

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(September 1, 2024)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2024 年 9 月 1 日)

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.)
已吸收间接费用	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/完全成本法	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。
Access Control	A security technique that restricts who can view or access resources in a computer system.
访问控制	一种安全技术，它可以限制谁能查看或访问计算机系统资源。
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 Cycle	The steps an accountant follows to analyze and record business transactions, prepare the financial statements, and prepare for the next accounting period.
会计循环	会计人员分析、记录业务交易，编制财务报表，为下一个会计期间做准备的步骤。
Accounting Information System	A system that collects, stores, and processes financial and accounting data to provide information to an organization's decision makers.

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会计信息系统	收集，存储以及处理财务和会计数据的系统，用于向组织的决策者提供信息。
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.
会计系统	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。
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（供应商）购得商品或服务所应付的账款。
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	用于衡量一个实体向其供应商付款的速度的财务比率。
Accounts Receivable	Monies due to an entity from customers who have bought merchandise or received services on account.
应收账款	实体以赊账方式出售商品或提供服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.
应收账款周转率	用于衡量一个公司资产利用率和从客户赊销中收回现金的能力的财务比率。
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	凡是当期(a)已经赚取的收入和(b)已经发生的费用，不论何时收付现金，都作为当期的收入和费用予以确认和记录的做法。

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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	用于衡量一个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”。）
Acquisition	The purchase of one company by another in which no new company is formed.
收购	一家公司被另一家公司收购，在此过程中没有新的公司成立。
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	为换取商品或服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。

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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 (ABC)	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。
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。
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”。)
Aging Schedule	A listing of the amounts owed to a company by the length of time outstanding.
账龄表	根据应收账款存在的时间长度的列表。
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.

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备抵坏账	应收账款的对销账户，建立该账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、管理层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.
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.
应用控制	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	The costs of quality-related activities designed to find quality problems, such as inspection, testing, supplier ratings, and quality audits.
鉴定成本	为发现质量问题而产生的相关活动的成本，例如检验，测试，供应商评级，和质量审核等活动成本。
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.

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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	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	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.
资产偿付率	量度公司偿还所有负债后有能力承担其债务义务的程度。
Asset Misappropriation	Third parties or employees in an organization abuse their position to steal from company assets through fraudulent activity. (Also known as insider fraud.)
资产挪用	第三方或组织中的员工滥用职权, 通过舞弊活动窃取公司资产。(又称“内幕欺诈”。)
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	评估一个实体资产使用效率的财务比率; 它将销售额与资产关联起来。(又称“总资产周转率”。)
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.

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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。
Authorized Shares	Maximum number of shares of stock a firm is authorized to offer to the public.
注册股份	一家公司可向公众发行的最大授权股份。
Available-for-sale Securities	Under GAAP, investments the company may hold or sell.
可供出售证券	在公认会计原则（GAAP）下，可以持有或销售的投资。
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.)
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 Days in Inventory	The average number of days an item is held in inventory.
存货周转天数	持有存货的平均天数。
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数量。（单位固定成本）

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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数量。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数量。
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.
倒推成本计算法	在及时制造运营环境中所采用的产品成本计算法，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.
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.
坏账	经过合理努力催收不果后，管理层认定为无法收回的应收账款或票据。
Bad Debts Expense	The expense to record uncollectible accounts receivable.
坏账费用	记录无法收回的应收账款的损失。
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	A strategic measurement and management system that emphasizes the linking of an organization's performance metrics to its vision and strategy. By organizing metrics along financial, customer, internal processes, and learning and growth perspectives, it provides a balanced view of organizational performance.
平衡记分卡	一种战略性的评估和管理系统，强调组织的绩效指标同愿景和战略间的联系。通过整理财务，客户，内部业务流程，以及学习和成长等方面的指标，该系统可以提供组织绩效的平衡意见。

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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	与一组产品或服务相关的作业成本，而非与单一的产品或服务相关的成本。
BCG Growth-Share Matrix	A method of analyzing a portfolio of products or businesses. Developed by the Boston Consulting Group, it classifies businesses as Stars, Cash Cows, Dogs, or Question Marks.
BCG 成长占有率矩阵，波士顿矩阵	对产品或业务组合的一种分析方法。由波士顿咨询公司创立。将业务归类为明日之星，现金牛，狗或问号。
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、产品和服务的分析过程。
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.
最佳实践	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 riskier than the market.

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贝塔, β 值	比照同期的总体市场动态来衡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。
Big Data	Data sets that are too large and complex for traditional database applications, including both structured and unstructured data.
大数据	因过大且太复杂而不能被传统数据库应用程序处理的数据集, 包括结构化数据和非结构化数据。
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。
Biometrics	A means of authenticating identity for access control on the of basis of physical characteristics.
生物识别技术	一种基于物理特征来验证访问身份的控制方法。
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。
Blockchain	A digital ledger or a list of records, called blocks, that continually increase in number, cannot be altered, and are linked using cryptography (see distributed ledger).
区块链	运用加密技术将数量不断增加的区块 (无法被篡改的数字化账本或记录清单) 进行链接 (参阅分布式账本)。
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。

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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.)
账面价值	扣除任何对销账户后，账本上结转的资产或负债金额。（又称“账面净值”。）
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。
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/盈亏平衡分析	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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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.
预算松弛	有意低估营业收入和/或高估费用。
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 Continuity Planning	The creation of a strategy to ensure that personnel and assets are protected and able to function in the event of a disaster.
业务连续性计划	是一套策略，以确保人员与资产在突发事件面前受到保护并能够运作。
Business Intelligence (BI)	Technology-driven process for analyzing data and presenting actionable information to help make informed business decisions
商业智能（BI）	技术驱动的流程，用于分析数据和提供可操作的信息，以帮助做出明智的商业决策。

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Business Model	Describes how an organization creates and delivers value.
商业模式	描述组织如何创造和提供价值。
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.
业务组合	一个实体销售的各项产品、项目、服务或品牌的组合。
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。
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）的权利的合同。
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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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).3. Resources or assets that an organization has or needs to create value; in integrated reporting/thinking, capital is generally organized into six categories: financial, manufacturing, human, social and relationship, intellectual, and natural.
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）。3. 组织拥有或需要用于创造价值的资源或资产；在综合报告/整合思维中，资本通常分为六类：财务，制造，人力，社会与关系，智力，以及自然资本。
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。
Capital Expenditure	A cost that is recorded as a long-term asset, not an expense, at the time it is incurred.
资本支出	在发生时记为长期资产而非费用的成本。
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.

