

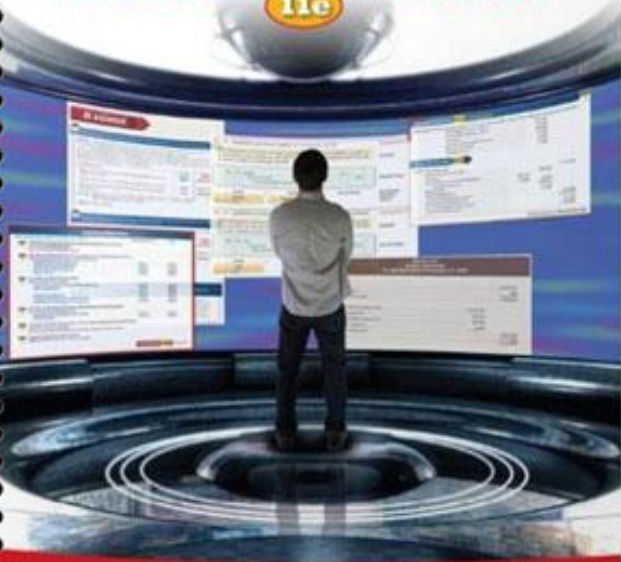
TEST BANK



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**Financial & Managerial
ACCOUNTING**

11e



Warren • Reeve • Duchac

Chapter 2--Analyzing Transactions

Student: _____

1. Accounts are records of increases and decreases in individual financial statement items.

True False

2. A chart of accounts is a listing of accounts that make up the journal.

True False

3. The chart of accounts should be the same for each business.

True False

4. Accounts payable are accounts that you expect will be paid to you.

True False

5. Consuming goods and services in the process of generating revenues results in expenses.

True False

6. Prepaid expenses are an example of an expense.

True False

7. Unearned Revenues are an example of a liability.

True False

8. Drawings are an example of an expense.

True False

9. Accounts in the ledger are usually maintained in alphabetical order.

True False

10. Depending on the account title, the right side of the account is referred to as the credit side.

True False

11. To determine the balance in an account, always subtract credits from debits.

True False

12. Unless the transaction is compound, the dollar amount of the debits for each transaction is equal to the dollar amount of the credits for that transaction, and thus the term double-entry bookkeeping.

True False

13. The double-entry accounting system records each transaction twice.

True False

14. The increase side of all accounts is the normal balance.

True False

15. Transactions are initially entered into a record called a journal.

True False

16. The process of recording a transaction in the journal is called journalizing.

True False

17. Journalizing is the process of entering amounts in the ledger.

True False

18. Transactions are listed in the journal chronologically.

True False

19. Journalizing transactions using the double-entry bookkeeping system will eliminate fraud.

True False

20. Liability accounts are increased by debits.

True False

21. Expense accounts are increased by credits.

True False

22. Revenue accounts are increased by credits.

True False

23. The normal balance of a capital account is a debit.

True False

24. The normal balance of the drawing account is a debit.

True False

25. The normal balance of an expense account is a credit.

True False

26. The normal balance of revenue accounts is a credit.

True False

27. Withdrawals decrease owner's equity and are listed on the income statement as a deduction from revenue.

True False

28. For a month's transactions for a typical medium-sized business, the salary expense account is likely to have only credit entries.

True False

29. For a month's transactions for a typical medium-sized business, the accounts payable account is likely to have only credit entries.

