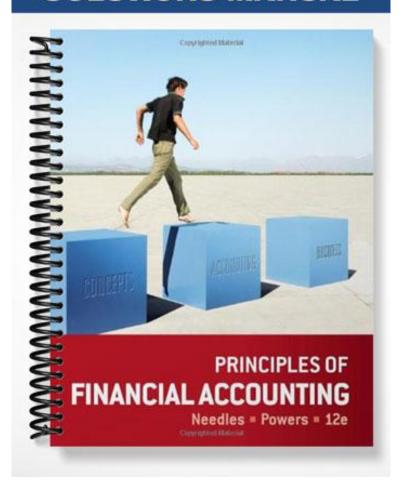
# **SOLUTIONS MANUAL**



## **CHAPTER 2—Solutions** ANALYZING AND RECORDING BUSINESS **TRANSACTIONS Discussion Questions** All equipment needs normal repairs. These are considered an ongoing cost of busi-DQ1. ness and, thus, are expenses. However, it may be argued that if the repair is major, such as a major overhaul that is done every five years, the expenditure will benefit future years and, thus, could be recorded as an asset. DQ2. No issue is more important than another. Each must be resolved satisfactorily for a transaction to be recorded correctly. DQ3. Owner's Capital is the most likely account to have an abnormal balance. When expenses exceed revenues (net loss) and contributed capital, it will create an abnormal balance (debit) in owner's capital. DQ4. A retail company selling promotional products would have an account called inventory. DQ5. Assets and expenses are closely related because many assets are expenses that have not yet been used. Examples are prepaid assets and plant and equipment. As a result, debits increase assets and expenses, and credits decrease assets and expenses. They appear on opposite sides of the accounting equation. With unearned revenues (a liability), cash is received in advance of providing a DQ6. service. With prepaid expenses (an asset), cash is paid in advance of receiving a service. The most common violation of the recognition concept is when a revenue is recog-DQ7. nized before the earnings process is complete. For instance, the recording of an order as revenue before the service is performed or the product is delivered to the customer would overstate revenues. DQ8. To maintain liquidity it can seek more time from creditors, sell long-term investments (e.g., unused equipment), or get a loan from a bank.

## **Short Exercises** SE1. Classification of Accounts Liability **Expense** e. a. Asset Asset f. b. None (Owner's Equity) Liability C. g. Revenue **Asset** d. SE2. Recognition, Valuation, and Classification The concept of recognition is applied by recording the transaction at the recognition point on June 1 when the transaction takes place. Supplies are purchased with cash, and the buyer takes title to the supplies. The concept of valuation is applied by recording the supplies at cost of \$1,000. The classification concept is applied by reducing the asset Cash and increasing the asset Supplies. Supplies are classified as an asset because they have not been used up and will benefit future operations. If they were used up immediately, they could be classified as Supplies Expense. SE3. Recognition 10 Do not recognize because an order is not a complete transaction. There is no Jan. obligation on the part of either party at this point. Feb. 15 Recognize the purchase. Delivery has been made; there is an obligation to pay. 1 Recognize the payment. Cash is paid, and the obligation no longer exists. Mar. SE4. Normal Balances Credit Debit a. e. **Debit Debit** f. b. Debit Credit C. g. Credit Debit **SE5.** Transaction Analysis May 2 Debit Cash; credit S. Michael, Capital 5 Debit Office Equipment; credit Cash 7 Debit Supplies; credit Accounts Payable 19 Debit Cash; credit Programming Service Revenue 22 Debit Cash; credit Unearned Programming Service Revenue 25 Debit Rent Expense; credit Cash 31 Debit Accounts Receivable; credit Programming Service Revenue

							1	Jnearned F	Program	mina	
		Ca	sh						Revenu		
May	2	10,000	May	5	5,000			00,7,00	May	22	1,200
iviay	19	1,000	IVIAY	25	1,300				Iviay	22	1,200
	22	1,200		20	1,000			S. Micha	el. Capi	tal	
		12,200			6,300				May	2	10,000
Bal.		5,900									
		.,						Programn	ning Ser	vice	
		Accounts	Receiva	ble				Rev	enue/		
May	31	500							May	19	1,000
										31	500
		Sup	plies						Bal.		1,500
May	7	600									
								Rent E	xpense		
		Office E	quipmer	nt		May	25	1,300			
May	5	5,000									
		Accounts	_								
			May	7	600						
0==		<b>-</b> · · ·									
	Prepari	ng a Trial I	Balance								
<b>3</b> ⊑/.				Micha	ael's Progi	amming	Servic	e			
JE/.						\_l					
SE/.					Trial E						
SE1.						1, 2014					
Cash									5,	,900	
Cash Acco	unts Re	ceivable								500	
Cash Acco Supp	unts Re lies									500 600	
Cash Acco Supp	unts Re lies e Equip	ment								500	000
Cash Acco Supp Office Acco	unts Re lies e Equip unts Pa	ment yable	n Sarvic	a Rayer	May 3					500 600	600
Cash Acco Supp Office Acco Unea	unts Re lies e Equip unts Pa rned Pr	ment yable ogrammin	g Servic	e Rever	May 3					500 600	1,200
Cash Acco Supp Office Acco Unea S. Mie	unts Re lies e Equip unts Pa rned Pr chael, C	ment yable ogramminę apital			May 3					500 600	1,200 10,000
Cash Acco Supp Office Acco Unea S. Mic	unts Re lies e Equip unts Pa rned Pr chael, C	ment yable ogramming apital g Service F			May 3				5,	500 600	600 1,200 10,000 1,500