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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.
融资租赁	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 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.
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。
Carrying Value	The amount shown on an entity's financial statements for assets, liabilities, or owner's equity, net of reductions or offsets.
账面价值	实体财务报表上所列的资产、负债或所有者权益除去扣减或对销的净值。

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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 Cow	A division, or product, that is not growing, but is generating significant cash flow, which can be transferred to other, faster growing divisions.
现金牛	某部门或产品虽然没有较快增长，但能提供较大的现金流，可以被转至其他增长较快的部门。
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，通常用于鼓励尽早付款或促销。
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。
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。

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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.
在险现金流量	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	衡量流动性的一个比率，即以经营性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 from Financing Activities	Under GAAP, all cash receipts and all cash disbursements from issuing debt, receiving contributions from owners, and paying dividends to owners.
融资活动现金流	在公认会计原则（GAAP）下，由发行债务，接受所有者投资以及向所有者分发股利所产生的现金收支。
Cash from Investing Activities	Under GAAP, all cash receipts and cash disbursements from transactions involving long-term assets and investments in other firms.
投资活动现金流	在公认会计原则（GAAP）下，与长期资产和在其他公司的投资相关的交易所产生的现金收支。
Cash from Operating Activities	Under GAAP, all cash receipts and cash disbursements that result from transactions involving revenues and expenses.
经营活动现金流	在公认会计原则（GAAP）下，与收入和费用相关的交易所产生的现金收支。
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.
现金比率	衡量公司流动性的一个指标，将现金和有价证券与流动负债联系起来。
Centralization	An organizational structure in which senior management maintains significant direction, authority, and control over all operations and policies.

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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。
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改变。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改变。通常称为在供给曲线上的移动。
Chart of Accounts	A list of all of the accounts in a firm's accounting records.
会计科目汇总表	汇总公司所有会计记录的科目的列表。
Classification	Supervised machine learning whereby you group objects into one of a set of predefined classes.
分类	通过监督式机器学习，人为将目标分组到一套预定义的类别中。
Cloud Computing	The delivery of computer services over the internet, including software, data storage, hardware, and applications.
云计算	通过互联网提供计算机服务，包括软件，数据存储，硬件和应用程序服务。
Clustering	Unsupervised machine learning whereby natural groupings in data are found such that the objects in the groups are more like each other than to other groups.
聚类	通过非监督式机器学习，发现数据中的自然分组，使得组中的目标数据更像彼此。
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 Determination	The proportion of the variation in the dependent variable that is predicted by the independent variable (R^2).
决定系数	由自变量预测的因变量变化的比例。（记为 R^2 ）

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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。
Cold Site	A disaster recovery location with basic utilities but has little or no hardware installed. It allows an organization to set up and to resume its essential business activities in a period of downtime with high risk of data loss.
冷站	具有基本设施的灾难恢复地点，但很少或没有安装硬件。它允许组织在停机期间建立并恢复其基本业务活动，数据丢失风险较高。
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、提供支票账户、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。
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.)

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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 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。
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。
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“非系统性风险”。）
Comparability	The quality of information that enables users to identify similarities in and differences between two sets of economic phenomena.
可比性	使用者能够识别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。
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 the IMA 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.
能力	美国管理会计师协会职业道德守则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。

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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。
Competitive Analysis	Comparison of the competitive advantage of the planning company and its identified competitors.
竞争力分析	比较某公司与其竞争者的竞争力优势。
Completed-Contract Method	An accounting method that defers recognition of revenues until the completion of a contract, but recognizes anticipated losses immediately.
完成合同法	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.
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.
综合收益	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。

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Confidence Interval	A range of values, derived from sample statistics, that is likely to contain the value of an unknown population parameter.
置信区间	从样本统计得出的一个值域，可能包含未知总体参数的值。
Confidentiality	An ethical standard in the IMA Statement of Ethical Professional Practice that requires members to keep employer information confidential and to not use confidential information for personal advantage.
机密性	美国管理会计师协会职业道德守则公告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。
Conglomerate Acquisition	A company acquires another company that operates in totally unrelated industry.
混合收购	一家公司收购另一家从事完全不相关行业的公司。
Conservatism	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/谨慎性	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.)
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”。）

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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
应急计划	对紧急情况或挫折等可能发生的情形做出反应的计划。
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“改善”。）
Contributed Capital	Equity resulting from the contributions of owners, also known as paid-in capital.
投入资本	由所有者投入的资本。也称“实缴资本”。
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.

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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。
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。
Controllable Margin	The excess of contribution margin over controllable fixed costs. It measures a manager's performance in efforts to control revenues and costs.
可控边际贡献	贡献边际超过可控固定成本的部分。它衡量经理在控制收入和成本方面的绩效。
Controller	The individual within an entity who is responsible for the accounting function. (Also called Comptroller.)
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。
Correlation Coefficient (R)	A statistical measure of the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two variables.
相关系数（R）	两个变量之间线性关系的强度和方向的统计量度。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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。
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，用于衡量绩效和分配职责。该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 Leadership	The ability of a company to compete by producing at lower cost than competitors.
成本领先战略	企业通过降低生产成本使之低于竞争者生产成本的能力。

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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。
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.)
营业成本	所有销售所得计为营业收入的产品或服务的成本。(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.

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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.)
本量利分析 (CVP)	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服务销售价格的做法。
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. (Also called mark-up pricing.)
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。（又称“加成定价法”。）
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.
票面利率	债务票据上列明的年利率。
Credibility	An ethical standard in the IMA 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.

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可信性	美国管理会计师协会职业道德守则公告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.
信用风险	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 (CSF)	Measurable elements that represent key business capabilities that are vital to the success of a strategy. They enable the success of a mission and affect the achievement of goals.
关键成功因素（CSF）	对攸关战略成功的关键商业能力的可衡量元素。这些元素可以影响组织目标的实现以及使命的达成。
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。
Cumulative Preferred Stock	Stock whose holders must receive dividends in arrears before a company can pay any current dividends to other shareholders.
累积优先股	公司在某个时期内盈利不足以支付优先股股息时，则累计到次年或以后某一年盈利时、在普通股股利发放之前，连同本年优先股的股息一并发放。
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	现时获得同样的资产（同一资产）或具有同等生产能力的资产所需的现金量。

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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	用于衡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。
Cyber-attacks	In computer technology, an unauthorized attempt to alter, destroy, or steal an organization's assets.
网络攻击	未经授权的，企图篡改，破坏或者窃取组织资产的计算机技术。
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。
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。
Data Analytics	Techniques and processes used to cleanse, transform, and model data with the goal of generating business insight for decision making.
数据分析	用于清理，转换和模拟数据的技术和流程，旨在为决策制定提供商业洞察力。
Data Cleaning (or Data Cleansing)	Detecting and correcting or removing inaccurate or corrupt records.
数据清洗	检测，并校验或删除不准确或者损坏的记录。
Data Communications	Transfer of data among functional units through data transmission protocols.

