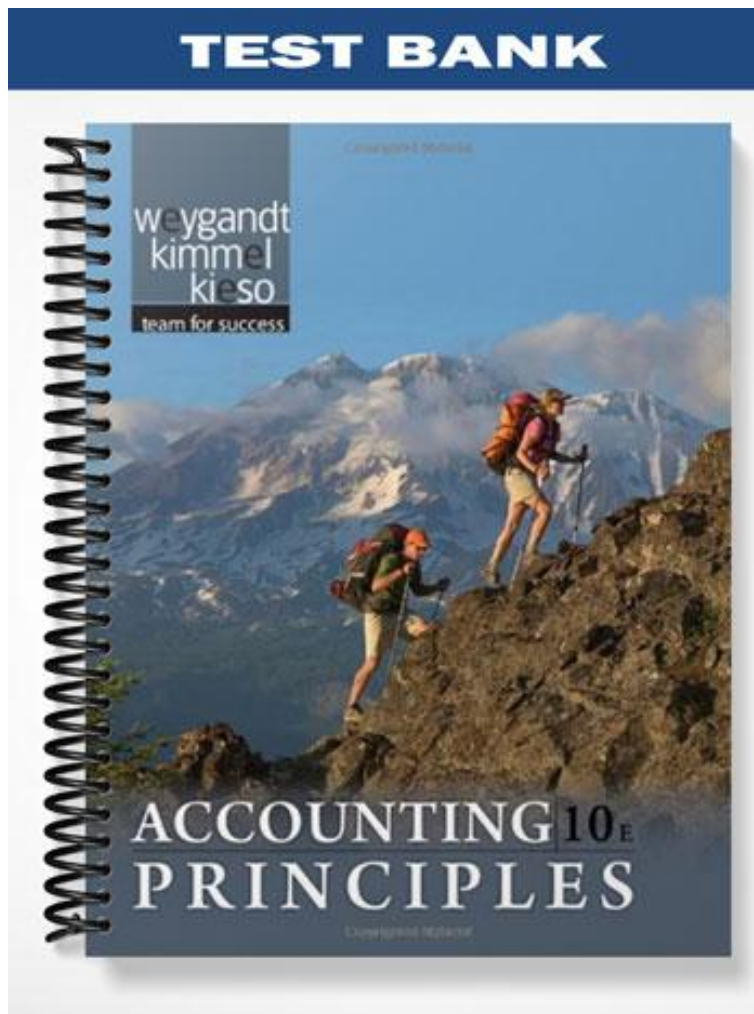


TEST BANK



CHAPTER 2

THE RECORDING PROCESS

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS BY STUDY OBJECTIVES AND BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

Item	SO	BT	Item	SO	BT	Item	SO	BT	Item	SO	BT	Item	SO	BT
True-False Statements														
1.	1	K	9.	2	K	17.	3	K	25.	5	K	^{sg} 33.	4	K
2.	1	K	10.	2	K	18.	3	K	26.	5	C	^{sg} 34.	5	K
3.	1	K	11.	2	K	19.	4	K	27.	5	K	^{sg} 35.	6	C
4.	1	K	12.	2	K	20.	4	K	28.	6	K	^{sg} 36.	7	K
5.	2	K	13.	2	K	21.	4	K	29.	6	K	^{sg} 37.	7	K
6.	2	K	14.	2	K	22.	4	K	30.	7	K			
7.	2	K	15.	3	K	23.	4	K	^{sg} 31.	2	K			
8.	2	K	16.	3	K	24.	5	K	^{sg} 32.	2	K			
Multiple Choice Questions														
38.	1	K	63.	2	C	88.	3	K	113.	5	K	138.	7	C
39.	1	K	64.	2	C	89.	3	K	114.	5	K	^{sg} 139.	1	K
40.	1	K	65.	2	K	90.	3	K	115.	5	C	st 140.	2	K
41.	1	C	66.	2	K	91.	3	K	116.	5	K	^{sg} 141.	2	K
42.	1	K	67.	2	K	92.	3	C	117.	5	K	st 142.	3	K
43.	1	K	68.	2	K	93.	3	K	118.	5	AP	^{sg} 143.	3	K
44.	1	K	69.	2	K	94.	3	K	119.	6	K	st 144.	4	K
45.	2	K	70.	2	C	95.	3	K	120.	6	K	^{sg} 145.	4	K
46.	2	K	71.	2	K	96.	3	K	121.	6	K	^{sg} 146.	4	K
47.	2	K	72.	2	K	97.	4	K	122.	6	K	^{sg} 147.	4	C
48.	2	K	73.	2	K	98.	4	K	123.	6	K	st 148.	6	K
49.	2	K	74.	2	C	99.	4	K	124.	6	K	^{sg} 149.	6	K
50.	2	K	75.	2	K	100.	4	K	125.	6	K	st 150.	7	K
51.	2	K	76.	2	K	101.	4	K	126.	6	K	^{sg} 151.	7	C
52.	2	K	77.	2	C	102.	4	K	127.	6	K	152.	7	K
53.	2	K	78.	2	AP	103.	4	K	128.	6	K	153.	7	K
54.	2	C	79.	2	AP	104.	4	C	129.	6	K	154.	7	K
55.	2	C	80.	2	AP	105.	4	K	130.	6	K	155.	7	K
56.	2	C	81.	3	AP	106.	4	K	131.	6	K	156.	7	K
57.	2	K	82.	3	AP	107.	4	K	132.	7	K	157.	7	K
58.	2	K	83.	3	AP	108.	4	K	133.	7	C	158.	7	K
59.	2	K	84.	3	C	109.	4	C	134.	7	K			
60.	2	K	85.	3	AP	110.	4	AN	135.	7	C			
61.	2	K	86.	3	AP	111.	5	K	136.	7	K			
62.	2	K	87.	3	K	112.	5	K	137.	7	K			
Brief Exercises														
159.	2	AP	162.	4	AP	164.	4	K	166.	6	AP	168.	7	AP
160.	2	C	163.	4	AP	165.	4	AP	167.	6	AP	169.	7	AP
161.	2	K												

^{sg} This question also appears in the Study Guide.

st This question also appears in a self-test at the student companion website.

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONS BY STUDY OBJECTIVES AND BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

Exercises														
170.	1	AP	175.	2	C	180.	3	C	185.	5	AP	190.	7	AP
171.	1	C	176.	2	C	181.	3	AP	186.	6	AN	191.	7	AP
172.	2	C	177.	2	C	182.	3	C	187.	6	AP	192.	7	AP
173.	2	C	178.	2	C	183.	4	AP	188.	7	AN	193.	7	AN
174.	2	C	179.	4	AP	184.	5	AP	189.	7	AN			
Completion Statements														
194.	1	K	196.	2	K	198.	3	K	200.	4	K	202.	5	K
195.	2	K	197.	2	K	199.	4	K	201.	4	K	203.	7	K
Short-Answer Essay														
205.	1,2	C	208.	7	AN	211.	4	C	214.	4-6	S			
206.	2	C	209.	3	S	212.	5,6	C	215.	1	E			
207.	2	S	210.	3	C	213.	6	S	216.	2	S			

SUMMARY OF STUDY OBJECTIVES BY QUESTION TYPE

Item	Type	Item	Type	Item	Type	Item	Type	Item	Type	Item	Type	Item	Type
Study Objective 1													
1.	TF	4.	TF	40.	MC	43.	MC	170.	Ex	198.	SA		
2.	TF	38.	MC	41.	MC	44.	MC	171.	Ex	215.	SA		
3.	TF	39.	MC	42.	MC	139.	MC	194.	C				
Study Objective 2													
5.	TF	31.	TF	53.	MC	63.	MC	73.	MC	159.	BE	195.	C
6.	TF	32.	TF	54.	MC	64.	MC	74.	MC	160.	BE	196.	C
7.	TF	45.	MC	55.	MC	65.	MC	75.	MC	161.	BE	197.	C
8.	TF	46.	MC	56.	MC	66.	MC	76.	MC	172.	Ex	205.	SA
9.	TF	47.	MC	57.	MC	67.	MC	77.	MC	173.	Ex	206.	SA
10.	TF	48.	MC	58.	MC	68.	MC	78.	MC	174.	Ex	207.	SA
11.	TF	49.	MC	59.	MC	69.	MC	79.	MC	175.	Ex	216.	SA
12.	TF	50.	MC	60.	MC	70.	MC	80.	MC	176.	Ex		
13.	TF	51.	MC	61.	MC	71.	MC	140.	MC	177.	Ex		
14.	TF	52.	MC	62.	MC	72.	MC	141.	MC	178.	Ex		
Study Objective 3													
15.	TF	81.	MC	85.	MC	89.	MC	93.	MC	142.	MC	182.	Ex
16.	TF	82.	MC	86.	MC	90.	MC	94.	MC	143.	MC	198.	C
17.	TF	83.	MC	87.	MC	91.	MC	95.	MC	180.	Ex	209.	SA
18.	TF	84.	MC	88.	MC	92.	MC	96.	MC	181.	Ex	210.	SA
Study Objective 4													
19.	TF	33.	TF	101.	MC	106.	MC	144.	MC	163.	BE	199.	C
20.	TF	97.	MC	102.	MC	107.	MC	145.	MC	164.	BE	200.	C
21.	TF	98.	MC	103.	MC	108.	MC	146.	MC	165.	BE	201.	C
22.	TF	99.	MC	104.	MC	109.	MC	147.	MC	179.	Ex	211.	SA
23.	TF	100.	MC	105.	MC	110.	MC	162.	BE	183.	Ex	214.	SA

FOR INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

SUMMARY OF STUDY OBJECTIVES BY QUESTION TYPE

Study Objective 5																												
24. TF	27. TF	112. MC	115. MC	118. MC	185. Ex	207. SA	25. TF	34. TF	113. MC	116. MC	176. Ex	202. C	26. TF	111. MC	114. MC	117. MC	184. Ex	212. SA										
Study Objective 6																												
28. TF	120. MC	124. MC	128. MC	148. MC	186. Ex	207. SA	29. TF	121. MC	125. MC	129. MC	149. MC	187. Ex	35. TF	122. MC	126. MC	130. MC	166. BE	212. SA	119. MC	123. MC	127. MC	131. MC	167. BE	213. SA				
Study Objective 7																												
30. TF	134. MC	150. MC	155. MC	169. BE	192. Ex	36. TF	135. MC	151. MC	156. MC	188. Ex	193. Ex	37. TF	136. MC	152. MC	157. MC	189. Ex	203. C	132. MC	137. MC	153. MC	158. MC	190. Ex	208. SA	133. MC	138. MC	154. MC	168. BE	191. Ex

Note: TF = True-False
MC = Multiple Choice

BE = Brief Exercise
Ex = Exercise

C = Completion
SA = Short-Answer Essay

The chapter also contains one set of ten Matching questions and six Short-Answer Essay questions. A summary table of all learning outcomes, including AACSB, AICPA, and IMA professional standards, is available on the Weygandt *Accounting Principles 9e* instructor web site.

CHAPTER STUDY OBJECTIVES

1. **Explain what an account is and how it helps in the recording process.** An account is a record of increases and decreases in specific asset, liability, and owner's equity items.
2. **Define debits and credits and explain their use in recording business transactions.** The terms debit and credit are synonymous with left and right. Assets, drawings, and expenses are increased by debits and decreased by credits. Liabilities, owner's capital, and revenues are increased by credits and decreased by debits.
3. **Identify the basic steps in the recording process.** The basic steps in the recording process are: (a) analyze each transaction for its effects on the accounts, (b) enter the transaction information in a journal, (c) transfer the journal information to the appropriate accounts in the ledger.
4. **Explain what a journal is and how it helps in the recording process.** The initial accounting record of a transaction is entered in a journal before the data are entered in the accounts. A journal (a) discloses in one place the complete effects of a transaction, (b) provides a chronological record of transactions, and (c) prevents or locates errors because the debit and credit amounts for each entry can be readily compared.
5. **Explain what a ledger is and how it helps in the recording process.** The ledger is the entire group of accounts maintained by a company. The ledger keeps in one place all the information about changes in specific account balances.

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6. **Explain what posting is and how it helps in the recording process.** Posting is the transfer of journal entries to the ledger accounts. This phase of the recording process accumulates the effects of journalized transactions in the individual accounts.
7. **Prepare a trial balance and explain its purposes.** A trial balance is a list of accounts and their balances at a given time. Its primary purpose is to prove the equality of debits and credits after posting. A trial balance also uncovers errors in journalizing and posting and is useful in preparing financial statements.

TRUE-FALSE STATEMENTS

1. A new account is opened for each transaction entered into by a business firm.
Ans: F SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
2. The recording process becomes more efficient and informative if all transactions are recorded in one account.
Ans: F SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
3. When the volume of transactions is large, recording them in tabular form is more efficient than using journals and ledgers.
Ans: F SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
4. An account is often referred to as a T-account because of the way it is constructed.
Ans: T SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
5. A debit to an account indicates an increase in that account.
Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
6. If a revenue account is credited, the revenue account is increased.
Ans: T SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
7. The normal balance of all accounts is a debit.
Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
8. Debit and credit can be interpreted to mean increase and decrease, respectively.
Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
9. The double-entry system of accounting refers to the placement of a double line at the end of a column of figures.
Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
10. A credit balance in a liability account indicates that an error in recording has occurred.
Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
11. The drawing account is a subdivision of the owner's capital account and appears as an expense on the income statement.
Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
12. Revenues are a subdivision of owner's capital.
Ans: T SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
13. Under the double-entry system, revenues must always equal expenses.
Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

14. Transactions are entered in the ledger first and then they are analyzed in terms of their effect on the accounts.
Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
15. Business documents can provide evidence that a transaction has occurred.
Ans: T SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
16. Each transaction must be analyzed in terms of its effect on the accounts before it can be recorded in a journal.
Ans: T SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
17. Transactions are entered in the ledger accounts and then transferred to journals.
Ans: F SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
18. All business transactions must be entered first in the general ledger.
Ans: F SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
19. A simple journal entry requires only one debit to an account and one credit to an account.
Ans: T SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
20. A compound journal entry requires several debits to one account and several credits to one account.
Ans: F SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
21. Transactions are recorded in alphabetic order in a journal.
Ans: F SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
22. A journal is also known as a book of original entry.
Ans: T SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
23. The complete effect of a transaction on the accounts is disclosed in the journal.
Ans: T SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
24. The account titles used in journalizing transactions need not be identical to the account titles in the ledger.
Ans: F SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
25. The chart of accounts is a special ledger used in accounting systems.
Ans: F SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
26. A general ledger should be arranged in the order in which accounts are presented in the financial statements, beginning with the balance sheet accounts.
Ans: T SO5 BT: C K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
27. The number and types of accounts used by different business enterprises are the same if generally accepted accounting principles are being followed by the enterprises.
Ans: F SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting
28. Posting is the process of proving the equality of debits and credits in the trial balance.
Ans: F SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

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29. After a transaction has been posted, the reference column in the journal should not be blank.

Ans: T SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

30. A trial balance does not prove that all transactions have been recorded or that the ledger is correct.

Ans: T SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

31. The double-entry system is a logical method for recording transactions and results in equal debits and credits for each transaction.

Ans: T SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

32. The normal balance of an expense is a credit.

Ans: F SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

33. The journal provides a chronological record of transactions.

Ans: T SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

34. The ledger is merely a bookkeeping device and therefore does not provide much useful data for management.

Ans: F SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

35. The chart of accounts is a listing of the accounts and the account numbers which identify their location in the ledger.

Ans: T SO6 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

36. The primary purpose of a trial balance is to prove the mathematical equality of the debits and credits after posting.