SE8. Re	ecord	ing Transactions in the G	eneral Jοι	urnal			
		Ger	neral Jour	nal			Page 4
					Post.		
Date	9	Desc	ription		Ref.	Debit	Credit
Sept.	6	Accounts Receivable				3,800	
-		Service Revenue					3,800
		Billed customer for	or services	s performed			
	16	Cash				1,800	
		Accounts Receivable					1,800
		Received cash on	account f	irom			
		customer billed o	n Sept. 6				
SE9. Po	ostin	ı to the Ledger Accounts					
Cash						Account	No. 111
			Post.			Bala	ince
Date	9	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Sept.	16		J4	1,800		1,800	
Accoun	ts Re	ceivable				Account	No. 113
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	Э	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Sept.	6		J4	3,800		3,800	
	16		J4		1,800	2,000	
Service	Rev	enue				Account	No. 411
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	9	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Sept.	6		J4		3,800		3,800
		point, the account numb	ers would	also be post	ted to the acc	ounts in the	
		Mich		ramming Ser	vice		
				Balance			
Cach			Septemb	er 30, 2014		¢ 7 700	
Cash	te P	ceivable				\$ 7,700 2,500	
Supplie						600	
Office E		ment				5,000	
Accoun						3,000	\$ 600
		ogramming Service Reve	nue				5,000
L. Stoke							10,000
		g Service Revenue					1,500
Rent Ex	pens	е				1,300	
						<u>\$17,100</u>	<u>\$17,100</u>

		General Jour	nal		
			Post.		
Da	te	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
May	2	Cash		10,000	
		S. Michael Capital			10,000
		Owner invested cash to start t	he		
		business			
	5	Office Equipment		5,000	
		Cash			5,000
		Purchased a computer for cas	h		
	7	Supplies		600	
		Accounts Payable			600
		Purchased supplies on credit			
	19	Cash		1,000	
		Programming Service Revenue			1,000
		To record receipt of payment for			
		programming service			
	22	Cash		1,200	
		Unearned Programming Service Reve			1,200
		Received payment for programmi	ng		
		services to be performed			
	25	Rent Expense		1,300	
		Cash			1,300
		Paid the rent for May			
	31	Accounts Receivable		500	
		Programming Service Revenue	_		500
		Billed a customer for services per	formed		
E11.		ifying Ethical Transactions			
	1	Recognition: A violation because the reve	nue from the service	was earned	ın
		the prior year.			
		Valuation: No violation.			
	3	Classification: No violation.			
SE12.	Timiı	ng and Cash Flows			
		Cash			
		1/2 2,400 1/4	1,400		
				-	

Exercis	es	Exercises: Set A
E1A. Recognition	၁၀၁	Jnition
Jan.	15	15 Not recorded. An offer is not a completed transaction.
Feb.	2	2 Not recorded. Notice of a price increase is not a transaction.
Mar.	29	29 Recorded. The utilities expense has been incurred, and the liability for payment exists.
June	10	10 Not recorded. An order does not constitute a recognition point.
July	9	6 Recorded. Abril Company now records the office equipment, and a liability to pay exists.

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E24

•	9	ı	00:1:1:40:1					Owne	r's	Owner's Equity			
Assets	515	II	Liabilites	+	T. Captain, Capital		T. Captain, Withdrawals	F. Captain, ithdrawals	+	Rev	Revenues .	ı	Expenses
Cash	ih		Accounts Payable		T. Captain, Capital	tain, al	T. Captain, Withdrawals	otain, awals		Se Rev	Service Revenue		Rent Expense
3,450			1,200			2,400	750				1,500		006
	\$3,450	II	\$1,200	+	+ \$2,250								
	\$3,450	II	\$3,450										

## E3A. Classification of Accounts

			Type o	f Account				
			. , , , ,	Owner's Ed	uitv		Normal	Balance
			D. Minimus,	D. Minimus,			Homai	Baianoo
Item	Asset	Liability	Capital	Withdrawals	Revenue	Expense	Debit	Credit
a.	х						X	
b.						x	X	
C.	х						X	
d.			x					X
e.	х						X	
f.	х						X	
g.		Х						х
h.	х						Х	
i.					х			х
j.						Х	Х	
k.	х						Х	
I.						X	X	
m.					X			X
n.				x			X	
Ο.		X						X
p.		X						X
q.	X						X	
r.		X						X
s.	X						X	
t.						X	X	
u.		X						X
٧.	X						X	
w.	X						X	
X.						X	X	

### E4A. Transaction Analysis

- a. The asset account Cash was increased. Increases in assets are recorded by debits.
   Debit Cash \$2,400. A component of Owner's Equity, M. Faubert, Capital, was increased.
   Increases in owner's capital are recorded by credits. Credit M. Faubert, Capital \$2,400.
- b. The asset Prepaid Rent was increased. Increases in assets are recorded by debits.

  Debit Prepaid Rent \$1,680. The asset Cash was decreased. Decreases in assets are recorded by credits. Credit Cash \$1,680.
- The asset Supplies was increased. Increases in assets are recorded by debits. Debit Supplies \$120. The liability Accounts Payable was increased. Increases in liabilities are recorded by credits. Credit Accounts Payable \$120.
- d. The asset Cash was increased. Increases in assets are recorded by debits. Debit Cash \$600. The revenue Fees Earned was increased. Increases in revenues are recorded by credits. Credit Fees Earned \$600.
- e. The liability Accounts Payable was decreased. Decreases in liabilities are recorded by debits. Debit Accounts Payable \$120. The asset Cash was decreased. Decreases in assets are recorded by credits. Credit Cash \$120.
- f. The expense Utilities Expense was increased. Increases in expenses are recorded by debits. Debit Utilities Expense \$72. The asset Cash was decreased. Decreases in assets are recorded by credits. Credit Cash \$72.
- g. The owner's equity component, M. Faubert, Withdrawals, was increased. Increases in withdrawals are recorded by debits. Debit M. Faubert, Withdrawals \$100. The asset Cash was decreased. Decreases in assets are recorded by credits. Credit Cash \$100.