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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 Consolidation	The process of summarizing large amounts of data.
数据整合	汇总大量数据的过程。
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 Ethics	A branch of ethics that evaluates an organization's data practices; how the organization uses and protects customer data.
数据伦理	对一个组织的数据实践进行评估的伦理学分支；一个组织如何使用和保护客户数据。
Data Governance	Management of the availability, usability, integrity, and security of an organization's data.
数据管控	组织机构数据的可用性，易用性，完整性和安全性的管理。
Data Life Cycle	Sequence of stages that data goes through from initial generation to its eventual disposal at the end of its useful life.
数据生命周期	数据从初始生成到末期处置的各阶段的顺序。
Data Management	The practice of collecting, keeping, and using data in a secure, efficient, and cost-effective manner.
数据管理	以安全、有效和经济的方式收集、保存和使用数据的实践。
Data Mining	Accessing and examining large data sets through statistical analysis to generate new information.
数据挖掘	通过统计分析来访问和检查大型数据集，以生成新信息。
Data Preprocessing	The process necessary to convert raw data into a form suitable for analysis.
数据预处理	将原始数据转换成适合分析的格式所必需的过程。
Data Query Language	A high-level database management language with easy-to-use commands that allow users to retrieve, sort, order, and display data.
数据查询语言	一种指令方便使用的高级数据库管理语言，允许用户检索，分类，排序和显示数据。

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Data Reduction	Reducing a multitude of data into manageable, meaningful, and relevant data.
数据缩减	将大量数据简化为可管理、有意义和相关的的数据。
Data Transformation	Converting data from one format to another for better processing.
数据转换	将数据从一种格式转换成另一种格式，以便更好地处理。
Data Visualization	The graphical representation of data to help users understand the significance of the data.
数据可视化	数据的图形化表现形式，以帮助用户理解数据表达的意思。
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，包含组织机构的业务系统收集的全部数据或相当大一部分数据。
Database	A structured set of interrelated and centrally managed data files that are stored with minimum redundancy.
数据库	以最小冗余存储的，一套相互联系且集中管理的结构化数据集。
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。
Database Management System (DBMS)	The program that manages and controls the data and interfaces between the data and the computer programs that use the data.
数据库管理系统 (DBMS)	管理和控制数据，以及连接数据与使用该数据的计算机程序的系统程序。
Days Purchases in Payables	The average number of days a company needs to pay its bills and obligations.
应付账款付款天数	一个公司支付其账单和债务所需的平均天数。
Days Sales in Inventory	The average number of days it takes for a company to sell its inventory.
存货销售天数	一个公司出售其存货所需的平均天数。
Days Sales in Receivables	The average number of days it takes for a company to collect payment for a sale. (Also called Days Sales Outstanding and Average Collection Period.)

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应收账款回收天数	一个公司收回销售款项所需的平均天数。（又称“应收账款周转天数”或“平均收款期”。）
Debt Financing	The act of raising capital by borrowing money from a lender or a bank, to be repaid at a future date.
债务融资	通过向贷方或银行借钱来筹集资金，并在将来偿还的行为。
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	该财务比率用于衡量一个实体利用债务的程度。（又称“负债对总资产比率”。）
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。
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。这一财务比率用于衡量该实体利用债务的程度。（又称“负债率”。）
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。
Decentralization	An organizational structure in which senior management maintains minimal control over individual operations and policies.
分权制、分权化	高层管理层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	将资产的账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。

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(2024 年 9 月 1 日)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Default Risk	The risk that a debtor may not be able to meet the terms of a loan.
违约风险	债务人可能无法偿还贷款的风险。
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”。）
Deferred Tax Asset	Under GAAP, the deferred tax benefits attributable to deductible temporary differences.
递延所得税资产	在公认会计原则（GAAP）下，由可抵扣暂时性差异产生的递延到以后缴纳的税款。
Deferred Tax Liability	Under GAAP, the deferred tax effect attributable to taxable temporary differences, which represent the increase in tax payable in future years.
递延所得税负债	在公认会计原则（GAAP）下，由应纳税暂时性差异产生的在未来期间应付所得税的金额。
Degree of Financial Leverage	A financial ratio represented as the % change in net income divided by the % change in Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT).
财务杠杆系数	以净利润的百分比变化，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 (EBIT) 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。

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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，对商品或服务的需要数量。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。
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）。
Descriptive Analytics	Summary of historical data that describes what happened.
描述型分析	描述所发生事件的历史数据概要。
Detection Risk	The risk that errors not detected or prevented by the control structure will also not be detected by the auditor.
检查风险	错误未被控制机制检查或预防的、也未被审计人员检查到的风险。
Diagnostic Analytics	An examination of data to discover why something happened.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
诊断型分析	检查数据以发现事情发生的原因。
Differential Cost	The difference in total cost between two alternatives. (Also called Incremental Cost).
差量成本	两种可选方案下总成本的差额。（又称“增量成本”。）
Differentiation	The ability of a company to compete by producing a unique product.
差异化	企业生产独特产品的竞争力。
Diluted Earnings per Share (Diluted EPS)	Earnings (net income) per share where “share” includes common stock, preferred stock, unexercised stock options, unexercised warrants, and some convertible debt.
稀释后每股收益	每股收益（净利润），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.)
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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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）。
Direct Write-off Method	A method of accounting for bad debts in which they are expensed in the period in which they are identified as uncollectible.
直接注销法	坏账的会计记账方法，依照此方法，被认定无法收回的账款在该期记作费用。
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。
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账户中扣除的支票值。（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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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、贴现系数	预期于将来年份收到的一个单位货币的现值。
Discount on Bonds Payable	The difference between the face value of the bonds and its selling price when the selling price is less than the face value.
债券折价	债券售价低于账面价值时, 账面价值与售价之间的差额。
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含报酬率 (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.)
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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Distributed Ledger	A database that is shared and synchronized within a network spread across multiple sites without a central administrator or centralized data storage (see blockchain).
分布式账本	在网络中共享和同步的数据库，分布在多个站点，无需中央管理员或集中数据存储（请参阅区块链）。
Distribution	The mechanism by which products or services are delivered to the customer.
分销	向客户交付产品或服务的机制。
Distribution Channels	The chain of intermediaries linking the consumer of a product with its producer. Types of distribution channels include direct sales, mail order, retail, and wholesale.
分销渠道	一条中介链，将产品的消费者和生产者连接起来。分销渠道的类型包括直销，邮购，零售，和批发。
Diversification	A technique used by an investor to reduce risk by distributing investment funds among a variety of asset classes; a strategy that implements expansion into new product lines, new customers, new geographic locations, new industries.
分散经营，多元化	投资者将资金分散投资于不同种类资产的方法，以便降低风险；也可指增添新产品、新客户、新地域、新行业的战略。
Divestiture	The sale of one or more of a company's subsidiaries or divisions.
剥离	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 Declaration Date	The date on which the board of directors declares a dividend.
股息公告日	董事会宣布股息的日期。
Dividend Discount Model	A method used to place a value on a share of stock based on the net present value (NPV) 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.)