Ans: T SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

37. The trial balance will not balance when incorrect account titles are used in journalizing or posting.

Ans: F SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: .5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Answers to True-False Statements

Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.
1.	F	7.	F	13.	F	19.	T	25.	F	31.	T	37.	F
2.	F	8.	F	14.	F	20.	F	26.	T	32.	F		
3.	F	9.	F	15.	T	21.	F	27.	F	33.	T		
4.	T	10.	F	16.	T	22.	T	28.	F	34.	F		
5.	F	11.	F	17.	F	23.	T	29.	T	35.	T		
6.	T	12.	T	18.	F	24.	F	30.	T	36.	T		

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

38. An account consists of
- one part.
 - two parts.
 - three parts.
 - four parts.

Ans: c SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

39. The left side of an account is
- blank.
 - a description of the account.
 - the debit side.
 - the balance of the account.

Ans: c SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

40. Which one of the following is *not* a part of an account?
- Credit side
 - Trial balance
 - Debit side
 - Title

Ans: b SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

41. An account is a part of the financial information system and is described by all except which one of the following?
- An account has a debit and credit side.
 - An account is a source document.
 - An account may be part of a manual or a computerized accounting system.
 - An account has a title.

Ans: b SO1 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

42. The right side of an account
- is the correct side.
 - reflects all transactions for the accounting period.
 - shows all the balances of the accounts in the system.
 - is the credit side.

Ans: d SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

43. An account consists of
- a title, a debit balance, and a credit balance.
 - a title, a left side, and a debit balance.
 - a title, a debit side, and a credit side.
 - a title, a right side, and a debit balance.

Ans: c SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

44. A T-account is
- a way of depicting the basic form of an account.
 - what the computer uses to organize bytes of information.
 - a special account used instead of a trial balance.
 - used for accounts that have both a debit and credit balance.

Ans: a SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

45. Credits
- decrease both assets and liabilities.
 - decrease assets and increase liabilities.
 - increase both assets and liabilities.
 - increase assets and decrease liabilities.

Ans: b SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

46. A debit to an asset account indicates
- an error.
 - a credit was made to a liability account.
 - a decrease in the asset.
 - an increase in the asset.

Ans: d SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

47. The normal balance of any account is the
- left side.
 - right side.
 - side which increases that account.
 - side which decreases that account.

Ans: c SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

48. The double-entry system requires that each transaction must be recorded
- in at least two different accounts.
 - in two sets of books.
 - in a journal and in a ledger.
 - first as a revenue and then as an expense.

Ans: a SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

49. A credit is *not* the normal balance for which account listed below?
- Capital account
 - Revenue account
 - Liability account
 - Drawings account

Ans: d SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

50. Which one of the following represents the expanded basic accounting equation?
- $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Capital} + \text{Owner's Drawings} - \text{Revenue} - \text{Expenses}$.
 - $\text{Assets} + \text{Owner's Drawings} + \text{Expenses} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Capital} + \text{Revenues}$.
 - $\text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities} - \text{Owner's Drawings} = \text{Owner's Capital} + \text{Revenues} - \text{Expenses}$.
 - $\text{Assets} = \text{Revenues} + \text{Expenses} - \text{Liabilities}$.

Ans: b SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

51. Which of the following correctly identifies normal balances of accounts?

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--------|
| a. | Assets | Debit |
| | Liabilities | Credit |
| | Owner's Equity | Credit |
| | Revenues | Debit |
| | Expenses | Credit |
| b. | Assets | Debit |
| | Liabilities | Credit |
| | Owner's Equity | Credit |
| | Revenues | Credit |
| | Expenses | Credit |
| c. | Assets | Credit |
| | Liabilities | Debit |
| | Owner's Equity | Debit |
| | Revenues | Credit |
| | Expenses | Debit |
| d. | Assets | Debit |
| | Liabilities | Credit |
| | Owner's Equity | Credit |
| | Revenues | Credit |
| | Expenses | Debit |

Ans: d SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

52. The best interpretation of the word credit is the
- offset side of an account.
 - increase side of an account.
 - right side of an account.
 - decrease side of an account.

Ans: c SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

53. In recording an accounting transaction in a double-entry system
- the number of debit accounts must equal the number of credit accounts.
 - there must always be entries made on both sides of the accounting equation.
 - the amount of the debits must equal the amount of the credits.
 - there must only be two accounts affected by any transaction.

Ans: c SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

54. An accounting convention is best described as
- an absolute truth.
 - an accounting custom.
 - an optional rule.
 - something that cannot be changed.

Ans: b SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

55. A debit is *not* the normal balance for which account listed below?
- Drawings
 - Cash
 - Accounts Receivable
 - Service Revenue

Ans: d SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

56. An accountant has debited an asset account for \$1,200 and credited a liability account for \$500. What can be done to complete the recording of the transaction?
- Nothing further must be done.
 - Debit an owner's equity account for \$700.
 - Debit another asset account for \$700.
 - Credit a different asset account for \$700.

Ans: d SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

57. An accountant has debited an asset account for \$1,300 and credited a liability account for \$500. Which of the following would be an *incorrect* way to complete the recording of the transaction?
- Credit an asset account for \$800.
 - Credit another liability account for \$800.
 - Credit an owner's equity account for \$800.
 - Debit an owner's equity account for \$800.

Ans: d SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

58. Which of the following is *not* true of the terms debit and credit?
- They can be abbreviated as Dr. and Cr.
 - They can be interpreted to mean increase and decrease.
 - They can be used to describe the balance of an account.
 - They can be interpreted to mean left and right.

Ans: b SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

59. An account will have a credit balance if the
- credits exceed the debits.
 - first transaction entered was a credit.
 - debits exceed the credits.
 - last transaction entered was a credit.

Ans: a SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

60. For the basic accounting equation to stay in balance, each transaction recorded must
- affect two or less accounts.
 - affect two or more accounts.
 - always affect exactly two accounts.
 - affect the same number of asset and liability accounts.

Ans: b SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

61. Which of the following statements is true?
- Debits increase assets and increase liabilities.
 - Credits decrease assets and decrease liabilities.
 - Credits decrease assets and increase liabilities.
 - Debits decrease liabilities and decrease assets.

Ans: c SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

62. Assets normally show
- credit balances.
 - debit balances.
 - debit and credit balances.
 - debit or credit balances.

Ans: b SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

63. An awareness of the normal balances of accounts would help you spot which of the following as an error in recording?
- A debit balance in the drawings account
 - A credit balance in an expense account
 - A credit balance in a liabilities account
 - A credit balance in a revenue account

Ans: b SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

64. If a company has overdrawn its bank balance, then
- its cash account will show a debit balance.
 - its cash account will show a credit balance.
 - the cash account debits will exceed the cash account credits.
 - it cannot be detected by observing the balance of the cash account.

Ans: b SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

65. Which account below is *not* a subdivision of owner's equity?

- a. Drawings
- b. Revenues
- c. Expenses
- d. Liabilities

Ans: d SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

66. When an owner makes a withdrawal

- a. it doesn't have to be cash, it could be another asset.
- b. the drawing account will be increased with a credit.
- c. the capital account will be directly increased with a debit.
- d. the drawing account will be decreased with a debit.

Ans: a SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

67. The drawings account

- a. appears on the income statement along with the expenses of the business.
- b. must show transactions every accounting period.
- c. is increased with debits and decreased with credits.
- d. is not a proper subdivision of owner's equity.

Ans: c SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

68. Which of the following statements is *not* true?

- a. Expenses increase owner's equity.
- b. Expenses have normal debit balances.
- c. Expenses decrease owner's equity.
- d. Expenses are a negative factor in the computation of net income.

Ans: a SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

69. A credit to a liability account

- a. indicates an increase in the amount owed to creditors.
- b. indicates a decrease in the amount owed to creditors.
- c. is an error.
- d. must be accompanied by a debit to an asset account.

Ans: a SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

70. In the first month of operations, the total of the debit entries to the cash account amounted to \$900 and the total of the credit entries to the cash account amounted to \$600. The cash account has a(n)

- a. \$600 credit balance.
- b. \$900 debit balance.
- c. \$300 debit balance.
- d. \$300 credit balance.

Ans: c SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

71. TransAm Mail Service purchased equipment for \$2,500. TransAm paid \$400 in cash and signed a note for the balance. TransAm debited the Equipment account, credited Cash and
- nothing further must be done.
 - debited the Capital account for \$2,100.
 - credited another asset account for \$400.
 - credited a liability account for \$2,100.

Ans: d SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

72. Radio Moscow Industries purchased supplies for \$1,000. They paid \$400 in cash and agreed to pay the balance in 30 days. The journal entry to record this transaction would include a debit to an asset account for \$1,000, a credit to a liability account for \$600. Which of the following would be the correct way to complete the recording of the transaction?
- Credit an asset account for \$400.
 - Credit another liability account for \$400.
 - Credit the Capital account for \$400.
 - Debit the Capital account for \$400.

Ans: a SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

73. On January 14, Edamame Industries purchased supplies of \$700 on account. The entry to record the purchase will include
- a debit to Supplies and a credit to Accounts Payable.
 - a debit to Supplies Expense and a credit to Accounts Receivable.
 - a debit to Supplies and a credit to Cash.
 - a debit to Accounts Receivable and a credit to Supplies.

Ans: a SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

74. On June 1, 2012, Portugal Inc. reported a cash balance of \$12,000. During June, Portugal made deposits of \$3,000 and made disbursements totalling \$14,000. What is the cash balance at the end of June?
- \$1,000 debit balance
 - \$15,000 debit balance
 - \$1,000 credit balance
 - \$4,000 credit balance

Ans: a SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

75. At January 1, 2012, Alligator Industries reported owner's equity of \$130,000. During 2012, Alligator had a net loss of \$30,000 and owner drawings of \$15,000. At December 31, 2012, the amount of owner's equity is
- \$85,000.
 - \$100,000.
 - \$115,000.
 - \$145,000.

Ans: a SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

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76. Silver Mt. Zion pays its employees twice a month, on the 7th and the 21st. On June 21, Silver Mt. Zion paid employee salaries of \$5,000. This transaction would
- increase owner's equity by \$5,000.
 - decrease the balance in Salaries and Wages Expense by \$5,000.
 - decrease net income for the month by \$5,000.
 - be recorded by a \$5,000 debit to Salaries and Wages Payable and a \$4,000 credit to Salaries and Wages Expense.

Ans: c SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

77. In the first month of operations for Gallowbird Industries, the total of the debit entries to the cash account amounted to \$9,000 (\$4,000 investment by the owner and revenues of \$5,000). The total of the credit entries to the cash account amounted to \$5,500 (purchase of equipment \$2,000 and payment of expenses \$3,500). At the end of the month, the cash account has a(n)
- \$1,500 credit balance.
 - \$1,500 debit balance.
 - \$3,500 debit balance.
 - \$3,500 credit balance.

Ans: c SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

78. Chik Chik Company showed the following balances at the end of its first year:

Cash	\$ 3,000
Prepaid insurance	4,700
Accounts receivable	3,500
Accounts payable	2,800
Notes payable	4,200
Owner's Capital	1,400
Owner's Drawings	700
Revenues	22,000
Expenses	17,500

What did Chik Chik Company show as total credits on its trial balance?

- \$25,700
- \$30,400
- \$31,100
- \$35,100

Ans: b SO2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1.5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

79. Electrelane Company showed the following balances at the end of its first year:

Cash	\$ 2,000
Prepaid insurance	3,500
Accounts receivable	2,500
Accounts payable	2,000
Notes payable	3,000
Owner's Capital	1,000
Owner's Drawings	500
Revenues	16,000
Expenses	12,500

What did Electrelene Company show as total credits on its trial balance?

- a. \$4,500
- b. \$22,000
- c. \$22,500
- d. \$24,500

Ans: b SO2 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1.5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

80. During February 2012, its first month of operations, the owner of Ariel Pink Enterprises invested cash of \$25,000. Ariel had cash revenues of \$5,000 and paid expenses of \$7,000. Assuming no other transactions impacted the cash account, what is the balance in Cash at February 28?
- a. \$2,000 credit
 - b. \$2,000 debit
 - c. \$23,000 debit
 - d. \$27,000 debit

Ans: c SO2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

81. At January 31, 2012, the balance in Aislars Inc.'s supplies account was \$250. During February, Aislars purchased supplies of \$300 and used supplies of \$375. At the end of February, the balance in the supplies account should be
- a. \$175 debit.
 - b. \$325 debit.
 - c. \$175 credit.
 - d. \$325 debit.

Ans: a SO3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

82. At December 1, 2012, Cursive Company's accounts receivable balance was \$1,200. During December, Cursive had credit revenues of \$4,800 and collected accounts receivable of \$4,000. At December 31, 2012, the accounts receivable balance is
- a. \$400 debit.
 - b. \$2,000 debit.
 - c. \$400 credit.
 - d. \$2,000 credit.

Ans: b SO3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

83. At October 1, 2012, Padilla Industries had an accounts payable balance of \$30,000. During the month, the company made purchases on account of \$25,000 and made payments on account of \$36,000. At October 31, 2012, the accounts payable balance is
- a. \$19,000.
 - b. \$21,000.
 - c. \$41,000.
 - d. \$91,000.

Ans: a SO3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

84. During 2012, its first year of operations, Neko's Bakery had revenues of \$60,000 and expenses of \$33,000. The business had owner drawings of \$20,000. What is the amount of owner's equity at December 31, 2012?
- \$0
 - \$7,000 credit
 - \$27,000 credit
 - \$18,000 debit

Ans: b SO3 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

85. On July 7, 2012, Hidden Comera Enterprises performed cash services of \$1,700. The entry to record this transaction would include
- a debit to Service Revenue of \$1,700.
 - a credit to Accounts Receivable of \$1,700.
 - a debit to Cash of \$1,700.
 - a credit to Accounts Payable of \$1,700.

Ans: c SO3 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

86. At September 1, 2012, Promise Ring Co. reported owner's equity of \$136,000. During the month, Promise Ring generated revenues of \$38,000, incurred expenses of \$21,000, purchased equipment for \$5,000 and withdrew cash of \$2,000. What is the amount of owner's equity at September 30, 2012?
- \$146,000
 - \$151,000
 - \$153,000
 - \$156,000

Ans: b SO3 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1.5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

87. The final step in the recording process is to
- analyze each transaction.
 - enter the transaction in a journal.
 - prepare a trial balance.
 - transfer journal information to ledger accounts.

Ans: d SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

88. The usual sequence of steps in the transaction recording process is:
- journal → analyze → ledger.
 - analyze → journal → ledger.
 - journal → ledger → analyze.
 - ledger → journal → analyze.

Ans: b SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

89. In recording business transactions, evidence that an accounting transaction has taken place is obtained from
- business documents.
 - the Internal Revenue Service.
 - the public relations department.
 - the SEC.

Ans: a SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

90. After a business transaction has been analyzed and entered in the book of original entry, the next step in the recording process is to transfer the information to
- the company's bank.
 - owner's equity.
 - ledger accounts.
 - financial statements.

Ans: c SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

91. The first step in the recording process is to
- prepare financial statements.
 - analyze each transaction for its effect on the accounts.
 - post to a journal.
 - prepare a trial balance.

Ans: b SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

92. Evidence that would *not* help with determining the effects of a transaction on the accounts would be a(n)
- cash register sales tape.
 - bill.
 - advertising brochure.
 - check.

Ans: c SO3 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

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93. After transaction information has been recorded in the journal, it is transferred to the
- trial balance.
 - income statement.
 - book of original entry.
 - ledger.

