿命的前提下，使资产恢复到正常或预期运行状态的活动。
Reporting Currency	The currency in which an entity prepares its financial statements.
记账本位币	实体编制财务报表所用的币种。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Repurchase Agreement	A contract in which the seller of securities, such as Treasury Bills, agrees to buy them back at a specified time and price. (Also called Repo or Buyback.)
回购协议	证券(比如短期国债)的卖方同意在指定时间以指定价格买回该证券的一种合约。(又称“购回”或“回购”。)
Required Rate of Return	The minimum acceptable rate of return on an investment. (Also called Hurdle Rate.)
需要报酬率, 预期最低报酬率	可以接受的最低投资回报率。(又称“预设回报率”)
Required Reserves	The minimum amount of funds that a bank is required by law to keep on hand in order to back-up its deposits.
存款准备金, 最低储备金要求	银行依法备存来支持其存款的最低资金金额。
Research and Development Cost	Outlays made in an attempt to discover new knowledge (research) or to use the results of research to develop new or improved products or processes (development).
研究与开发成本	在试图发现新知识(研究)、或利用研究成果来发展新产品和服务、或对现有产品和服务作出改进(发展)中所投入的经费。
Reserve	A term used primarily to segregate part of retained earnings, such as for a reserve for contingencies.
准备金	该术语主要用于指分别列出的部分留存收益, 比如意外事项准备金。
Residual Income	A means of measuring performance of an investment center that stresses profit responsibility and the financial management efficiency of the investment center manager. Residual income is typically calculated as the difference between investment center profits and a charge for capital resources committed to the unit.
剩余收益	量度投资中心业绩的尺度, 强调投资中心经理的利润责任和财务管理效率。剩余收益的一般计算方法是: 投资中心利润与投入该单位的资本成本之差。
Residual Risk	The risk remaining after controls have been put in place to mitigate the inherent risk; or, the exposure to loss after all known risks have been mitigated.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
剩余风险	在实施了各项控制之后还遗留的风险；或者，在减轻了所有已知风险之后，还有可能蒙受的损失。
Resource Allocation	A plan for using available resources, for example human resources, especially in the near term, to achieve goals for the future; the allocation of resources among the various projects or business units.
资源分配	指为了达到未来目标而利用现有资源（比如人力资源）的计划，尤其是指为达成未来的目标在近期内对资源所作的分配；亦指在不同项目或业务部门之间分配资源。
Resource Driver	A measure of the quantity of resources consumed by an activity (e.g., floor space occupied by the activity).
资源动因	对一项作业所消耗资源数量的计量（如该作业所占用的场地面积）。
Responsibility Accounting	A system of accounting that assigns revenues, costs, and/or capital to units of an enterprise (responsibility centers).
责任会计	把营业收入、成本和/或资本分配到企业各个单位（责任中心）的会计制度。
Responsibility Budget	A budget that sets forth approved plans structured in terms of the units responsible for carrying them out. It is a control device in that it is a statement of performance expected of each responsibility center manager against which actual performance can be compared.
责任预算	按负责执行的单位，列出各项已获批准的计划的预算。它是一种控制手段，因为它说明了要求每个责任中心经理应达到的预期业绩，并用以对照实际业绩。
Responsibility Center	An organizational unit headed by a manager who is responsible for its activities.
责任中心	指一个组织单位，该单位一位经理人员对其各项作业活动负责。
Restructuring	A significant modification made to the debt, operations, or structure of a company.
改组，重组	对一个公司的债务、经营或机构所作的重大变动。
Retained Earnings	Net income over the life of a corporation less dividends.
留存收益	公司存续期间的净利润减去股利。

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(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Return	The change in the value of an investment over an evaluation period, including any cash flows received pertaining to the investment during that period.
回报, 报酬	估价期间投资价值的变动, 包括该期间收到的、与该投资有关的任何现金流量。
Return on Assets (ROA)	A measure of how effective an entity is at earning a return on the assets employed in its business.
资产回报率 (ROA)	衡量实体利用经营中所用的资产来赚取回报的有效程度的尺度。
Return on Common Equity	A measure that indicates the rate of return on the shareholders' investment. (Also called return on owners' equity.)
普通股权益回报率	衡量股东投资回报率的尺度。(又称所有者权益回报率。)
Return on Invested Capital	A measure of how effectively a company uses the money (debt or equity) invested in its operations.
投资资本回报率	衡量公司对投资于其营运的资金进行利用的有效程度(债务或权益)。
Return on Investment (ROI)	The ratio of income earned on the investment to the investment made to earn that income.
投资回报率	在投资上赚取的收益与赚取该收益所付出的投资之比。
Revenue	Inflows or other enhancements of assets of an entity or settlements of its liabilities (or a combination of both) during a period from delivering or producing goods, rendering services, or other activities that constitute the entity's ongoing major or central operations.
营业收入, 收入	在一段时间内, 实体通过交付或生产商品、提供劳务或从事其他活动(这些活动构成实体持续的主要业务或中心业务), 而带来的资产流入或其他增益或负债的结清(或两者兼而有之)。
Revenue Center	A responsibility center in which management control is focused on the revenue that the center earns.
营业收入中心	以营业收入为管理控制重点的责任中心。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Revenue Recognition	An accounting principle under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) that determines the specific conditions under which revenue is recorded in the financial statements.
营业收入确认, 营业收入确认原则	在公认会计原则 (GAAP) 下的一项会计原则, 它规定了收入计入财务报表的具体条件。
Rights	An offer made by a company to its shareholders to enable them to buy new shares in the company at a discount from the market price.
股票购买权	公司向其股东提供的一种权利, 能使股东以低于市场价的折扣价购买公司的新增股份。
Risk	A measure of the variability of the return on investment
风险	投资回报率可变性的计量尺度。
Risk Analytics	The process of defining and analyzing the dangers to firms posed by potential natural and human-caused adverse events; quantitative risk analysis estimates the probabilities of adverse events and the likely extent of the losses; qualitative risk analysis defines the threats, determines the extent of vulnerabilities, and devises countermeasures should an adverse event occur.
风险分析	对潜在的自然和人为的不良事件会对企业形成的危害加以阐述和分析的过程; 定量的风险分析对各项不良事件发生的可能性和潜在的损失作出估测; 定性的风险分析阐述潜在风险, 确定遭受风险的程度, 并制订应对措施。
Risk Assessment	1. In capital budgeting, methods used to identify, and quantify the relative risk of a project. 2. In auditing, a systematic process for exercising and integrating professional judgments about potential adverse conditions and events.
风险评估	1. 在资本预算中, 指用于确定和量化与项目相关的风险的方法。 2. 在审计中, 指对潜在不利条件和事件, 行使并整合专业判断的系统性过程。
Risk Premium	The return in excess of the risk-free rate of return that an investment is expected to yield; a form of compensation for investors who take on the extra risk.
风险报酬	一项投资回报中超过无风险回报的部分; 对承担额外风险的投资者的一种补偿。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Risk Response	Steps taken to deal with variance types of risk; four different strategies: avoidance, mitigation, acceptance, or transference. (Also called Risk Treatment.)
风险应对	对各种不同的风险所采取的应对步骤, 包括: 规避、减弱、接受、或者转嫁。(又称“风险处理”)
Risk Transfer	Shifting risk from one party to another (e.g., insurance).
风险转移	把风险从一方转移到另一方(例如保险)。
Risk-Adjusted Return	In capital budgeting, a rate of return that is adjusted for the expected risk of the proposed project. The net present value of a project whose risk is expected to be greater than average is found by using a higher than average discount rate. (Also called Risk-Adjusted Discount Rate.)
风险调整后的回报率	在资本预算中, 指调整了计划项目的预期风险后的回报率。对预期风险高于平均水平的项目, 采用高于平均的折现率计算其净现值。(又称“风险调整后折现率”。)
Rolling Budget	A moving projection of financial operations for a series of weeks, months, or quarters immediately ahead. At the end of each period, the portion of the projection then lapsed is removed and a new projection for a period of similar length is added to the series. (Also called Continuous Budget.)
滚动预算	对当前几个星期、几个月、或几个季度的时期内的财务营运所作的一系列移动性的预测。在每一个时间阶段结束时, 把已经过去了的那个阶段的预测删去, 把对新的、类似长度的一个时间阶段所作的预测添加到系列之中。(又称“延续预算”。)
Safety Stock	A quantity of inventory held to meet unanticipated demand during the time between placement of an order and its receipt into inventory, or unanticipated delays in receiving the replenishment.
最低存量, 安全库存量	为了满足在下达订单后、订货收到入库前这段时间里的意外需求或防止意外的补货延误而持有的存货量。
Sales Budget	A projection of sales for a given period of time.
销售预算	对一个给定的时间阶段的销售额所作的预测。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Sales on Installment	Arrangements in which the buyer takes possession of the property immediately but does not receive the deed and title until a series of payments (installments) have been made.
分期付款销售	买方立即拥有财产，但直到支付一系列款项（分期付款）后才收到契证和所有权的销售方式。
Sales-Mix Variance	The difference between budgeted and actual sales caused by a difference between the budgeted and actual proportions of products with different profit margins.
销售组合差异	当各项产品的利润率各不相同，而预计销售各产品的比例和实际比例有差异时所造成预算销售额和实际销售额之间的差异。
Sales-Volume Variance	The difference between the flexible budget units and the static budget units multiplied by the budgeted unit contribution margin.
销售数量差异	弹性预算的单位数与静态预算的单位数之间的差额，乘以预算的单位边际贡献。
Salvage Value	The expected value of an asset at the end of its useful life.
残值	一项资产在使用寿命终结时的预期值。
Sarbanes-Oxley	A U.S. law enacted in 2002 to specify the requirements of corporate governance, including accounting issues. It addresses the regulation of the accounting profession, the standards for audit committees of public companies, the certifications management must make, and standards of internal control that companies must meet.
萨宾斯-奥克斯利法案	2002年颁布的美国法律，规定了对公司治理的各项要求，其中包括多项会计问题。它涉及对会计行业的监管、公众公司审计委员会的标准、管理层必须通过的认证、以及公司必须达到的内部控制标准。
Seasonal Trend	A consistent rise or drop in business activity that occurs due to predictable changes in the calendar.
季节性趋势	由于季节变化而引起的，可预见的经营活动的连续上升或下降。
Scenario Analysis	The process of estimating the expected value of a portfolio, assuming changes in key factors that would affect security values; more broadly, the process of analyzing possible future events by considering alternative possible outcomes.

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情景分析, 情况分析	指在假定影响证券价值的关键性因素有所变动的情况下, 对证券投资组合的预期价值作出估计的过程; 广义地说, 指对未来事件可能发生的不同后果的分析过程。
Secondary Offering	The issuance of new stock for public sale from a company that has already made its initial public offering. (Also called Subsequent Offering.)
二次发行	一家公司在已经作了首次公开募股之后, 再次公开发售新股票。(又称“再次募股”)
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	The U.S. federal agency empowered to regulate U.S. financial markets in order to protect investors. All publicly-traded companies have to comply with SEC rules and regulations, including the filing of annual, quarterly, and other disclosure reports.
证券交易委员会 (SEC)	监管美国金融市场以保护投资者的美国联邦机构。所有公开交易的公司都必须遵循证券交易委员会的规则和条例, 其中包括呈递年度报告、季度报告和其他披露报告。
Segment	One of two or more divisions, product departments, plants, or other subdivisions of an entity reporting directly to a home office, usually identified with responsibility for profit and/or producing a product or service.
部门	直接向总部汇报的实体中两个或多个分部、产品部门、工厂或其他分支之一, 通常以利润和/或生产产品或劳务的责任加以识别。
Segregation of Duties	A basic key internal control used to ensure that errors or irregularities are prevented or detected on a timely basis by employees in the normal course of business. It requires that no single individual should have control over two or more phases of a transaction or operation.
职责划分	一项基本的重要内部控制措施, 用于确保雇员在正常的业务过程中及时预防或发现错误、误差。它规定, 一个人不应控制一项交易或营运任务的两个或更多步骤。
Selling and Administrative Budget	A budget for costs related to selling or marketing (e.g., sales representatives' salaries, commissions, traveling expense, and advertising) and for the general administration of the corporation (e.g., salaries of top officers, rent, and other general office expense).