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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。
Dividend Payout Ratio	The annual dividend per share of stock as a proportion of Earnings per Share.
股利支付率，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.
股利收益率	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。
Dividends in Arrears	Dividends owed to holders of cumulative preferred stock but not yet paid.
积欠股息	拖欠累积优先股股东尚未支付的股息。
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	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.

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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。
Due Diligence	A process or effort to collect and analyze information before making a decision or conducting a transaction so a party is not held legally liable for any loss or damage.
尽职调查	在投资者做出决定或进行交易之前，调查方为其收集和分析信息的过程或努力。投资者完全知情，调查方对任何损失或损害不再承担法律责任。
Duration	A measure of the volatility of fixed income securities or of a portfolio of fixed income securities to changes in interest rates (i.e., the weighted average number of years until cash flows are received).
存续期	衡量固定收入证券或固定收入证券组合对利率变动的波动性 (例如：流入现金流量的加权平均年数)
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.
税息折旧及摊销前利润 (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。

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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.
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利润。
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	净利润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 (EPS) 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.
盈余为基础的估值法	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 (EOQ)	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.

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有效利率	债券发行时的内含报酬率或到期收益率。
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服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，该产品或服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 Performance Management (EPM)	Business planning system that involves evaluating and managing performance for an enterprise to reach performance goals and enhance efficiency. (Also known as Corporate Performance (CPM) or Business Performance Management (BPM)).
企业绩效管理（EPM）	业务规划系统，涉及评估和管理企业绩效以实现绩效目标和提高效率。（也称为公司绩效管理（CPM）或业务绩效管理（BPM））。
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)	A system that integrates many facets of an organization's activities, including accounting, finance, manufacturing, and inventory management.
企业资源计划（ERP）	一个集成了组织活动多个方面的系统，包括会计，财务，制造，和存货管理。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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，使企业的管理层和董事会对此具有适当的信心。
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、主体	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服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、净资产	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.)
股权剥离	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 Consolidation Method	A consolidation method that records an investment in a subsidiary as an asset on the parent company's balance sheet and an equal amount as equity on the subsidiary's balance sheet.
权益合并方法	一种财务合并法，将对子公司的投资作为资产记录在母公司的资产负债表上，并将等额的投资作为权益记录在子公司的资产负债表上。
Equity Financing	The process of raising capital through the sale of a company's equity.
权益融资，股权融资	通过出售公司股权来筹集资金的过程。
Equity Multiplier	Total assets as a proportion of common equity. (Also called Financial Leverage Ratio.)

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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	在道德问题上处于两难境地时，获得指导意见的地方。通常是个专用的电话号码，可与道德问题的咨询人员取得联系。
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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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	为所收到的商品或服务支付的款项, 支出可在收到商品或服务的同时或以后。
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服务的成本。
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。
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	Quality-related costs associated with defective/poor quality outputs detected after delivery to the customer. (e.g., warranty repairs and product liability).
外部故障成本	交付给客户后发现的和缺陷或劣质产品等质量问题相关的成本。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。
Extraordinary Items	Under GAAP, events that are unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence.
非经常性损益	在公认会计原则（GAAP）下，指不寻常，很少出现的事项。
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.
应收账款出让	实体将其应收账款折价出售给代理商。代理商随后向客户催收账款。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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。
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，交易商品或服务所通行的交易价。
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。
Fiduciary	A person who holds a legal or moral relationship of trust with one or more other persons, often taking care of another's assets on their behalf.
受信方	与一方或者多方保持法律或道德信托关系，通常代表一方管理被托付的资产。
Fiduciary Responsibility	The obligation of fiduciaries to run the plan solely in the interest of participants and beneficiaries and for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits and paying plan expenses.
信托责任	受托人对委托人和受益人负有的，仅按委托人的意愿（而不是受托人）进行财产管理的责任。
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.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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	用债务为一个实体的资产提供融资的程度。
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，用这一比例衡量财务杠杆的程度。
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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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	企业实体。
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）	存货估价和成本流假设的一种方法，其中期末存货根据最近的采购成本计算，而销货成本根据最早的采购成本计算，包括期初存货。
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。
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”。）

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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 leases. (Also called Earnings Coverage)
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。（又称“收益偿债能力比率”。）
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 Cost	A cost that does not vary with the volume of activity in the short term. (Also called Non-variable 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。
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.
固定间接费用开支差异	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.

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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。
FOB (free on board) Destination	The seller pays the shipping costs. Title passes to the buyer upon receipt of the goods.
目的地交货	卖方支付运费。买方收到货物后, 货物所有权转归买方。
FOB (free on board) Shipping Point	The buyer pays the shipping costs. Title passes to the buyer when the goods are shipped.
起运点交货	买方支付运费。货物发运后, 货物所有权转归买方。
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.
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 (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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Forward Contract	A non-standardized cash market transaction in which the delivery of the commodity is deferred until after the contract has been made.
远期合同	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.
远期市场	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場。
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服务。
Fraud Triangle	A model for explaining the factors that cause someone to commit occupational fraud. It consists of three components (opportunity, pressure, and rationalization).
舞弊三角	解释产生职业欺诈因素的模型。包括三个组成部分（机会、压力和合理化）。
Fraudulent	Intentional perversion of truth in order to induce another to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.
欺诈	为了诱使另一方放弃有价值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。

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Full Consolidation Method	A consolidation method that involves combining financial statements line by line. The subsidiary's assets, liabilities, and equity are added to the parent company's balance sheet and the revenue and expenses of the subsidiary are added to the parent company's income statement. The account of a subsidiary is in full control of the parent company.
完全合并方法	逐行合并财务报表的一种方法。子公司的资产、负债和权益加到母公司的资产负债表上，子公司的收入和费用加到母公司的利润表上。子公司的账户完全由母公司控制。
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。
Full-disclosure Principle	The principle that requires companies to disclose any circumstances and events that would make a difference to the users of the statements.
充分披露原则	要求公司披露任何会对财务报表使用者有影响事项及情况的原则。
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。
General Ledger	The primary record of a company's financial information containing all of the accounts maintained by the company.
总账	公司财务信息的主要记录，包括公司的所有账目。
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.