Ans: d SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

94. The usual sequence of steps in the recording process is to analyze each transaction, enter the transaction in the
- journal, and transfer the information to the ledger accounts.
 - ledger, and transfer the information to the journal.
 - book of accounts, and transfer the information to the journal.
 - book of original entry, and transfer the information to the journal.

Ans: a SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

95. The final step in the recording process is to transfer the journal information to the
- trial balance.
 - financial statements.
 - ledger.
 - file cabinets.

Ans: c SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

96. The recording process occurs
- once a year.
 - once a month.
 - repeatedly during the accounting period.
 - infrequently in a manual accounting system.

Ans: c SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

97. A compound journal entry involves
- two accounts.
 - three accounts.
 - three or more accounts.
 - four or more accounts.

Ans: c SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

98. A journal provides
- the balances for each account.
 - information about a transaction in several different places.
 - a list of all accounts used in the business.
 - a chronological record of transactions.

Ans: d SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

99. When three or more accounts are required in one journal entry, the entry is referred to as a
- compound entry.
 - triple entry.
 - multiple entry.
 - simple entry.

Ans: a SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

100. When two accounts are required in one journal entry, the entry is referred to as a
- balanced entry.
 - simple entry.
 - posting.
 - nominal entry.

Ans: b SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

101. Another name for journal is
- listing.
 - book of original entry.
 - book of accounts.
 - book of source documents.

Ans: b SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

102. The standard format of a journal would *not* include
- a reference column.
 - an account title column.
 - a T-account.
 - a date column.

Ans: c SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

103. Transactions in a journal are initially recorded in
- account number order.
 - dollar amount order.
 - alphabetical order.
 - chronological order.

Ans: d SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

104. A journal is *not* useful for
- disclosing in one place the complete effect of a transaction.
 - preparing financial statements.
 - providing a record of transactions.
 - locating and preventing errors.

Ans: b SO4 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

105. A complete journal entry does *not* show
- the date of the transaction.
 - the new balance in the accounts affected by the transaction.
 - a brief explanation of the transaction.
 - the accounts and amounts to be debited and credited.

Ans: b SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

106. The name given to entering transaction data in the journal is
- chronicling.
 - listing.
 - posting.
 - journalizing.

Ans: d SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

107. The standard form of a journal entry has the
- debit account entered first and indented.
 - credit account entered first and indented.
 - debit account entered first at the extreme left margin.
 - credit account entered first at the extreme left margin.

Ans: c SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

108. When journalizing, the reference column is
- left blank.
 - used to reference the source document.
 - used to reference the journal page.
 - used to reference the financial statements.

Ans: a SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

109. On June 1, 2012 Ted Leo Le buys a copier machine for his business and finances this purchase with cash and a note. When journalizing this transaction, he will
- use two journal entries.
 - make a compound entry.
 - make a simple entry.
 - list the credit entries first, which is proper form for this type of transaction.

Ans: b SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

110. Which of the following journal entries is recorded correctly and in the standard format?
- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| a. | Salaries and Wages Expense | 500 | |
| | Cash | | 1,500 |
| | Advertising Expense | 1,000 | |
| b. | Salaries and Wages Expense | | 500 |
| | Advertising Expense | | 1,000 |
| | Cash | 1,500 | |
| c. | Cash | 1,500 | |
| | Salaries and Wages Expense | | 500 |
| | Advertising Expense | | 1,000 |
| d. | Salaries and Wages Expense | 500 | |
| | Advertising Expense | 1,000 | |
| | Cash | | 1,500 |

Ans: d SO4 BT: AN Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: Analysis AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

111. The ledger should be arranged in
- alphabetical order.
 - chronological order.
 - dollar amount order.
 - financial statement order.

Ans: d SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

112. The entire group of accounts maintained by a company is called the
- chart of accounts.
 - general journal.
 - general ledger.
 - trial balance.

Ans: c SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

113. An accounting record of the balances of all assets, liabilities, and owner's equity accounts is called a
- compound entry.
 - general journal.
 - general ledger.
 - chart of accounts.

Ans: c SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

114. The usual ordering of accounts in the general ledger is
- assets, liabilities, owner's capital, drawings, revenues, and expenses.
 - assets, liabilities, drawings, owner's capital, expenses, and revenues.
 - liabilities, assets, owner's capital, revenues, expenses, and drawings.
 - owner's capital, assets, liabilities, drawings, expenses, and revenues.

Ans: a SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

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115. Management could determine the amounts due from customers by examining which ledger account?
- Service Revenue
 - Accounts Payable
 - Accounts Receivable
 - Supplies

Ans: c SO5 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

116. The ledger accounts should be arranged in
- chronological order.
 - alphabetical order.
 - financial statement order.
 - order of appearance in the journal.

Ans: c SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

117. A three column form of account is so named because it has columns for
- debit, credit, and account name.
 - debit, credit, and reference.
 - debit, credit, and balance.
 - debit, credit, and date.

Ans: c SO5 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

118. On August 13, 2012, Swell Maps Enterprises purchased office equipment for \$1,300 and office supplies of \$200 on account. Which of the following journal entries is recorded correctly and in the standard format?

a. Office Equipment	1,300	
Account Payable		1,500
Office Supplies.....	200	
b. Office Equipment		1,300
Office Supplies.....		200
Accounts Payable	1,500	
c. Accounts Payable	1,500	
Office Equipment.....		1,300
Office Supplies		200
d. Office Equipment	1,300	
Office Supplies.....	200	
Accounts Payable.		1,500

Ans: d SO5 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

119. Delta72 Company received a cash advance of \$700 from a customer. As a result of this event,
- assets increased by \$700.
 - owner's equity increased by \$700.
 - liabilities decreased by \$700.
 - both a and b.

Ans: a SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

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120. Camper Van Company purchased equipment for \$2,600 cash. As a result of this event,
- owner's equity decreased by \$2,600.
 - total assets increased by \$2,600.
 - total assets remained unchanged.
 - Both a and b.

Ans: c SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

121. Beethoven Company provided consulting services and billed the client \$3,100. As a result of this event,
- assets remained unchanged.
 - assets increased by \$3,100.
 - owner's equity increased by \$3,100.
 - Both b and c.

Ans: d SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

122. The first step in posting involves
- entering in the appropriate ledger account the date, journal page, and debit amount shown in the journal.
 - writing in the journal the account number to which the debit amount was posted.
 - writing in the journal the account number to which the credit amount was posted.
 - entering in the appropriate ledger account the date, journal page, and credit amount shown in the journal.

Ans: a SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

123. A chart of accounts usually starts with
- asset accounts.
 - expense accounts.
 - liability accounts.
 - revenue accounts.

Ans: a SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

124. The procedure of transferring journal entries to the ledger accounts is called
- journalizing.
 - analyzing.
 - reporting.
 - posting.

Ans: d SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

125. A number in the reference column in a general journal indicates
- that the entry has been posted to a particular account.
 - the page number of the journal.
 - the dollar amount of the transaction.
 - the date of the transaction.

Ans: a SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

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126. A chart of accounts for a business firm
- is a graph.
 - indicates the amount of profit or loss for the period.
 - lists the accounts and account numbers that identify their location in the ledger.
 - shows the balance of each account in the general ledger.

Ans: c SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

127. Posting
- should be performed in account number order.
 - accumulates the effects of journalized transactions in the individual accounts.
 - involves transferring all debits and credits on a journal page to the trial balance.
 - is accomplished by examining ledger accounts and seeing which ones need updating.

Ans: b SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

128. After journal entries are posted, the reference column
- of the general journal will be blank.
 - of the general ledger will show journal page numbers.
 - of the general journal will show "Dr" or "Cr".
 - of the general ledger will show account numbers.

Ans: b SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

129. The explanation column of the general ledger
- is completed without exception.
 - is nonexistent.
 - is used infrequently.
 - shows account titles.

Ans: c SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

130. A numbering system for a chart of accounts
- is prescribed by GAAP.
 - is uniform for all businesses.
 - usually starts with income statement accounts.
 - usually starts with balance sheet accounts.

Ans: d SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

131. The first step in designing a computerized accounting system is the creation of the
- general ledger.
 - general journal.
 - trial balance.
 - chart of accounts.

Ans: d SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

132. The steps in preparing a trial balance include all of the following *except*
- listing the account titles and their balances.
 - totaling the debit and credit columns.
 - proving the equality of the two columns.
 - transferring journal amounts to ledger accounts.

Ans: d SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

133. A trial balance may balance even when each of the following occurs *except* when
- a transaction is not journalized.
 - a journal entry is posted twice.
 - incorrect accounts are used in journalizing.
 - a transposition error is made.

Ans: d SO7 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

134. A list of accounts and their balances at a given time is called a(n)
- journal.
 - posting.
 - trial balance.
 - income statement.

Ans: c SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

135. If the sum of the debit column equals the sum of the credit column in a trial balance, it indicates
- no errors have been made.
 - no errors can be discovered.
 - that all accounts reflect correct balances.
 - the mathematical equality of the accounting equation.

Ans: d SO7 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

136. A trial balance is a listing of
- transactions in a journal.
 - the chart of accounts.
 - general ledger accounts and balances.
 - the totals from the journal pages.

Ans: c SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

137. Customarily, a trial balance is prepared
- at the end of each day.
 - after each journal entry is posted.
 - at the end of an accounting period.
 - only at the inception of the business.

Ans: c SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

138. A trial balance would only help in detecting which one of the following errors?
- A transaction that is not journalized
 - A journal entry that is posted twice
 - Offsetting errors are made in recording the transaction
 - A transposition error when transferring the debit side of journal entry to the ledger

Ans: d SO7 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

139. An account is an individual accounting record of increases and decreases in specific
- liabilities.
 - assets.
 - expenses.
 - assets, liabilities, and owner's equity items.

Ans: d SO1 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

140. A debit is *not* the normal balance for which of the following?
- Asset account
 - Drawing account
 - Expense account
 - Capital account

Ans: d SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

141. Which of the following rules is *incorrect*?
- Credits decrease the drawing account.
 - Debits increase the capital account.
 - Credits increase revenue accounts.
 - Debits decrease liability accounts.

Ans: b SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

142. Which of the following statements is false?
- Revenues increase owner's equity.
 - Revenues have normal credit balances.
 - Revenues are a positive factor in the computation of net income.
 - Revenues are increased by debits.

Ans: d SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

143. Which of the following is the correct sequence of steps in the recording process?
- Posting, journalizing, analyzing
 - Journalizing, analyzing, posting
 - Analyzing, posting, journalizing
 - Analyzing, journalizing, posting

Ans: d SO3 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

144. Which of the following is *false* about a journal?
- It discloses in one place the complete effects of a transaction.
 - It provides a chronological record of transactions.
 - It helps to prevent or locate errors because debit and credit amounts for each entry can be readily compared.
 - It keeps in one place all the information about changes in specific account balances.

Ans: d SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

145. Deerhoof Company purchases equipment for \$1,700 and supplies for \$400 from Milkman Co. for \$2,100 cash. The entry for this transaction will include a
- debit to Equipment \$1,700 and a debit to Supplies Expense \$400 for Milkman.
 - credit to Cash for Milkman.
 - credit to Accounts Payable for Deerhoof.
 - debit to Equipment \$1,700 and a debit to Supplies \$400 for Deerhoof.

Ans: d SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

146. Devendra Banhart withdraws \$600 cash from her business for personal use. The entry for this transaction will include a debit of \$600 to
- Owner's Drawings.
 - Owner's Capital.
 - Owner's Salaries Expense.
 - Salaries and Wages Expense.

Ans: a SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

147. On October 3, Karl Schickele, a carpenter, received a cash payment for services previously billed to a client. Karl paid his telephone bill, and he also bought equipment on credit. For the three transactions, at least one of the entries will include a
- credit to Owner's Capital.
 - credit to Notes Payable.
 - debit to Accounts Receivable.
 - credit to Accounts Payable.

Ans: d SO4 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1.5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

148. Posting of journal entries should be done in
- account number order.
 - alphabetical order.
 - chronological order.
 - dollar amount order.

Ans: c SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

149. The chart of accounts is a
- list of accounts and their balances at a given time.
 - device used to prove the mathematical accuracy of the ledger.
 - listing of the accounts and the account numbers which identify their location in the ledger.
 - required step in the recording process.

Ans: c SO6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

150. Which of the following is *incorrect* regarding a trial balance?
- It proves that the debits equal the credits after posting.
 - It proves that the company has recorded all transactions.
 - A trial balance uncovers errors in journalizing and posting.
 - A trial balance is useful in the preparation of financial statements.

Ans: b SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

151. A trial balance will *not* balance if
- a journal entry is posted twice.
 - a wrong amount is used in journalizing.
 - incorrect account titles are used in journalizing.
 - a journal entry is only partially posted.

Ans: d SO7 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

152. Which of the following are the same under both GAAP and IFRS?
- The account.
 - Debit and credit rules.
 - Steps in the recording process.
 - All of the above.

Ans: d SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

153. Which of the following are the same under both GAAP and IFRS?
- The journal.
 - The ledger.
 - The chart of accounts.
 - All of the above.

Ans: d SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

154. Which of the following is true?
- Transaction analysis is completely different under IFRS and GAAP.
 - Most transactions are recorded differently under IFRS and GAAP.
 - Transaction analysis is the same under IFRS and GAAP, but some transactions are recorded differently.
 - All transactions are recorded the same under IFRS and GAAP.

Ans: c SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

155. European companies rely
- less on historical cost and more on fair values than U.S. companies.
 - less on fair values and more on historical cost than U.S. companies.
 - completely on fair values for financial reporting.
 - completely on historical cost for financial reporting.

Ans: a SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

156. The double-entry accounting system is the basis of accounting systems
- worldwide.
 - worldwide, except for the U.S.
 - in the U.S. only
 - neither internationally nor in the U.S.

Ans: a SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

157. Under IFRS, the trial balance
- follows the same format as under GAAP.
 - shows credits on the left and debits on the right.
 - includes less accounts than under GAAP.
 - includes more accounts than under GAAP.

Ans: a SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

158. In deciding whether the U.S. should adopt IFRS, the issue the SEC said should be considered is
- whether IFRS is sufficiently developed and consistent in application.
 - whether the IFRS is established for the benefit of investors.
 - the impact of a switch to IFRS on U.S. laws and regulations.
 - all of the above.

Ans: d SO7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 1 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Answers to Multiple Choice Questions

Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.	Item	Ans.
38.	c	56.	d	74.	a	92.	c	110.	d	128.	b	146.	a
39.	c	57.	d	75.	a	93.	d	111.	d	129.	c	147.	d
40.	b	58.	b	76.	c	94.	a	112.	c	130.	d	148.	c
41.	b	59.	a	77.	c	95.	c	113.	c	131.	d	149.	c
42.	d	60.	b	78.	b	96.	c	114.	a	132.	d	150.	b
43.	c	61.	c	79.	b	97.	c	115.	c	133.	d	151.	d
44.	a	62.	b	80.	c	98.	d	116.	c	134.	c	152.	d
45.	b	63.	b	81.	a	99.	a	117.	c	135.	d	153.	d
46.	d	64.	b	82.	b	100.	b	118.	d	136.	c	154.	c
47.	c	65.	d	83.	a	101.	b	119.	a	137.	c	155.	a
48.	a	66.	a	84.	b	102.	c	120.	c	138.	d	156.	a
49.	d	67.	c	85.	c	103.	d	121.	d	139.	d	157.	a
50.	b	68.	a	86.	b	104.	b	122.	a	140.	d	158.	d
51.	d	69.	a	87.	d	105.	b	123.	a	141.	b		
52.	c	70.	c	88.	b	106.	d	124.	d	142.	d		
53.	c	71.	d	89.	a	107.	c	125.	a	143.	d		
54.	b	72.	a	90.	c	108.	a	126.	c	144.	d		
55.	d	73.	a	91.	b	109.	b	127.	b	145.	d		

BRIEF EXERCISES**BE 159**

At June 1, 2012, Coquehcot Industries had an accounts receivable balance of \$12,000. During the month, the company performed credit services of \$25,000 and collected accounts receivable of \$22,000. What is the balance in accounts receivable at June 30, 2012?