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销售和管理费用预算	与销售或营销相关的成本（如销售代表的工资、佣金、差旅费和广告费）和公司一般管理费用（如高级职员的工资、租金和其他一般办公费用）的预算。
Selling Costs	Any expense or class of expense incurred in selling or marketing.
销售成本	指销售或营销中发生的任何费用。
Sensitivity Analysis	A technique that identifies and analyzes alternative outcomes of an investment resulting from the alteration of one or more of the variables in the analysis (Also known as What-if analysis).
敏感性分析	分析一个或多个变量的变化对一项投资所产生的影响的方法（又称“假设分析”）。
Separable Costs	For products produced in a joint process, the costs incurred beyond the split-off point that are assignable to one or more individual products.
可分离成本	就在联合流程中生产出来的产品而言，可分离成本是指发生在分离点以后、可以计入一个或多个产品的成本。
Service Department	A unit (department) within an entity that provides services to other departments of the entity.
辅助车间（部门），服务部门	实体内向本实体其他部门提供劳务（服务）的单位（部门）。
Shareholder	The owner of shares in a company.
股东	公司股份的所有者。
Shareholders' Equity	The owner's equity in a corporation. (Also called Stockholders' Equity.)
股东权益	所有者在公司中的权益。（又称“持股人权益”。）
Short Position	The sale of a security with the expectation that the security will fall in value.
空头，未补抛空差额	预期某种证券的价值会下跌而出售该种证券。
Short Run	A time period of insufficient length to allow decision makers to adjust fully to a change in market conditions. In the short run, producers may be able to increase output by using more labor or raw materials, but they will not have time to expand the size of their plants.

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短期	不足以使决策者对市场条件变动做出完全调整的时间期限。在短期内，生产者也许能通过利用更多劳动力或原材料来增加产出，但没有时间扩大工厂规模。
Short-Term Credit	Credit extended to an entity by a financial institution (Bank Loan), investors (Commercial Paper) or suppliers (Trade Credit).
短期信贷	由金融机构（银行贷款）、投资者（商业票据）或供应商（商业信用）向实体提供的信贷。
Shrinkage	The loss of raw materials, work-in-process, or finished goods in terms of weight or volume due to the nature of the product or the methods employed for production, transportation, and storage.
缩耗损失	由于产品的性质或生产、运输和贮存中所用的方法而引起的原材料、在制品或产成品在重量或体积上的损耗。
Sight Draft	A draft which is payable on demand.
即期汇票	见票即付的汇票。
Simple Regression	A regression model that uses only one independent variable to estimate the dependent variable.
简单回归	仅用一个自变量预测因变量的回归模式。
Simulation	A method of studying an operational problem, whereby a model of the system or process is subjected to a series of recalculations of possible outcomes to reflect varying assumptions.
模拟	研究营运问题的一种方法，采用这种方法时，系统或流程的模型须对可能的结果进行一系列重复计算，以反映各项不同假设的结果。
Slack	In budgeting, the difference between the costs or expenses actually required in the operation of a responsibility center and the costs or expenses that have been proposed or approved in the budget.
富余量	在预算中，责任中心在营运中实际需要的成本或费用，与预算中提出或批准的成本或费用之差。
Software	A collection of computer programs and related data that provide the instructions telling a computer what to do and how to do it.
软件	向电脑下达做什么和如何去做的指示的一组电脑程序和有关的数据。
Solvency	The ability to pay all debt obligations as they become due.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
偿付能力	债务到期时支付所有债务的能力。
Special Purpose Entity	Entities created by corporations, usually as subsidiaries but sometimes as partnerships or trusts, for a single, well-defined, and narrow purpose, usually the acquisition and financing of specific assets. (Also known as Special Purpose Vehicles.)
特殊目的实体	公司为一个单一的，明确定义的、狭窄的目的而创建的实体。这个目的通常是关于特定资产的购置和融资。这些实体通常为分公司，但有时则为合伙经营的公司（或商号）（又称“特殊目的工具”）
Spin-Off	A new independent company created by divesting part of a parent company's assets and operations, and distributing shares in the new company to the parent company's shareholders.
析产为股，让产易股	把一个母公司的部分资产剥离出去成立的一个新的独立公司，同时把新公司的股份分配给母公司的股东。
Split-Off Point	The point of production beyond which the cost of separate products can be measured. Up to this point, the products were either joint products or byproducts.
分离点	在越过该生产点之后，不同产品的成本可以分别计量。在该点之前，产品是联合产品或副产品。
Split-Up	Reorganizing a corporation whereby all capital stock and assets are exchanged for the stock of two or more newly established companies, resulting in the liquidation of the parent corporation.
分割，分股	公司重组。此时所有的资本和资产都以一对二（或更多）的比例换成新成立公司的股票，其结果是清算母公司。
Spot Rate	The exchange rate for immediate delivery of currencies or commodities exchanged; the rate of interest or price being charged currently.
即期汇率，即期费率	货币兑换的即期汇率或商品交割当时的费率；现在收取的利率或价格。
Spreadsheet	A work sheet organized in the form of a matrix with rows and columns
电子数据表，电脑棋盘式表格	按行和列的矩阵形式组织的工作表
Static Budget	A static budget is a budget that does not change as volume changes.
静态预算	不因产量变动而变动的预算。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Standard Cost	The anticipated cost of producing a unit of output; a predetermined cost to be assigned to products produced. Standard cost implies a norm, or what costs should be.
标准成本	预期的单位生产成本；有待分派给已生产产品的预定成本。标准成本意味着一种规范，或成本应该是多少。
Standard Deviation	A statistical measure of the spread or dispersion of a set of data, calculated as: the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviation of each of the class frequencies from the arithmetic mean of the frequency distribution.
标准差，标准离差	一组数据的散差或离差的统计量度，其计算方法是每一个数据与算术平均的离差的平方和的算术平均的平方根。
Start-Up Costs	The costs of preparing to operate facilities which can include costs of designing, tooling, recruiting, and training the labor force before production starts; moving; preparation of facilities; and related general and administrative costs.
开办成本	设施运行前的筹备成本，可包括开工前的设计、工艺装置、人员召募和劳动力培训的成本；搬迁成本；设施准备成本；以及相关的一般管理成本。
Statement of Cash Flow	A statement that classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they are the result of operating, investing, or financing activities.
现金流量表	根据现金收付是否源于营运、投资或融资活动来分类的报表。
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	An accounting statement presenting the individual components of Shareholders' Equity at various points in time and the changes that occurred within the individual components.
股东权益变化表	列示不同时间点上股东权益的组成部分以及各部分所发生的变动的会计报表。
Statement of Earnings (Income Statement)	A financial statement that reports revenues, expenses, gains, and losses for an accounting period, usually compared with amounts in one or more earlier periods.
收益表（利润表）	报告会计期间营业收入、费用、增益和损失的财务报表，通常与一个或多个较早期间的金额加以对比。
Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)	The statement of financial position that discloses the assets, liabilities, and equity accounts of an entity at a particular date. Comparable information from one or more prior periods may be included.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
财务状况表（资产负债表）	披露实体在特定日期的资产、负债和权益帐户的财务状况表。可包括一个或多个较早期间的可比信息。
Statement on Management Accounting (SMA)	Practice-based monographs on critical issues that affect the profession of management accounting, published by IMA.
管理会计公告	美国管理会计师协会根据实践，针对管理会计行业有影响的重大问题所发布的各项专题公告。
Step-Down Method	The method of allocating service department costs that begins by allocating one service department's costs to production departments and to all other service departments. A second service department's costs, including costs allocated from the first, are then allocated to production departments and to all other service departments except the first one, etc. The costs of all service departments are ultimately allocated to production departments.
按步向下分摊法，阶梯分摊法	分配服务部门成本的方法，该方法一开始把一个服务部门的成本分配给生产部门和其他所有服务部门。随后，第二个服务部门的成本（包括从第一个部门那里分配到的成本）被分配给生产部门和其他除了第一个服务部门之外的所有其他服务部门，以此类推。所有服务部门的成本最终都分配给生产部门。
Stock Dividends	The payment of a dividend to shareholders in the form of stock instead of cash.
股票股利	以股票而非现金的形式向股东支付股利。
Stock Option	The right to purchase or sell a specified number of shares of stock in a company for a specified price at a specified time.
认购权，股票期权	在指定时间按指定价格买卖一定数量公司股份的权利。
Stock Split	An increase in the number of common shares outstanding resulting from the issuance of additional shares to existing shareholders without requiring payment from the shareholders.
股份分割，分股	在不要求股东付款的前提下，通过发行额外的股份给现有的股东，以增加已公开发行的普通股股数。
Stock-Out Costs	The contribution margin or other measure of profits not earned because a seller has run out of inventory and is unable to fill a customer's order.

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缺货成本	由于卖方没有存货，无法履行客户的订单，而无法赚取的边际贡献或以其他形式的利润。
Storage Controls	Internal controls for computer data and business information; e.g. off-site storage, locked rooms, passwords, backups, etc.
存储管控	对计算机数据和商业信息的内部控制；例如异地储存、房间上锁、密码、备份等。
Straight-Line Method	A method of depreciating assets in which an equal amount of depreciation is taken each year over the estimated economic life of the asset.
直线法	在资产的预期经济寿命内，每年提取相等折旧额的资产折旧法。
Strategic Business Unit (SBU)	A business unit within the overall corporate entity which is distinguishable from other business units because it serves a defined external market where management can conduct strategic planning in relation to products and markets.
战略性经营单位 (SBU)	处于整个公司实体内而有别于其他业务单位的一个业务单位，它服务于一个界定的外部市场，其管理当局可以立足该市场进行产品和市场的战略性规划。
Strategic Planning	A process used to make decisions about the long-term goals and strategies of an organization.
战略规划	就一个组织的长期目标和战略作出决策的过程。
Strategic Risk	The possible impact on earnings or capital arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to industry changes.
战略风险	因作出不利的经营决策、未妥当地执行决策、或未能对行业中的变化作出反应而对盈利或资本可能造成的影响。
Strike Price	Price at which a call option or put option may be exercised (carrying out the terms of agreement). (Also called Exercise Price.)
履约价格	看涨或看跌期权被行使的价格（执行合约的条款）。（又称“行使价格”。）
Subsidiary	A corporation that is controlled, directly or indirectly, by another corporation. The usual condition for control is ownership of a majority of the outstanding voting stock.