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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	以产品和服务供应市场为基础的定价。
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.
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，指在没有相反证据的情况下公司将无限期继续存在下去。
Goodness of Fit	A method used to test if sample data fits a distribution from a certain population.
拟合优度	用于测试样本数据与特定总体的分布是否一致。
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价值。
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.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
灾害风险	对人、财产可能有害，以及有害于环境或几种情况总和在一起的风险。
Hedging	A method of reducing investment risk by investing in financial assets with negative correlations to offset the risk of any adverse price movements.
对冲交易，套期保值	一种降低投资风险的方法，通过投资具有负相关性的金融资产来抵消不利价格变动的风险。
Held-to-maturity Securities	Investments in debt securities that the company plans to hold until they mature.
持有至到期证券	公司对债券的投资，计划持有债券直到其到期。
Historical Cost	The amount originally paid for an asset, unadjusted for subsequent changes in value. (Also called Acquisition Cost or Original Cost.)
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.)
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”）
Horizontal Acquisition	A company acquires another company that is in the same industry and works at the same production stage.
平行收购，横向收购	一家公司收购另一家处于同一行业、处于同一生产阶段的公司。
Hot Site	A disaster recovery location that contains all necessary hardware, software, and network connectivity. It allows the organization to perform its essential business activities with minimal downtime and zero data loss.
热站	包含所有必要的硬件、软件和网络连接的灾难恢复地点。它允许组织以最短的停机时间和零数据丢失风险来执行其基本业务活动。
Hurdle Rate	The minimum acceptable rate of return that companies will consider from a prospective project or investment. (Also called Required Rate of Return.)

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最低预期回报率	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“要求报酬率”。）
Hybrid Costing System	A cost accounting 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会计制度。
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.
减值资产	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.)
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.)

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利润表	报告一个时期经营成果的财务报表。表上列示各项收入、费用、利得、损失和净利润，藉以衡量该公司某一时期所取得的成就。（又称“损益表”。）
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.)
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“差量分析”。）
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。

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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利润中或从净利润中扣减。
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	各项商品和服务的总体价格水平上升。
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	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.

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固有风险	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.
输入控制	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.
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。
Integrated Reporting	A process that communicates how an organization's strategy, governance, and performance leads to value creation over time in a periodic report.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
综合报告	在定期报告中传达组织的战略，治理和绩效如何持续创造价值的过程。
Integrated Thinking	A process of decision making, managing, and reporting that is based on the relationships of operating and functional units and the capitals that the organization uses to create value over time.
整合思维	决策，管理和报告的过程，该过程基于运营和职能单位与组织用于持续创造价值的资本之间的关系。
Integrity	An ethical standard in the IMA 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守则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。
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	由管理层建立的控制措施，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。

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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	Quality-related costs associated with defective processes or defective products detected before delivery to customers. Examples include scrap, rework and retesting.
内部故障成本	交付给客户之前发现的与缺陷生产流程或缺陷产品等质量问题相关的成本。如废料、返工，和复验。
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	The discount rate that equates the net present value (NPV) of a stream of cash outflows and inflows to zero.
内含报酬率 (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。
International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)	A set of accounting rules for the financial statements of public companies that are intended to make them consistent, transparent, and easily comparable around the world.
国际财务报告准则	是指国际会计准则理事会编写发布的一套上市公司财务报表的会计准则，旨在使财务信息在全球范围内保持一致、透明和易于比较。
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联网络组合。
Intranet	A private network that integrates Internet standards and applications within an organization's existing computer networking infrastructure.
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.

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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.
存货周转率	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.
存货计价	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.)
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 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.

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日记账	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.
看板管理	仅按需要而生产或交付零部件的制造策略。
Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Essential measures for evaluating performance.
关键绩效指标 (KPI)	评估绩效的基本关键指标。
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)	存货估价和成本流假设的一种方法，其将最近发生的成本分配给销货成本，并将最早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.
收益递减规律	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。
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服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”。）
Lean Manufacturing	A production practice that treats expenditures for any goal other than the creation of value for the customer to be wasteful.

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精益生产	一种制造生产方式，将任何对客户创造价值以外目标的支出作为浪费。
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	一种账簿；把分录最终记入的任何账簿。
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。
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。

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(September 1, 2024)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2024 年 9 月 1 日)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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服务，会导致将来经济利益的损失。服务
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服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。
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	在各种线性制约条件下，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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Liquidity	Ability to convert an asset into cash quickly.
流动性	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。
Logistic Regression	A type of statistical model that estimates the probably of an event happening or not happening.
逻辑回归	一种统计模型，用于估计事件发生或不发生的可能性。
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做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。
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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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	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. (Also called Managerial Accounting.)
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 Control	An organized, integrated process and structure through which management attempts to achieve enterprise goals effectively and efficiently.
管理控制	管理层试图藉有组织的、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.
管理层的讨论和分析	讨论管理层对实体绩效的看法，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。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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。
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。
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服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服务的现行价格。
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.)

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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 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、服务或证券的价值。
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.
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服务的结算价格，这一价格以市场价格为基础。
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.)
市净率	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“市价对账面比率”。）
Master Budget	A budget that consolidates all budgets into an overall plan and control document, for a budgeted period. (Also called a Comprehensive Budget.)

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
全面预算	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.
物料需求计划的编制 (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.
资产负债的到期匹配	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。
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.)
最大可能损失额	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	A combination of companies that forms a new company.
合并	两家或多家公司合并成一家新公司。
Mission	A statement that defines an organization's purpose and reason for its existence. It defines what the organization will do.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
使命	定义组织存在目的和理由的陈述。它明确了组织将要做什么。
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	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。
Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS)	The accelerated depreciation method used for U.S. income taxes.
修正后的加速折旧法 (MACRS)	用于美国收入报税的加速折旧方法。
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服务未来价格即可确定收到（或支付）钱款的权利（义务）。
Monopolistic Competition	A market characterized by many independent sellers, each selling similar but not substitutable goods, with low barriers to entry.
垄断性竞争	一个以众多独立卖家出售相似但不可替代的商品为特征的市场，进入门槛较低。
Monopoly	A market controlled entirely (or nearly entirely) by one seller.
垄断	一个完全（或几乎完全）由一个卖家控制的市场。
Monte Carlo Analysis	An analytical technique that relies on repetition with many random samples, then aggregating the individual trial results to create a probability distribution of outcome values.
蒙特卡罗分析	一种依托于大量重复的随机样本的分析技术，通过汇总各个样本的实验结果用以创建结果值的概率分布。
Mortgage	A claim given by the borrower to the lender against the borrower's property.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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。
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.)
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服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.)
净利润	一段时期所有来源的收入减去支出后的利润。（又称“净盈利”。）

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Net Loss	The negative amount that results when expenses are greater than revenues.
净损失	开支大于收入时导致的负值。
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.)
净利润率	把净利润除以销售总额所得的一项财务比率。（又称“净利润率百分比”。）
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. 应收账款减去坏账准备。
Net Working Capital	Current assets less current liabilities.
净营运资本	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.
净营运资本比率	一项衡量流动性的财务比率，它计算净营运资本对资产总额的百分比。
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.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
名义的	尚未经过通货膨胀调整的价值数。
Noncumulative Preferred Stock	Preferred stock whose holders do not receive dividends in arrears.
非累积优先股	股东不享有获得积欠股息的优先股。
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	实体之间不涉及货币工具的商品或服务的交换。（又称“实物交易”。）
Non-price Competition	A tactic in which one firm tries to distinguish its product or service from competing products based on attributes like design and quality.
非价格竞争	一种策略，即公司尝试依据设计或质量等非价格属性将其产品或服务与竞争对手区分开来。
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.
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。
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.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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。
Notes to the Financial Statements	Supplemental disclosures that describe a company's major accounting policies and other relevant information.
会计报表附注	描述公司主要会计政策和其它相关信息的补充披露。
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.
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。
Oligopoly	A market where a small number of sellers control the entire industry but function independently of each other.
寡头垄断	一个由彼此间独立运作的少数卖家控制整个行业的市场。
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.)
经营预算	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.