Solution 159

The balance at the end of the month is \$15,000, calculated as follows:

Beginning accounts receivable	\$12,000
Add: Credit Sales	25,000
Less: Collections	<u>(22,000)</u>
Ending accounts receivable	<u>\$15,000</u>

SO2 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

BE 160

TNT has the following transactions during April of the current year. Indicate (a) the effect on the accounting equation and (b) the debit-credit analysis.

- Apr. 1 Opens a law office, investing \$25,000 in cash.
- 4 Pays rent in advance for 6 months, \$9,000 cash.
- 16 Receives \$8,000 from clients for services provided.
- 27 Pays secretary \$2,800 salary.

Solution 160

(a) **Effect on Accounting Equation**

(b) **Debit-Credit Analysis**

The asset Cash is increased; the owner's equity Capital account is increased.

Debits increase assets:
debit Cash \$25,000.
Credits increase owner's equity: credit
Owner's Capital \$25,000.

The asset Prepaid Rent is increased; the asset Cash is decreased.

Debits increase assets:
debit Prepaid Rent \$9,000.
Credits decrease assets:
credit Cash \$9,000.

The asset Cash is increased; the revenue Service Revenue is increased.

Debits increase assets:
debit Cash \$8,000.
Credits increase revenues:
credit Service Revenue \$8,000.

The expense Salaries and Wages Expense is increased; the asset Cash is decreased.

Debits increase expenses:
debit Salaries and Wages
Expense \$2,800.
Credits decrease assets:
credit Cash \$2,800.

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 6 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

BE 161

For each of the following accounts indicate the effect of a debit or a credit on the account and the normal balance. Increase (+), Decrease (-).

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Normal Balance</u>
1. Salaries and wages expense.	_____	_____	_____
2. Accounts receivable.	_____	_____	_____
3. Service revenue.	_____	_____	_____
4. Owner's Capital.	_____	_____	_____
5. Owner's Drawings.	_____	_____	_____

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Solution 161

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Normal Balance</u>
1. Salaries and wages expense.	<u>+</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Dr</u>
2. Accounts receivable.	<u>+</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Dr</u>
3. Service revenue.	<u>-</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>Cr</u>
4. Owner's Capital.	<u>-</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>Cr</u>
5. Owner's Drawings.	<u>+</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>Dr</u>

SO2 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

BE 162

For each of the following transactions of Neon Garden, identify the account to be debited and the account to be credited.

1. Purchased 18-month insurance policy for cash.
2. Paid weekly payroll.
3. Purchased supplies on account.
4. Received utility bill to be paid at later date.

Solution 162

<u>Transaction</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
1	Prepaid Insurance	Cash
2	Salaries and Wages Expense	Cash
3	Supplies	Accounts Payable
4	Utilities Expense	Accounts Payable

SO4 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 4 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

BE 163

Journalize the following business transactions in general journal form. Identify each transaction by number. You may omit explanations of the transaction.

1. Andrew Bird invested \$30,000 cash to start an appliance repair business.
2. Hired an employee to be paid \$400 per week, starting tomorrow.
3. Paid two years' rent in advance, \$7,440.
4. Paid the worker's weekly wage.
5. Recorded revenue earned and received for the week, \$1,900.

Solution 163

1. Cash.....	30,000	
Owner's Capital		30,000
2. No entry, not a transaction.		
3. Prepaid Rent	7,440	
Cash		7,440

FOR INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

Solution 163 (cont.)

4. Salaries and Wages Expense	400	
Cash.....		400
5. Cash.....	1,900	
Service Revenue		1,900

SO4 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

BE 164

Identify the impact on the accounting equation of the following transactions.

1. Purchased 36-month insurance policy for cash.
2. Purchased supplies on account.
3. Received utility bill to be paid at later date.
4. Paid utility bill previously accrued.

Solution 164

1. Net effect is no change: Increases assets and decreases assets.
2. Increases assets and increases liabilities.
3. Increases liabilities and decreases stockholders' equity.
4. Decreases assets and decreases liabilities

SO4 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 4 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

BE 165

Journalize the following transactions for Xiu Xiu Company for June 2012, the company's first month of operations. You may omit explanations for the transactions.

1. Purchased equipment on account for \$7,000.
2. Billed customers \$5,000 for services performed.
3. Made payment of \$2,300 on account for equipment purchased earlier in month.
4. Collected \$2,900 on customer accounts.

Solution 165

1. Equipment.....	7,000	
Accounts Payable.....		7,000
2. Accounts Receivable.....	5,000	
Service Revenue		5,000
3. Accounts Payable	2,300	
Cash.....		2,300
4. Cash	2,900	
Accounts Receivable		2,900

SO4 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 4 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

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BE 166

Use the information in BE 165 to answer the following questions.

1. What is the balance in Accounts Payable at June 30, 2012?
2. What is the balance in Accounts Receivable at June 30, 2012?

Solution 166

1. Accounts Payable at June 30, 2012:

Beginning accounts payable	\$ 0
Purchases on account	7,000
Payments on account	<u>(2,300)</u>
Ending accounts payable	<u>\$4,700</u>

2. Accounts Receivable at June 30, 2012:

Beginning accounts receivable	\$ 0
Billed to customers	5,000
Collections from customers	<u>(2,900)</u>
Ending accounts receivable	<u>\$2,100</u>

SO6 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 6 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

BE 167

The transactions of the Liberty Belle Store are recorded in the general journal below. You are to post the journal entries to T-accounts.

General Journal

Date	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
2012			
Aug. 5	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue	3,400	3,400
10	Cash Service Revenue	3,000	3,000
19	Rent Expense Cash	1,100	1,100
25	Cash Accounts Receivable	1,400	1,400

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BE 167 (cont.)

General Ledger

Cash		Accounts Receivable	
Service	Revenue	Rent	Expense

Solution 167

General Ledger

Cash		Accounts Receivable	
8/10 3,000	8/19 1,100	8/5 3,400	8/25 1,400
8/25 1,400		8/31 Bal. 2,000	
8/31 Bal. 3,300			

Service Revenue		Rent Expense	
	8/5 3,400	8/19 1,100	
	8/10 3,000	8/31 Bal. 1,100	
	8/31 Bal. 6,400		

SO6 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

BE 168

Prepare a trial balance from the ledger accounts of Black Diamond Express as of January 31, 2012.

Accounts Payable	\$ 500	Rent Expense		\$ 500
Accounts Receivable	1,700	Service Revenue		3,000
Cash	800	Supplies		200
Owner's Capital	2,000	Salaries and Wages Expense		1,300
Owner's Drawings	1,000			

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Solution 168

BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS
Trial Balance
January 31, 2012

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 800	
Accounts Receivable	1,700	
Supplies	200	
Accounts Payable		\$ 500
Owner's Capital		2,000
Owner's Drawings	1,000	
Service Revenue		3,000
Rent Expense	500	
Salaries and Wages Expense	1,300	
	\$5,500	\$5,500

SO7 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

BE 169

Prepare a corrected trial balance for Stereolab Company. All accounts should have a normal balance.

STEREOELAB COMPANY
Trial Balance
For the Quarter Ended 3/31/12

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 9,000	
Accounts Receivable		\$ 23,000
Prepaid Insurance	2,500	
Equipment	60,000	
Accounts Payable		15,000
Unearned Service Revenue	10,000	
Notes Payable		20,000
Owner's Capital		38,000
Owner's Drawings		1,500
Service Revenue		43,000
Salaries and Wages Expense	15,000	
Utilities Expense	5,000	
Rent Expense	10,000	
	\$111,500	\$140,500

Solution 169

STEREOLAB COMPANY
 Trial Balance
 For the Quarter Ended 3/31/12

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 9,000	
Accounts Receivable	23,000	
Prepaid Insurance	2,500	
Equipment	60,000	
Accounts Payable		\$ 15,000
Unearned Service Revenue		10,000
Notes Payable		20,000
Owner's Capital		38,000
Owner's Drawings	1,500	
Service Revenue		43,000
Salaries and Wages Expense	15,000	
Utilities Expense	5,000	
Rent Expense	10,000	
	\$126,000	\$126,000

SO7 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 6 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

EXERCISES**Ex. 170**

The chart of accounts used by Notwist Copy Company is listed below. You are to indicate the proper accounts to be debited and credited for the following transactions by writing the account number(s) in the appropriate boxes.

CHART OF ACCOUNTS

101 Cash	209 Unearned Service Revenue
112 Accounts Receivable	301 Owner's Capital
125 Supplies	306 Owner's Drawings
157 Equipment	400 Service Revenue
200 Notes Payable	610 Advertising Expense
201 Accounts Payable	729 Rent Expense

	Number(s) of account(s) debited	Number(s) of account(s) credited
1. M. Acher invests \$70,000 cash to start the business.		
2. Purchased three pieces of equipment for \$160,000, paying \$50,000 cash and signing a 5-year, 10% note for the remainder.		
3. Purchased \$5,000 supplies on credit.		
4. Cash revenue amounted to \$7,000.		
5. Paid \$500 cash for radio advertising.		
6. Paid \$800 on account for supplies purchased in transaction 3.		
7. Owner withdrew \$2,100 from the business for personal expenses.		
8. Paid \$1,200 cash for rent for the current month.		
9. Received \$2,000 cash advance from a customer for future copying.		
10. Billed a customer for \$575 for photocopy work done.		

Solution 170

	Number(s) of account(s) debited	Number(s) of account(s) credited
1. M. Acher invests \$70,000 cash to start the business.	101	301
2. Purchased three pieces of equipment for \$160,000, paying \$50,000 cash and signing a 5-year, 10% note for the remainder.	157	101,200
3. Purchased \$5,000 supplies on credit.	125	201
4. Cash revenue amounted to \$7,000.	101	400
5. Paid \$500 cash for radio advertising.	610	101
6. Paid \$800 on account for supplies purchased in transaction 3.	201	101
7. Owner withdrew \$2,100 from the business for personal expenses.	306	101
8. Paid \$1,200 cash for rent for the current month.	729	101
9. Received \$2,000 cash advance from a customer for future copying.	101	209
10. Billed a customer for \$575 for photocopy work done.	112	400

SO1 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 15 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 171

Under a double-entry system, show how the entry in each statement is entered in the ledger by using debit or credit to indicate the increase or decrease in the affected account.

	<u>Debit or Credit</u>
1. An increase in Salaries and Wages Expense.	_____
2. A decrease in Accounts Payable.	_____
3. An increase in Prepaid Insurance.	_____
4. An increase in Owner's Capital.	_____
5. A decrease in Office Supplies.	_____
6. An increase in Owner's Drawings.	_____
7. An increase in Service Revenue.	_____
8. A decrease in Accounts Receivable.	_____
9. An increase in Rent Expense.	_____
10. A decrease in Store Equipment.	_____

Solution 171

1. An increase in Salaries and Wages Expense.	<u>Debit</u>
2. A decrease in Accounts Payable.	<u>Debit</u>
3. An increase in Prepaid Insurance.	<u>Debit</u>
4. An increase in Owner's Capital.	<u>Credit</u>
5. A decrease in Office Supplies.	<u>Credit</u>
6. An increase in Owner's Drawings.	<u>Debit</u>
7. An increase in Service Revenue.	<u>Credit</u>
8. A decrease in Accounts Receivable.	<u>Credit</u>
9. An increase in Rent Expense.	<u>Debit</u>
10. A decrease in Store Equipment.	<u>Credit</u>

Ex. 172

Selected transactions for A. Byrjun, a property manager, in her first month of business, are as follows.

- Jan. 2 Invested \$15,000 cash in business.
- 3 Purchased used car for \$5,200 cash for use in business.
- 9 Purchased supplies on account for \$500.
- 11 Billed customers \$2,100 for services performed.
- 16 Paid \$450 cash for advertising.
- 20 Received \$1,300 cash from customers billed on January 11.
- 23 Paid creditor \$300 cash on balance owed.
- 28 Withdrew \$2,000 cash for personal use of owner.

Instructions

For each transaction indicate the following.

- (a) The basic type of account debited and credited (asset (A), liability (L), owner's equity (OE)).
- (b) The specific account debited and credited (cash, rent expense, service revenue, etc.).
- (c) Whether the specific account is increased (incr.) or decreased (decr).
- (d) The normal balance of the specific account.

Use the following format, in which the January 2 transaction is given as an example.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Account Debited</u>				<u>Account Credited</u>			
	(a) <u>Basic Type</u>	(b) <u>Specific Account</u>	(c) <u>Effect</u>	(d) <u>Normal Balance</u>	(a) <u>Basic Type</u>	(b) <u>Specific Account</u>	(c) <u>Effect</u>	(d) <u>Normal Balance</u>
Jan. 2	A	Cash	Incr.	Debit	OE	Owner's Capital	Incr.	Credit

Solution 172

<u>Date</u>	<u>Account Debited</u>				<u>Account Credited</u>			
	(a) <u>Basic Type</u>	(b) <u>Specific Account</u>	(c) <u>Effect</u>	(d) <u>Normal Balance</u>	(a) <u>Basic Type</u>	(b) <u>Specific Account</u>	(c) <u>Effect</u>	(d) <u>Normal Balance</u>
Jan. 2	A	Cash	Incr.	Debit	OE	Owner's Capital	Incr.	Credit
3	A	Equip.	Incr.	Debit	A	Cash	Decr.	Debit
9	A	Supplies	Incr.	Debit	L	Accts. Pay.	Incr.	Credit
11	A	Accts. Rec.	Incr.	Debit	OE	Service Revenue	Incr.	Credit
16	OE	Advert. Expense	Incr.	Debit	A	Cash	Decr.	Debit
20	A	Cash	Incr.	Debit	A	Accts. Rec.	Decr.	Debit
23	L	Accts. Pay.	Decr.	Credit	A	Cash	Decr.	Debit
28	OE	Owner's Drawings	Incr.	Debit	A	Cash	Decr.	Debit

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 10 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

Ex. 173

For the accounts listed below, indicate if the normal balance of the account is a debit or credit.

<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Normal Balance Debit or Credit</u>
1. Service Revenue	_____
2. Rent Expense	_____
3. Accounts Receivable	_____
4. Accounts Payable	_____
5. Owner's Capital	_____
6. Supplies	_____
7. Insurance Expense	_____
8. Owner's Drawings	_____
9. Buildings	_____
10. Notes Payable	_____

Solution 173

<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Normal Balance Debit or Credit</u>
1. Service Revenue	Credit
2. Rent Expense	Debit
3. Accounts Receivable	Debit
4. Accounts Payable	Credit
5. Owner's Capital	Credit
6. Supplies	Debit
7. Insurance Expense	Debit
8. Owner's Drawings	Debit
9. Buildings	Debit
10. Notes Payable	Credit

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 174

For each of the following accounts, indicate the effects of (a) a debit and (b) the normal account balance.