### E5A. Transaction Analysis

		Debit	Credit
a.	Paid for supplies purchased on credit last month.	5	1
b.	Received cash from customers billed last month.	1	2
C.	Made a payment on accounts payable.	5	1
d.	Purchased supplies on credit.	3	5
e.	Billed a customer for lawn services.	2	6
f.	Made a rent payment for the current month.	8	1
g.	Received cash from customers for repair services.	1	6
h.	Paid employee wages.	7	1
i.	Ordered equipment.	No e	entry
j.	Received and paid for the equipment ordered in i.	4	1

E6A	. Recordi	ing Transactio	ons in T	Accounts				
		Cash	<u> </u>			Account	s Payable	
a.		8,600	b.	800	f.	400	C.	1,000
g.		3,720	d.	600			Bal.	600
			e.	900				
			f.	400		C. Ferdina	ınd, Capita	al
			h.	1,200			a.	11,800
		12,320		3,900				
Bal.		8,420				C. Ferdinand	, Withdrav	wals
					h.	1,200		
		Repair Su	oplies			Repair Fe	es Earnec	k
C.		1,000					g.	3,720
		Danair Fau				Calariaa		
		Repair Equ	ipment				Expense	
a.		3,200			e.	900		
d.		600				Dont F		
Bal.		3,800			_		xpense	
					b.	800		
		s of Transacti						
a.				00 in the compa	any.			
b.		ed equipment						
C.				endered, \$2,000	<b>'.</b>			
d. e.		ed equipment ges with cash,		Juiit, \$2,23U.				
e. f.		h owed on ac		1 125				
g.		d cash on acc						
y. h.		ipment (at co						

May	1	Merchandise Inventory	1,200	
		Accounts Payable		1,200
		Purchased merchandise inventory on account		·
	<u>'</u>			
		structor: The answer given here assumes the perpetual inve		е
		s most intuitive at this point in the course. The purpose of thi	s exercise is to	
focus	on	analytical thinking.		
====	2	Marketable Securities	2,800	
		Cash	2,000	2,800
		Purchased marketable securities		2,000
	2	Accounts Payable	250	
	-	Merchandise Inventory	230	250
		Returned part of merchandise inventory for full		200
		credit		
	4	Accounts Receivable	800	
	•	Sales		800
		Sold merchandise inventory		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		structor: A full discussion might be held at this point on wh	at should be dor	те
to the	e Me	chandise Inventory account.		
		Land	400,000	
	Э	Building	100,000 200,000	
		Cash	200,000	60,000
		Mortgage Payable		240,000
		Purchased land and building with partial		240,000
		payment in cash		
	6		4,000	
	J 3		7,000	4,000
		Advance Deposit of Unearned Revenue		
		Advance Deposit or Unearned Revenue  Recorded deposit on services of \$12,000 to be		4,000

Ferdinand Repair Service		
Trial Balance		
June 30, 2014		
Cash	8,420	
Repair Supplies	1,000	
Repair Equipment	3,800	
Accounts Payable		600
C. Ferdinand, Capital		11,800
C. Ferdinand, Withdrawals	1,200	
Repair Fees Earned		3,720
Salaries Expense	900	
Rent Expense	<u>800</u>	
	<u>16,120</u>	<u>16,120</u>
E10A. Preparing a Trial Balance		
Shah Company		
Trial Balance		
March 31, 2014		
Cash	5,400	
Accounts Receivable	1,800	
Prepaid Insurance	660	
Land	3,120	
Building	20,400	
Equipment	7,200	
Notes Payable		12,000
Accounts Payable		7,710*
A. Shah, Capital		<u>18,870</u>
	<u>38,580</u>	<u>38,580</u>
*\$38,580 - (\$12,000 + \$18,870) = \$7,710		
φ30,300 - (φ12,000 + φ10,070) - φ <i>1</i> ,710		
E11A. Effects of Errors on a Trial Balance		
a. Unequal totals. The total debits would be \$54 more than the	e total credits.	
b. Equal balance. However, both Accounts Receivable (an ass	set account) and Acc	ounts
Payable (a liability account) would be overstated by \$300.		
c. Equal balance. However, both accounts would be incorrect	t. Cash would be ove	rstated
by \$756, and Office Supplies would be understated by \$756		
d. Equal balance. However, an error has been made by debiting	ng the wrong asset.	There-
fore, Supplies would be overstated by \$900, and Equipmen		

Hasson Se	rvices	
Trial Bal		
July 31,		
Cash	2,030	
Accounts Receivable	2,890	
Supplies	120	
Prepaid Insurance	180	
Equipment	3,700	
Notes Payable		1,200
Accounts Payable		1,930
N. Hasson, Capital		5,280
N. Hasson, Withdrawals	550	
Revenues		2,960
Salaries Expense	1,300	
Rent Expense	300	
Advertising Expense	170	
Utilities Expense	<u>130</u>	
	11,370	11,370

	a. b.	Cash Repair Equipment C. Ferdinand, Capital Invested cash and repair equipment in the business  Rent Expense	8,600 3,200	11,800
		Repair Equipment  C. Ferdinand, Capital  Invested cash and repair equipment in the business  Rent Expense		11,800
(	b.	C. Ferdinand, Capital Invested cash and repair equipment in the business Rent Expense	3,200	11,800
(	b.	Invested cash and repair equipment in the business  Rent Expense		11,800
(	b.	the business Rent Expense		
(	b.	Rent Expense		
(	b.			
			800	
		Cash		800
		Paid current month rent		
	c.	Repair Supplies	1,000	
		Accounts Payable		1,000
		Purchased repair supplies on credit		
,	d.	Repair Equipment	600	
		Cash		600
		Purchased additional repair equipment		
		for cash		
(	e.	Salaries Expense	900	
		Cash		900
		Paid salary to a helper		
1	f.	Accounts Payable	400	
		Cash		400
		Paid \$400 of the amount purchased on		
		credit in transaction c.		
9	g.	Cash	3,720	
		Repair Fees Earned		3,720
		Accepted cash for repairs completed		
	h.	C. Ferdinand, Withdrawals	1,200	
		Cash		1,200

				Genera	l Journal			Page 10
						Post.		
Dat	е		C	Description		Ref.	Debit	Credit
Dec.	14	Off	ice Equipment			146	12,000	
			Cash			111		4,000
			Accounts Payabl	e		212		8,000
			Purchased e	quipment; pai	d one-third			
			in cash					
	28	Acc	counts Payable			212	6,000	
-			Cash			111		6,000
			Paid for part	of equipment	purchased			
			on credit					
				Gene	ral Ledger			
Cash							Account	No. 111
	Post.					Balaı	nce	
Date			Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Dec.	13	Ва	alance	✓			16,000	
	14			J10		4,000	12,000	
	28			J10		6,000	6,000	
Off:	Fa:						Account	No. 440
Office	Equi	ome	nt				Bala	
Dat	e		Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Dec.	14			J10	12,000	O. Guit	12,000	<u> </u>
					,		,	
Accou	nts P	ayal	ble				Account	No. 212
	Post.						Balaı	nce
Dat	е		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Dec.	14			J10		8,000		8,000
	28			J10	6,000			2,000