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营业周期	从购置材料或服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.
营业费用	在实体开展常规活动过程中发生的费用。
Operating Income	Earnings before Interest and Taxes (EBIT).
营业利润	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 Loss Carrybacks	Reduction of prior years' taxable income by a current net operating loss.
营业损失抵前	当期净营业损失扣抵往年应纳税收入。
Operating Loss Carryforward	Reduction of future years' taxable income by a current net operating loss.
营业损失抵后	当期净营业损失扣抵将来年份应纳税收入。
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“营业利润率百分比”。）
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	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。
Operational Budget	A plan for the revenues and expenses associated with operating activities of a given period. (Also called Current Budget.)

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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.
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.
运营	实体从事商品或服务的生产、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 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。
Organizational Culture (corporate culture)	The set of key values, beliefs, understanding and norms of an organization.
组织文化 (企业文化)	组织的核心价值, 信念, 认识, 以及规范的集合。
Organizational Structure	How an enterprise organizes its internal functions—the vertical and horizontal relationships between departments, divisions, and reporting lines.
组织结构	企业整合其内部职能部门的方式, 包括各部门间横向和纵向的汇报关系。
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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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服务，而不是在公司内部自行生产该商品或提供该服务。
Outstanding Shares	Shares of stock that are owned by shareholders rather than by the corporation.
发行在外股份、流通股 份	股东拥有而不是公司拥有的股份。
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）允许账户持有人在一定期限内最多可以借到的一定金额。
Overhead	Indirect costs.
间接费用	间接成本。
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（与产品或服务直接相关的成本以外的成本）的估算或计划的开支。
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”。）
Owners' Equity	Claims of the owners to the firm's assets.
所有者权益	公司所有者对公司资产的索赔权。
Paid-In Capital	The amount paid by investors in exchange for stock. (Also called Contributed Capital.)

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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。
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	允许经理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. 向员工支付的劳动服务费用。 2. 雇主依法根据雇佣关系缴纳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 often lower than the market price.)
渗透定价法	为吸引新的顾客而把价格定得较低的一种定价方法（该价格通常低于市价）。
Penetration Testing	An authorized test to break into an organization's information system to identify control weaknesses.
渗透性测试	对组织机构的信息系统进行的授权入侵测试，以识别存在的控制缺陷。
Pension	An amount given to a person usually after retirement.
退休金	通常在一个人退休后发放的养老金。
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.

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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。
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	计入当期的费用或亏损、而不计入当期产品的制造成本。
Periodic Inventory System	A method of recordkeeping that involves updating the accounting records at the end of the accounting period.
定期盘存制	在期末更新存货会计记录的一种记账法。
Permanent Differences	Difference between accounting income and tax income that will not reverse in later years.
永久性差异	会计收入和应纳税收入间的差额，其在将来也不可逆转。
Perpetual Inventory System	A method of recordkeeping that involves updating the accounting records at the time of every purchase, sale, and return.
永续盘存制	在每次采购，销售，和返还后更新存货会计记录的记账法。
PEST Analysis	A method of analyzing external factors, including <u>P</u> olitical, <u>E</u> conomic, <u>S</u> ocial and <u>T</u> echnological.
PEST 分析	分析外部因素的方法，包括政治的，经济的，社会的和技术的。
PESTEL Analysis	A tool used to gain a macro picture of an industry environment, through analyze Political, Economic, Sociocultural, Technological, Environmental/Ecological, and Legal factors.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
PESTEL 分析	通过分析政治、经济、社会文化、技术、环境/生态和法律因素，获得行业环境宏观图景的工具。
Phishing	An email from someone who falsely claims to be an established, legitimate company.
网络仿冒，网络钓鱼	声称自身为正规公司的欺诈性电子邮件。
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，用于将整个工厂产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。
Porter's Five Forces	A framework used to identify the attractiveness of a market based on five forces: bargaining power of customers, bargaining power of suppliers, threat of new entrants, threat of substitute products, and level of competition in an industry.
波特五力	一种基于五种势力来确定市场吸引力的框架。包括客户的议价能力，供应商的议价能力，新进入者的威胁，替代性产品的威胁，以及行业的竞争水平。
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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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。
Predictive Analytics	Set of techniques used to make predictions about unknown future events.
预测型分析	用于对未知的未来事件进行预测的一组技术。
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 on Bonds Payable	The difference between the face value of the bonds and its selling price when the selling price is greater than the face value.
债券溢价	债券的售价大于其面值的差额部分。
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	为付款日之后才接受的服务所提前支付的款项。
Prescriptive Analytics	Set of techniques used to discover the best course of action for a given situation.
规范型分析	用于发现在特定情况下的最佳行动方案的一组技术。

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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	The quality-related costs of activities that are designed to prevent defects in products or services. Examples include inspection, design, and quality training.
预防成本	防止产品或服务出现缺陷所产生的质量相关活动的成本, 比如检验、设计和质量培训。
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/Earnings (P/E) Ratio	Current Market Price per share divided by Earnings per share (EPS).
市盈（P/E）率	每股当前市价除以每股收益。
Price-to-Book Ratio	Current Market Price per share divided by Net Book Value per share. (Also called Market-to-Book Ratio.)
市价对账面比率	每股现行市价除以每股账面净值。（又称“市净率”。）
Pricing	The process of determining the amount to charge customers for products or services.
定价	确定应向客户收取的产品或服务的价格的过程。
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。

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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	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. 预算资产负债表和预算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。
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	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	机构为管理采购所需要的商品和服务而制定的各项规章制度。

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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	Phases a product typically experiences in the market, from initial introduction through growth, maturity, and decline.
产品生命周期	产品通常会在市场上经历的各个阶段，从最初引入期，经过成长期，成熟期，再到衰退期。
Product Line	A grouping of similar products.
产品线	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	生产产品和提供服务的材料、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	用其收入与支出或成本之差以计量其财务业绩的责任中心。
Profit Margin	The profit margin on sales; net income as a percent of sales revenue.
利润率	销售利润率；净利润占销售收入的百分比。

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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”。）
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.)
盈利指数	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的现值除以初始投资。（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，对中期账单所作的付款。
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。