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子公司	受另一个公司直接或间接控制的公司。通常的控制条件是拥有过半已发行的有表决权的股份。
Sunk Costs	A past cost which cannot now be changed and therefore should not enter into current decisions for increasing or decreasing present profit levels.
沉没成本	指过去已经发生，现在无法更改、因而也不应纳入增减目前利润水平的决策的成本。
Supply	The total amount of a good or service available for purchase. One of the two key determinants of price along with demand.
供给	可供购买的商品或劳务总量。与需求一起，是决定价格的两个关键因素之一。
Sustainable Equity Growth Rate	Maximum growth rate a firm can sustain without increasing financial leverage.
可持续发展的权益增长率	公司无需提高财务杠杆而能保持的最高增长率。
Swaps	An arrangement whereby two companies lend to each other on different terms; e.g., one at a fixed interest rate and the other at a variable interest rate.
交换，互惠信贷交易	两家公司按不同的条件相互借款的一种做法；例如，一家公司按固定利率，而另一家公司则按变动利率。
System	In data processing, a collection of people, machines, and methods organized to accomplish a set of specific functions.
系统	在数据处理中，为达到一组特定功能而组织起来的人员、机器和方法组合。
Systematic Risk	The portion of stock price (or portfolio) movement that is attributable to the movement of the market as a whole. (Also called Market Risk.)
系统性风险，不可避免风险	可归因于整体市场变动的那部分股价（或组合）的变动。（也称为市场风险）
Systems Development	A process used to determine the needs of an information system and then designing and implementing the system to meet those needs

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系统开发	应用于判定信息系统的需求、然后设计并实施系统以满足这些需要的过程。
Tactical Planning	A plan for achieving the entity's objectives covering a relatively short time period, usually one year.
战术计划, 具体计划	为达成实体的短期目标(通常是一年)而制订的计划。
Target Costing	A cost management tool used to reduce the overall cost of a product over its entire life cycle. The target is a predetermined cost that should result in an acceptable price to customers as well as an acceptable return to the organization.
目标成本法	用于降低产品整个寿命周期内总体成本的成本管理手段。目标成本是预定的, 能达成为客户所接受的价格以及为组织所接受的回报的成本。
Target Pricing	Setting a selling price for a product or service based on the value of the product or service to the customer, constrained by competitor's prices of similar items.
目标定价法	以竞争对手的类似项目的价格为制约条件, 依据产品或劳务为客户带来的价值, 确定产品或劳务的价格。
Tariffs	Taxes levied on goods imported into a country.
关税	对进口到一国的产品所征收的赋税。
Taxation	The act of a government imposing a levy on individuals or corporations.
课税, 赋税	政府向个人或公司征税的行为。
Theory of Constraints	A method of optimizing a process when faced with limiting factors and bottlenecks.
约束理论, 限制理论	面对限制性因素和瓶颈时用于优化流程的方法。
Throughput Contribution	Revenue less direct material costs of goods sold.
产量贡献	销售收入减去其直接材料成本所得的差额。
Throughput Costing	An inventory costing method that treats all costs except those related to variable direct materials as costs of the accounting period in which they are incurred. The variable direct material costs are the only ones included in inventory values. (Also called Super-Variable Costing.)

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产量成本法	一种计算存货成本的方法。除了与可变直接材料相关的那些成本外，把所有成本都视为发生在会计期间的成本。可变直接材料成本是唯一包括在存货价值中的成本。（又称“超可变成本法”）
Time Drafts	A financial instrument that is payable at a specified point in the future.
定期汇票	在将来某个指定时间支付的金融票据。
Time Series	A sequence of observations that are ordered in time.
时间序列	以时间为顺序的观测结果序列。
Time Value of Money	The concept that money now is worth more than in the future, even after adjusting for inflation, because the money now can earn interest until the time the money in the future would be received.
货币的时间价值	这一概念的意思是：即使经过通货膨胀调整后，今天的钱也比将来的钱更有价值，因为今天的钱可以一直赚取利息到将来收到钱的时候。。
Times Interest Earned	The ratio of earnings before interest, income taxes, and extraordinary items (EBIT) to annual interest expense. A measure of the entity's ability to make interest payments when they are due; i.e., the number of times interest is covered by earnings. (Also called Interest Coverage.)
利息保障倍数	扣除利息、所得税、折旧和非经常项目前的收益（EBIT）与年利息费用之间的比率。此为实体支付到期利息能力的量度标准；即收益涵盖利息的倍数。（又称“利息偿付率”）
Top-Down Approach	An approach to auditing internal controls whereby specific risk factors are identified to determine the scope and evidence required in the assessment of internal control. (Also called Risk-based Approach.)
自上而下法	对内部控制进行审计的一种方法。在这种方法下，要识别特定的风险因素，从而确定控制的范围和对内部控制作出评估所需要的证据。（又称“以风险为基础的方法”）
Tracking Stock	A class of common stock that is tied to the performance of a particular division within the corporation; a way of divesting a business line without losing complete control.
追踪股	普通股的一种。这种普通股与公司内某一特定分部的业绩挂钩；一种减少在某个行业的投资而又不丧失完全控制的方法。
Trade Credit	Buying goods and services on account; a form of short-term financing.

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
商业信用	赊账购入商品和劳务；一种短期融资的方式。
Trade Discount	A reduction in the stated selling price based on quantities ordered or purchased.
商业折扣	根据订购或购买数量降低规定的售价。
Transaction Controls	Internal controls within information systems to review individual transactions for accuracy, completeness, and validity.
交易控制	信息系统内部审核各项交易准确性、完整性和有效性的内部控制。
Transaction Gains or Losses	Gains or losses that result from a change in exchange rates between the functional currency and the currency in which a foreign currency transaction is denominated.
货币交易损益	由功能性货币和外币交易的计价币种之间的汇率变动所造成的损益。
Transaction Processing	The component of an information system that converts economic events into financial transactions, records financial transactions in the accounting records, and distributes financial information to operating personnel.
交易处理	信息系统的组成部分，它把经济事项转化为财务事项，把财务事项记入会计记录，并将财务信息传递给营运人员。
Transfer Pricing	Price at which goods and services are transferred from one profit center to another.
转移价格定价	把商品和劳务从一个利润中心转移到另一个利润中心所采用的价格。
Translation Adjustments	Adjustments that result when an entity's financial statements are translated from the entity's functional currency into the reporting currency.
换算调整	一个实体的财务报表从该实体的功能币种换算为报表币种时所作的调整。
Transmission	In communications, the mechanism by which the message is transferred from the sender to the intended recipients.
传输	在通信中，消息由发送者传给预期接收者所用的机制。
Treasury Bills (T-bills)	Short term securities issued by the U.S. Treasury with minimum denominations of \$10,000 and maturities of three months, six months and one year. They are issued at a discount to face value.

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011 年 3 月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
短期国库券	由美国财政部发行的短期证券，最小面值是 10,000 美元，三个月、六个月和一年到期。按面值折价发行。
Treasury Bonds	Long term securities issued by the U.S. Treasury with minimum denominations of \$1,000 and maturities of ten years or more.
长期国库券	由美国财政部发行的长期证券，最小面值是 1,000 美元，十年或更长时间到期。
Treasury Notes	Medium term securities issued by the U.S. Treasury with minimum denominations from \$1,000 and maturities of two to ten years.
中期国库券	由美国财政部发行的中期证券，最小面值是 1,000 美元，两到十年到期。
Treasury Stock	Fully-paid capital stock reacquired by the issuing company through gift, purchase, or otherwise, and available for resale or cancellation.
库存股票	由发行公司通过受赠、购买或其他方式重新获得、可供再售或取消的全额付讫的股票。
Trojan Horse	A computer program that appears to perform a useful and innocent function, however, it is actually a malicious program that is harmful when executed.
特洛伊木马软件	貌似执行一种有用，无害功能的计算机程序，但执行时却是实际上有害的恶意程序。
Uncollectible Accounts Receivable	An Account Receivable that has been reviewed and a determination made that the amount due will not be collected.
坏帐	经审核，到期无法收回的应收帐款。
Unexpected Loss	Loss in excess of the expected average loss.
意外损失	超过预期平均损失的损失数。
Unfavorable Variance	The amount by which actual cost exceeds standard or budgeted cost, or the amount by which actual revenue is less than standard or budgeted revenue.
不利差异	实际成本超过标准成本或预算成本的金额，或实际营业收入低于标准营业收入或预算营业收入的金额。
Unit Contribution	The difference between the selling price and the variable cost of one unit of a product.

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
单位贡献	单位售价与单位变动成本之差。
Unit Cost	The cost of one unit of a product or of one unit of a cost element of a product. It is usually obtained by dividing a total cost by the total number of units.
单位成本	单位产品的总成本、或产品某成本要素的单位成本。一般的计算方法是总成本除以总数量。
Unsystematic Risk	The risk of price change due to the unique circumstances of a specific security or enterprise, as opposed to the overall market. This risk can be virtually eliminated from a portfolio through diversification. (Also called Company Risk.)
非系统性风险	对应于市场风险，指由特定证券或企业的独特情况引起价格变动所带来的风险。通过分散化，投资组合基本上可以消除这一风险。（又称“企业风险”）
Upstream Costs	Costs incurred prior to the time a product is manufactured, including research and development and design.
上游成本	产品在制造之前所发生的成本，其中包括研究与开发和设计成本。
Utility	The relative satisfaction or need gratification derived from a good or service.
效用	商品或劳务所引起的相对满意度或需要得到满足的程度。
Valuation	The process of determining the value of an asset, a security, or an entire entity.
计价，估价	判定一项资产、证券或整个实体的价值的过程。
Value	Attributed worth, expressed in money and applied to a particular asset, to services rendered, to a group of assets, or to an entire business unit, such as the value of a plant or business enterprise.
价值	赋予某项特定资产、提供的劳务、一组资产或整个经营单位以货币表示的价值，比如一个工厂或工商企业的价值。
Value at Risk (VAR)	The worst loss that might be expected from holding a security or portfolio over a given period of time, given a specified level of probability.
在险价值 (VAR)	在一定的概率水平下，在给定期间持有某一证券或一组证券可能会发生的最坏损失。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Value Chain	The basic business functions that increase the usefulness to the customer of a product or service. For a manufacturing entity, the functions typically include Research and Development, Design, Production, Marketing, Distribution, and Customer Service.
价值链	为某个产品或劳务的客户增加效用的各项基本业务职能。就制造业的企业而言，这些职能一般包括研究与开发、设计、生产、营销、配送和客户服务。
Value Engineering	An evaluation of the activities in the Value Chain to reduce costs without sacrificing customer satisfaction.
价值工程	对价值链中的各项作业进行评估，在不牺牲客户满意度的前提下降低成本。
Value-Added	Activities and processes that add value or usefulness to consumers of a product or service.
增值	为产品或劳务的消费者增加价值或效用的活动和流程。
Value-Based Pricing	A pricing strategy where the selling price of a good or service is based primarily on the customer's perceived value of the good or service.
以价值为基础的定价法	商品或服务的售价主要以客户对商品或服务的感知价值为基础的定价策略。
Variable Costing	Method of inventory costing that includes all direct manufacturing costs and variable indirect manufacturing costs as inventory (fixed indirect manufacturing costs are excluded). (Also called Direct Costing.)
变动成本法	计算存货成本的方法。存货成本中只包括各项直接的制造成本和变动间接制造成本(固定间接制造成本除外)。(又称“直接成本法”。)
Variable Cost	An operating expense that varies directly, and proportionately, with sales or production volume, facility utilization, or some other measure of activity.
变动成本	随销量, 产量、设施利用率或作业的一些其他量度标准而直接按比例变化的业务费用。
Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance	Cost driver inputs actually used less the inputs that should have been used multiplied by the budgeted rate.
变动间接费用效率差异	以各成本动因实际耗用量, 减去计划耗用量所得之差, 乘以预算费率所得之数。

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Variable Overhead Expenses	The portion of overhead costs that increase (decrease) as the number of units produced increase (decrease).
变动间接费用	随生产数量增加（减少）而增加（减少）的那部分间接成本。
Variable Overhead Spending Variance	Actual amount of overhead incurred less the expected amount based on the flexible budget.
变动间接费用耗费差异	实际发生的间接费用金额与按弹性预算预计的间接费用金额之差。
Variance	The difference between actual results and standard budgeted results.
差异	实际成果和标准预算成果之差。
Verifiability	The ability, through agreement among measures, to ensure that information represents what it purports to represent or that the chosen method of measurement has been used without error or bias.
可核实性，可验证性	采用约定的各项量度标准，确保信息如实反映其意欲反映的事物或所选计量方法的运用没有差错或偏差的能力。
Vertical analysis	Compares each amount on a financial statement with a base amount selected from the same year; e.g., advertising as a percent of sales.
垂直分析，纵向分析	把财务报表上每一个金额，与从同一年选取的某一基数相对比；例如广告费占销售额的百分比。
Virus	A self-replicating computer program that infects the host computer by spreading copies of itself into other executable programs.
计算机病毒	一种自我复制的计算机程序，通过把自己的副本传播到其他执行程序来感染主机。
Warrant	A certificate entitling the holder to buy a specified number of shares for a specified time for a specified price.
认股权证	赋予持有人按指定价格在指定时间购买一定数量股份的证书。
Warranty	A promise by a seller to correct, for a stated period of time, deficiencies in products sold.
质量保证	卖方在规定期限内纠正售出产品缺陷的承诺。
Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	An average representing the required return on all of a company's securities. Each source of capital, such as stocks, bonds, and other debt, is weighted in the calculation according to its percentage of the company's capital structure.