## E15A. Application of Recognition Point

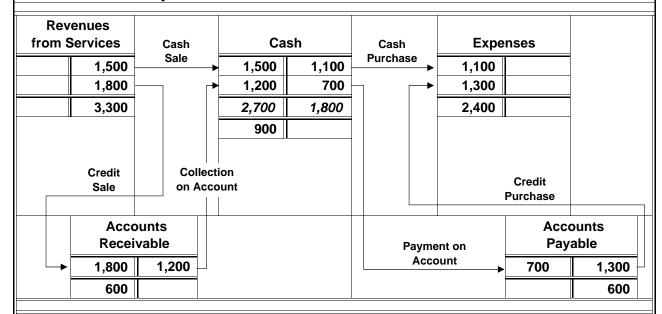
## 1. Purchases recognized on date shipped

Order	Date Sh	ipped	Date F	Received	Amount
b	July	10	July	15	\$1,500
С		16		22	800
d		23		30	1,200
е		27	Aug.	1	1,500
			Total Jul	y purchases	\$5,000

### 2. Purchases recognized on date received

Order	Date S	Shipped	Date I	Received	Amount
а	June	26	July	5	\$ 600
b	July	10		15	1,500
С		16		22	800
d		23		30	1,200
			Total Ju	ly purchases	<u>\$4,100</u>

### E16A. Cash Flow Analysis



The cash balance after these transactions is \$900. The amount still to be received (the balance of Accounts Receivable) is \$600. The amount still to be paid (the balance of Accounts Payable) is \$600.

**Note to Instructor:** Solutions for Exercises: Set B are provided separately on the Instructor's Resource CD and website.

Problems								
P1. T Accounts, Normal Balance, and The Accounting Equation	3alance, and The Acc	ounting Equation	٠					
		-		Owr	Owner's Equity	iity		
Assets	Liabilities	+	R. Mehta,	R. Mehta,	+		ı	
		Ca	Capital	Withdrawais		Kevenues	Expenses	
	Accounts	R. A	R. Mehta,	R. Mehta,		Design	Rent	
Cash	Payable	Ca	Capital	Withdrawals		Revenue	Expense	
18,400	6,420	0	74,000	36,000		210,000	11,880	
otanio V							Todaclor	
Receivable	Pavable						Expense	1
78 000	10 00	c					096	
00000	86						8	
	Unearned						Wages	
Equipment	Revenue						Expense	
49,180	18,000	0					124,000	
Accounting equation without Equipment:	nout Equipment:							
Equipment +	\$96,400	\$145,580						
	Equipment =	\$49,180						
	-	-						
Accounting equation in balance:	alance:							
\$145,580 =	\$34,420 +	\$111,160						
\$145,580 =	\$145,580							

P2.	Transaction Analysis		
		Debit	Credit
a.	Paid for supplies purchased on credit last month.	7	1
b.	Received a bill for repairs.	12	7
C.	Paid the current month's rent.	11	1
d.	Purchased supplies on credit.	3	7
e.	Received cash from customers for services performed but	1	10
	not yet billed.		
f.	Purchased equipment on account.	5	7
g.	Billed customers for services performed.	2	10
h.	Returned part of the equipment purchased in f for a credit.	7	5
i.	Received payments from customers previously billed.	1	2
j.	Paid the bill received in b.	7	1
k.	Received an order for services to be performed.	No e	entry
I.	Paid for repairs with cash.	12	1
m.	Made a payment to reduce the principal of the note payable.	6	1
n.	Made a cash withdrawal.	9	1

## P3. Transaction Analysis, T Accounts, and Trial Balance

## 1 and 2.

	Ca	sh			Accounts	Recei	vable		Sup	plies	
a.	5,700	b.	260	f.	1,740	j.	1,080	e.	330		
j.	1,080	c.	190	Bal.	660						
		h.	330			•					
		i.	40								
		k.	90								
		I.	440								
		m.	300								
	6,780		1,650								
Bal.	5,130										
	Computers				Office Ed	quipm	ent	Accounts Payable			
a.	4,300			a.	3,600			h.	330	e.	330
g.	480			g.	380					g.	860
Bal.	4,780			Bal.	3,980				330		1,190
										Bal.	860
	J. Lopez	, Capi	ital	,	J. Lopez, V	Vithdr	awals		Tuition	Revenu	ie
		a.	13,600	m.	300					f.	1,740
Salaries Expense					Utilities	Exper	ıse		Rent E	xpense	)
I.	440			k.	90			b.	260		
	Repair E	Expen	se		Advertisin	д Ехр	ense				
i.	40			C.	190						
d.	No entry										

	Lopez Office Training							
	Trial Balance							
	(Current Date)							
C	Cash	5,130						
Α	Accounts Receivable	660						
S	Supplies	330						
C	Computers	4,780						
C	Office Equipment	3,980						
Α	Accounts Payable		860					
J	J. Lopez, Capital		13,600					
J	J. Lopez, Withdrawals	300						
Т	Tuition Revenue		1,740					
S	Salaries Expense	440						
U	Jtilities Expense	90						
R	Rent Expense	260						
R	Repair Expense	40						
Α	Advertising Expense	190						
		16,200	16,200					

4. The revenues were \$1,740, and only \$1,080 of cash was received from those revenues.

The company accepts credit sales to accommodate its students and encourage them to enroll. The company must consider the possibility that it will not receive the cash until later and that some students will not be able to pay.