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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.)
不动产、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。不动产、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“不动产”、“营运资产”或“固定资产”。）
Proportionate Consolidation Method	A consolidation method that includes a pro rate share of a venture's assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses in each applicable line of the investor's financial statements.
比例合并方法	一种财报合并方法，在投资者财务报表的每条适用的行中按比例包括合资企业的资产、负债、收入和费用。
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	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层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.)
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”。）

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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.
上市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, 并确立对上市公司的审计准则。
Purchase Returns and Allowances	Amounts that decrease the cost of inventory purchases due to returned or damaged merchandise.
采购退回和折让	由于退回或破损商品导致存货价值降低的金额。
Pure Competition	A market with many producers of a homogenous product, in an industry with free entry and exit, and where all producers are price takers.
完全竞争	一个拥有众多同质产品生产者, 并且可以自由进出的市场或行业, 所有的生产者都是价格接受者。
Put Option	An option to sell a particular asset within a specified period of time for a specified price
看跌期权	按指定价格在指定期限内售出特定资产的选择权。
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	产品或服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, 以确保产品或服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。
Quality of Earnings	Refers to how well a reported earnings number communicates the firm's true performance.
盈余质量	指记录的收益数字怎样传达了公司的实际业绩。

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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	一种用以衡量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。
Rate of Return	A measure of the cash flows from an investment compared to the amount of the investment.
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.
实物期权	企业真实存在的其他投资机会。例如，投资某个特定项目后，公司可以选择将来扩大规模、减小规模或放弃其它项目。

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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	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.
核对, 调节	显示一个金额如何来自另一个金额的附表或计算。
Record Retention Schedule	Part of a records management policy that defines how long data should be kept before its disposal.
记录留存期限表	记录管理政策的一部分，用于定义数据在处置之前应保留多长时间。
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.

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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。
Relational Database	A collection of data with predefined relationships. The data are organized as a set of formally described tables from which the data can be accessed or reassembled in many different ways without having to reorganize the database tables.
关系数据库	具有预定义关系数据的集合。这些数据被组织成一套正式描述的表格，用户可以灵活的对其进行访问和重组而无需重新组织数据库表。
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	一种按照生产的联合产品的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.
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。

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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	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	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并将其他作业外包。
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。
Replacement Cost	The cost to replace currently owned assets.
重置成本	重置当前资产的费用。
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。
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”。）

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Required Rate of Return	The minimum acceptable rate of return on an investment. (Also called Hurdle Rate.)
要求报酬率	可以接受的最低投资回报率。（又称“最低预期回报率”。）
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	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 (RI)	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（RI）	计量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.
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。

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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、经营或结构所作的重大变动。
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。
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。

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Return on Common Equity (ROE)	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 (ROE)	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	衡量公司对其投资于营运的资金(债务或权益)使用的有效程度。
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 (ROI)	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.
收入	在一段时间内, 实体通过交付或生产商品、提供服务或从事其他活动(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.
收入中心	以营业收入为管理控制重点的责任中心。
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.
收入确认	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。
Revenue-recognition Principle	The principle that revenue should be recognized when it is earned and its collection is reasonably assured.
收入确认原则	当营业收入被获得并且收入的收集有合理保证时, 营业收入才能入账的原则。
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.

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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	衡量投资回报可变性的一种指标。
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.
风险溢价	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。
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、缓解、接受、或者转移。（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）。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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 (NPV) 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”。）
Robotic Process Automation (RPA)	Automating rules-based routine processes using robotic software and artificial intelligence (AI), reducing costs and streamlining operations.
机器人流程自动化 (RPA)	使用机器人软件和人工智能（AI）来自动化基于规则的例行流程，旨在降低成本并简化操作。
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。
Sales Discount	A reduction in the sales price of a product.
销售折扣	产品售价的降低额度。
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.

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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价值。
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、 萨班斯法案	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。
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.
情境分析	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。
Scenario Planning	A process of analyzing future events by considering several alternative outcomes.
情境计划	通过考虑多种替代结果来分析未来事件的过程。
Seasonal Trend	A consistent rise or drop in business activity that occurs due to predictable changes in the calendar.

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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。
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, 再次公开发行新股票。(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/或生产产品或服务责任加以识别。
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.
职责分离	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).
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.

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销售成本	指销售或营销中发生的任何费用。
Sensitivity Analysis	A technique used to determine how different values of an independent variable will impact a dependent variable under a given set of assumptions.
敏感性分析	在给定的一组假设下，用于确定自变量的不同值如何影响因变量的技术。
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.
辅助部门，服务部门	实体内向本实体其他部门提供服务（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，市场看跌	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.
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。

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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、在制品或成品在重量或数量上的损耗。
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。
Situation Analysis	A method that managers use to analyze an organization's internal and external environment to understand the organization's capabilities, customers, and business environment.
形势分析	一种管理人员用来分析组织内部和外部环境，以了解组织的能力、客户和业务环境的方法。
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.
松弛	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。
Smart Contract	Computer protocol used to digitally facilitate, verify, or enforce the negotiation or performance of a contract without the need for a third party.
智能合约	在不需要第三方的情况下，以数字方式促进，验证或执行合同的洽谈或者合同的履行的计算机协议。
Software	A collection of computer programs and related data that provide the instructions telling a computer what to do and how to do it.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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。
Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)	A cloud-based software delivery model that allows end users to access software applications over the internet.
软件即服务 (SaaS)	一种基于云的软件交付模型，允许最终用户通过互联网访问软件应用程序。
Solvency	The ability to pay all debt obligations as they become due.
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”。）
Specific Identification	The inventory cost flow method in which the actual cost of the specific goods sold is recorded as cost of goods sold.
个别辨认	一种存货成本流转的方法。特定商品的实际成本被记作销货成本。
Spending Variance	Actual amount of overhead incurred less the expected amount based on the flexible budget for actual inputs.
支出差异	实际产生的间接费用减去根据实际投入制定的弹性预算得出的费用之间的差额。
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.
分拆，析产为股	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。

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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	按行和列的矩阵形式组织的工作表
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 Error of the Estimate	A measure of the accuracy of predictions made with a regression line.
估计标准误差	衡量用回归线做出的预测准确性的指标。
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.

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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.
财务状况表（资产负债表）	披露实体在特定日期的资产、负债和权益账户的财务状况表。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。
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。
STEEP Analysis	A strategic management method that analyses external factors that will influence the decisions of a business or organization. Factors include Sociocultural, Technological, Economic, Environmental/Ecological, and Political.
STEEP 分析	一种战略管理方法，分析影响企业或组织决策的外部因素，包括社会文化、技术、经济、环境/生态和政治。

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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	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.
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.
存储控制	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.