True False

30. When a business receives a bill from the utility company, no entry should be made until the invoice is paid.

True False

31. An account has three parts to it; a title, an increase side, and a decrease side.

True False

32. The T account got its name because it resembles the letter "T."

True False

33. The right hand side of a T account is known as a debit and the left hand side is known as a credit.

True False

34. A debit is abbreviated as *Db* and a credit is abbreviated as *Cr*.

True False

35. Debiting the cash account, will increase the account.

True False

36. A credit to the cash account will increase the account.

True False

37. The cash account will always be debited.

True False

38. The recording of cash receipts to the cash account will be done by debiting the account.

True False

39. The recording of cash payments to the cash account will be done by entering the amount as a credit.

True False

40. The balance of the account can be determined by adding all of the debits, adding all of the credits, and adding the amounts together.
True False
41. When an owner contributes equipment to the business, he or she retains ownership of the property.
True False
42. Liabilities are debts owed by the business entity.
True False
43. The accounts payable account is listed in the chart of accounts as an asset.
True False
44. A drawing account represents the amount of withdrawals made by the owner.
True False
45. Revenues is the difference between cash receipts and cash payments.
True False
46. Expenses are assets that no longer have a value to the company.
True False
47. Owner's capital will be reduced by the amount in the drawing account.
True False
48. The journal includes both debit and credit accounts for each transaction.
True False
49. A transaction that is recorded in the journal is called a journal entry.
True False

50. Assets are increased with debits and decrease with credits.

True False

51. Liabilities are increased with debits and decreased with credits.

True False

52. Debits will increase Unearned Revenues and Revenues.

True False

53. Recording a credit to *all* owner's equity accounts will increase the account.

True False

54. Journal entries can have more than two accounts as long as the debits equal the credits.

True False

55. Normal balances are the side that increases the account balance.

True False

56. When an owner invests assets in the business, the capital account increases due to revenue being earned.

True False

57. When an accounts payable account is paid in cash, the owner's equity in the business decreases.

True False

58. When an account receivable is collected in cash, the total assets of the business increase.

True False

59. The process of transferring the data from the journal to the ledger accounts is posting.

True False

60. The post reference notation used in the ledger is the account number.

True False

61. The post reference notation used in the journal is the page number.

True False

62. A notation in the post reference column of the general journal indicates that the amount has been posted to the ledger.

True False

63. The order of the flow of accounting data is (1) record in the ledger, (2) record in the journal, (3) prepare the financial statements.

True False

64. The process of transferring the debits and credits from the journal entries to the accounts is known as "updating the accounts".

True False

65. Journalizing eliminates fraud.

True False

66. Once journal entries are posted to accounts, each account will show a new balance after each entry.

True False

67. A group of related accounts that make up a complete unit is called a trial balance.

True False

68. A trial balance determines the accuracy of the numbers.

True False

69. Even when a trial balance is in balance, there may be errors in the individual accounts.

True False

70. The totals at the bottom of the trial balance and the totals at the bottom of the balance sheet both show equality and balancing, and therefore should be equal.

True False

71. A proof of the equality of debits and credits in the ledger at the end of an accounting period is called a balance sheet.

True False

72. If the trial balance is in balance, it can be assumed that all journal entries were posted corrected and no errors were made.

True False

73. Posting a part of a transaction to the wrong account will cause the trial balance totals to be unequal.

True False

74. The erroneous arrangement of digits, such as writing \$45 as \$54, is called a slide.

True False

75. Journalizing a transaction with both the debit and the credit for \$69 instead of \$96 will cause the trial balance to be out of balance.

True False

76. Posting a transaction twice will cause the trial balance totals to be equal.

True False

77. The erroneous moving of an entire number one or more spaces to the right or left, such as writing \$85 as \$850, is called a transposition.

True False

78. The materiality concept implies that if an error is large enough or could effect the decisions of its users, a correction is absolutely necessary.

True False

79. Accounts

- A. do not reflect money amounts
- B. are not used by entities that manufacture products
- C. are records of increases and decreases in individual financial statement items
- D. are only used by large entities with many transactions

80. A group of related accounts that comprise a complete unit is called a

- A. journal
- B. liability
- C. ledger
- D. transaction

81. Accounts are classified in the ledger

- A. chronologically
- B. alphabetically
- C. in accordance with their appearance in the financial statements
- D. so that accounts used most often are listed first

82. Revenue should be recognized when

- A. cash is received
- B. the service is performed
- C. the customer places an order
- D. the customer charges an order

83. Which of the following accounts is an owner's equity account?

- A. Cash
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Prepaid Insurance
- D. Ross Morris, Capital