1. Notes Payable
2. Prepaid Insurance
3. Salaries and Wages Expense
4. Service Revenue
5. Equipment
6. Owner's Capital

Solution 174

	<u>Debit Effect</u>	<u>Normal Balance</u>
1. Notes Payable	Decrease	Credit
2. Prepaid Insurance	Increase	Debit
3. Salaries and Wages Expense	Increase	Debit
4. Service Revenue	Decrease	Credit
5. Equipment	Increase	Debit
6. Owner's Capital	Decrease	Credit

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 7 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

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Ex. 175

During an accounting period, a business has numerous transactions affecting each of the following accounts. State for each account whether it is likely to have (a) debit entries only, (b) credit entries only, or (c) both debit and credit entries.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| _____ (1) Advertising Expense | _____ (6) Owner's Drawings |
| _____ (2) Service Revenue | _____ (7) Cash |
| _____ (3) Accounts Payable | _____ (8) Salaries and Wages Expense |
| _____ (4) Accounts Receivable | _____ (9) Notes Payable |
| _____ (5) Owner's Capital | _____ (10) Insurance Expense |

Solution 175

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| (1) (a) | (5) (b) | (9) (c) |
| (2) (b) | (6) (a) | (10) (a) |
| (3) (c) | (7) (c) | |
| (4) (c) | (8) (a) | |

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 176

Eight transactions are recorded in the following T-accounts:

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">CASH</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(1) 25,000</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(2) 3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(7) 22,500</td> <td>(3) 1,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(4) 5,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(6) 8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(8) 3,300</td> </tr> </table>	CASH		(1) 25,000	(2) 3,500	(7) 22,500	(3) 1,950		(4) 5,100		(6) 8,000		(8) 3,300	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(5) 27,500</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(7) 22,500</td> </tr> </table>	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		(5) 27,500	(7) 22,500
CASH																	
(1) 25,000	(2) 3,500																
(7) 22,500	(3) 1,950																
	(4) 5,100																
	(6) 8,000																
	(8) 3,300																
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE																	
(5) 27,500	(7) 22,500																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">SUPPLIES</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(3) 1,950</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>	SUPPLIES		(3) 1,950		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">EQUIPMENT</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(2) 13,500</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>	EQUIPMENT		(2) 13,500									
SUPPLIES																	
(3) 1,950																	
EQUIPMENT																	
(2) 13,500																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">OWNER'S CAPITAL</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;">(1) 25,000</td> </tr> </table>	OWNER'S CAPITAL			(1) 25,000	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">SERVICE REVENUE</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;">(5) 27,500</td> </tr> </table>	SERVICE REVENUE			(5) 27,500								
OWNER'S CAPITAL																	
	(1) 25,000																
SERVICE REVENUE																	
	(5) 27,500																
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">ACCOUNTS PAYABLE</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(6) 8,000</td> <td style="width: 50%;">(2) 10,000</td> </tr> </table>	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		(6) 8,000	(2) 10,000	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">OWNER'S DRAWINGS</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(8) 3,300</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>	OWNER'S DRAWINGS		(8) 3,300									
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE																	
(6) 8,000	(2) 10,000																
OWNER'S DRAWINGS																	
(8) 3,300																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><th colspan="2">SALARIES AND WAGES EXPENSE</th></tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(4) 5,100</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>	SALARIES AND WAGES EXPENSE		(4) 5,100														
SALARIES AND WAGES EXPENSE																	
(4) 5,100																	

Ex. 176 (cont.)

Indicate for each debit and each credit: (a) whether an asset, liability, capital, drawing, revenue, or expense account was affected and (b) whether the account was increased (+) or (–) decreased. Answers should be presented in the following chart form:

Transaction No.	<u>Account Debited</u>		<u>Account Credited</u>	
	Type	Effect	Type	Effect
(1) (Example)	Asset	+	Capital	+
(2)				
(3)				
(4)				
(5)				
(6)				
(7)				
(8)				

Solution 176

Transaction No.	<u>Account Debited</u>		<u>Account Credited</u>	
	Type	Effect	Type	Effect
(1) (Example)	Asset	+	Capital	+
(2)	Asset	+	Asset Liability	– +
(3)	Asset	+	Asset	–
(4)	Expense	+	Asset	–
(5)	Asset	+	Revenue	+
(6)	Liability	–	Asset	–
(7)	Asset	+	Asset	–
(8)	Drawings	+	Asset	–

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 15 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 177

For each of the following accounts indicate (a) the type of account (Asset, Liability, Owner's Equity, Revenue, Expense), (b) the debit and credit effects, and (c) the normal account balance.

Example

0. Cash
- a. Asset account
 - b. Debit increases, credit decreases
 - c. Normal balance - debit

Accounts	
1. Accounts Payable	5. Service Revenue
2. Accounts Receivable	6. Insurance Expense
3. Owner's Capital	7. Notes Payable
4. Owner's Drawings	8. Equipment

Solution 177

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. a. Liability account.
b. Debit decreases, credit increases.
c. Normal balance - credit.</p> <p>2. a. Asset account.
b. Debit increases, credit decreases.
c. Normal balance - debit.</p> <p>3. a. Owner's Equity account.
b. Debit decreases, credit increases.
c. Normal balance - credit.</p> <p>4. a. Owner's Equity account.
b. Debit increases, credit decreases.
c. Normal balance - debit.</p> | <p>5. a. Revenue account.
b. Debit decreases, credit increases.
c. Normal balance - credit.</p> <p>6. a. Expense account.
b. Debit increases, credit decreases.
c. Normal balance - debit.</p> <p>7. a. Liability account.
b. Debit decreases, credit increases.
c. Normal balance - credit.</p> <p>8. a. Asset account.
b. Debit increases, credit decreases.
c. Normal balance - debit.</p> |
|---|---|

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 15 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 178

For each transaction given, enter in the tabulation given below a "D" for debit and a "C" for credit to reflect the increases and decreases of the assets, liabilities, and owner's equity accounts. In some cases there may be a "D" and a "C" in the same box.

Transactions:

1. Owner invests cash in the business.
2. Pays insurance in advance for six months.
3. Pays secretary's salary.
4. Purchases office supplies on account.
5. Pays electricity bill.
6. Borrows money from local bank.
7. Makes payment on account.
8. Receives cash due from customers.

Ex. 178 (cont.)

9. Provides services on account.
10. Owner withdraws assets from the business.

	Transaction #									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assets										
Liabilities										
Owner's Capital Account										
Owner's Drawings										
Revenues										
Expenses										

Solution 178

	Transaction #									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assets	D	D,C	C	D	C	D	C	D,C	D	C
Liabilities				C		C	D			
Owner's Capital Account	C									
Owner's Drawings										D
Revenues									C	
Expenses			D		D					

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 15 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 179

Journalize the following business transactions in general journal form. Identify each transaction by number. You may omit explanations of the transactions.

1. The owner, Athena Lu, invests \$35,000 in cash in starting a real estate office operating as a sole proprietorship.
2. Purchased \$400 of supplies on credit.
3. Purchased equipment for \$8,000, paying \$2,000 in cash and signed a 30-day, \$6,000, note payable.
4. Real estate commissions billed to clients amount to \$4,000.
5. Paid \$700 in cash for the current month's rent.
6. Paid \$200 cash on account for supplies purchased in transaction 2.
7. Received a bill for \$600 for advertising for the current month.
8. Paid \$2,200 cash for office salaries and wages.
9. Lu withdrew \$1,200 from the business for living expenses.
10. Received a check for \$3,000 from a client in payment on account for commissions billed in transaction 4.

Solution 179

1.	Cash	35,000	
	Owner's Capital		35,000
2.	Supplies	400	
	Accounts Payable		400
3.	Equipment	8,000	
	Cash		2,000
	Notes Payable		6,000
4.	Accounts Receivable	4,000	
	Service Revenue		4,000
5.	Rent Expense	700	
	Cash		700
6.	Accounts Payable	200	
	Cash		200
7.	Advertising Expense	600	
	Accounts Payable		600
8.	Salaries Expense	2,200	
	Cash		2,200
9.	Owner's Drawings	1,200	
	Cash		1,200
10.	Cash	3,000	
	Accounts Receivable		3,000

SO4 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 15 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 180

Identify the accounts to be debited and credited for each of the following transactions.

1. The owner, O. Gulag, invested \$8,000 cash in the business.
2. Purchased supplies on account for \$1,000.
3. Billed customers \$2,000 for services performed.
4. Paid salaries of \$1,200.

Solution 180

	<u>Account Debited</u>	<u>Account Credited</u>
1.	Cash	Owner's Capital
2.	Supplies	Accounts Payable
3.	Accounts Receivable	Service Revenue
4.	Salaries and Wages Expense	Cash

SO3 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 181

Transactions for Tom Petty Company for the month of October are presented below. Journalize each transaction and identify each transaction by number. You may omit journal explanations.

1. Invested \$40,000 cash in the business.
2. Purchased land costing \$28,000 for cash.
3. Purchased equipment costing \$12,000 for \$3,000 cash and the remainder on credit.
4. Purchased supplies on account for \$800.
5. Paid \$1,000 for a one-year insurance policy.
6. Received \$3,000 cash for services performed.
7. Received \$4,000 for services previously performed on account.
8. Paid wages to employees for \$2,500.
9. Petty withdrew \$1,000 cash from the business.

Solution 181

1. Cash	40,000	
Owner's Capital		40,000
2. Land	28,000	
Cash		28,000
3. Equipment	12,000	
Cash		3,000
Accounts Payable		9,000
4. Supplies	800	
Accounts Payable		800
5. Prepaid Insurance	1,000	
Cash		1,000
6. Cash	3,000	
Service Revenue		3,000
7. Cash	4,000	
Accounts Receivable		4,000
8. Salaries and Wages Expense	2,500	
Cash		2,500
9. Owner's Drawings	1,000	
Cash		1,000

SO3 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 10 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 182

Match the basic step in the recording process described by each of the following statements.

- A. Analyze each transaction
- B. Enter each transaction in a journal
- C. Transfer journal information to ledger accounts

- ___ 1. This step is called posting.
- ___ 2. Business documents are examined to determine the effects of transactions on the accounts.
- ___ 3. This step is called journalizing.

Solution 182

1. C 2. A 3. B

SO3 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 2 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 183

Prepare journal entries for each of the following transactions.

- 1. Performed services for customers on account \$5,000.
- 2. Purchased \$20,000 of equipment on account.
- 3. Received \$3,000 from customers in transaction 1.
- 4. The owner, R. Orbison, withdrew \$1,000 cash for personal use.

Solution 183

1. Accounts Receivable	5,000	
Service Revenue		5,000
2. Equipment	20,000	
Accounts Payable		20,000
3. Cash	3,000	
Accounts Receivable		3,000
4. Owner's Drawings	1,000	
Cash		1,000

SO4 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 184

Sigur Ros Company is a newly organized business. The list of accounts to be opened in the general ledger is as follows:

Accounts Payable	Prepaid Insurance
Accounts Receivable	Prepaid Rent
Accumulated Depreciation	Rent Expense
Cash	Salaries and Wages Expense
Depreciation Expense	Salaries and Wages Payable
Equipment	Service Revenue
Insurance Expense	Supplies
Owner's Capital	Supplies Expense
Owner's Drawings	

Instructions

Organize the accounts into the order in which they should appear in the ledger of Sigur Ros Company and assign account numbers. Use the following system to assign account numbers.

1—199	Assets
200—299	Liabilities
300—399	Owner's Equity
400—499	Revenues
500—599	Expenses

Solution 184

There are several possible correct account number assignments. The following is one of the correct solutions.

- 101- Cash
- 112- Accounts Receivable
- 125- Supplies
- 130- Prepaid Insurance
- 140- Prepaid Rent
- 157- Equipment
- 158- Accumulated Depreciation
- 201- Accounts Payable
- 212- Salaries and Wages Payable
- 301- Owner's Capital
- 306- Owner's Drawings
- 400- Service Revenue
- 510- Salaries and Wages Expense
- 520- Supplies Expense
- 530- Rent Expense
- 540- Insurance Expense
- 550- Depreciation Expense

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Ex. 185

The transactions of Medina Information Service are recorded in the general journal below. You are to post the journal entries to the accounts in the general ledger. After all entries have been posted, you are to prepare a trial balance on the form provided.

<u>General Journal</u>				J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2012				
Sept. 1	Cash Owner's Capital (Invested cash in business)		20,000	20,000
4	Equipment Cash Notes Payable (Paid cash and issued 2-year, 9%, note for equipment)		30,000	10,000 20,000
8	Rent Expense Cash (Paid September rent)		1,000	1,000
15	Prepaid Insurance Cash (Paid one-year liability insurance)		400	400
18	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for delivery services)		2,500	2,500
20	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid salaries for current period)		500	500
25	Utilities Expense Accounts Payable (Received a bill for September utilities)		100	100
30	Owner's Drawings Cash (Withdrew cash for personal use)		1,500	1,500
30	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue (Billed customer for delivery service)		2,000	2,000

Ex. 185 (cont.)

General Ledger

Cash				Account No. 101	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

Accounts Receivable				Account No. 112	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

Prepaid Insurance				Account No. 130	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

Equipment				Account No. 155	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

Accounts Payable				Account No. 201	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

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Ex. 185 (cont.)

Notes Payable				Account No. 205	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

Owner's Capital				Account No. 301	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

Owner's Drawing				Account No. 306	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

Service Revenue				Account No. 400	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

Rent Expense				Account No. 719	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance

FOR INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

Ex. 185 (cont.)

Salaries and Wages Expense

Account No. 726

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
------	-------------	------	-------	--------	---------

Utilities Expense

Account No. 735

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
------	-------------	------	-------	--------	---------

MEDINA INFORMATION SERVICE
 Trial Balance
 September 30, 2012

Accounts	Debit	Credit
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=====

Solution 185

<u>General Journal</u>					J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	
2012					
Sept. 1	Cash	101	20,000		
	Owner's Capital	301		20,000	
	(Invested cash in business)				
4	Equipment	155	30,000		
	Cash	101		10,000	
	Notes Payable	205		20,000	
	(Paid cash and issued 2-year, 9%, note for equipment)				
8	Rent Expense	719	1,000		
	Cash	101		1,000	
	(Paid September rent)				
15	Prepaid Insurance	130	400		
	Cash	101		400	
	(Paid one-year liability insurance)				
18	Cash	101	2,500		
	Service Revenue	400		2,500	
	(Received cash for delivery services)				
20	Salaries and Wages Expense	726	500		
	Cash	101		500	
	(Paid salaries for current period)				
25	Utilities Expense	735	100		
	Accounts Payable	201		100	
	(Received a bill for September utilities)				
30	Owner's Drawings	306	1,500		
	Cash	101		1,500	
	(Withdrew cash for personal use)				
30	Accounts Receivable	112	2,000		
	Service Revenue	400		2,000	
	(Billed customer for delivery service)				

Solution 185 (cont.)General Ledger

Cash			Account No. 101		
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012					
Sept. 1		J1	20,000		20,000
4		J1		10,000	10,000
8		J1		1,000	9,000
15		J1		400	8,600
18		J1	2,500		11,100
20		J1		500	10,600
30		J1		1,500	9,100

Accounts Receivable			Account No. 112		
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012					
Sept. 30		J1	2,000		2,000

Prepaid Insurance			Account No. 130		
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012					
Sept. 15		J1	400		400

Equipment			Account No. 155		
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012					
Sept. 4		J1	30,000		30,000

Accounts Payable			Account No. 201		
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012					
Sept. 25		J1		100	100

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Solution 185 (cont.)

Notes Payable				Account No. 205	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012 Sept. 4		J1		20,000	20,000

Owner's Capital				Account No. 301	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012 Sept. 1		J1		20,000	20,000

Owner's Drawings				Account No. 306	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012 Sept. 30		J1	1,500		1,500

Service Revenue				Account No. 400	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012 Sept. 18		J1		2,500	2,500
30		J1		2,000	4,500

Rent Expense				Account No. 719	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012 Sept. 8		J1	1,000		1,000

Salaries and Wages Expense				Account No. 726	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012 Sept. 20		J1	500		500

FOR INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

Solution 185 (cont.)