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
加权平均资本成本 (WACC)	指公司所有各项证券的所需回报率平均数的平均数。对每一种资本来源, 如股票、债券和其他债务, 依据其在公司资本结构中的比例加权计算。
Weighted Moving Average	A method of calculating central tendency over time in an attempt to identify long-term trends. For each time period after the initial one, the earliest value is dropped from the calculation and the most recent one is added in, to make an average over the same length of time. More recent data points are weighted higher than earlier data points.
加权移动平均	以居中趋势来判断长期趋势的一种计算方法。所计算的是一个同一时间跨度的平均数。在这个特定时期中, 计算时去除最早的一个数据, 同时增添最近的一个数据; 最近数据的权重要高于较早数据的权重。
Whistleblower	Person who tells the public or someone in authority about alleged dishonest or illegal activities occurring within an organization.
揭发者	向公众或某一当权者, 报告某个组织机构中有不正当的或非法之嫌的活动的人。
Working Capital	Current Assets less Current Liabilities. (Also called Net Working Capital.)
营运资本 (资金)	流动资产减去流动负债。(又称“净营运资本”。)
Work-in-Process Inventory	The costs incurred to date on products for which production has begun but has not been completed.
在产品盘存 (存货)	已经开始生产但尚未完工的产品迄今所发生的成本。
Write-Off	Charging the cost of an asset to expense or to a loss account.
注销	将一项资产的成本记入费用或损失帐户。
Yield	Income as a percentage of price.
收益率	收益占价格的百分比。
Yield Variance	The difference between the actual quantity of material used for a given amount of product and the standard quantity of the material required for that amount of product, priced at the standard cost per unit of material.
产出差异, 实得差异	生产一定数量产品实际所耗材料数量与标准材料数量之差, 按材料的标准单位成本计价。
Zero Balance Account	A disbursement (checking) account that has a zero balance. As checks are submitted for payment, funds are transferred from another account to exactly cover the amount of the checks, generally on a daily basis.

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011 年 3 月)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
零余额帐户	余额为零的支付（支票）帐户。当支票被提交付款时，从另一个帐户转入正好足够弥付该支票金额的资金，通常每日进行。
Zero-Based Budgeting	Preparing a budget from the ground up, as though the budget were being prepared for the first time. Alternative means of conducting activities and alternative budget amounts are evaluated.
零基预算	从头开始编制预算，仿佛第一次编制预算一样。对执行各项活动的备选方式和备选预算金额，要作出评估。

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(2011年3月)

Abnormal Spoilage	非正常损耗
Absorbed Overhead	已分摊间接费用
Absorption Costing	吸收成本法
Accelerated Depreciation	加速折旧
Accounting	会计
Accounting Profit	会计利润
Accounting Standards	会计准则
Accounting System	会计制度
Accounts Payable	应付账款
Accounts Payable Turnover	应付账款周转率
Accounts Receivable	应收帐款
Accounts Receivable Turnover	应收帐款周转率
Accrual Accounting	权责发生制会计
Accrued	应计
Accumulated Depreciation	累计折旧
Acid-Test Ratio	酸性测试比率
Acquisition Cost	购置成本
Activity Driver (Cost Driver)	作业动因 (成本动因)
Activity-Based Budgeting	作业预算编制
Activity-Based Costing (ABC)	作业成本法
Activity-Based Management	作业管理
Actual Cost	实际成本
Additional Paid-in Capital	资本公积
Administrative Expense	管理费用
Allocate	分摊, 分配

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Allocation Base	分摊基础, 分配基数
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	备抵坏帐
Amortization	摊销
Annual Report	年度报告
Annuity	年金
Application Controls	控件
Appraisal Costs	鉴定成本
Appreciation	升值, 增值
Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)	套利定价理论 (APT)
Asset	资产
Asset Coverage	资产偿付率
Asset Turnover	资产周转率
Audit	审计
Audit Committee	审计委员会
Audit Report	审计报告
Authoritative (top-down) Budgeting	主管决定的 (自上而下) 预算编制
Authority	职权
Average Collection Period	平均收款期
Average Fixed Cost	平均固定成本
Average Total Cost	单位平均成本
Average Variable Cost	平均变动成本
Backflush Costing	倒推成本计算法
Backup Controls	安全管控, 备份
Bad Debts	坏帐
Balance Sheet	资产负债表
Balanced Scorecard	平衡记分卡

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Banker's Acceptances	银行承兑汇票
Bankruptcy	破产
Batch Costing	批量成本法
Benchmarking	基准分析, 标杆分析
Best Practice	最佳方法
Beta	贝塔, β 值
Binomial Option-Valuation Models	二项式期权定价模型
Black-Scholes Option-Valuation Model	布莱克-斯科尔斯期权计价模型
Board of Directors	董事会
Bond	债券
Bonds Payable	应付债券
Book Value	帐面价值
Book Value per Share	每股账面价值
Bottleneck	瓶颈
Bottom-Up Approach	自下而上法
Breakeven Analysis	保本分析
Breakeven Point	保本点
Budget	预算
Budget Process	预算流程
Budgetary Slack	预算预留空间, 预算的松弛
Budgeting	预算编制
Business	企业
Business Combination	企业合并
Business Plan	企业计划
Business Portfolio	企业业务组合
Business Process	业务流程

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Business Unit	经营单位
Byproduct	副产品
Call Option	看涨期权
Capacity Constraints	产能约束条件
Capacity Management	产能管理
Capital	资本
Capital Adequacy	资本充足率
Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)	资本资产定价模型 (CAPM)
Capital Budget	资本预算
Capital Budgeting	资本预算编制
Capital Gain or Loss	资本损益
Capital Investment	资本投资
Capital Lease	资本租赁
Capital Rationing	资本限额, 资本分配
Capital Stock	股本
Capital Structure	资本结构
Capitalize	资本化
Carrying Cost	储存成本, 持有成本
Cartel	卡特尔
Cash	现金
Cash Budget	现金预算
Cash Cycle	资金周转期
Cash Discount	现金折扣
Cash Equivalents	现金等价物
Cash Flow	现金流量
Cash Flow at Risk	现金流量风险率

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(2011年3月)

Cash Flow Ratio	现金流量比率
Cash Flow to Fixed Charges	现金流量对固定费用比率
Cash Management	现金管理
Cash Ratio	现金准备率
Centralization	集中化, 集权化
Certainty Equivalent	确定的约当值
Change in the Quantity Demanded	需求数量的变动
Change in the Quantity Supplied	供给数量的变动
Code of Conduct	行为守则
Coefficient of Variation	方差系数
Collateral	担保品, 抵押品
Commercial Bank	商业银行
Commercial Paper	商业票据
Commitment Fee	承诺费
Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO)	发起组织委员会 (COSO)
Common Base Year Statements	共同基年报表
Common Cost	共同成本
Common-Size Financial Statements	同比财务报表
Common Stock	普通股
Company Risk	公司风险
Comparability	可比性
Compensating Balance	补偿性余额
Compensation	报酬
Competence	胜任能力
Competition-Based Pricing	以竞争为基础的定价法
Completed-Contract Method	合同完工法

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Compliance Audit	符合性审计, 合规性审计
Compliance Risk	合规风险
Compound Interest	复利
Comprehensive Income	全面收益
Concentration Banking	集中银行制
Confidentiality	保密
Conservatism	稳健性
Consistency	一致性
Consolidated Financial Statements	合并财务报表
Constant Gross Profit Method	固定毛利法
Constraint	制约因素, 约束条件
Contingency Planning	应急规划
Continuous Budget	连续预算
Continuous Improvement	持续改进
Contribution Margin	边际贡献
Contribution Pricing	贡献定价法
Control Risk	控制风险, 风险控制程度
Controllable Cost	可控成本
Controller (Comptroller)	主计长
Controls	控制
Conversion Cost	加工成本
Convertible	可转换证券
Corporate Governance	公司治理
Correlation	相关性
Cost (noun)	成本 (名词)
Cost (verb)	成本计算 (动词)

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Cost Allocation System	成本分摊制度
Cost Behavior	成本习性
Cost Benefit Analysis	成本效益分析
Cost Center	成本中心
Cost Driver	成本动因
Cost Management	成本管理
Cost Objects	成本对象
Cost of Capital	资本成本
Cost of Goods Sold	销货成本
Cost of Quality	质量成本
Cost of Sales	销售成本
Cost Pools	成本归集点, 成本库
Cost System	成本制度
Cost/Volume/Profit Analysis (CVP)	成本/数量/利润分析 (本量利分析)
Cost-Based Pricing	成本基础定价法
Costing	成本计算法
Cost-Plus Pricing	成本加成定价法
Countertrade	易货贸易
Coupon Rate	息票利率
Credibility	诚信
Credit	信贷
Credit Risk	信贷风险
Critical Success Factors	关键成功因素
Cumulative Average-Time Learning Model	累积平均时间学习模式
Current Assets	流动资产
Current Cost	现时成本

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Current Liability	流动负债
Current Ratio	流动比率
Customer Satisfaction	客户满意度
Cycle Time	周期时间
Cyclical	周期性
Database	数据库
Data Communications	数据通信
Data Encryption	数据加密
Data Warehouse	数据仓库
Database Management	数据库管理
Days Purchases in Payables	应付帐款付款天数
Days Sales in Inventory	存货销售天数
Days Sales in Receivables	应收帐款回收天数
Debt Ratio	负债比率
Debt-to-Equity Ratio	负债权益比率
Debt to Total Assets Ratio	债务对总资产比率
Debt Security	债务证券
Decentralization	分权制
Decision Tree	决策树
Declining-Balance Method	余额递减折旧法
Default Risk	拖欠风险, 违约风险
Deferred	递延
Deferred Expenses	递延费用
Deferred Income Taxes	递延所得税
Deferred Revenue	递延营业收入
Degree of Financial Leverage	财务杠杆系数

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Degree of Operating Leverage	经营杠杆系数
Delegation of Authority	授权, 权力下放
Demand	需求
Department	部门
Departmental Overhead	部门间接费用
Depletion	折耗
Depreciation	折旧
Derivatives	衍生工具
Detection Risk	失侦风险
Differential Cost	增量成本
Diluted Earnings per Share	稀释后每股盈利
Direct Cost	直接成本
Direct Costing	直接成本法
Direct Foreign Investment	直接国外投资
Direct Labor Cost	直接人工成本
Direct Materials Cost	直接材料成本
Direct Method	直接法
Disaster Recovery	灾难恢复
Disbursement	支付
Disbursement Float	在外流通支票
Disclosure	披露
Discount	贴现, 折扣
Discount Factor	折现系数
Discount Rate	贴现率
Discounted Cash Flow Method	现金流量折现法
Discounted Payback	折现投资回收期

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Discretionary Cost	酌定成本, 酌量成本
Diseconomies of Scale	规模不经济
Distribution	分销
Distribution Channels	分销渠道
Diversification	分散经营, 多元化
Divestiture	股权等利益的出售
Dividend	股利
Dividend Discount Model	股利折现模式
Dividend Payout	股利分发, 股利发放
Dividend Payout Ratio	股利分发率, 股利发放率
Dividend Yield	股利率
Downstream Costs	下游成本
Draft	汇票
Drum-Buffer-Rope System	鼓-缓冲-绳子系统, 生产流程系统
Dual Allocation Method	双重分摊法
Dual-Rate Transfer Pricing	双重转移价格定价法
DuPont Model	杜邦模型
Duration	持续期间
Earnings	盈余
Earnings at Risk	在险盈余
Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA)	缴纳利息、税款和提取折旧、摊销前的盈余 (EBITDA)
Earnings Coverage	收益偿债能力比率
Earnings Distribution	盈余分布
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	每股收益 (EPS)
Earnings Quality	盈余质量