84. The gross increases in owner's equity attributable to business activities are called

- A. assets
- B. liabilities
- C. revenues
- D. net income

85. A chart of accounts is

- A. the same as a balance sheet
- B. usually a listing of accounts in alphabetical order
- C. usually a listing of accounts in financial statement order
- D. used in place of a ledger

86. The debit side of an account

- A. depends on whether the account is an asset, liability or owner's equity
- B. can be either side of the account depending on how the accountant set up the system
- C. is the right side of the account
- D. is the left side of the account

87. An account is said to have a debit balance if

- A. the amount of the debits exceeds the amount of the credits
- B. there are more entries on the debit side than on the credit side
- C. its normal balance is debit without regard to the amounts or number of entries on the debit side
- D. the first entry of the accounting period was posted on the debit side

88. Which statement(s) concerning cash is (are) true?

- A. cash will always have more debits than credits
- B. cash will never have a credit balance
- C. cash is increased by debiting
- D. all of the above

89. A debit may signify a(n)

- A. decrease in asset accounts
- B. decrease in liability accounts
- C. increase in the capital account
- D. decrease in the drawing account

90. Which of the following types of accounts have a normal credit balance?

- A. assets and liabilities
- B. liabilities and expenses
- C. revenues and liabilities
- D. capital and drawing

91. Which of the following groups of accounts have a normal debit balance?

- A. revenues, liabilities, capital
- B. capital, assets
- C. liabilities, expenses
- D. assets, expenses

92. Which one of the statements below is **not** a purpose for the journal?

- A. to show increases and decreases in accounts
- B. to show a chronological order by date
- C. to show a complete transaction in one place
- D. to help locate errors

93. A credit signifies a decrease in

- A. drawing
- B. liabilities
- C. capital
- D. revenue

94. A credit may signify a

- A. decrease in assets
- B. decrease in liabilities
- C. decrease in capital
- D. decrease in revenue

95. A debit signifies a decrease in

- A. assets
- B. expenses
- C. drawing
- D. revenues

96. Which of the following applications of the rules of debit and credit is true?

- A. decrease Prepaid Insurance with a credit and the normal balance is a credit
- B. increase Accounts Payable with a credit and the normal balance is a debit
- C. increase Supplies Expense with a debit and the normal balance is a debit
- D. decrease Cash with a debit and the normal balance is a credit

97. Which of the following describes the classification and normal balance of the fees earned account?

- A. asset, credit
- B. liability, credit
- C. owner's equity, debit
- D. revenue, credit

98. The classification and normal balance of the accounts payable account is

- A. an asset with a credit balance
- B. a liability with a credit balance
- C. owner's equity with a credit balance
- D. revenue with a credit balance

99. The classification and normal balance of the drawing account is

- A. an expense with a credit balance
- B. an expense with a debit balance
- C. a liability with a credit balance
- D. owner's equity with a debit balance

100. The classification and normal balance of the supplies expense account is a(n)

- A. asset with a debit balance
- B. asset with a credit balance
- C. expense with a debit balance
- D. liability with a credit balance

101. In which of the following types of accounts are increases recorded by debits?

- A. assets, liabilities
- B. drawing, liabilities
- C. expenses, liabilities
- D. assets, expenses

102. In which of the following types of accounts are increases recorded by credits?

- A. revenues, liabilities
- B. drawing, assets
- C. liabilities, drawing
- D. expenses, liabilities

103. In which of the following types of accounts are decreases recorded by debits?

- A. assets
- B. revenues
- C. expenses
- D. drawing

104. In which of the following types of accounts are decreases recorded by credits?

- A. liabilities
- B. owner's capital
- C. drawing
- D. revenues

105. A credit balance in which of the following accounts would indicate a likely error?

- A. Fees Earned
- B. Salary Expense
- C. Janet James, Capital
- D. Accounts Payable

106. A debit balance in which of the following accounts would indicate a likely error?

- A. Salaries Expense
- B. Notes Payable
- C. Edgar Martin, Drawing
- D. Supplies

107. Randomly listed below are the steps for preparing a trial balance:

- (1) Verify that the total of the Debit column equals the total of the Credit column.
- (2) List the accounts from the ledger and enter their debit or credit balance in the Debit or Credit column of the trial balance.
- (3) List the name of the company, the title of the trial balance, and the date the trial balance is prepared.
- (4) Total the Debit and Credit columns of the trial balance.