2014				
April	2	Cash	14,400	
-		S. Patel, Capital		14,4
		For initial owner investment in Patel Rentals		
	3	Supplies	300	
		Accounts Payable		3
		To purchase supplies on account		
	4	Bicycles	5,000	
		Cash		2,40
		Accounts Payable		2,60
		To purchase bicycles; made partial payment		
		and agreed to pay the rest later		
	5	Shed	5,800	
		Cash	, i	5,80
		To purchase shed to store bicycles		,,,,
	8		800	
		Cash		80
		To install shed	#	
	9	No entry		
		Maintenance Expense	150	
	10	Cash	130	15
		To pay for cleanup		
	13		1,940	
	13	Rental Revenue	1,940	1,94
		To record rentals made for cash		1,9-
	17	Accounts Payable	300	
	17	Cash	300	30
		To pay for supplies purchased on April 3		3(
	40		440	
	18	Repair Expense	110	
		Cash		11
		To repair bicycles		
	23	Accounts Receivable	220	
		Rental Revenue		22
		To bill company for rentals		
	25	Concession Fee Expense	200	
		Cash		20
		To pay monthly concession fee		
	27	Cash	1,920	
		Rental Revenue		1,92
		To record rentals made for cash		
	29	Wages Expense	480	
		Cash		48
		To pay wages of assistant		
	30	S. Patel, Withdrawals	1,000	
		Cash		1,00
		To disburse a cash withdrawal		

## P4. Transaction Analysis, Journal Form, T Accounts, and Trial Balance (Continued)

## 2.

	Ca	ash		A	counts R	Receivable		Sup	plies	
4/2	14,400	4/4	2,400	4/23	220		4/3	300		
4/13	1,940	4/5	5,800		I					
4/27	1,920	4/8	800							
		4/10	150							
		4/17	300							
		4/18	110							
		4/25	200							
		4/29	480							
		4/30	1,000							
	18,260		11,240							
Bal.	7,020									
Shed				Bicy	cles	Accounts Payable			ole	
4/5	5,800			4/4	5,000		4/17	300	4/3	300
4/8	800				11				4/4	2,600
Bal.	6,600							300		2,900
									Bal.	2,600
	S. Patel	, Capita	al	S.	Patel, Wi	thdrawals		Rental	Revenu	е
		4/2	14,400	4/30	1,000				4/13	1,940
		•			I	<b>!</b>			4/23	220
									4/27	1,920
									Bal.	4,080
Wages Expense			Ma	intenanc	e Expense		Repair	Expens	e	
4/29	480			4/10	150	-	4/18	110		
C	oncession	Fee Ex	pense							
4/25	200		-							

### P4. Transaction Analysis, Journal Form, T Accounts, and Trial Balance (Concluded)

3.

Patel Rentals		
Trial Balance		
April 30, 2014		
Cash	7,020	
Accounts Receivable	220	
Supplies	300	
Shed	6,600	
Bicycles	5,000	
Accounts Payable		2,600
S. Patel, Capital		14,400
S. Patel, Withdrawals	1,000	
Rental Revenue		4,080
Wages Expense	480	
Maintenance Expense	150	
Repair Expense	110	
Concession Fee Expense	200	-
	21,080	21,080

April 3 and 10 are the recognition points for these transactions. April 3 is the recognition point for the purchase of supplies, because it is on April 3 when the title to the supplies passes and there is an obligation to pay. April 10 is the recognition point for the cleaning work because this is when the cleaning is done and there is an obligation to pay for it.

Both transactions are recorded at cost, the amount that the company is obligated to pay.

The supplies purchased on April 3 are classified as an asset, Supplies, because the supplies are not used immediately but will be used up in the future. The purchase of cleaning work is classified as owner's equity, Maintenance Expense, because it is necessary now in the current period for the company to continue running. Also the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance person is classified as Cash, an asset, because the cleaning work is paid for on the day of purchase.

## P5. Transaction Analysis, General Journal, Ledger Accounts, and Trial Balance

## 3. (Requirements 1, 2, 4, and 5 follow)

		General Journal			Page 22
			Post.		
Date	е	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Sept.	2	Rent Expense	514	650	
		Cash	111		650
		To pay September rent			
	3	Cash	111	2,300	
		Accounts Receivable	113		2,300
		To record receipt of cash on account			
	7	No entry			
	10	Accounts Receivable	113	2,800	
		Marketing Fees	411		2,800
		To bill customers for services			
	12	Accounts Payable	212	1,300	
		Cash	111		1,300
		To pay on account			
	14	Office Supplies	116	380	
		Accounts Payable	212		380
		To purchase supplies on credit			
	17	Accounts Payable	212	80	
		Office Supplies	116		80
		To return supplies for credit			
	19	Cash	111	4,800	
		Marketing Fees	411		4,800
		To record receipt of payment for			
		services			
	24	Utilities Expense	512	250	
		Cash	111		250
		To pay September utility bill			
	26	Advertising Expense	516	700	
		Accounts Payable	212		700
		To record receipt of September			
		advertising bill			
	29	Accounts Receivable	113	2,700	
		Marketing Fees	411		2,700
		To bill customer for services			
	30	Salaries Expense	511	3,800	
		Cash	111		3,800
		To pay salaries for September			
	30	D. Guetta, Withdrawals	313	1,200	
		Cash	111		1,200

#### P5. Transaction Analysis, General Journal, Ledger Accounts, and Trial Balance (Continued) 1, 2, and 4. Cash Account No. 111 **Balance** Post. **Date** Item Ref. **Debit** Credit **Debit** Credit 2014 Aug. 31 **Balance** 10,590 Sept. 2 9,940 **J22** 650 3 **J22** 12,240 2,300 12 **J22** 1,300 10,940 19 J22 15,740 4,800 24 **J22** 250 15,490 30 3,800 11,690 J22 **J22** 1,200 10,490 30 **Accounts Receivable** Account No. 113 **Balance** Post. **Date** Item Ref. Debit Credit **Debit** Credit 2014 Aug. 31 **Balance** 5,500 Sept. 3 **J22** 2,300 3,200 10 **J22** 2,800 6,000 29 **J22** 2,700 8,700 Office Supplies **Account No. 116 Balance** Post. **Date** Item Ref. Debit Credit **Debit** Credit 2014 Aug. 31 **Balance** 610 Sept. 14 J22 380 990 17 **J22** 80 910 Office Equipment Account No. 146 **Balance** Post. **Date** Item Ref. **Debit Debit** Credit Credit 2014 31 **Balance** 4,200 Aug.