Utilities Expense				Account No. 735	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2012 Sept. 25		J1	100		100

MEDINA INFORMATION SERVICE
Trial Balance
September 30, 2012

Accounts	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 9,100	
Accounts Receivable	2,000	
Prepaid Insurance	400	
Equipment	30,000	
Accounts Payable		\$ 100
Notes Payable		20,000
Owner's Capital		20,000
Owner's Drawings	1,500	
Service Revenue		4,500
Rent Expense	1,000	
Salaries and Wages Expense	500	
Utilities Expense	100	
Totals	<u>\$44,600</u>	<u>\$44,600</u>

SO5 BT: AP Difficulty: Hard TOT: 25 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 186

The bookkeeper for Panda Bear Yard Service made a number of errors in journalizing and posting as described below:

1. A debit posting to accounts receivable for \$500 was omitted.
2. A payment of accounts payable for \$600 was credited to cash and debited to accounts receivable.
3. A credit to accounts receivable for \$750 was posted as \$75.
4. A cash purchase of equipment for \$893 was journalized as a debit to equipment and a credit to notes payable. The credit posting was made for \$839 while the debit posting was made for \$893.
5. A debit posting of \$400 for purchase of supplies was credited to supplies.
6. A debit to repairs expense for \$481 was posted as \$418.
7. A debit posting for salaries and wages expense for \$900 was made twice.
8. A cash purchase of supplies for \$700 was journalized and posted as a debit to supplies for \$70 and a credit to cash for \$70.

FOR INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

2 - 60 Test Bank for Accounting Principles, Tenth Edition

Instructions

For each error, indicate (a) whether the trial balance will balance; if the trial balance will not balance, indicate (b) the amount of the difference, and (c) the trial balance column that will have the larger total. Consider each error separately. Use the following form, in which error (1) is given as an example.

<u>Error</u>	(A) <u>In Balance</u>	(B) <u>Difference</u>	(C) <u>Larger Column</u>
1	No	\$500	Credit

Solution 186

<u>Error</u>	(A) <u>In Balance</u>	(B) <u>Difference</u>	(C) <u>Larger Column</u>
1	No	\$500	Credit
2	Yes	—	—
3	No	675	Debit
4	No	54	Debit
5	No	800	Credit
6	No	63	Credit
7	No	900	Debit
8	Yes	—	—

SO6 BT: AN Difficulty: Hard TOT: 15 min. AACSB: Analysis AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

Ex. 187

Post the following transactions to T-accounts and determine each account's ending balance.

1. Supplies	2,500	
Accounts Payable		2,500
2. Accounts Receivable	4,000	
Service Revenue		4,000
3. Cash	3,000	
Accounts Receivable		3,000
4. Accounts Payable.....	1,000	
Cash		1,000

Solution 187

Cash		Accounts Payable	
3. 3,000	4. 1,000	4. 1,000	1. 2,500
Bal. 2,000			Bal. 1,500

Solution 187 (cont.)

Accounts Receivable				Service Revenue			
2.	4,000	3.	3,000		2.	4,000	
Bal.	1,000				Bal.	4,000	

Supplies			
1.	2,500		
Bal.	2,500		

SO6 BT: AP Difficulty: Easy TOT: 6 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 188

The trial balance of Red House Painters shown below does not balance.

RED HOUSE PAINTERS
Trial Balance
June 30, 2012

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash	\$ 2,780	
Accounts Receivable.....	7,420	
Supplies.....	600	
Equipment.....	8,300	
Accounts Payable		\$ 9,777
Owner's Capital.....		1,952
Owner's Drawings.....	1,300	
Service Revenue.....		15,200
Salaries and Wages Expense	3,800	
Repair Expense	1,600	
Totals	<u>\$25,800</u>	<u>\$26,929</u>

An examination of the ledger and journal reveals the following errors:

- Each of the above listed accounts has a normal balance per the general ledger.
- Cash of \$270 received from a customer on account was debited to Cash \$720 and credited to Accounts Receivable \$720.
- A withdrawal of \$400 by the owner was posted as a credit to Owner's Drawings, \$400 and credit to Cash \$400.
- A debit of \$300 was not posted to Salaries and Wages Expense.
- The purchase of equipment on account for \$700 was recorded as a debit to Repair Expense and a credit to Accounts Payable for \$700.
- Services were performed on account for a customer, \$510, for which Accounts Receivable was debited \$510 and Service Revenue was credited \$51.
- A payment on account for \$235 was credited to Cash for \$235 and credited to Accounts Payable for \$253.

Instructions

Prepare a correct trial balance.

Solution 188

RED HOUSE PAINTERS
Trial Balance
June 30, 2012

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash [2,780 – 450 (2)].....	\$ 2,330	\$
Accounts Receivable [7,420 + 450 (2)].....	7,870	
Supplies	600	
Equipment [8,300 + 700 (5)].....	9,000	
Accounts Payable [9,777 – 488 (7)].....		9,289
Owner’s Capital.....		1,952
Owner’s Drawings [1,300 + 400 + 400 (3)]	2,100	
Service Revenue [15,200 + 459 (6)].....		15,659
Salaries and Wages Expense [3,800 + 300 (4)].....	4,100	
Repair Expense [1,600 – 700 (5)].....	900	
Totals	<u>\$26,900</u>	<u>\$26,900</u>

SO7 BT: AN Difficulty: Hard TOT: 25 min. AACSB: Analysis AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

Ex. 189

Some of the following errors would cause the debit and credit columns of the trial balance to have unequal totals. For each of the four cases, state whether the error would cause unequal totals in the trial balance. If the error causes unequal totals, indicate the amount of difference between the columns and state whether the debit or credit is larger. Each case is to be considered independently of the others.

1. A payment of \$800 to a creditor was recorded by a debit to Accounts Payable of \$80 and a credit to Cash of \$800.
2. A \$480 payment for a printer was recorded by a debit to Equipment of \$48 and a credit to Cash for \$48.
3. An account receivable in the amount of \$2,500 was collected in full. The collection was recorded by a debit to Cash for \$2,500 and a debit to Accounts Payable for \$2,500.
4. An account payable was paid by issuing a check for \$800. The payment was recorded by debiting Accounts Payable \$800 and crediting Accounts Receivable \$800.

Solution 189

1. The trial balance totals will be unequal. The credit column will be \$720 larger than the debit column.
2. The trial balance totals will be misstated but not unequal.

Solution 189 (cont.)

3. The trial balance totals will be unequal. The debit column will be \$5,000 larger than the credit column.
4. The trial balance totals will be misstated but not unequal.

SO7 BT: AN Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Analysis AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

Ex. 190

L. Phair and Associates is a financial planning service. The account balances at December 31, 2012 are shown by the following alphabetical list:

Accounts Payable	\$ 5,000
Accounts Receivable	19,000
Automobiles	27,500
Buildings	100,000
Cash	11,700
Computer	22,000
Computer Software	4,200
Land	42,000
Owner's Capital	152,900
Notes Payable	95,000
Notes Receivable	8,100
Equipment	15,400
Supplies	800
Technical Library	2,200

Instructions

Prepare a trial balance with the accounts arranged in financial statement order.

Solution 190

L. PHAIR AND ASSOCIATES
Trial Balance
December 31, 2012

	Debit	Credit
Cash.....	\$ 11,700	
Accounts Receivable.....	19,000	
Supplies	800	
Notes Receivable	8,100	
Computer	22,000	
Computer Software	4,200	
Technical Library	2,200	
Equipment.....	15,400	
Automobiles	27,500	
Buildings	100,000	
Land.....	42,000	
Accounts Payable.....		\$ 5,000
Notes Payable.....		95,000
Capital.....		152,900
Totals	\$252,900	\$252,900

SO7 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 10 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 191

The ledger accounts of the Fabulous Muscles Gym at June 30, 2012 are shown below:

Accounts Payable	\$ 9,100
Accounts Receivable	1,050
Buildings	43,000
Owner's Capital	54,800
Cash	6,100
Equipment	42,900
Notes Payable	40,000
Supplies	350
Owner's Drawings	10,500

Instructions

Prepare a trial balance with the ledger accounts arranged in the proper financial statement order. Include the appropriate heading.

Solution 191

FABULOUS MUSCLES GYM
Trial Balance
June 30, 2012

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash	\$ 6,100	
Accounts Receivable.....	1,050	
Supplies	350	
Equipment.....	42,900	
Buildings	43,000	
Notes Payable.....		\$ 40,000
Accounts Payable		9,100
Owner's Capital.....		54,800
Owner's Drawings.....	10,500	
Totals	<u>\$103,900</u>	<u>\$103,900</u>

SO7 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 10 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex. 192

The ledger account balances for Galaxie 500 Company are listed below.

Accounts Payable	\$ 8,000
Accounts Receivable	7,000
Cash	5,200
Owner's Capital	11,000
Owner's Drawings	4,000
Service Revenue	30,000
Salaries and Wages Expense	22,800
Unearned Service Revenue	2,000
Utilities Expense	12,000

Instructions

Prepare a trial balance in proper form for Galaxie at December 31, 2012.

Solution 192

GALAXIE 500
Trial Balance
December 31, 2012

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$5,200	
Accounts Receivable	7,000	
Accounts Payable		\$ 8,000
Unearned Service Revenue		2,000
Owner's Capital		11,000
Owner's Drawings	4,000	
Repair Revenue		30,000
Salaries and Wages Expense	22,800	
Utilities Expense	12,000	
	\$51,000	\$51,000

SO7 BT: AP Difficulty: Medium TOT: 8 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

Ex 193

The bookkeeper for Antony Johnson Auto Repair made a number of errors in journalizing and posting, as described below.

1. A credit posting of \$500 to Accounts Receivable was omitted.
2. A debit posting of \$750 for Prepaid Insurance was debited to Insurance Expense.
3. A collection from a customer of \$100 in payment of its account owed was journalized and posted as a debit to Cash \$100 and a credit to Service Revenue \$100.
4. A credit posting of \$350 to Property Taxes Payable was made twice.
5. A cash purchase of supplies for \$250 was journalized and posted as a debit to Supplies \$25 and a credit to Cash \$25.
6. A debit of \$695 to Advertising Expense was posted as \$659

Instructions

For each error:

- (a) Indicate whether the trial balance will balance.
- (b) If the trial balance will not balance, indicate the amount of the difference.
- (c) Indicate the trial balance column that will have the larger total.

Consider each error separately. Use the following form, in which error (1) is given as an example.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Error	In Balance	Difference	Larger Column
(1)	No	\$500	debit

Solution 193

<u>Error</u>	<u>(a) In Balance</u>	<u>(b) Difference</u>	<u>(c) Larger Column</u>
1.	No	\$500	Debit
2.	Yes	—	—
3.	Yes	—	—
4.	No	350	Credit
5.	Yes	—	—
6.	No	36	Credit

SO7 BT: AN Difficulty: Hard TOT: 8 min. AACSB: Analytic AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: PS

COMPLETION STATEMENTS

194. An _____ is a record of increases and decreases in specific assets, liabilities, and owner's equity items.
195. The process of entering an amount on the left side of an account is called _____ the account, and making an entry on the right side is called _____ the account.
196. _____, _____, and _____ have debit normal account balances whereas _____, _____, and _____ have credit normal account balances.
197. The four subdivisions of owner's equity are: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
198. The basic steps in the recording process are: _____ each transaction, enter the transaction in a _____, and transfer the _____ information to appropriate accounts in the _____.
199. A sales slip, a check, and a cash register tape are examples of _____ used as evidence that a transaction has taken place.
200. An accounting record where transactions are initially recorded in chronological order is called a _____.
201. When three or more accounts are required in one journal entry, the entry is referred to as a _____ entry.
202. The entire group of accounts and their balances maintained by a company is called the _____.
203. A two column list of all accounts and their balances at a given time is a _____.

Answers to Completion Statements

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 194. account | 199. business documents |
| 195. debiting, crediting | 200. journal |
| 196. Assets, expenses, owner's drawings, owner's capital, liabilities, revenues | 201. compound |
| 197. capital, drawings, revenues, expenses | 202. general ledger |
| 198. analyze, journal, journal, ledger | 203. trial balance |

SO1-7 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 8 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

MATCHING

204. Match the items below by entering the appropriate code letter in the space provided.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Account | F. Journal |
| B. Normal account balance | G. Posting |
| C. Debit | H. Chart of accounts |
| D. Revenue account | I. Trial balance |
| E. Compound entry | J. Simple entry |

- ___ 1. An entry that involves three or more accounts.
- ___ 2. Transferring journal entries to ledger accounts.
- ___ 3. The side which increases an account.
- ___ 4. A list of all the accounts used by an enterprise.
- ___ 5. A record of increases and decreases in specific assets, liabilities, and owner's equity items.
- ___ 6. Left side of an account.
- ___ 7. An entry that involves only two accounts.
- ___ 8. A book of original entry.
- ___ 9. A list of accounts and their balances at a given time.
- ___ 10. Has a credit normal balance

Answers to Matching

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. E | 6. C |
| 2. G | 7. J |
| 3. B | 8. F |
| 4. H | 9. I |
| 5. A | 10. D |

SO1-6 BT: K Difficulty: Easy TOT: 3 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

SHORT-ANSWER ESSAY QUESTIONS

S-A E 205

An account is an important accounting record where financial information is stored until needed. Briefly explain (1) the nature of an account, (2) the different types of accounts, and (3) the manner in which an account is increased and decreased and its normal balance.

Solution 205

An account is an individual accounting record of increases and decreases in specific asset, liability, and owner's equity accounts. In its simplest form, an account consists of three parts: (1) the title of the account, (2) a left or debit side, and (3) a right or credit side (it resembles the letter T). Accounts are classified as asset, liability, owner's equity, revenue, and expense. Accounts with a normal debit balance, such as assets and expenses, are increased when debited and decreased when credited. Accounts with a normal credit balance, such as liabilities and revenues, are increased when credited and decreased when debited.

SO1,2 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Comm. AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 206

Your roommate, a marketing major, thinks that debit means decrease and credit means increase. And, that every account can be debited and credited and as result, every account can have both a debit and a credit balance. Explain to your roommate (1) the meaning of debit and credit; (2) which accounts can only be debited, which can only be credited, and which can be both debited and credited; and (3) which accounts normally have debit balances and which credit balances.

Solution 206

The terms debit and credit mean the left and right side, respectively, of every account. Some accounts such as Drawings and Expenses are only debited; other accounts such as Capital and Revenues are only credited; and finally, some accounts such as Cash, Accounts Receivable, and Accounts Payable can be debited and credited. Accounts with debit balances include Assets, Drawings, and Expenses. Accounts with credit balances include Capital and Revenues.

SO2 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA FN: Reporting

S-A E 207

A fellow classmate is confused about how debits and credits relate to the basic accounting equation. State the basic accounting equation, convert it into the expanded accounting equation, and then explain how it ties into the rules for debits and credits.

Solution 207

The basic accounting equation is:

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Equity}$$

The expanded equation divides Owner's Equity into its various parts, reflecting the owner's investment, drawings, revenues, and expenses:

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Capital} - \text{Owner's Drawings} + \text{Revenues} - \text{Expenses}$$

This expanded equation can then be re-arranged to explain why certain accounts have debit (left-hand) balances, while other accounts have credit (right-hand) balances, as follows:

$$\text{Assets} + \text{Owner's Drawings} + \text{Expenses} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Capital} + \text{Revenues}$$

The accounts on the left-hand side of the equation have left-hand, or debit, balances, while the accounts on the right-hand side of the equation have right-hand, or credit, balances. Accounts with debit balances are increased with debits and decreased with credits, while accounts with credit balances are increased with credits and decreased with debits.