What is the proper order of these steps?

- A. (3), (2), (4), (1)
- B. (2), (3), (4), (1)
- C. (3), (2), (1), (4)
- D. (4), (3), (2), (1)

108. Which of the following entries records the payment of an account payable?

- A. debit Cash; credit Accounts Payable
- B. debit Accounts Receivable; credit Cash
- C. debit Cash; credit Supplies Expense
- D. debit Accounts Payable; credit Cash

109. Which of the following entries records the investment of cash by Ron York, owner of a proprietorship?

- A. debit Ron York, Capital; credit Accounts Receivable
- B. debit Cash; credit Ron York, Capital
- C. debit Ron York, Drawing; credit Cash
- D. debit Cash; credit Ron York, Drawing

110. Which of the following entries records the receipt of a utility bill from the water company?

- A. debit Utilities Expense; credit Accounts Payable
- B. debit Utilities Payable; credit Accounts Receivable
- C. debit Accounts Payable; credit Cash
- D. debit Accounts Payable; credit Utilities Payable

111. Which of the following entries records the withdrawal of cash by Sue Martin, owner of a proprietorship, for personal use?

- A. debit Sue Martin, Capital; credit Cash
- B. debit Sue Martin, Drawing; credit Cash
- C. debit Salaries Expense; credit Cash
- D. debit Salaries Expense; credit Salaries Payable

112. Office supplies were sold by Ari's Alarm Service at cost to another repair shop, with cash received. Which of the following entries for Ari's Alarm Service records this transaction?

- A. Office Supplies, debit; Cash, credit
- B. Office Supplies, debit; Accounts Payable, credit
- C. Cash, debit; Office Supplies, credit
- D. Accounts Payable, debit; Office Supplies, credit

113. Office supplies purchased by Ari's Alarm Service on account were returned. Which of the following entries for Ari's Alarm Service records this transaction?
- A. Cash, debit; Office Supplies, credit
 - B. Office Supplies, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
 - C. Accounts Payable, debit; Office Supplies, credit
 - D. Office Supplies, debit; Accounts Payable, credit
114. Cash was paid by Ari's Alarm Service to creditors on account. Which of the following entries for Ari's Alarm Service records this transaction?
- A. Cash, debit; Ari Fleish, Capital, credit
 - B. Accounts Payable, debit; Cash, credit
 - C. Accounts Receivable, debit; Cash, credit
 - D. Accounts Payable, debit; Account Receivable, credit
115. The process of initially recording a business transaction is called
- A. trial balancing
 - B. posting
 - C. journalizing
 - D. balancing
116. Which of the following entries records the acquisition of office supplies on account?
- A. Office Supplies, debit; Cash, credit
 - B. Cash, debit; Office Supplies, credit
 - C. Office Supplies, debit; Accounts Payable, credit
 - D. Accounts Receivable, debit; Office Supplies, credit
117. Which of the following entries records the acquisition of equipment on account?
- A. Equipment, debit; Accounts Payable, credit
 - B. Equipment, debit; Cash, credit
 - C. Accounts Payable, debit; Equipment, credit
 - D. Accounts Payable, debit; Notes Payable, credit
118. Which of the following entries records the payment of rent for the current month?
- A. Cash, debit; Rent Expense, credit
 - B. Rent Expense, debit; Cash, credit
 - C. Rent Expense, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
 - D. Accounts Payable, debit; Rent Expense, credit

119. Which of the following entries records the receipt of cash from patients on account?

- A. Accounts Payable, debit; Fees Earned, credit
- B. Accounts Receivable, debit; Fees Earned, credit
- C. Accounts Receivable, debit; Cash, credit
- D. Cash, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit

120. Which of the following entries records the billing of patients for services performed?

- A. Accounts Receivable, debit; Fees Earned, credit
- B. Accounts Payable, debit; Cash, credit
- C. Fees Earned, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
- D. Fees Earned, debit; Cash, credit

121. Which of the following entries records the collection of cash from cash customers?

- A. Fees Earned, debit; Cash, credit
- B. Fees Earned, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
- C. Cash, debit; Fees Earned, credit
- D. Accounts Receivable, debit; Fees Earned, credit

122. Which of the following entries records the receipt of cash for two months' rent? The cash was received in advance of providing the service.

- A. Prepaid Rent, debit; Rent Revenue, credit.
- B. Cash, debit; Unearned Rent, credit.
- C. Cash, debit; Prepaid Rent, credit.
- D. Cash, debit; Rent Expense credit.

123. A patient has a physical examination and asks the bookkeeper to mail the bill. The bookkeeper should

- A. make no entry until the cash is received
- B. Cash, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
- C. Cash, debit; Fees Earned, credit
- D. Accounts Receivable, debit; Fees Earned, credit

124. Proof that the dollar amount of the debits equals the dollar amount of the credits in the ledger means

- A. *all* of the information from the journal was correctly transferred to the ledger
- B. *all* accounts have their correct balances in the ledger
- C. *only* the journal is accurate; the ledger may be incorrect
- D. *only* that the debit dollar amounts equal the credit dollar amounts

125. Which of the following is true about a T-Account?

- A. Left hand side of the T-Account is called a debit.
- B. Left hand side of the T-Accounts is called a credit
- C. Right hand side of the T-Account is called a debit
- D. None are true.

126. Which of the following abbreviations are correct?

- A. Debit "Dr", Credit "Cd"
- B. Debit "Db", Credit "Cr"
- C. Debit "Db", Credit "Cd"
- D. Debit "Dr", Credit "Cr"

127. When amounts of a transaction are entered on the left side of an account, they are said to be

- A. credited
- B. summarized
- C. totaled
- D. debited

128. When amounts of a transactions are entered in an account on the right hand side, they are said to be

- A. credited
- B. debited
- C. added
- D. subtracted

129. Which side of the account increases a cash account?

- A. credit
- B. neither a debit or a credit
- C. debit
- D. either a debit or a credit

130. A cash payment is recorded on the cash account as a

- A. neither a debit or a credit
- B. credit
- C. debit
- D. either a debit or a credit

131. The balance of the account is determined by

- A. adding all of the debits to all of the credits.
- B. always subtracting the debits from the credits.
- C. always subtracting all of the credits from the debit.
- D. adding all of the debits, adding all of the credits, and then subtracting the smaller sum from the larger sum.

132. A list of the accounts is called

- A. ledger
- B. chart of accounts
- C. T-Account
- D. Debit

133. On the chart of accounts, the balance sheet accounts are normally listed in the following order

- A. liabilities, assets, owner's equity
- B. assets, liabilities, owner's equity
- C. owner's equity, assets, liabilities
- D. assets, owner's equity, liabilities

134. In which order are the accounts listed in the chart of accounts?

- A. assets, expenses, liabilities, owners' equity, revenues
- B. owners' equity, assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses
- C. assets, liabilities, owner' equity, revenues, expenses
- D. assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, owners' equity

135. Which are the parts of the T account?

- A. title, date, total
- B. date, debit side, credit side
- C. title, debit side, credit side
- D. title, debit side, total

136. Which of the following is **not** a correct rule of debits and credits?

- A. assets, expenses and withdrawals are increased by debits
- B. assets are decreased by credits and have a normal debit balance
- C. liabilities, revenues and owner's equity are increased by credits
- D. the normal balance for revenues and expenses is a credit

137. Prarie Clinic purchased X-ray equipment for \$4,000, paid \$1,275 down, with the remainder to be paid later. The correct entry would be