Accoun	ts Pay	/able				Account	No. 212
			Post.			Bala	nce
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	31	Balance					2,600
Sept.	12		J22	1,300			1,300
	14		J22	,	380		1,680
	17		J22	80			1,600
	26		J22		700		2,30
D. Guet	ta. Ca	pital				Account	No. 311
	10., 0 0.	<del></del>	Doot			Bala	
Dat		Item	Post.	Dob!4	Croclit		Credit
	<del>-</del>	ILEIII	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014 Aug.	31	Balance					18,300
				II.			•
D. Guet	ta, Wi	hdrawals				Account	
			Post.			Bala	nce
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014 Sept.	30		J22	1,200		1,200	
				-,		-,	
Marketing Fees					Account No. 411		
			Post.			Balance	
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Sept.	10		J22		2,800		2,800
	19		J22		4,800		7,600
	29		J22		2,700		10,300
Salaries	s Ехре	nse				Account	No. 511
			Post.			Bala	nce
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Sept.	30		J22	3,800		3,800	
Utilities	Expe	nse				Account	No. 512
Utilities Expense			<b>D</b> 4			Bala	nce
			Post.	III.	III.	Daia	IIC <del>C</del>

Ren	t Expen	se				Account	No. 514			
			Post.			Balaı	nce			
	Date	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit			
2014	4									
Sep	t.	2	J22	650		650				
۷d۷	ertising	Expense				Account	No. 516			
	01 (101119		Post.			Balai				
	Date	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit			
2014	4									
Sep	t. 2	6	J22	700		700				
	TII			. o						
				dtown Compa Frial Balance	ny					
				tember 30, 20	14					
	Cash		•			10,490				
	Accou	nts Receivable				8,700				
	Office	Supplies				910				
	Office	Equipment		4,200						
	Accou	nts Payable					2,300			
	D. Gue	tta, Capital					18,300			
	D. Gue	tta, Withdrawal	S			1,200				
		ing Fees					10,300			
		s Expense				3,800				
		xpense				650				
		s Expense				250				
	Adver	ising Expense				<u>700</u>	-			
						30,900	30,900			
	The re	venues were \$1	0,300, and only \$4,	800 of cash w	as received f	rom those rev	enues.			
-			ceived \$2,300 of case							

Alternate Problems										
P6. T Accounts, Normal Balance, and the Accounting Equation	lance, an	d the Accounti	ng Equatic	uc						
	4-: -					Owne	Owner's Equity			
Assets	LIAD	- Habilities +	B. Ca Cap	B. Carlson, – Capital	B. Carlson, Withdrawals	B. Carlson, Vithdrawals	+ Rev	Revenues	Expe	Expenses
	Acc	Accounts	B. Ca	B. Carlson,	B. Cal	B. Carlson,	Rev	Revenue	IdnS	Supplies
Cash	Pay	Payable	Сар	Capital	Withdrawals	awals	Ear	Earned	Expe	Expense
13,760		3,900		40,000	7,000			17,400	7,200	
Accounts	ž	Notes							Öŧ	Utilities
Receivable	Pay	Payable							Expe	Expense
10,120		20,000							420	
									- 141	
Supplies									Wa Expe	wages Expense
6,500									8,800	
Equipment										
27,500										
Accounting equation without Cash:	ut Cash:									
Cash + \$44.120 =	\$57.880									
Cash	\$13,760									
Accounting equation in balance:	ance:									
\$57,880 =	\$23,900	+ \$33,980								
\$57,880	\$57,880									

P7.	Transaction Analysis		
		Debit	Credit
a.	Paid for supplies purchased on credit last month.	7	1
b.	Billed customers for services performed.	2	10
C.	Paid the current month's rent.	11	1
d.	Purchased supplies on credit.	3	7
e.	Received cash from customers for services per-	1	10
	formed but not yet billed.		
f.	Purchased equipment on account.	5	7
g.	Received a bill for repairs.	12	7
h.	Returned part of the equipment purchased in f for a credit.	7	5
i.	Received payments from customers previously billed.	1	2
j.	Paid the bill received in g.	7	1
k.	Received an order for services to be performed.	No e	entry
I.	Paid for repairs with cash.	12	1
m.	Made a payment to reduce the principal of the note payable.	6	1
n.	Made a cash withdrawal.	9	1

## P8. Transaction Analysis, T Accounts, and Trial Balance

## 1 and 2.

	Ca	sh			Accounts F	Recei	vable		Sup	plies	
a.	11,400	b.	520	f.	3,480	j.	2,160	e.	660		
j.	2,160	C.	380	Bal.	1,320						
		h.	660								
		i.	80								
		k.	180								
		I.	880								
		m.	600								
	13,560		3,300								
Bal.	10,260										
	Comp	uters			Office Eq	uipm	ent		Account	s Paya	able
a.	8,600			a.	7,200			h.	660	e.	660
g.	960			g.	760					g.	1,720
Bal.	9,560			Bal.	7,960				660		2,380
										Bal.	1,720
	B. Turner, Capital				3. Turner, V	/ithdr	awals		Tuition Revenue		
		a.	27,200	m.	600					f.	3,480
	Salaries	Exper	nse		Utilities I	Exper	ise		Rent E	xpens	e
I.	880			k.	180			b.	520		
	Repair E	xpen	se		Advertising	д Ехр	ense				
i.	80			c.	380						
d.	No entry					-					

Blitz Secretaria	l Training	
Trial Bala	nce	
(Current D	Date)	
Cash	10,260	
Accounts Receivable	1,320	
Supplies	660	
Computers	9,560	
Office Equipment	7,960	
Accounts Payable		1,7
B. Turner, Capital		27,2
B. Turner, Withdrawals	600	
Tuition Revenue		3,4
Salaries Expense	880	
Utilities Expense	180	
Rent Expense	520	
Repair Expense	80	
Advertising Expense	380	-
	32,400	32,4

The revenues were \$3,480, and only \$2,160 of cash was received from those revenues.

The company accepts credit sales to accommodate its students and encourage them to enroll. The company must consider the possibility that it will not receive the cash until later and that some students will not be able to pay.