SO2 BT: S Difficulty: Hard TOT: 10 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 208

Describe the process of preparing a trial balance. What is the purpose of preparing a trial balance? If a trial balance does not balance, identify what might be the reasons why it does not balance. If the trial balance does balance, does that insure that the ledger accounts are correct? Explain.

Solution 208

The process of preparing a trial balance consists of (1) listing the account titles and their debit or credit balances in the order in which they appear in the general ledger, (2) totaling the debit and credit columns, and (3) proving the equality of the total debits and total credits. The primary purpose of the trial balance is to prove the equality of the debits and credits after posting. A trial balance also uncovers errors in journalizing and posting because errors in journalizing and posting cause a trial balance not to balance. A trial balance does not prove that all transactions have been recorded or that the ledger is correct. The trial balance may balance even when (1) an entire transaction is not journalized, (2) a correct journal entry is not posted, (3) a journal entry is posted twice, (4) incorrect accounts are used in journalizing or posting, or (5) offsetting errors are made in recording the amount of a transaction or posting to the ledger.

SO7 BT: AN Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Comm. AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 209

A classmate who is a computer science major thinks that accountants are obsolete. She states that computers can do the entire process without any human assistance.

Discuss the steps in the recording process and indicate what role the computer plays in that process.

Solution 209

The initial step in the recording process is to analyze each transaction. This is done by analyzing the source documents to determine which accounts were affected. The computer is not able to perform this step. The second step is enter the transaction in the journal using a journal entry. The computer is not able to perform this step and does not know if the correct accounts are being debited and credited, nor if the correct amounts were entered. It is only able to test the equality of the debits and credits comprising the entry. The final step is to transfer the journal entry to the specific accounts in the ledger (posting). The computer can perform this step efficiently and effectively.

SO3 BT: S Difficulty: Medium TOT: 7 min. AACSB: Comm. AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 210

Amy Pond, a fellow employee, wants to understand the basic steps in the recording process. Identify and briefly explain the steps in the order in which they occur.

Solution 210

The basic steps in the recording process are:

1. Analyze each transaction. In this step, business documents are examined to determine the effects of the transaction on the accounts.
2. Enter each transaction in a journal. This step is called journalizing and it results in making a chronological record of the transactions.
3. Transfer journal information to ledger accounts. This step is called posting. Posting makes it possible to accumulate the effects of journalized transactions on individual accounts.

SO3 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5min. AACSB: Comm. AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 211

All recordable transactions are initially recorded in the journal. Discuss the contributions that the journal makes to the recording process.

Solution 211

The journal makes several significant contributions to the recording process: (1) It discloses in one place the complete effects of a transaction; (2) It provides a chronological record of transactions; and, (3) It helps to prevent and locate errors because the debit and credit amounts for each entry can be readily compared.

SO4 BT: C Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Comm. AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 212

A bookkeeping student has come to you for tutoring on the recording process. She is confused about the relationship between the chart of accounts and the ledger. Explain the purpose of the chart of accounts and the general ledger. In your explanation indicate the relationship between these two items as well.

Solution 212

The chart of accounts lists all of the accounts that a company uses and their account numbers that identify their location in the ledger. The numbering system used to identify the accounts usually starts with the balance sheet accounts followed by the income statement accounts.

The general ledger contains all of the accounts of a company and their respective balances at any point in time. The ledger is organized by account number with assets coming first, then liabilities, owner's equity, revenue, and expense accounts.

SO5&6 BT: C Difficulty: Easy TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Comm. AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 213

The process of transferring the information in the journal to the general ledger is called posting. Explain the posting process, including the importance of the journal page number and the account numbers.

Solution 213

The posting process begins with locating the account(s) being debited in the general ledger. Then entering the date of the entry, the journal page number where the entry originated and debit portion of the entry in the date, reference and debit columns, respectively. Once this done, the account number(s) of the account(s) being debited is (are) entered in the reference column in the journal. Next, the credit portion of the journal entry is posted to the appropriate accounts in the ledger following the same steps as noted for the debit portion.

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The importance of the journal page number, in the reference column of each account in the general ledger accounts, is to indicate where to find the original entry. And, the general ledger account numbers, in the reference column of the journal, indicate that the entry has been posted.

SO6 BT: S Difficulty: Medium TOT: 5 min. AACSB: Comm. AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 214

During a study session, a classmate states that it is not necessary to make journal entries and then post them to the ledger. She states that it is sufficient to analyze the transaction and simply record the information in T-accounts.

What is your response to this statement? Be brief, yet concise.

Solution 214

You have a very good point regarding the steps of the accounting cycle. If a company only has a few transactions, it might be possible to simply analyze them and then record each in T-accounts. However, nearly all businesses have many transactions each day. There must be a systematic way to process these transactions. The steps of the accounting cycle represent this process. After analyzing each transaction, a journal entry needs to be prepared. The journal represents a chronological listing of every transaction for a business. This allows users to review past transactions. Your approach does not leave a trail that can be reviewed at a later date. Once the journal entries are made, posting allows each line of the journal to be transferred into the ledger. This process increases and decreases individual accounts in the ledger. At the end of the accounting period, the balance of each account is determined and the trial balance is prepared.

Based on your approach, if someone saw a credit to cash for \$10,000 and wondered what the debit was, that person would have to go through every ledger account to locate the corresponding debit. By having a general journal, the person can view the entire transaction, thus easily seeing the account that was debited.

Your approach may work for a very simple business, but it would result in problems for the majority of businesses and accountants.

SO4-6 BT: S Difficulty: Medium TOT: 7 min. AACSB: Comm. AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

S-A E 215 (Ethics)

Jim Coleman, Jr. was appointed the manager of Maris Properties, a recently formed company that manages residential rental properties. Linda Grider is the accountant. She prepared a chart of accounts based on an analysis of the expenditures of the company. One of the largest expense categories is Travel and Entertainment. Mr. Coleman believes that it is important to maintain a presence in the social life of the city. In this, he sharply differs from his father, Jim Coleman, Sr. The elder Mr. Coleman has set up Maris Properties in order to test his son's management skills before allowing him to manage the more lucrative commercial property business. Mr. Coleman, Sr. provided the capital for Maris, and maintains close contact with the company. He allowed his son, however, to hire his own employees.

S-A E 215 (cont.)

Mr. Coleman has asked Ms. Grider to change the name of the Travel and Entertainment account to Property Development. He hopes to deflect his father's attention away from the amount he has spent on travel and entertainment until he has proven that his methods work. When Ms. Grider resisted, he reminded her that he, not his father, hired her. He also reminded her that she had been enthusiastic about his business plans when she was hired.

Required:

1. Who are the stakeholders in this situation?
2. Should Ms. Grider agree to the change in the Travel and Entertainment account to Property Development? Explain.

Solution 215

1. The stakeholders in this situation include
 - Mr. Coleman, Jr.
 - Linda Grider
 - Mr. Coleman, Sr.
 - Bankers and others who might rely on the financial statements
2. Ms. Grider definitely should not agree to the name change. The intention of the person making the change is to deceive someone who has a right to know the affairs of the business, fully and completely. Though Ms. Grider was hired by Mr. Coleman, Jr., and though she may agree with his business methods, she cannot be a party to such deceit.

SO1 BT: E Difficulty: Medium TOT: 7 min. AACSB: Ethics AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Professional Demeanor

S-A E 216 (Communication)

A classmate is considering dropping his accounting class because he cannot understand the rules of debits and credits.

- a. Can the student be successful in the course without an understanding of the rules of debits and credits?
- b. Explain the rules of debits and credits in a way that will help him understand them.

Solution 216

- a. Accounting is based on the double-entry system. This system records the dual effect of each transaction in the appropriate accounts, thus keeping the accounting equation in balance. Each transaction is analyzed and recorded using this dual effect system. If you do not have this basic understanding, the remaining chapters will become increasingly more difficult. You will not have the ability to make journal entries for the many new topics in these upcoming chapters.

Solution 216 (cont.)

- b. You may be trying to memorize the rules of debits and credits, only to discover that this does not work. Here are some other ways to master this very important topic:
- Make sure that you understand the accounting equation. Assets equal the total of liabilities and owners' equity. Owners' equity is not an account but rather a group of accounts that includes owner's capital, revenues, expenses, and owner's drawings. Owner's capital and revenues cause owners' equity to increase while expenses and drawings cause owners' equity to decrease.
 - Next, make sure that you understand the accounting meaning of the terms debits and credits. For accounting, debit means left and credit means right. Don't try to add any more to these definitions.
 - Then, work with the rules of debits and credits. These rules determine whether a debit or credit increases or decreases an account. Start with assets. Assets increase with a debit and thus decrease with a credit. Think about the cash account—when cash is received, the account is increased with a debit. When cash is paid, the account is decreased with a credit. The remaining accounts are on the right side of the equal sign in the accounting equation. All of the other rules of debits and credits keep the equation in balance. Liabilities, owner's capital, and revenues are all increased with credits. Expenses and owner's drawing are the two accounts that cause owners' equity to decrease, thus they must be increased with a debit.

SO2 BT: S Difficulty: Hard TOT: 10 min. AACSB: RT AICPA BB: CT AICPA PC: Communication

Achievement Test 2: Chapters 3 and 4
Accounting Principles, 10e
Weygandt, Kieso, & Kimmel

Name _____
Instructor _____
Section # _____ Date _____

Part	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Points	39	12	24	8	17	100
Score						

PART I — MULTIPLE CHOICE (39 points)

Instructions: Designate the best answer for each of the following questions.

- _____ 1. The Accumulated Depreciation account is a(n):
a. operating expense.
b. contra asset.
c. asset.
d. liability.
- _____ 2. A post-closing trial balance contains:
a. balance sheet or permanent accounts.
b. balance sheet and owner's equity statement accounts.
c. permanent and temporary accounts.
d. real and nominal accounts.
- _____ 3. An adjusting entry:
a. is always a compound entry.
b. affects two balance sheet accounts.
c. affects two income statement accounts.
d. affects a balance sheet account and an income statement account.
- _____ 4. For which of the following types of adjusting entries are assets understated and revenues understated before the adjusting entry is made?
a. Accrued Expenses.
b. Unearned Service Revenues.
c. Accrued Revenues.
d. Prepaid Expenses.
- _____ 5. A law firm received \$1,200 cash for legal services to be rendered in the future. The full amount was credited to the liability account Unearned Service Revenue. If the legal services have been rendered at the end of the accounting period and no adjusting entry is made, this would cause:
a. revenues to be understated.
b. expenses to be overstated.
c. net income to be overstated.
d. liabilities to be understated.

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- _____ 6. Assuming that there is a net loss for the period, debits equal credits in all but which section of the worksheet?
- Adjusted trial balance columns.
 - Income statement columns and balance sheet columns.
 - Adjustments columns.
 - Trial balance columns.
- _____ 7. An accrued revenue account represents revenue that has:
- been earned and received.
 - not been earned or received.
 - been earned but not received.
 - been received but not earned.
- _____ 8. What type of relationship exists with a prepaid expense adjusting entry?
- Asset/revenue.
 - Expense/asset.
 - Expense/liability.
 - Liability/revenue.
- _____ 9. The *book value* of a depreciable asset is defined as the asset's:
- cost.
 - current market value.
 - cost less accumulated depreciation.
 - replacement cost.
- _____ 10. Morton Co. recorded a payment of cash on account to a creditor by debiting Accounts Receivable and crediting Cash. The correcting entry is:
- debit Accounts Payable and credit Cash.
 - debit Cash and credit Accounts Receivable.
 - Some other correcting entry is necessary.
 - debit Accounts Payable and credit Accounts Receivable.
- _____ 11. Abrams Company signed an \$18,000 six-month note payable on September 1 that bears interest at a rate of 5%. The total interest to be accrued on this note at December 31 is:
- \$900.
 - \$75.
 - \$300.
 - \$450.
- _____ 12. The net income (or loss) for the period:
- is found by computing the difference between the trial balance totals and the adjusted trial balance totals.
 - is found by computing the difference between the income statement credit column and the balance sheet credit column on the worksheet.
 - cannot be found on the worksheet.
 - is found by computing the difference between the income statement columns of the worksheet.

____ 13. Omission of a prepaid expense adjusting entry will have the following effects:

	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Total Expenses</u>	<u>Total Owners' Equity</u>
a.	Overstated	No Effect	No Effect
b.	No Effect	Understated	Overstated
c.	Overstated	Understated	Overstated
d.	Overstated	No Effect	Overstated

PART II — WORKSHEET COMPLETION (12 points)

Instructions: Complete the partial worksheet presented below, inserting additional labels as needed.

AUBREY SERVICES AGENCY
Partial Worksheet
For the Month Ended April 30, 2012

Account Titles	Adjusted Trial Balance		Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	6,500					
Accounts Receivable	2,000					
Supplies	3,075					
Prepaid Insurance	2,000					
Prepaid Rent	500					
Equipment	35,000					
Accum. Depreciation—Equipment		4,000				
Notes Payable		14,000				
Accounts Payable		12,000				
Unearned Service Revenue		2,000				
Salaries and Wages Payable		1,300				
Interest Payable		50				
Owner's Capital		9,825				
Owner's Drawing	2,000					
Service Revenue		20,300				
Interest Expense	400					
Salaries and Wages Expense	7,000					
Supplies Expense	1,500					
Rent Expense	2,000					
Insurance Expense	1,500					
Totals	<u>63,475</u>	<u>63,475</u>				

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PART III—ADJUSTING ENTRIES (24 points)

The ledger accounts given below, with an identification number for each, are used by Screetch Company.

Instructions: Prepare appropriate adjusting entries for the year ended December 31, 2012, by replacing the appropriate identification number(s) in the debit and credit columns provided and the dollar amount in the adjoining column. Item 0 is given as an example.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Notes Receivable | 10. Unearned Service Revenue |
| 2. Accounts Receivable | 11. Notes Payable |
| 3. Interest Receivable | 12. Interest Revenue |
| 4. Supplies | 13. Service Revenue |
| 5. Prepaid Insurance | 14. Depreciation Expense—Equipment |
| 6. Equipment | 15. Salaries and Wages Expense |
| 7. Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment | 16. Interest Expense |
| 8. Salaries and Wages Payable | 17. Supplies Expense |
| 9. Interest Payable | 18. Insurance Expense |

Entry Information	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited	Dollar Amount
0. Interest of \$300 is accrued on a note receivable at December 31, 2012.	3	12	\$300
1. A customer paid Screetch \$16,000 on December 1, 2012, for services to be rendered from December 1 through January 31, 2013. The receipt was credited to a liability account.			\$
2. Screetch has two employees who each earn \$110 per day. At December 31, four days' salaries have been earned but not paid			\$
3. Screetch provided services to a customer in 2012 at a fee of \$1,000. This fee has not yet been received or billed.			\$
4. Screetch purchased equipment costing \$28,000 on January 1, 2011. Monthly depreciation is \$400.			\$
5. Screetch borrowed \$8,000 by signing a three-month, 6% interest, note payable on November 1, 2012.			\$
6. Screetch paid \$9,000 for a three-year insurance policy on July 1, 2012, debiting an asset account at that time.			\$
7. Screetch started the year with no supplies on hand. They purchased \$4,000 in supplies during the year and have \$1,800 on hand at December 31. Supplies were debited to an asset account when purchased.			\$
8. Screetch purchased short-term investments on October 1, 2012. Interest of \$200 per month has been earned but not received prior to December 31.			\$

PART IV—CLOSING ENTRIES (8 points)

Instructions: Place a "D" (Debit) or "C" (Credit) in the space provided to indicate whether the account would be debited or credited for its balance in the closing process. Insert an X in the space provided if the account is not closed.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| ___ | 1. Cash | ___ | 8. Interest Expense |
| ___ | 2. Rent Expense | ___ | 9. Unearned Subscription Revenue |
| ___ | 3. Depreciation Expense | ___ | 10. Interest Revenue |
| ___ | 4. Equipment | ___ | 11. Interest Receivable |
| ___ | 5. Owner's Drawing | ___ | 12. Subscription Revenue |
| ___ | 6. Accounts Receivable | ___ | 13. Prepaid Rent |
| ___ | 7. Accumulated Depreciation | ___ | 14. Income Summary (assume Net Loss) |

PART V—BALANCE SHEET CLASSIFICATIONS (17 points)

Instructions: Match the account titles given below with the appropriate balance sheet classification. An individual classification may be used more than once, or not at all. An account may also not appear in the balance sheet.