- A. Equipment 1,275
 Cash 1,275
- B. Cash 1,275
 Accounts Payable 2,725
 Equipment 4,000
- C. Equipment Expense 4,000
 Accounts Payable 1,275
 Cash 2,725
- D. Equipment 4,000
 Accounts Payable 2,725
 Cash 1,275
- E. Cash 1,275
 Equipment 1,275

138. The chart of accounts is designed to

- A. alphabetized the accounts to make reading easier for its financial statement users.
- B. analyze the accounts and organize them in order of dollar amount to simplify the accounting information for users.
- C. summarize the transactions and determine their ending balances.
- D. meet the information needs of a company and other financial statement users.

139. Which of the following group of accounts are all assets?

- A. Cash, Accounts Payable, Buildings
- B. Accounts Receivable, Revenue, Cash
- C. Prepaid Expenses, Buildings, Patents
- D. Unearned Revenues, Prepaid Expenses, Cash

140. Of the following which is **true** about assets

- A. Assets include physical and intangible assets.
- B. Assets include only physical assets.
- C. Assets are owned solely by the owner of the company
- D. Assets are the result of selling products or services to customers.

141. Which of the following is **not** considered to be a liability?

- A. Wages Payable
- B. Accounts Receivable
- C. Unearned Revenues
- D. Accounts Payable

142. Which of the following statements is **not** true about liabilities?

- A. Liabilities are debts owed to outsiders.
- B. Account titles of liabilities often include the term “payable”.
- C. Cash received before services are performed are considered to be liabilities.
- D. Liabilities do not include wages owed to employees of the company.

143. The owner’s equity will be reduced by all of the following accounts **except**:

- A. Revenues
- B. Expenses
- C. Drawing account
- D. All are true.

144. Expenses can result from:

- A. increasing owner’s equity.
- B. consuming services.
- C. using up liabilities.
- D. all are true.

145. The chart of accounts classify the accounts to make identification of the accounts easier. This is done by way of assigning a number to each account. The first number identifies the classification of the type of account. Which of the following indicates the use of this classification?

- A. 1-Assets, 2-Liabilities, 3-Owner’s Equity, 4-Expenses, 5-Revenues
- B. 1-Assets, 2-Liabilities, 3-Owner’s Equity, 4-Revenues, 5-Expenses
- C. 1-Assets, 2-Owner’s Equity, 3-Revenues, 4-Expenses, 5-Drawing
- D. 1-Owner’s Equity, 2-Drawing, 3-Revenues, 4-Expenses

146. The ____ is where a transaction can first be found on the accounting records.

- A. chart of accounts
- B. income statement
- C. balance sheet
- D. journal

147. The process of recording a transaction in the journal is called

- A. recording
- B. journalizing
- C. posting
- D. summarizing

148. Joshua Scott invests \$65,000 into his new business. How would the journal entry for this transaction be entered in the journal?

- A. Cash 65,000
Joshua Scott, Capital 65,000
Invested cash in business
- B. Cash 65,000
Joshua Scott, Capital 65,000
Invested cash in business
- C. Joshua Scott, Capital 65,000
Cash 65,000
Invested cash in business
- D. Joshua Scott, Capital 65,000
Cash 65,000
Invested cash in business

149.

April	23	Cash	14,000	
		Jim Xu, Capital		14,000
		Invest cash in Xu Co.		

The journal entry will:

- A. Increase Capital and decrease Cash
- B. Increase Cash and decrease Capital
- C. Increase Cash and increase Capital
- D. Decrease Cash and decrease Capital

150.

May	24	Land	53,000	
		Cash		53,000
		Purchased land for business		

What effects does this journal entry have on the accounts?

- A. Increase to Cash and increase to Land
- B. Increase to Land and decrease to Cash
- C. Decrease to Cash and decrease to Land
- D. Increase to Cash and decrease to Land

151.

May	31	Supplies	120	
		Accounts Payable		120
		????????????		

What is the best explanation for this journal entry?

- A. Purchased supplies with cash
- B. Investment of supplies by owner
- C. Purchased supplies on account
- D. Paid accounts payable.