P9. Tr	ansact	tion Analys	sis, T Ac	coun	ts, and Tria	al Balanc	es					
1 and 2	2.											
		Ca	ash					Accounts	Receiva	ble		
Aug.	1	30,000	Aug.	3	5,600	Aug.	21	2,680	Aug.	27	1,200	
	12	1,920		4	2,400	Bal.		1,480				
	27	1,200		9	2,160							
				17	3,000							
				24	160							
				31	1,400							
		33,120			14,720							
Bal.		18,400										
		Cleaning	Supplie	es				Prepai	d Lease			
Aug.	7	6,000				Aug.	4	2,400				
		Cleaning	Equipm	ent			Accounts Payable					
Aug.	3	5,600				Aug.	17	3,000	Aug.	7	6,000	
									Bal.		3,000	
		D. Rober	ts, Capi	tal			D. Roberts, Withdrawals					
			Aug.	1	30,000	Aug.	31	1,400				
		Cleaning	Revenu	ıe				Repair	Expense	<del></del>		
			Aug.	12	1,920	Aug.	9	2,160				
				21	2,680		24	160				
			Bal.		4,600	Bal.		2,320				
Aug.	2	No entry										

### P9. Transaction Analysis, T Accounts, and Trial Balances (Continued)

Roberts Upholstery Cle	eaning	
Trial Balance		
August 31, 2014		
Cash	18,400	
Accounts Receivable	1,480	
Cleaning Supplies	6,000	
Prepaid Lease	2,400	
Cleaning Equipment	5,600	
Accounts Payable		3,000
D. Roberts, Capital		30,000
D. Roberts, Withdrawals	1,400	
Cleaning Revenue		4,600
Repair Expense	2,320	
	37,600	37,600

4. August 7 and 9 are the recognition points for these transactions. August 7 is the recognition point for the purchase of supplies rather than August 2 when the supplies were ordered, because it is on August 7 when title to the supplies passes and there is an obligation to pay. August 9 is the recognition point for the repairs because this is when the repairs are done and there is an obligation to pay for them.

Both transactions are recorded at cost, the amount that the company is obligated to pay.

The supplies purchased on August 7 are classified as an asset, Supplies, because the supplies are not used immediately but will be used up in the future. On the other hand, the purchase of repairs is classified as Repairs Expense, an owner's equity account, because they are necessary now in the current period for the van to continue running. Also, the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the purchase of repairs is classified as Cash, an asset, because the repairs are paid for on the day of purchase.

## P10. Transaction Analysis, General Journal, Ledger Accounts, and Trial Balance

## **3.** (Requirements 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 follow)

		General Journal			Page 17
			Post.		
Dat	е	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Feb.	2	Rent Expense	511	270	
		Cash	111		270
		To pay February rent			
	3		111	650	
		Service Revenue	411		650
		To record receipt of fees for this			
		month's services			
	4	Supplies	115	85	
		Accounts Payable	212		85
		To purchase supplies on account			
	5	Gas and Oil Expense	512	40	
		Cash	111		40
		To reimburse bus driver for gas			
	6	No entry			
	8	Accounts Payable	212	170	
		Cash	111		170
		To make payment to creditors			
	9		111	1,200	
		Accounts Receivable	113	1,200	1,200
		To record receipt of cash on			,
		account			
	10	Accounts Receivable	113	700	
		Service Revenue	411	100	700
		To bill customers for services			
-	11		212	85	
	1	Cash	111		85
		To make payment to creditors			
	13		141	1,000	
	1.0	Cash	111	1,000	1,000
		To purchase equipment			1,000
	17		141	290	
	.,	Accounts Payable	212	230	290
		To purchase equipment on	212		230
		account			
	19		514	145	
	13	Cash	111	143	145
		To pay February utility bill			

			General Journal			Page 18		
				Post.				
Da	te		Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit		
2014								
Feb.	22	Cash		111	500			
		A	ccounts Receivable	113		500		
			To record receipt of cash on					
			account from customers					
	26	Wage	s Expense	513	460	500 460 325		
<u> </u>		C	ash	111		460		
			To pay part-time assistants					
	27	Gas a	nd Oil Expense	512	325			
		A	ccounts Payable	212		325		
			To purchase gas and oil for bus					
			on account					
<u> </u>	28	J. Zide	en, Withdrawals	313	110			
		Ca	ash	111		110		
			To make a cash withdrawal					

#### P10. Transaction Analysis, General Journal, Ledger Accounts, and Trial Balance (Continued) 1, 2, and 4. Cash Account No. 111 **Balance** Post. **Date** Item Ref. Debit Credit **Debit** Credit 2014 Jan. **Balance** 1,870 31 Feb. 2 J17 270 1,600 3 J17 650 2,250 5 J17 40 2,210 8 J17 170 2,040 9 J17 1,200 3,240 J17 85 3,155 11 13 J17 1,000 2,155 19 J17 145 2,010 22 J18 500 2,510 26 2,050 J18 460 110 1,940 28 J18 **Accounts Receivable** Account No. 113 **Balance** Post. **Date** Item Debit Credit **Debit** Credit Ref. 2014 Jan. 31 **Balance** 1,700 Feb. 9 J17 1,200 500 10 J17 700 1,200 22 500 700 J18 **Supplies** Account No. 115 **Balance** Post. **Date** Item Ref. Debit Credit **Debit** Credit 2014 Feb. 4 **J17** 85 85

Equipm	ent					Account No. 141			
			Post.			Balaı	nce		
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit		
2014									
Jan.	31	Balance				1,040			
Feb.	13		J17	1,000		2,040			
	17		J17	290		2,330			

Buses						Account	No. 143
Duscs			Post.			Balance	
Dat	e	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014			1.011	Door	Groun	Dobit	Oroun
Jan.	31	Balance				17,400	
	0.1			<u>  </u>	III	11,100	
Notes F	ayabl	е				Account	No. 211
			Post.			Balaı	nce
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014			T.O.I.	20011	O O O O O O	20011	0.00
Jan.	31	Balance					15,000
	0.1			U			10,000
Accoun	ts Pay	able able				Account	No. 212
			Post.			Balance	
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Jan.	31	Balance					1,640
Feb.	4		J17		85		1,725
	8		J17	170			1,555
	11		J17	85			1,470
	17		J17		290		1,760
	27		J18		325		2,085
J. Zider	ı, Capi	tal				Account	No. 311
			Post.			Balance	
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Jan.	31	Balance					5,370
J. Zider	n, With	drawals				Account No. 313	
			Post.			Balaı	nce
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Feb.	28		J18	110		110	
			· H	11		Ш	
Service	Service Revenue				Account No. 411		
			Post.			Balance	
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Feb.	3		J17		650		650
	10		J17		700		1,350