		<u>Classifications</u>	
CA	Current Assets	CL	Current Liabilities
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment	LTL	Long-term Liabilities
LTI	Long-term Investments	OE	Owner's Equity
IA	Intangible Assets	NP	Not separately presented on the Balance Sheet

		<u>Account Titles</u>	
___	1. Service Revenue	___	10. Owner's Drawing
___	2. Unearned Rent Revenue	___	11. Supplies
___	3. Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment	___	12. Taxes Payable
___	4. Accounts Payable	___	13. Rent Expense
___	5. Trademarks	___	14. Salaries and Wages Payable
___	6. Short-term Investments	___	15. Mortgage Note Payable
___	7. Owner's Capital	___	16. Copyrights
___	8. Prepaid Insurance	___	17. Equipment
___	9. Accounts Receivable		

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Solutions — Achievement Test 2: Chapters 3 and 4

PART I — MULTIPLE CHOICE (39 points)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. c | 7. c | 10. d | 13. c |
| 2. a | 5. a | 8. b | 11. c | |
| 3. d | 6. b | 9. c | 12. d | |

PART II — WORKSHEET COMPLETION (12 points)

AUBREY SERVICES AGENCY
 Partial Worksheet
 For the Month Ended April 30, 2012

Account Titles	Adjusted Trial Balance		Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	6,500				6,500	
Accounts Receivable	2,000				2,000	
Supplies	3,075				3,075	
Prepaid Insurance	2,000				2,000	
Prepaid Rent	500				500	
Equipment	35,000				35,000	
Accum. Depreciation—Equipment		4,000				4,000
Notes Payable		14,000				14,000
Accounts Payable		12,000				12,000
Unearned Service Revenue		2,000				2,000
Salaries and Wages Payable		1,300				1,300
Interest Payable		50				50
Owner's Capital		9,825				9,825
Owner's Drawing	2,000				2,000	
Service Revenue		20,300		20,300		
Interest Expense	400		400			
Salaries and Wages Expense	7,000		7,000			
Supplies Expense	1,500		1,500			
Rent Expense	2,000		2,000			
Insurance Expense	1,500		1,500			
Totals	<u>63,475</u>	<u>63,475</u>	<u>12,400</u>	<u>20,300</u>	<u>51,075</u>	<u>43,175</u>
Net Income			<u>7,900</u>			<u>7,900</u>
			<u>20,300</u>	<u>20,300</u>	<u>51,075</u>	<u>51,075</u>

PART III — ADJUSTING ENTRIES (24 points)

	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited	Dollar Amount		Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited	Dollar Amount
0.	3	12	\$300	5.	16	9	\$80
1.	10	13	\$8,000	6.	18	5	\$1,500
2.	15	8	\$880	7.	17	4	\$2,200
3.	2	13	\$1,000	8.	3	12	\$600
4.	14	7	\$4,800				

PART IV—CLOSING ENTRIES (8 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. X | 6. X | 11. X |
| 2. C | 7. X | 12. D |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. X |
| 4. X | 9. X | 14. C |
| 5. C | 10. D | |

PART V—BALANCE SHEET CLASSIFICATIONS (17 points)

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. NP | 6. CA | 11. CA | 16. IA |
| 2. CL | 7. OE | 12. CL | 17. PPE |
| 3. PPE | 8. CA | 13. NP | |
| 4. CL | 9. CA | 14. CL | |
| 5. IA | 10. NP | 15. LTL | |

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION B

(CHAPTERS 6 - 9)

Problem	Topic	Points	Approximate Minutes
B - I	Multiple Choice	20	15
B - II	Computation of Net Purchases/Cost of Goods Sold	10	10
B - III	Special Journals	10	10
B - IV	Bank Reconciliation	15	10
B - V	Periodic Inventories	12	10
B - VI	Accounts Receivable	10	10
B - VII	Correcting Entries	9	10
B - VIII	Notes Receivable.....	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
		<u>100</u>	90
	Checking Work		<u>5</u>
			<u>95</u>

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Problem B - I — Multiple Choice (20 points)

Instructions: Designate the best answer for each of the following questions.

1. The cost of goods available for sale is allocated between:
 - a. beginning inventory and ending inventory.
 - b. ending inventory and cost of goods sold.
 - c. beginning inventory and cost of goods on hand.
 - d. beginning inventory and cost of goods purchased.
2. The one characteristic that all entries recorded in a cash payments journal have in common is:
 - a. that they all represent purchases of merchandise.
 - b. a debit to the cash account.
 - c. a credit to the cash account.
 - d. that they are all posted to the accounts payable subsidiary ledger.
3. A check correctly written and paid by the bank for \$782 is incorrectly recorded on the company's books for \$728. The appropriate adjustment on a bank reconciliation would be to:
 - a. deduct \$54 from the book's balance.
 - b. deduct \$782 from the book's balance.
 - c. deduct \$54 from the bank's balance.
 - d. add \$54 to the bank's balance.
4. The Petty Cash account should be debited:
 - a. whenever an expense is paid from the fund.
 - b. when the fund is liquidated.
 - c. whenever the fund is replenished.
 - d. when the fund is established.
5. The balance of a control account in the general ledger:
 - a. must always be zero.
 - b. must equal the amount of total assets.
 - c. must equal the composite balance of individual accounts in a related subsidiary ledger.
 - d. is always greater than the composite balance of individual accounts in a related subsidiary ledger.
6. At June 30, Xavier Company has the following bank information: cash balance per bank \$2,960; outstanding checks \$225; deposits in transit \$410; credit memo for interest \$15; bank service charge \$35. What is Xavier's adjusted cash balance on June 30?
 - a. \$3,150.
 - b. \$3,145.
 - c. \$3,185.
 - d. \$2,750.

-
7. A company just starting business purchased three inventory items at the following prices: first purchase \$920; second purchase \$880; third purchase \$830. If two items were sold during the period and the company used the LIFO costing method, the gross profit for the period would be how much greater or less than if the FIFO costing method had been used?
 - a. Gross profit would be \$40 greater.
 - b. Gross profit would be \$90 less.
 - c. Gross profit would be the same.
 - d. Gross profit would be \$90 greater.

 8. An error in the physical count of goods on hand at the end of the current period resulted in a \$3,000 understatement of the ending inventory. The effect of this error in the current period is to:
 - a. overstate gross profit.
 - b. understate cost of goods available for sale.
 - c. overstate cost of goods sold.
 - d. overstate net income.

 9. A 90-day note receivable dated June 28 has a maturity date of:
 - a. September 26.
 - b. September 28.
 - c. September 27.
 - d. September 29.

 10. Harrison Company prepares monthly financial statements and uses the gross profit method to estimate ending inventories. Historically, the company has had a 60% gross profit rate. During June, net sales amounted to \$80,000; the beginning inventory on June 1 was \$36,000; and the cost of goods purchased during June amounted to \$22,000. The estimated cost of Harrison Company's inventory on June 30 is:
 - a. \$32,000.
 - b. \$26,000.
 - c. \$20,000.
 - d. \$48,000.

Problem B - III — Special Journals (10 points)

Instructions: Moss Company maintains four special journals and a general journal to record its transactions. For each of the transactions listed below, place an (X) in the box which indicates the appropriate journal for recording that transaction.

Journal Code:

- S = Sales journal
- CR = Cash receipts journal
- CP = Cash payments journal
- P = One column purchases journal
- G = General journal

	Journals				
	S	CR	CP	P	G
1. Mr. Moss invests cash in the business.					
2. Purchased equipment for cash.					
3. Purchased supplies on account.					
4. Purchased inventory on account.					
5. Sold merchandise to customers on account.					
6. Paid for supplies previously purchased on account.					
7. Mr. Moss withdrew cash from the business for personal expenses.					
8. Sold merchandise to customers for cash.					
9. Received a check from a customer as payment on account.					
10. Recorded depreciation expense on equipment.					

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Problem B - IV — Bank Reconciliation (15 points)

Donovan Company received a bank statement for the month of September 2012, which showed a balance per bank of \$4,200. The company's Cash account in the general ledger showed a balance of \$2,800 at September 31. Other information that may be relevant in preparing a bank reconciliation for September follows:

1. The bank returned an NSF check from a customer for \$510.
2. The company recorded cash receipts of \$810 on September 30 but this amount does not appear on the bank statement.
3. A payroll check correctly written and paid by the bank for \$1,480 was incorrectly recorded in the cash payments journal for \$1,840.
4. Checks which were written in August but still had not been presented to the bank for payment at September 30 amounted to \$250.
5. The bank included a credit memorandum for \$1,200, which represents a collection of a customer's note by the bank for the company; principal amount of the note was \$900 and the remainder was interest.
6. The bank included a \$30 debit memorandum for service charges for the month of September.
7. Checks written in September which have not been paid by the bank at September 30 amounted to \$940.

Instructions:

1. Prepare a bank reconciliation for Donovan Company for September which reconciles the balance per books and the balance per bank to their adjusted correct balances.

2. Prepare the necessary adjusting entries for Donovan Company at September 30, 2012.

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Problem B - VII — Correcting Entries (9 points)

Instructions: An inexperienced accountant for Westerly Company made the following incorrect entries. Prepare entries to correct Westerly Company's books based on the facts given. Do not reverse out incorrect entries that were recorded above, but rather correct the account balances so that they reflect the proper amounts.

1. Notes Receivable	42,400	
Accounts Receivable		40,000
Interest Revenue		2,400

Facts: Accepted a \$40,000, 1 year, 6% note from Brian Butler Company for balance due on account.

2. Accounts Receivable	40,000	
Sales.....		40,000

Facts: Accepted Visa credit card for \$40,000; the service fee is 3%.

3. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	20,400	
Notes Receivable.....		20,000
Interest Revenue		400

Facts: C.M. Christoph dishonored a \$20,000, 8%, 3-month note because of bankruptcy. Christoph is expected to pay. No interest had been accrued on the note.

Problem B - VIII — Notes Receivable (14 points)

Instructions: Prepare journal entries to record the following events, rounding to the nearest dollar if necessary.

1. June 1 Rudolph Company accepted a 6%, 6-month, \$50,000 note dated June 1 from Greenbrier Company for account balance due.

2. June 31 Rudolph accrued interest on the above note for the month of June.

3. Dec. 1 Collected Greenbrier Company note in full. Assume interest was correctly accrued each month.

4. Aug. 1 Assume instead that the note is dishonored and that no interest has been accrued. Greenbrier Company is expected to eventually pay the amount owed.

Solutions — Comprehensive Examination B

Problem B - I — Multiple Choice (20 points)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. d | 7. d | 10. b |
| 2. c | 5. c | 8. c | |
| 3. a | 6. b | 9. a | |

Problem B - II — Computation of Net Purchases/Cost of Goods Sold (10 points)

- (a) Net purchases: $\$340,000 - \$4,000 - \$2,000 = \$334,000$
- (b) Cost of goods available for sale: $\$70,000 + \$334,000 + \$10,000 = \$414,000$
- (c) Cost of goods sold: $\$414,000 - \$60,000 = \$354,000$

Problem B - III — Special Journals (10 points)

	Journals				
	S	CR	CP	P	G
1. Mr. Gordon invests cash in the business.		X			
2. Purchased equipment for cash.			X		
3. Purchased supplies on account.					X
4. Purchased inventory on account.				X	
5. Sold merchandise to customers on account.	X				
6. Paid for supplies previously purchased on account.			X		
7. Mr. Gordon withdrew cash from the business for personal expenses.			X		
8. Sold merchandise to customers for cash.		X			
9. Received a check from a customer as payment on account.		X			
10. Recorded depreciation expense on equipment.					X

Problem B - IV — Bank Reconciliation (15 points)

1.	DONOVAN COMPANY Bank Reconciliation September 30, 2012	
	Cash balance per bank statement.....	\$4,200
	Add: Deposit in transit.....	<u>810</u>
		5,010
	Less: Outstanding checks—August.....	\$ 250
	Outstanding checks—September.....	<u>940</u>
		<u>1,190</u>
	Adjusted cash balance per bank	<u>\$3,820</u>
	 Cash balance per books	 \$2,800
	Add: Collection of note receivable and interest.....	1,200
	Error in recording a check.....	<u>360</u>
		4,360
	Less: NSF check	510
	Bank service charge	<u>30</u>
		540
	Adjusted cash balance per books	<u>\$3,820</u>
2.	Cash	1,200
	Notes Receivable.....	900
	Interest Revenue	300
	 Accounts Receivable	 510
	Cash.....	510
	 Miscellaneous Expense.....	 30
	Cash.....	30
	 Cash	 360
	Salary Expense	360

Problem B - V — Periodic Inventories (12 points)

1.	Weighted average cost = $(\$800 + \$2,400 + \$2,800 + \$1,600) \div 1,200 = \underline{\underline{\$6.33}}$	
	Units available	1,200
	Units sold	<u>800</u>
	Ending inventory	<u>400</u> × 6.33 = <u>\$2,532</u>
2.	Ending inventory	Cost of goods sold
	6/1 200 units × \$4 =	\$800
	6/5 200 units × \$6 =	<u>1,200</u>
	Ending Inventory	<u>\$2,000</u>
		Cost of goods available
		\$7,600
		Less: Ending inventory
		<u>\$2,000</u>
		Cost of goods sold
		<u>\$ 5,600</u>
3.	Ending inventory	Purchase
	6/30 200 units × \$8 =	\$1,600
	6/18 200 units × \$7 =	<u>1,400</u>
	Ending Inventory	<u>\$3,000</u>

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Problem B - VI — Accounts Receivable (10 points)

1. Feb. 20	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.....	200	
	Accounts Receivable—Jerry Garvey		200
2. Sept 14	Accounts Receivable—Jerry Garvey	200	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		200
	Cash	200	
	Accounts Receivable—Jerry Garvey		200
3. Dec. 31	Bad Debts Expense	5,300	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		5,300
	[($\$168,000 \times 5\%$) – $\$3,100$]		

Problem B - VII — Correcting Entries (9 points)

1.	Interest Revenue	2,400	
	Notes Receivable.....		2,400
2.	Cash.....	38,800	
	Service Charge Expense	1,200	
	Accounts Receivable		40,000
3.	Accounts Receivable—C.M. Christoph.....	20,400	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.....		20,400

Problem B - VIII — Notes Receivable (14 points)

June 1	Notes Receivable.....	50,000	
	Accounts Receivable		50,000
June 30	Interest Receivable	250	
	Interest Revenue		250
Dec. 1	Cash	51,500	
	Notes Receivable		50,000
	Interest Receivable.....		1,500
Dec. 1	Accounts Receivable.....	51,500	
	Notes Receivable		50,000
	Interest Revenue		1,500