152.

March	10	Accounts Payable	3,300	
		Cash		3,300
		Paid creditors on account		

What effect does this journal have on the accounts?

- A. Decrease accounts payable, increase cash
- B. Increase cash, decrease accounts payable
- C. Increase accounts payable, increase cash
- D. Decrease accounts payable, decrease cash

153. Which of the following accounts would be increased with a credit?

- A. Land, Accounts Payable, Drawing
- B. Accounts Payable, Unearned revenue, Collins Capital
- C. Collins Capital, Accounts Receivable, Unearned Revenue
- D. Cash, Accounts Receivable, Collins Capital

154. In accordance with the debit and credit rules, which of the following is true?

- A. Debits increase assets
- B. Credits increase assets
- C. Debits increase both assets and capital
- D. Credits increase both assets and liabilities.

155. All except one of the following accounts will be increased with a debit:

- A. Unearned Revenues
- B. Land
- C. Accounts Receivable
- D. Cash

156. Which of the following owner's equity accounts follow the same debit and credit rules as liabilities?

- A. Expense accounts only
- B. Drawing accounts only
- C. Revenues accounts only
- D. Expenses and drawing accounts

157.

July	2	Cash	1,340	
		Fees earned		1,340
		Received fees from customers		

Recording this transaction will

- A. decrease cash and decrease revenues
- B. increase cash and increase revenues
- C. increase cash and decrease revenues
- D. increase revenues and decrease cash

158. The payment for the monthly rent will require the following entry

- A. Debit Cash and Debit Rent Expense
- B. Credit Cash and Credit Rent Expense
- C. Debit Rent Expense and Credit Cash
- D. Credit Rent Expense and Debit Cash

159. Expenses follow the same debit and credit rules as

- A. Revenues
- B. Drawing Account
- C. Capital Account
- D. Liabilities

160. Net income will result when

- A. revenues (credits) > expenses (debits)
- B. revenues (debits) > expenses (credits)
- C. expenses (credits) < revenues (debits)
- D. revenues (credits) = expenses (debits)

161. Which of the following will increase owner's equity?

- A. Expenses > revenues
- B. the owner draws money for personal use
- C. Revenues > expenses
- D. Cash is received from customers on account.

162. Which of the following situations increase owner's equity?

- A. Supplies are purchased on account.
- B. Services are provided on account.
- C. Cash is received from customers.
- D. Utility bill will be paid next month.

163. Which of the following group of accounts are increased with a debit?

- A. assets, liabilities, owner's equity
- B. assets, drawing, expenses
- C. assets, revenues, expenses
- D. assets, liabilities, revenues

164. Which of the following group of accounts increase with a credit?

- A. Capital, revenues, expenses
- B. Assets, capital, revenues
- C. Liabilities, capital, revenues
- D. None of these

165. Which of the following is true regarding normal balances of accounts?

- A. All accounts have a normal debit balance.
- B. The normal balance of all accounts will have either a positive or negative balance.
- C. Accounts that have a normal debit balance will only have debit entries, never credit entries.
- D. The normal balance is the side of the account that increases the account.

166. All of the following occur with a double-entry accounting system **except**:

- A. The accounting equation remains in balance.
- B. The sum of all debits is always equal to the sum of all credits in each journal entry.
- C. Each business transaction will have only two entries.
- D. Every transaction affects at least two accounts.

167.

March	6	Cash	375	
		Unearned Fees		375
		???????????		

- A. Received cash for services performed
- B. Received cash for services to be performed in the future.
- C. Paid cash in advance for services to be done.
- D. Paid cash for services to be performed.

168.

April	14	Equipment	6,700	
		Cash		2,000
		Note Payable		4,700
		????????????		

Which is the best explanation for this journal entry?

- A. Purchased equipment, paid cash of \$2,000, with the remainder to be paid in payments
- B. Purchased equipment, paid cash of \$2,000, with the remainder to be received in the future.
- C. Purchased equipment, paid cash for the entire amount
- D. Purchased equipment on credit.