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Earnings Yield	收益率
Earnings-Based Valuation	盈余为基础的估价法
Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)	经济订货量
Economic Profit	经济利润
Economies of Scale	规模经济
Effective Interest Rate	有效利率
Efficiency (Usage) Variances	效率(用量)差异
Efficient Market Hypothesis	有效市场假说
Elasticity	弹性
Elasticity of Demand	需求弹性
Encryption	加密
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	企业资源规划(ERP)
Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)	企业风险管理(ERM)
Enterprise-Wide	整个企业
Entity	实体
Equilibrium	均衡
Equity	权益, 产权
Equity Carve-Out	股权分割
Equity Multiplier	权益乘数
Equivalent Units	约当产量
Ethics Code	道德守则
Ethics Help-Line	道德热线
Eurodollars	欧洲美元
Exception Reporting	编制例外报告
Exchange Rate	汇率
Exchange Rate Risk	汇率风险

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Exercise Price	行使价格
Expected Value	期望值
Expenditure	支出
Expense	费用
Expense Recognition	费用的确认
Exponential Smoothing	指数平滑法
Expropriation Risk	征用风险
External Factors	外部因素
External Failure Costs	外部故障成本
External Financial Reporting	编制对外财务报告
Factory Overhead	工厂间接费用
Factoring	应收帐款出让
Fair Market Value	公允市值
Fair Value Method	公允价值法
Favorable Budget Variance	有利预算差异
Feedback	反馈
Financial Accounting	财务会计
Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)	财务会计准则委员会 (FASB)
Financial Budget	财务预算
Financial Instrument	金融票据, 金融工具
Financial Leverage	财务杠杆
Financial Leverage Ratio	财务杠杆比率
Financial Reporting	编制财务报告
Financial Statement	财务报表
Financing Expenses	融资费用
Finished Goods Inventories	成品存货

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

Firewall	防火墙
Firm	公司, 商号
First-In-First-Out (FIFO)	先进先出法 (FIFO)
Fiscal Year	会计年度, 财政年度
Fixed Asset	固定资产
Fixed Asset Turnover	固定资产周转率
Fixed Budget	固定预算
Fixed Charges	固定费用
Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio	固定费用保障比率
Fixed Cost	固定成本
Fixed Exchange Rate	固定汇率
Fixed Overhead	固定间接费用
Fixed Overhead Spending Variance	固定间接费用耗费差异
Flexible Budget	弹性预算
Flexible Exchange Rate	弹性汇率
Floating Exchange Rate	浮动汇率
Flowchart	流程图
Forecast	预测
Foreign Corrupt Practices Act	美国国外贪腐防治法
Foreign Exchange	外汇
Forfeiting	未偿债务买卖 (或音译为“福费廷”)
Forward Contract	期货合同
Forward Delivery	远期交货
Forward Market	期货市场
Franchise	专营权, 特许权
Fraudulent	欺诈

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Fringe Benefit	员工福利
Full Cost	全部成本
Function	职能
Functional Currency	功能性货币
Future	期货
Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)	公认会计原则 (GAAP)
Geographical Pricing	地域性定价
Goal Congruence	目标一致性
Going Concern	持续经营
Goodwill	商誉
Gross Profit Margin	边际毛利
Gross Profit Margin Percentage	毛利率
Gross Revenue	营业收入总额
Hardware	硬件
Hazard Risk	危害风险
Hedging	对冲交易, 套期保值
High-low method	高低法
Historical Cost	历史成本
Holding Gain or Loss	持有损益
Horizontal Analysis	报表横向分析
Hurdle Rate	预设回报率
Hybrid Cost System	混合成本制度
IMA Statement of Ethical Professional Practice	美国管理会计师协会职业道德行为守则公告
Impaired Asset	受损资产
Implicit Costs	隐含成本

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

Implicit Interest Rate	内含利率
Imposed Budget	派定预算, 强制预算
Income Statement	利润表
Income Tax	所得税
Incorporated (Inc.)	法定公司
Incremental	增量
Incremental Analysis	增量分析
Incremental Unit-Time Learning Model	增量单位时间学习模式
Indenture	契约, 合同
Independent Auditor	独立审计人员
Indirect Cost	间接成本
Indirect Method	间接法
Industry Risk	行业风险
Inflation	通货膨胀
Information System	信息系统
Information Technology (IT)	信息技术 (IT)
Inherent Risk	固有风险
Initial Public Offering (IPO)	首次公开募股 (IPO)
Input Controls	输入管控
Insider Trading	内幕交易
Installment Sale	分期付款销售
Insurance	保险
Intangible	无形资产
Integrity	正直
Interest	利息
Interest-Bearing	有息债券

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

Interim Financial Reports	期中财务报告
Internal Auditing	内部审计
Internal Control	内部控制
Internal Control Risk	内控风险
Internal Factors	内部因素
Internal Failure Costs	内部故障成本
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	内部回报率 (IRR)
International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)	国际会计准则委员会 (IASB)
Internet	互联网
Intranet	企业内网
Inventory	存货 (用作名词时); 盘存 (用作动词时)
Inventory Turnover	存货周转
Inventory Valuation	存货估价
Invested Capital	投入资本
Investment	投资
Investment Center	投资中心
Job Order Costing	分批成本法
Joint Product Costing	联产品成本法
Joint Venture	合资企业
Journal	日记帐
Just-In-Time Manufacturing (JIT)	适时生产 (JIT)
Kanban	看板法
Kinked Demand Curve	弯折的需求曲线
Last-In-First-Out (LIFO)	后进先出 (LIFO)
Law of Diminishing Returns	回报递减规律

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Lead Time	交付周期
Leadership by Example	以身作则
Learning Curve	学习曲线
Lease	租赁, 租约
Leasehold	租赁权, 租约
Least-Squares Method	最小二乘法
Ledger	分类账
Legal Risk	法律风险
Letter of Credit	信用证
Leverage	杠杆
Leveraged Buyout (LBO)	杠杆收购 (LBO)
Liability	负债
Life-Cycle Costing	生命周期成本法
Line Item Budget	分项式预算
Line of Business	行业
Line of Credit	信用额度
Linear Programming	线性规划
Liquidation	清算
Liquidity	流动性, 变现能力
Loan Covenants	贷款约定
Lockbox System	锁箱系统
Long Position	多头, 市场看涨
Long Run	长期
Long-Term Debt to Equity Ratio	长期负债与权益比
Long-Term Liabilities	长期负债
Lower of Cost or Market Rule	成本与市价孰低法

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(2011年3月)

Maintenance	维护
Make Versus Buy	自制或外购决策
Managed Floating Exchange Rates	管理浮动汇率
Management	管理
Management Accounting (Managerial Accounting)	管理会计
Management-by-Exception	按例外原则管理
Management Control	管理控制
Management Discussion and Analysis	管理当局的讨论和分析
Management Information System	管理信息系统
Manufacturing	制造
Manufacturing Cost	制造成本
Margin of Safety	安全幅度, 安全边际
Marginal Cost	边际成本
Market Comparables	市场可比较数据
Market Equilibrium Price	市场均衡价
Market Penetration	市场渗透率
Market Price	市场价格, 市价
Market Risk	市场风险
Market Skimming Pricing	市场撇脂定价法
Market Structure	市场结构
Market-to-Book Ratio	市价对账面值比率
Market Value	市值
Marketability	适销性
Marketable Securities	有价证券
Market-Based Transfer Price	市场基础转让价
Master Budget	总预算

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Matching	配比
Material Requirements Planning (MRP)	材料需求计划的编制 (MRP)
Materiality	重要性
Maturity Date	到期日
Maturity Matching	资产负债之到期配合
Maximum Possible Loss	最高可能损失额
Merger	合并, 吸收合并
Mix Variance	组合差异, 结构变动差异
Mixed Cost	混合成本
Monetary Items	货币性项目
Monopolistic Competition	垄断性竞争
Monopoly	垄断
Monte Carlo Technique	蒙特卡洛方法
Mortgage	抵押贷款
Moving Average	移动平均
Multinational Company	跨国公司, 多国公司
Multiple Regression	多元回归, 多次回归
Mutually Exclusive Project	互斥项目
Negotiable CD	可转让存款单
Negotiated Price	协商价格, 议价
Net Income	利润, 净收益
Net Present Value (NPV)	净现值 (NPV)
Net Profit Margin	纯利润率
Net Realizable Value	可实现净值
Net Working Capital	净营运资本 (资金)
Net Working Capital Ratio	净营运资本 (资金) 比率

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Network	网络
Network Controls	网络管控
Nominal	名义的
Non-monetary Exchange	非货币性交易
Non-price Competition	非价格竞争
Nonrecurring Items	非经常性项目
Non-value Added	非增值作业
No-par Stock	无面值股份
Normal Cost	正常成本
Normal Profit	正常利润
Normal Spoilage	正常损耗
Notes Payable	应付票据
Objective Function	目标函数
Objectivity	客观性
Obsolescence	过时, 陈旧
Off-Balance Sheet Financing	资产负债表外融资
Oligopoly	寡头垄断
Operating Budget	营业预算
Operating Cycle	营业周期
Operating Expenses	业务费用
Operating Income	营业收益
Operating Lease	经营性租赁
Operating Leverage	营运杠杆
Operating Profit	营业利润
Operating Profit Margin	营业利润率
Operational Audit	经营审计, 作业审计

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

Operational Budget	营业预算, 业务预算
Operational Risk	经营风险, 营运风险
Operations	营运
Opportunity Costs	机会成本
Option	期权
Ordering Cost	订货成本
Organization Structure	组织结构
Organizational Culture	组织文化, 企业文化
Organizational Goals	组织目标
Output Controls	产出控制
Outsourcing	外包
Overdraft	透支
Overhead Allocations	间接费用分摊
Overhead Budget	间接费用预算
Overhead	间接费用
Overhead Rate	间接费用分摊率
Paid-In Capital	实缴资本
Par Value	面值
Participative Budgeting	参与性预算法
Payback Period	投资回收期
Payroll Cost	工资成本
Penetration Pricing	渗透定价法
Pension	退休金
Percentage-of-Completion Method	完工百分比法
Performance	业绩, 绩效
Performance Evaluation	业绩评价

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Performance Measurement	业绩考核
Period Cost	期间成本
Physical Inventory	实地盘存, 实物盘存
Plant	工厂
Plant-Wide Overhead Rate	全厂间接费用分摊率
Political Risk	政治风险
Portfolio	投资组合
Post-Audit	事后审计
Post-Retirement Benefits	退休后福利
Practical Capacity	实际产能
Preferred Stock	优先股
Premium	溢价
Premium Pricing	高价定价法
Prepaid Expenses	预付费用
Present Value	现值
Prevention Costs	预防成本
Price Elasticity of Demand	需求的价格弹性
Price Variance	价格差异
Price-to-Book Ratio	市价对账面值比率, 市净率
Price/Earnings (P/E) Ratio	市盈 (P/E) 率
Pricing	定价
Prime Cost	主要成本
Pro Forma Statements	预计报表, 示范性报表
Probability	概率
Probability Distribution	概率分布
Process Analysis	流程分析

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Process Costing	分步成本法
Processing Controls	信息处理控制, 讯息处理控制
Procurement Policies	采购政策
Product Cost	产品成本
Product Life-Cycle	产品寿命周期
Product Line	产品线, 产品系列
Product Mix	产品组合
Production Budget	生产预算
Production Costs	生产成本
Production Volume Variance	产量差异
Productivity	生产力
Profit Center	利润中心
Profit Margin	利润率
Profit Plan	利润计划
Profitability Analysis	获利能力分析
Profitability Index	获利指数
Program Budget	项目预算
Progress Payment	按进度付款
Project Budget	项目预算, 工程预算
Promissory Note	期票, 承兑票据
Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E)	房产、厂房及设备 (PP&E)
Prorate	按比例分摊
Protectionism	保护主义
Provision	备抵, 准备
Proxy	委任代表书, 委托代表
Public Company	公众公司, 上市公司