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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，其管理层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 determine the long-term plan for an organization, illustrating its future direction, strategy, and allocation of resources in pursuit of that future direction.
战略计划	用于确定组织长期计划的过程，阐明了组织的未来方向，战略，以及为追求未来方向而进行的资源分配。
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.)
击发价格	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”。）
Structured Query Language (SQL)	A programming language used to manage data stored in relational databases, which store structured data in tables.
结构化查询语言 (SQL)	一种用于管理存储在关系数据库中的数据的数据的编程语言，关系数据库将结构化数据存储在表中。
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.
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。

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(September 1, 2024)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2024 年 9 月 1 日)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
Sunk Cost	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	可供购买的商品或服务总量。与需求一起，是决定价格的两个关键因素之一。
Sustainable Equity Growth	The maximum growth rate that a firm can sustain without having to increase 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。
Sustainable Growth Rate	Maximum growth rate a firm can sustain without increasing financial leverage.
可持续增长率	在不增加财务杠杆的前提下，企业可以维持的最大增长率。
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.
互换	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。
SWOT Analysis	An analysis that focuses on the organization's internal strengths (S) and weaknesses (W) and external opportunities (O) and threats (T) in order to develop strategies to improve long-term profitability.
强弱危机分析	为制定提升组织长期获利能力的战略而进行的一项分析，着重分析组织的内部优势(S)和劣势(W)，外部机会(O)和威胁(T)。
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。
Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC)	A process used to design and implement a new system, including analysis, design, testing, implementation, and maintenance.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
系统开发生命周期 (SDLC)	用于设计和实施新系统的过程，包括分析，设计，测试，实施和维护。
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	可归因于整体市场变动的那部分股价（或组合）的变动。（又称“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
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 Plan	A plan for achieving the entity's objectives covering a relatively short time period, usually one year.
战术计划	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	以竞争对手的类似项目的价格为制约条件，依据产品或服务为客户带来的价值，确定产品或服务的价格。
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，依据产品或服务为客户带来的价值，确定产品或服务的价格。
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。
Temporary Differences	Difference between accounting income and tax income that will reverse in later years.
暂时性差异	会计收益和税收收益间的差值，其在将来可逆转。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
The Vs of Big Data	Dimensions of Big Data: Volume-scale of data, Velocity- frequency of incoming data, Variety-different forms of data, and Veracity-trustworthiness of data.
大数据的属性	大数据的属性：体量-数据的规模，速度-引入数据的频率，多样性-数据的种类，以及准确性-数据的可信度。
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 Analysis	Method for analyzing a data series indexed in time order, and used to predict future values based on the previously observed values.
时间序列分析	用于分析按时间顺序索引的数据序列的方法，以基于先前的观察值来预测未来值。
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	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直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、折旧和非经常性损益前的收益（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衡量标准；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.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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.
商业信用	赊账购入商品和服务；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。
Trading Securities	Investments in debt and equity securities that the company has purchased to sell in the short term.
交易证券	公司已购买并计划短期抛售的债券和权益投资。
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	把商品和服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.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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.
短期国库券	由美国财政部发行的短期证券，最小面值是\$10,000，三个月、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.
长期国债	由美国财政部发行的长期证券，最小面值是\$1,000，十年或更长时间到期。
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\$1,000，两到十年到期。
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。
Trial Balance	A list of all of the accounts in the general ledger with their respective debit or credit balances at a given point in time.
试算表	罗列总账表中所有账户及其相应的给定时间点的借方余额和贷方余额。
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.
坏账	经审核，到期无法收回的应收账款。
Unearned Revenue	A liability that represents the amount of goods or services that a company owes its customers. The cash has been collected, but the revenue has not been earned.
未实现收入	代表公司对其客户所欠商品或服务的负债。现金已收到但不能记作收入。

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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.
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。
Unrealized Gain or Loss	An increase or decrease in the market value of a company's investments in securities that have not been sold.
未实现损益	公司还未出售的证券投资的 market 价格的增加或减少。
Unstructured Data	Data that is not organized in a predefined manner.
非结构化数据	未以预定义方式组织的数据。
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.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
效用	商品或服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, 估值	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、提供的服务、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。
Value Chain	The activities of a business that increase a product or service's usefulness to the customer.
价值链	可以增加提供给客户的产品或服务的实用性的商业活动。
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	为产品或服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 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。

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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 Interest Entity Consolidation Model	A consolidation model whereby a reporting entity is required to identify whether it has a controlling financial interest in another company even though the reporting entity does not have majority ownership. If yes, the reporting entity must consolidate another company.
可变利益实体合并模型	一种合并模型，要求报告主体确定其是否在另一家公司拥有控制性财务权益，即使报告主体并不拥有多数股权。如果是，报告实体必须合并另一家公司。
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。
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.
变动间接费用开支差异	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.

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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。
Vertical Acquisition	A company acquires another company that is a part of the same industry but at a different production level.
垂直收购，纵向收购	一家公司收购另一家属于同一行业，但生产水平不同的公司。
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。
Vision	A statement that articulates the desired future state and aspirations of an enterprise in terms of its ultimate strategic direction.
愿景	从最终战略方向的角度来阐明企业期望的未来状态和志向的陈述。
Voting Interest Consolidation Model	A consolidation model whereby a reporting entity has a majority voting interest in another company. Thus, the reporting entity must consolidate another company.
投票权益合并模型	一个报告实体在另一家公司拥有多数表决权权益的财报合并模式。因此，报告实体必须合并另一家公司。
Vulnerability Testing	A software testing technique performed to identify and evaluate the risks in a system to reduce the probability of unauthorized access.
脆弱性测试	为识别和评估系统中的风险而执行的一项软件测试技术，用以降低未授权访问的可能性。
Warm Site	A disaster recovery location that has the network connectivity and the necessary hardware equipment pre-installed. It allows an organization to resume essential business activities with a short period of downtime and minimum data loss.
温站	具有网络连接和预安装必要硬件设备的灾难恢复地点。它允许组织以较短的停机时间和最小的数据丢失风险恢复基本的业务活动。
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.

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TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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.
加权平均资本成本 (WACC)	指公司所有各项证券的所需回报率的平均数。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。
What-if Analysis	A powerful decision-making tool that helps business understand what kind of business impacts can arise from changing one or more variables. (Also called Goal-seeking Analysis.)
假设分析	一个决策工具，帮助企业了解改变一个或多个变量会产生什么样的业务影响。（又称“目标寻求分析”。）
Whistleblower	Person who tells the public or someone in authority about alleged dishonest or illegal activities occurring within an organization.
举报者，吹哨人	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	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账户。
Yield	Income as a percentage of price.

Glossary of Terms Used in the CMA Examination

(September 1, 2024)

CMA 考试所用词汇的专业词典

(2024 年 9 月 1 日)

TERM 词汇	DEFINITION 定义
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.
零余额账户	余额为零的支付（支票）账户。当支票被提交付款时，从另一个账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，就像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。