P10. Tr	ransact	ion Analysis, Gene	ral Journal, L	edger Accour	nts, and Trial	Balance (Conti	nued)	
Rent Expense					Account	Account No. 511		
-			Post.			Bala	Balance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Feb.	2		J17	270		270		
Gas and Oil Expense						Account No. 512		
			Post.			Balance		
Da	te	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Feb.	5		J17	40		40		
	27		J18	325		365		
Wages Expense Account No. 513						No. 513		
	Post.				Balance			
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Feb.	26		J18	460		460		
Utilities Expense Account No. 514						No. 514		
		Post.				Balance		
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Feb.	19		J17	145		145		

## P10. Transaction Analysis, General Journal, Ledger Accounts, and Trial Balance (Continued)

Mount Prospect Nursery School Company				
Trial Balance February 28, 2014				
Accounts Receivable	700			
Supplies	85			
Equipment	2,330			
Buses	17,400			
Notes Payable		15,000		
Accounts Payable		2,08		
J. Ziden, Capital		5,37		
J. Ziden, Withdrawals	110			
Service Revenue		1,350		
Rent Expense	270			
Gas and Oil Expense	365			
Wages Expense	460			
Utilities Expense	145	-		
	23,805	23,80		

6. Revenues were earned on February 3 (\$650) and February 10 (\$700) for a total of \$1,350. Cash was received on account on February 9 from last month (\$1,200) and February 22 (\$500) for a total of \$1,700. Revenues and cash received do not correspond when a company sells on credit.

The main business issue that arises from this situation is that the company may need to arrange for a loan or other financing to pay expenses until the accounts receivable are collected.

### Cases

### C1. Conceptual Understanding: Valuation and Classification of Business Transactions

Memorandum				
Date:	Today's date			
To:	Owners			
From:	Student's name			
Re:	Accounting Policy for Delivery Trucks			

You have asked me to record our newly purchased delivery trucks at current market value. However, to do this will not be in accord with the cost principle. This principle holds that assets should be recorded initially at cost because it is a verifiable amount. Market values are more subjective and thus are not as reliable and do not represent the actual cost that we have incurred.

The entry to record the purchase should be made as follows:

D	Delivery Trucks		
	Cash		XXX

Note that the delivery trucks are an asset on our balance sheet because they will benefit future periods. The fact that we made a bargain purchase will be reflected in increased profits as we allocate a lower expense over the life of the asset.

### C2. Conceptual Understanding: Recording of Rebates

This case raises classification issues. Rebates, as the SEC says, should not be classified as revenues. They should be classified as a reduction of costs and expenses. Think of it this way: If you buy a product for \$100 with a mail-in rebate of \$30, you would consider its cost to be \$70, not a cost of \$100 and revenue of \$30. The latter would not affect your income, but you would be overstating costs and revenues by the same amount. The same situation applies to the companies. The SEC does not want them to overstate revenues through incorrect classification.

## C3. Interpreting Financial Statements: Interpreting a Bank's Financial Statements **Asset** 1. **Cash and Due from Banks Loans to Customers** Asset **Securities Available for Sale Asset** Liability **Deposits by Customers** Cash and Due from Banks 2. 2.000 (b) 2.000 (a) 5,000 (c) Securities Available for Sale (a) 2,000 **Loans to Customers** 5.000 (c) **Deposits by Customers** 2.000 (b) C4. Interpreting Financial Statements: Cash Flows Financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis, which will differ from cash flows. In this case, it appears that the company is making sales on credit, which increases accounts receivable and delays the receipt of cash. It is also paying off accounts payable, which uses cash. The company could make more of an effort to collect its accounts receivable and possibly change its credit policies to encourage more cash sales and faster payments. With regard to accounts payable, the company could work with its suppliers to get better terms. Although it cannot be determined from the facts, the company may be increasing inventory or investing in long-term assets, both of which use cash. C5. Annual Report Case: Recognition, Valuation, and Classification CVS's notes to the financial statements state that "Advertising costs are 1. expensed when the related advertising takes place." CVS's notes to the financial statements state that "Inventory is stated at 2. the lower of cost or market."

CVS's notes to the financial statements state that "Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and temporary investments with maturities of three

months or less when purchased."

### C6. Comparison Analysis: Revenue Recognition

CVS's revenues are \$107,100 million. Southwest's revenues are \$15,658 million.

The way in which these companies earn revenue is quite different. CVS sells mainly to retail customers who pay directly for prescriptions or CVS bills the insurance company and receives payment later after the revenue is recognized when the prescription is filled. Southwest, on the other hand, receives payment from most of its customers in advance as unearned income. These payments do not become revenue until the customer takes the flight.

### C7. Ethical Dilemma: Recognition Point and Ethical Considerations

In a normal sale, which this appears to be, title passes when the sale is made. So the transaction was recorded properly as a sale when shipment was made on December 31. But Shah undoubtedly was taking advantage of the company's accounting policy. In some companies, a very liberal return policy is offered to encourage customers to buy. Other companies limit returns, especially of commodities like copier paper, to a small percentage of a sale. We do not know the company's policy in this case, but it is unlikely that an office supply firm would routinely accept such a large return. If a company is in a business in which substantial returns are usual—publishing, for example—it is appropriate to estimate returns in the financial statements.

Opinions will vary about the ethics of Shah's action. Most students will argue that his behavior was not ethical. Others may insist that the action fell within the company's rules and that the conversation with the buyer was simply an aggressive sales tactic. They may claim that the purchaser might very well have kept the large order. However, if both transactions stand, Quality Office Supplies Corporation loses in two ways: First, it must pay Shah a bonus that he did not earn; second, it incurs the costs associated with the return (possibly shipping, insurance, handling, or even damage).

**C8: Continuing Case: Annual Report Project** 

Note to Instructor: Answers will vary depending on the company selected by the students.