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Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)	公众公司会计监管委员会 (PCAOB)
Pure Competition	完全竞争
Put Option	看跌期权, 卖出选择权
Qualitative Factors	定性因素
Quality	质量
Quality Assurance	质量保证
Quality Control	质量控制
Quantity Discount	数量折扣
Quick Ratio	速动比率
Quotas	配额
Random Variable	随机变量
Rate of Return	回报率, 报酬率
Ratio Analysis	比率分析
Real Option	实际选择权
Realize	变现
Receivable	应收款
Reciprocal Allocation Method	交叉分配法
Recognition	确认, 认列
Reconciliation	调节
Recourse	追索权
Reengineering	再造
Regression Analysis	回归分析
Regression Equation	回归方程
Reinvestment Rate	再投资率
Relative Sales Value Method	相对销售值法
Relevance	相关性

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Relevant Cost	相关成本
Relevant Range	相关范围
Reliability	可靠性
Reorder Point	再订货点
Reorganization	重组
Repair	修理
Reporting Currency	记账本位币
Repurchase Agreement	回购协议
Required Rate of Return	需要报酬率, 预期最低报酬率
Required Reserves	存款准备金, 最低储备金要求
Research and Development Cost	研究与开发成本
Reserve	准备金
Residual Income	剩余收益
Residual Risk	剩余风险
Resource Allocation	资源分配
Resource Driver	资源动因
Responsibility Accounting	责任会计
Responsibility Budget	责任预算
Responsibility Center	责任中心
Restructuring	改组, 重组
Retained Earnings	留存收益
Return	回报, 报酬
Return on Assets (ROA)	资产回报率 (ROA)
Return on Common Equity	普通股权益回报率
Return on Invested Capital	投资资本回报率
Return on Investment (ROI)	投资回报率

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Revenue	营业收入, 收入
Revenue Center	营业收入中心
Revenue Recognition	营业收入确认, 营业收入确认原则
Rights	股票购买权
Risk	风险
Risk Analytics	风险分析
Risk Assessment	风险评估
Risk Premium	风险报酬
Risk Response	风险应对
Risk Transfer	风险转移
Risk-Adjusted Return	风险调整后的回报率
Rolling Budget	滚动预算
Safety Stock	最低存量, 安全库存量
Sales Budget	销售预算
Sales on Installment	分期付款销售
Sales-Mix Variance	销售组合差异
Sales-Volume Variance	销售数量差异
Salvage Value	残值
Sarbanes-Oxley	萨宾斯-奥克斯利法案
Seasonal Trend	季节性趋势
Scenario Analysis	情景分析, 情况分析
Secondary Offering	二次发行
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	证券交易委员会 (SEC)
Segment	部门
Segregation of Duties	职责划分
Selling and Administrative Budget	销售和管理费用预算

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Selling Costs	销售成本
Sensitivity Analysis	敏感性分析
Separable Costs	可分离成本
Service Department	辅助车间（部门），服务部门
Shareholder	股东
Shareholders' Equity	股东权益
Short Position	空头，未补抛空差额
Short Run	短期
Short-Term Credit	短期信贷
Shrinkage	缩耗损失
Sight Draft	即期汇票
Simple Regression	简单回归
Simulation	模拟
Slack	富余量
Software	软件
Solvency	偿付能力
Special Purpose Entity	特殊目的实体
Spin-Off	析产为股，让产易股
Split-Off Point	分离点
Split-Up	分割，分股
Spot Rate	即期汇率，即期费率
Spreadsheet	电子数据表，电脑棋盘式表格
Static Budget	静态预算
Standard Cost	标准成本
Standard Deviation	标准差，标准离差
Start-Up Costs	开办成本

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Statement of Cash Flow	现金流量表
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity	股东权益变化表
Statement of Earnings (Income Statement)	收益表 (利润表)
Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)	财务状况表 (资产负债表)
Statement on Management Accounting (SMA)	管理会计公告
Step-Down Method	按步向下分摊法, 阶梯分摊法
Stock Dividends	股票股利
Stock Option	认购权, 股票期权
Stock Split	股份分割, 分股
Stock-Out Costs	缺货成本
Storage Controls	存储管控
Straight-Line Method	直线法
Strategic Business Unit (SBU)	战略性经营单位 (SBU)
Strategic Planning	战略规划
Strategic Risk	战略风险
Strike Price	履约价格
Subsidiary	子公司
Sunk Costs	沉没成本
Supply	供给
Sustainable Equity Growth Rate	可持续发展的权益增长率
Swaps	交换, 互惠信贷交易
System	系统
Systematic Risk	系统性风险, 不可避免风险
Systems Development	系统开发

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

Tactical Planning	战术计划, 具体计划
Target Costing	目标成本法
Target Pricing	目标定价法
Tariffs	关税
Taxation	课税, 赋税
Theory of Constraints	约束理论, 限制理论
Throughput Contribution	产量贡献
Throughput Costing	产量成本法
Time Drafts	定期汇票
Time Series	时间序列
Time Value of Money	货币的时间价值
Times Interest Earned	利息保障倍数
Top-Down Approach	自上而下法
Tracking Stock	追踪股
Trade Credit	商业信用
Trade Discount	商业折扣
Transaction Controls	交易控制
Transaction Gains or Losses	货币交易损益
Transaction Processing	交易处理
Transfer Pricing	转移价格定价
Translation Adjustments	换算调整
Transmission	传输
Treasury Bills (T-bills)	短期国库券
Treasury Bonds	长期国库券
Treasury Notes	中期国库券
Treasury Stock	库存股票

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

Trojan Horse	特洛伊木马软件
Uncollectible Accounts Receivable	坏帐
Unexpected Loss	意外损失
Unfavorable Variance	不利差异
Unit Contribution	单位贡献
Unit Cost	单位成本
Unsystematic Risk	非系统性风险
Upstream Costs	上游成本
Utility	效用
Valuation	计价, 估价
Value	价值
Value at Risk (VAR)	在险价值 (VAR)
Value Chain	价值链
Value Engineering	价值工程
Value-Added	增值
Value-Based Pricing	以价值为基础的定价法
Variable Costing	变动成本法
Variable Cost	变动成本
Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance	变动间接费用效率差异
Variable Overhead Expenses	变动间接费用
Variable Overhead Spending Variance	变动间接费用耗费差异
Variance	差异
Verifiability	可核实性, 可验证性
Vertical analysis	垂直分析, 纵向分析
Virus	计算机病毒
Warrant	认股权证

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011 年 3 月)

Warranty	质量保证
Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	加权平均资本成本 (WACC)
Weighted Moving Average	加权移动平均
Whistleblower	揭发者
Working Capital	营运资本 (资金)
Work-in-Process Inventory	在产品盘存 (存货)
Write-Off	注销
Yield	收益率
Yield Variance	产出差异, 实得差异
Zero Balance Account	零余额帐户
Zero-Based Budgeting	零基预算

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

A	
安全幅度, 安全边际	Margin of Safety
安全管控, 备份	Backup Controls
按比例分摊	Prorate
按步向下分摊法, 阶梯分摊法	Step-Down Method
按进度付款	Progress Payment
按例外原则管理	Management-by-Exception
B	
保本点	Breakeven Point
保本分析	Breakeven Analysis
保护主义	Protectionism
保密	Confidentiality
保险	Insurance
报表横向分析	Horizontal Analysis
报酬	Compensation
贝塔, β 值	Beta
备抵, 准备	Provision
备抵坏帐	Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts
比率分析	Ratio Analysis
边际成本	Marginal Cost
边际贡献	Contribution Margin
边际毛利	Gross Profit Margin
编制财务报告	Financial Reporting
编制对外财务报告	External Financial Reporting
编制例外报告	Exception Reporting

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

变动成本	Variable Cost
变动成本法	Variable Costing
变动间接费用	Variable Overhead Expenses
变动间接费用耗费差异	Variable Overhead Spending Variance
变动间接费用效率差异	Variable Overhead Efficiency Variance
变现	Realize
标准差, 标准离差	Standard Deviation
标准成本	Standard Cost
补偿性余额	Compensating Balance
不利差异	Unfavorable Variance
布莱克-斯科尔斯期权计价模型	Black-Scholes Option-Valuation Model
部门	Department
部门	Segment
部门间接费用	Departmental Overhead
C	
材料需求计划的编制 (MRP)	Material Requirements Planning (MRP)
财务报表	Financial Statement
财务杠杆	Financial Leverage
财务杠杆比率	Financial Leverage Ratio
财务杠杆系数	Degree of Financial Leverage
财务会计	Financial Accounting
财务会计准则委员会 (FASB)	Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)
财务预算	Financial Budget

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

财务状况表 (资产负债表)	Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)
采购政策	Procurement Policies
参与性预算法	Participative Budgeting
残值	Salvage Value
差量成本	Differential Cost
差异	Variance
产出差异, 实得差异	Yield Variance
产出控制	Output Controls
产量差异	Production Volume Variance
产量成本法	Throughput Costing
产量贡献	Throughput Contribution
产能管理	Capacity Management
产能约束条件	Capacity Constraints
产品成本	Product Cost
产品寿命周期	Product Life-Cycle
产品线, 产品系列	Product Line
产品组合	Product Mix
长期	Long Run
长期负债	Long-Term Liabilities
长期负债与权益比	Long-Term Debt to Equity Ratio
长期国库券	Treasury Bonds
偿付能力	Solvency
沉没成本	Sunk Costs
成本 (名词)	Cost (noun)
成本/数量/利润分析 (本量利分析)	Cost/Volume/Profit Analysis (CVP)
成本动因	Cost Driver

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

成本对象	Cost Objects
成本分摊制度	Cost Allocation System
成本管理	Cost Management
成本归集点, 成本库	Cost Pools
成本基础定价法	Cost-Based Pricing
成本计算 (动词)	Cost (verb)
成本计算法	Costing
成本加成定价法	Cost-Plus Pricing
成本习性	Cost Behavior
成本效益分析	Cost Benefit Analysis
成本与市价孰低法	Lower of Cost or Market Rule
成本制度	Cost System
成本中心	Cost Center
成品存货	Finished Goods Inventories
承诺费	Commitment Fee
诚信	Credibility
持续改进	Continuous Improvement
持续经营	Going Concern
持续期间	Duration
持有损益	Holding Gain or Loss
储存成本, 持有成本	Carrying Cost
传输	Transmission
垂直分析, 纵向分析	Vertical analysis
纯利润率	Net Profit Margin
存储管控	Storage Controls
存货 (用作名词时); 盘存 (用作动	Inventory

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

词时)	
存货估价	Inventory Valuation
存货销售天数	Days Sales in Inventory
存货周转	Inventory Turnover
存款准备金, 最低储备金要求	Required Reserves
D	
贷款约定	Loan Covenants
单位成本	Unit Cost
单位贡献	Unit Contribution
单位平均成本	Average Total Cost
担保品, 抵押品	Collateral
弹性	Elasticity
弹性汇率	Flexible Exchange Rate
弹性预算	Flexible Budget
倒推成本计算法	Backflush Costing
到期日	Maturity Date
道德热线	Ethics Help-Line
道德守则	Ethics Code
抵押贷款	Mortgage
地域性定价	Geographical Pricing
递延	Deferred
递延费用	Deferred Expenses
递延所得税	Deferred Income Taxes
递延营业收入	Deferred Revenue
电子数据表, 电脑棋盘式表格	Spreadsheet
调节	Reconciliation

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

订货成本	Ordering Cost
定价	Pricing
定期汇票	Time Drafts
定性因素	Qualitative Factors
董事会	Board of Directors
独立审计人员	Independent Auditor
杜邦模型	DuPont Model
短期	Short Run
短期国库券	Treasury Bills (T-bills)
短期信贷	Short-Term Credit
对冲交易, 套期保值	Hedging
多头, 市场看涨	Long Position
多元回归, 多次回归	Multiple Regression
E	
二次发行	Secondary Offering
二项式期权定价模型	Binomial Option-Valuation Models
F	
发起组织委员会 (COSO)	Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO)
法定公司	Incorporated (Inc.)
法律风险	Legal Risk
反馈	Feedback
方差系数	Coefficient of Variation
防火墙	Firewall
房产、厂房及设备 (PP&E)	Property, Plant, and Equipment (PP&E)
非货币性交易	Non-monetary Exchange

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

非价格竞争	Non-price Competition
非经常性项目	Nonrecurring Items
非系统性风险	Unsystematic Risk
非增值作业	Non-value Added
非正常损耗	Abnormal Spoilage
费用	Expense
费用的确认	Expense Recognition
分步成本法	Process Costing
分割, 分股	Split-Up
分类账	Ledger
分离点	Split-Off Point
分批成本法	Job Order Costing
分期付款销售	Installment Sale
分期付款销售	Sales on Installment
分权制	Decentralization
分散经营, 多元化	Diversification
分摊, 分配	Allocate
分摊基础, 分配基数	Allocation Base
分项式预算	Line Item Budget
分销	Distribution
分销渠道	Distribution Channels
风险	Risk
风险报酬	Risk Premium
风险调整后的回报率	Risk-Adjusted Return
风险分析	Risk Analytics
风险评估	Risk Assessment

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

风险应对	Risk Response
风险转移	Risk Transfer
浮动汇率	Floating Exchange Rate
符合性审计, 合规性审计	Compliance Audit
辅助车间(部门), 服务部门	Service Department
负债	Liability
负债比率	Debt Ratio
负债权益比率	Debt-to-Equity Ratio
复利	Compound Interest
副产品	Byproduct
富余量	Slack
G	
改组, 重组	Restructuring
概率	Probability
概率分布	Probability Distribution
杠杆	Leverage
杠杆收购(LBO)	Leveraged Buyout (LBO)
高低法	High-low method
高价定价法	Premium Pricing
工厂	Plant
工厂间接费用	Factory Overhead
工资成本	Payroll Cost
公认会计原则(GAAP)	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
公司, 商号	Firm
公司风险	Company Risk
公司治理	Corporate Governance

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011 年 3 月)

公允价值法	Fair Value Method
公允价值	Fair Market Value
公众公司, 上市公司	Public Company
公众公司会计监管委员会 (PCAOB)	Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)
功能性货币	Functional Currency
供给	Supply
供给数量的变动	Change in the Quantity Supplied
共同成本	Common Cost
共同基年报表	Common Base Year Statements
贡献定价法	Contribution Pricing
购置成本	Acquisition Cost
股本	Capital Stock
股东	Shareholder
股东权益	Shareholders' Equity
股东权益变化表	Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
股份分割, 分股	Stock Split
股利	Dividend
股利分发, 股利发放	Dividend Payout
股利分发率, 股利发放率	Dividend Payout Ratio
股利率	Dividend Yield
股利折现模式	Dividend Discount Model
股票购买权	Rights
股票股利	Stock Dividends
股权等利益的出售	Divestiture
股权分割	Equity Carve-Out

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

鼓-缓冲-绳子系统, 生产流程系统	Drum-Buffer-Rope System
固定成本	Fixed Cost
固定费用	Fixed Charges
固定费用保障比率	Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio
固定汇率	Fixed Exchange Rate
固定间接费用	Fixed Overhead
固定间接费用耗费差异	Fixed Overhead Spending Variance
固定毛利法	Constant Gross Profit Method
固定预算	Fixed Budget
固定资产	Fixed Asset
固定资产周转率	Fixed Asset Turnover
固有风险	Inherent Risk
寡头垄断	Oligopoly
关键成功因素	Critical Success Factors
关税	Tariffs
管理	Management
管理当局的讨论和分析	Management Discussion and Analysis
管理费用	Administrative Expense
管理浮动汇率	Managed Floating Exchange Rates
管理会计	Management Accounting (Managerial Accounting)
管理会计公告	Statement on Management Accounting (SMA)
管理控制	Management Control
管理信息系统	Management Information System
规模不经济	Diseconomies of Scale
规模经济	Economies of Scale

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

滚动预算	Rolling Budget
国际会计准则委员会 (IASB)	International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
过时, 陈旧	Obsolescence
H	
合并, 吸收合并	Merger
合并财务报表	Consolidated Financial Statements
合规风险	Compliance Risk
合同完工法	Completed-Contract Method
合资企业	Joint Venture
行业	Line of Business
行业风险	Industry Risk
后进先出 (LIFO)	Last-In-First-Out (LIFO)
互斥项目	Mutually Exclusive Project
互联网	Internet
坏帐	Bad Debts
坏帐	Uncollectible Accounts Receivable
换算调整	Translation Adjustments
回报, 报酬	Return
回报递减规律	Law of Diminishing Returns
回报率, 报酬率	Rate of Return
回购协议	Repurchase Agreement
回归方程	Regression Equation
回归分析	Regression Analysis
汇率	Exchange Rate
汇率风险	Exchange Rate Risk
汇票	Draft

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

会计	Accounting
会计利润	Accounting Profit
会计年度, 财政年度	Fiscal Year
会计制度	Accounting System
会计准则	Accounting Standards
混合成本	Mixed Cost
混合成本制度	Hybrid Cost System
货币的时间价值	Time Value of Money
货币交易损益	Transaction Gains or Losses
货币性项目	Monetary Items
获利能力分析	Profitability Analysis
获利指数	Profitability Index
J	
机会成本	Opportunity Costs
基准分析, 标杆分析	Benchmarking
即期汇率, 即期费率	Spot Rate
即期汇票	Sight Draft
集中化, 集权化	Centralization
集中银行制	Concentration Banking
计价, 估价	Valuation
计算机病毒	Virus
记账本位币	Reporting Currency
季节性趋势	Seasonal Trend
加工成本	Conversion Cost
加密	Encryption
加权平均资本成本 (WACC)	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

加权移动平均	Weighted Moving Average
加速折旧	Accelerated Depreciation
价格差异	Price Variance
价值	Value
价值工程	Value Engineering
价值链	Value Chain
间接成本	Indirect Cost
间接法	Indirect Method
间接费用	Overhead
间接费用分摊	Overhead Allocations
间接费用分摊率	Overhead Rate
间接费用预算	Overhead Budget
简单回归	Simple Regression
鉴定成本	Appraisal Costs
交叉分配法	Reciprocal Allocation Method
交付周期	Lead Time
交换, 互惠信贷交易	Swaps
交易处理	Transaction Processing
交易控制	Transaction Controls
缴纳利息、税款和提取折旧、摊销前的盈余 (EBITDA)	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA)
揭发者	Whistleblower
金融票据, 金融工具	Financial Instrument
经济订货量	Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)
经济利润	Economic Profit
经营单位	Business Unit

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

经营风险, 营运风险	Operational Risk
经营杠杆系数	Degree of Operating Leverage
经营审计, 作业审计	Operational Audit
经营性租赁	Operating Lease
净现值 (NPV)	Net Present Value (NPV)
净营运资本 (资金)	Net Working Capital
净营运资本 (资金) 比率	Net Working Capital Ratio
静态预算	Static Budget
决策树	Decision Tree
均衡	Equilibrium
K	
卡特尔	Cartel
开办成本	Start-Up Costs
看板法	Kanban
看跌期权, 卖出选择权	Put Option
看涨期权	Call Option
可比性	Comparability
可持续发展的权益增长率	Sustainable Equity Growth Rate
可分离成本	Separable Costs
可核实性, 可验证性	Verifiability
可靠性	Reliability
可控成本	Controllable Cost
可实现净值	Net Realizable Value
可转换证券	Convertible
可转让存款单	Negotiable CD
客观性	Objectivity

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

客户满意度	Customer Satisfaction
课税, 赋税	Taxation
空头, 未补抛空差额	Short Position
控件	Application Controls
控制	Controls
控制风险, 风险控制程度	Control Risk
库存股票	Treasury Stock
跨国公司, 多国公司	Multinational Company
L	
累积平均时间学习模式	Cumulative Average-Time Learning Model
累计折旧	Accumulated Depreciation
历史成本	Historical Cost
利润, 净收益	Net Income
利润表	Income Statement
利润计划	Profit Plan
利润率	Profit Margin
利润中心	Profit Center
利息	Interest
利息保障倍数	Times Interest Earned
连续预算	Continuous Budget
联产品成本法	Joint Product Costing
零基预算	Zero-Based Budgeting
零余额帐户	Zero Balance Account
流程分析	Process Analysis
流程图	Flowchart
流动比率	Current Ratio

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

流动负债	Current Liability
流动性, 变现能力	Liquidity
流动资产	Current Assets
留存收益	Retained Earnings
垄断	Monopoly
垄断性竞争	Monopolistic Competition
履约价格	Strike Price
M	
毛利率	Gross Profit Margin Percentage
每股收益 (EPS)	Earnings Per Share (EPS)
每股账面价值	Book Value per Share
美国管理会计师协会职业道德行为守则公告	IMA Statement of Ethical Professional Practice
美国国外贪腐防治法	Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
蒙特卡洛方法	Monte Carlo Technique
面值	Par Value
敏感性分析	Sensitivity Analysis
名义的	Nominal
模拟	Simulation
目标成本法	Target Costing
目标定价法	Target Pricing
目标函数	Objective Function
目标一致性	Goal Congruence
N	
内部故障成本	Internal Failure Costs
内部回报率 (IRR)	Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
内部控制	Internal Control

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(March 2011)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

内部审计	Internal Auditing
内部因素	Internal Factors
内含利率	Implicit Interest Rate
内控风险	Internal Control Risk
内幕交易	Insider Trading
年度报告	Annual Report
年金	Annuity
O	
欧洲美元	Eurodollars
P	
派定预算, 强制预算	Imposed Budget
配比	Matching
配额	Quotas
批量成本法	Batch Costing
披露	Disclosure
平衡记分卡	Balanced Scorecard
平均变动成本	Average Variable Cost
平均固定成本	Average Fixed Cost
平均收款期	Average Collection Period
瓶颈	Bottleneck
破产	Bankruptcy
普通股	Common Stock
普通股权益回报率	Return on Common Equity
Q	
期货	Future
期货合同	Forward Contract

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

期货市场	Forward Market
期间成本	Period Cost
期票, 承兑票据	Promissory Note
期权	Option
期望值	Expected Value
期中财务报告	Interim Financial Reports
欺诈	Fraudulent
企业	Business
企业风险管理 (ERM)	Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)
企业合并	Business Combination
企业计划	Business Plan
企业内网	Intranet
企业业务组合	Business Portfolio
企业资源规划 (ERP)	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
契约, 合同	Indenture
清算	Liquidation
情景分析, 情况分析	Scenario Analysis
全部成本	Full Cost
全厂间接费用分摊率	Plant-Wide Overhead Rate
全面收益	Comprehensive Income
权益, 产权	Equity
权益乘数	Equity Multiplier
权责发生制会计	Accrual Accounting
缺货成本	Stock-Out Costs
确定的约当值	Certainty Equivalent
确认, 认列	Recognition

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

R	
认购权, 股票期权	Stock Option
认股权证	Warrant
日记帐	Journal
融资费用	Financing Expenses
软件	Software
S	
萨宾斯-奥克斯利法案	Sarbanes-Oxley
商业票据	Commercial Paper
商业信用	Trade Credit
商业银行	Commercial Bank
商业折扣	Trade Discount
商誉	Goodwill
上游成本	Upstream Costs
审计	Audit
审计报告	Audit Report
审计委员会	Audit Committee
渗透定价法	Penetration Pricing
升值, 增值	Appreciation
生产成本	Production Costs
生产力	Productivity
生产预算	Production Budget
生命周期成本法	Life-Cycle Costing
胜任能力	Competence
剩余风险	Residual Risk
剩余收益	Residual Income

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

失侦风险	Detection Risk
时间序列	Time Series
实地盘存, 实物盘存	Physical Inventory
实际产能	Practical Capacity
实际成本	Actual Cost
实际选择权	Real Option
实缴资本	Paid-In Capital
实体	Entity
市场风险	Market Risk
市场基础转让价	Market-Based Transfer Price
市场价格, 市价	Market Price
市场结构	Market Structure
市场均衡价	Market Equilibrium Price
市场可比较数据	Market Comparables
市场撇脂定价法	Market Skimming Pricing
市场渗透率	Market Penetration
市价对账面值比率	Market-to-Book Ratio
市价对账面值比率, 市净率	Price-to-Book Ratio
市盈 (P/E) 率	Price/Earnings (P/E) Ratio
市值	Market Value
事后审计	Post-Audit
适时生产 (JIT)	Just-In-Time Manufacturing (JIT)
适销性	Marketability
收益表 (利润表)	Statement of Earnings (Income Statement)
收益偿债能力比率	Earnings Coverage
收益率	Earnings Yield

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

收益率	Yield
首次公开募股 (IPO)	Initial Public Offering (IPO)
受损资产	Impaired Asset
授权, 权力下放	Delegation of Authority
输入管控	Input Controls
数据仓库	Data Warehouse
数据加密	Data Encryption
数据库	Database
数据库管理	Database Management
数据通信	Data Communications
数量折扣	Quantity Discount
双重分摊法	Dual Allocation Method
双重转移价格定价法	Dual-Rate Transfer Pricing
速动比率	Quick Ratio
酸性测试比率	Acid-Test Ratio
随机变量	Random Variable
缩耗损失	Shrinkage
所得税	Income Tax
锁箱系统	Lockbox System
T	
摊销	Amortization
套利定价理论 (APT)	Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)
特洛伊木马软件	Trojan Horse
特殊目的实体	Special Purpose Entity
贴现, 折扣	Discount
贴现率	Discount Rate

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(2011年3月)

通货膨胀	Inflation
同比财务报表	Common-Size Financial Statements
投入资本	Invested Capital
投资	Investment
投资回报率	Return on Investment (ROI)
投资回收期	Payback Period
投资中心	Investment Center
投资资本回报率	Return on Invested Capital
投资组合	Portfolio
透支	Overdraft
退休后福利	Post-Retirement Benefits
退休金	Pension
拖欠风险, 违约风险	Default Risk
W	
外包	Outsourcing
外部故障成本	External Failure Costs
外部因素	External Factors
外汇	Foreign Exchange
弯折的需求曲线	Kinked Demand Curve
完工百分比法	Percentage-of-Completion Method
完全竞争	Pure Competition
网络	Network
网络管控	Network Controls
危害风险	Hazard Risk
维护	Maintenance
委任代表书, 委托代表	Proxy

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

未偿债务买卖（或音译为“福费廷”）	Forfaiting
稳健性	Conservatism
无面值股份	No-par Stock
无形资产	Intangible
X	
吸收成本法	Absorption Costing
析产为股，让产易股	Spin-Off
息票利率	Coupon Rate
稀释后每股盈利	Diluted Earnings per Share
系统	System
系统开发	Systems Development
系统性风险，不可避免风险	Systematic Risk
下游成本	Downstream Costs
先进先出法（FIFO）	First-In-First-Out (FIFO)
现金	Cash
现金等价物	Cash Equivalents
现金管理	Cash Management
现金流量	Cash Flow
现金流量比率	Cash Flow Ratio
现金流量表	Statement of Cash Flow
现金流量对固定费用比率	Cash Flow to Fixed Charges
现金流量风险率	Cash Flow at Risk
现金流量折现法	Discounted Cash Flow Method
现金预算	Cash Budget
现金折扣	Cash Discount

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

现金准备率	Cash Ratio
现时成本	Current Cost
现值	Present Value
线性规划	Linear Programming
相对销售值法	Relative Sales Value Method
相关成本	Relevant Cost
相关范围	Relevant Range
相关性	Correlation
相关性	Relevance
项目预算	Program Budget
项目预算, 工程预算	Project Budget
销货成本	Cost of Goods Sold
销售成本	Cost of Sales
销售成本	Selling Costs
销售和管理费用预算	Selling and Administrative Budget
销售数量差异	Sales-Volume Variance
销售预算	Sales Budget
销售组合差异	Sales-Mix Variance
效率(用量)差异	Efficiency (Usage) Variances
效用	Utility
协商价格, 议价	Negotiated Price
信贷	Credit
信贷风险	Credit Risk
信息处理控制, 讯息处理控制	Processing Controls
信息技术(IT)	Information Technology (IT)
信息系统	Information System

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

信用额度	Line of Credit
信用证	Letter of Credit
行使价格	Exercise Price
行为守则	Code of Conduct
修理	Repair
需求	Demand
需求弹性	Elasticity of Demand
需求的价格弹性	Price Elasticity of Demand
需求数量的变动	Change in the Quantity Demanded
需要报酬率, 预期最低报酬率	Required Rate of Return
学习曲线	Learning Curve
Y	
研究与开发成本	Research and Development Cost
衍生工具	Derivatives
业绩, 绩效	Performance
业绩考核	Performance Measurement
业绩评价	Performance Evaluation
业务费用	Operating Expenses
业务流程	Business Process
一致性	Consistency
移动平均	Moving Average
已分摊间接费用	Absorbed Overhead
以价值为基础的定价法	Value-Based Pricing
以竞争为基础的定价法	Competition-Based Pricing
以身作则	Leadership by Example
易货贸易	Countertrade

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

意外损失	Unexpected Loss
溢价	Premium
银行承兑汇票	Banker's Acceptances
隐含成本	Implicit Costs
应付票据	Notes Payable
应付债券	Bonds Payable
应付帐款付款天数	Days Purchases in Payables
应付账款	Accounts Payable
应付账款周转率	Accounts Payable Turnover
应急规划	Contingency Planning
应计	Accrued
应收款	Receivable
应收帐款	Accounts Receivable
应收帐款出让	Factoring
应收帐款回收天数	Days Sales in Receivables
应收帐款周转率	Accounts Receivable Turnover
盈余	Earnings
盈余分布	Earnings Distribution
盈余为基础的估价法	Earnings-Based Valuation
盈余质量	Earnings Quality
营业利润	Operating Profit
营业利润率	Operating Profit Margin
营业收入, 收入	Revenue
营业收入确认, 营业收入确认原则	Revenue Recognition
营业收入中心	Revenue Center
营业收入总额	Gross Revenue

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营业收益	Operating Income
营业预算	Operating Budget
营业预算, 业务预算	Operational Budget
营业周期	Operating Cycle
营运	Operations
营运杠杆	Operating Leverage
营运资本(资金)	Working Capital
硬件	Hardware
优先股	Preferred Stock
有价证券	Marketable Securities
有利预算差异	Favorable Budget Variance
有息债券	Interest-Bearing
有效利率	Effective Interest Rate
有效市场假说	Efficient Market Hypothesis
余额递减折旧法	Declining-Balance Method
预测	Forecast
预防成本	Prevention Costs
预付费用	Prepaid Expenses
预计报表, 示范性报表	Pro Forma Statements
预设回报率	Hurdle Rate
预算	Budget
预算编制	Budgeting
预算流程	Budget Process
预算预留空间, 预算的松弛	Budgetary Slack
员工福利	Fringe Benefit
远期交货	Forward Delivery

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2011年3月)

约当产量	Equivalent Units
约束理论, 限制理论	Theory of Constraints
Z	
灾难恢复	Disaster Recovery
再订货点	Reorder Point
再投资率	Reinvestment Rate
再造	Reengineering
在产品盘存 (存货)	Work-in-Process Inventory
在外流通支票	Disbursement Float
在险价值 (VAR)	Value at Risk (VAR)
在险盈余	Earnings at Risk
责任会计	Responsibility Accounting
责任预算	Responsibility Budget
责任中心	Responsibility Center
增量	Incremental
增量单位时间学习模式	Incremental Unit-Time Learning Model
增量分析	Incremental Analysis
增值	Value-Added
债券	Bond
债务对总资产比率	Debt to Total Assets Ratio
债务证券	Debt Security
战略风险	Strategic Risk
战略规划	Strategic Planning
战略性经营单位 (SBU)	Strategic Business Unit (SBU)
战术计划, 具体计划	Tactical Planning
帐面价值	Book Value

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CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典 (2011年3月)

折耗	Depletion
折旧	Depreciation
折现投资回收期	Discounted Payback
折现系数	Discount Factor
征用风险	Expropriation Risk
整个企业	Enterprise-Wide
正常成本	Normal Cost
正常利润	Normal Profit
正常损耗	Normal Spoilage
正直	Integrity
证券交易委员会 (SEC)	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
政治风险	Political Risk
支出	Expenditure
支付	Disbursement
直接材料成本	Direct Materials Cost
直接成本	Direct Cost
直接成本法	Direct Costing
直接法	Direct Method
直接国外投资	Direct Foreign Investment
直接人工成本	Direct Labor Cost
直线法	Straight-Line Method
职能	Function
职权	Authority
职责划分	Segregation of Duties
指数平滑法	Exponential Smoothing
制约因素, 约束条件	Constraint

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(2011年3月)

制造	Manufacturing
制造成本	Manufacturing Cost
质量	Quality
质量保证	Quality Assurance
质量保证	Warranty
质量成本	Cost of Quality
质量控制	Quality Control
中期国库券	Treasury Notes
重要性	Materiality
重组	Reorganization
周期时间	Cycle Time
周期性	Cyclical
主管决定的（自上而下）预算编制	Authoritative (top-down) Budgeting
主计长	Controller (Comptroller)
主要成本	Prime Cost
注销	Write-Off
专营权，特许权	Franchise
转移价格定价	Transfer Pricing
追索权	Recourse
追踪股	Tracking Stock
准备金	Reserve
酌定成本，酌量成本	Discretionary Cost
资本	Capital
资本成本	Cost of Capital
资本充足率	Capital Adequacy
资本公积	Additional Paid-in Capital

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(2011年3月)

资本化	Capitalize
资本结构	Capital Structure
资本损益	Capital Gain or Loss
资本投资	Capital Investment
资本限额, 资本分配	Capital Rationing
资本预算	Capital Budget
资本预算编制	Capital Budgeting
资本资产定价模型 (CAPM)	Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)
资本租赁	Capital Lease
资产	Asset
资产偿付率	Asset Coverage
资产负债表	Balance Sheet
资产负债表外融资	Off-Balance Sheet Financing
资产负债之到期配合	Maturity Matching
资产回报率 (ROA)	Return on Assets (ROA)
资产周转率	Asset Turnover
资金周转期	Cash Cycle
资源动因	Resource Driver
资源分配	Resource Allocation
子公司	Subsidiary
自上而下法	Top-Down Approach
自下而上法	Bottom-Up Approach
自制或外购决策	Make Versus Buy
总预算	Master Budget
租赁, 租约	Lease
租赁权, 租约	Leasehold

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(2011 年 3 月)

组合差异, 结构变动差异	Mix Variance
组织结构	Organization Structure
组织目标	Organizational Goals
组织文化, 企业文化	Organizational Culture
最低存量, 安全库存量	Safety Stock
最高可能损失额	Maximum Possible Loss
最佳方法	Best Practice
最小二乘法	Least-Squares Method
作业成本法	Activity-Based Costing (ABC)
作业动因 (成本动因)	Activity Driver (Cost Driver)
作业管理	Activity-Based Management
作业预算编制	Activity-Based Budgeting