169. The process of rewriting the information from the journal into the ledger is called

- A. sliding
- B. transposing
- C. journalizing
- D. posting

170. The verification that the total dollar amount of the debits equals the total dollar amount of the credits in the ledger is called a

- A. ledger
- B. trial balance
- C. account
- D. balance sheet

171. The process of transferring the journal entries to the accounts is known as

- A. posting
- B. updating
- C. journalizing
- D. summarizing

172. The posting process will include the transfer of the following information from the journal to the account.

- A. date, amount (debit or credit)
- B. date, amount (debit or credit), journal page number
- C. amount (debit or credit), account number
- D. date, amount (debit or credit) account number

173. The post reference columns are used to trace transactions from the journal to the accounts. What will be posted on the post reference column of (a) the journal and (b) on the account?

- A. (a) the amount of the debit or credit (b) the journal page number
- B. (a) the journal page number (b) the date of the transaction
- C. (a) the journal page number, (b) the account number
- D. (a) the account number, (b) the journal page number

174. The chart of account for the Corning Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Corning, Capital	31
Corning, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 3, the following transaction was found:

Prepaid Insurance	1,530	
Cash		1,530

What is the post reference that will be found on the cash account?

- A. 11
- B. 15
- C. 3
- D. None

175. The chart of account for the Corning Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Corning, Capital	31
Corning, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 3, the following transaction was found:

Prepaid Insurance	1,530	
Cash		1,530

What is the post reference that will be found on the Prepaid Insurance account?

- A. 11
- B. 15
- C. 3
- D. None

176. The chart of account for the Corning Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Corning, Capital	31
Corning, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 3, the following transaction was found:

Prepaid Insurance	1,530	
Cash		1,530

What is the post reference that will be found on the journal entry?

- A. 15, 11
- B. 15
- C. 11
- D. 3

177. The chart of account for the Miguel Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Miguel, Capital	31
Miguel, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 3, the following transaction was found:

Cash	640	
Fees Earned		640

What is the post reference that will be found on the journal entry?

- A. 41
- B. 3
- C. 11, 41
- D. 11

178. The chart of account for the Miguel Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Miguel, Capital	31
Miguel, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 5, the following transaction was found:

Salaries Expense	525	
Cash		525

What is the post reference that will be found on the Salaries Expense account?

- A. 5
- B. 11
- C. 54
- D. None

179. The accounts in the ledger of Monroe Entertainment Co. are listed in alphabetical order. All accounts have normal balances.

Accounts Payable	1,500	Fees Earned	3,000
Accounts Receivable	1,800	Insurance Expense	1,300
Investment	2,000	Land	3,000
Cash	2,600	Wages Expense	1,400
Withdrawals	1,200	Owner's Equity	8,800

The total of all the assets is:

- A. \$9,400
- B. \$9,000
- C. \$9,100
- D. \$9,800
- E. \$10,300

180. A trial balance is prepared to

- A. prove that there were no errors made in recording transactions into the journal
- B. prove that no errors were made in posting to the ledger
- C. prove that each account balance is correct
- D. summarize the account balances to help prepare financial statements

181. The accounts in the ledger of Monroe Entertainment Co. are listed in alphabetical order. All accounts have normal balances.

Accounts Payable	1,500	Fees Earned	3,000
Accounts Receivable	1,800	Insurance Expense	1,300
Investment	2,000	Land	3,000
Cash	2,600	Wages Expense	1,400
Withdrawals	1,200	Owner's Equity	8,800

Prepare a trial balance. The total of the debits is

- A. \$13,300
- B. \$9,400
- C. \$9,100
- D. \$9,600
- E. \$20,600

182. Of the following financial reports, which one is the one that will determine if the accounting equation is in balance?

- A. Journal entry
- B. Income statement
- C. Trial balance
- D. Account reconciliation

183. An overpayment error was discovered in computing and paying the wages of a Jamison Tree Trimming employee. When Jamison receives cash from the employee for the amount of the overpayment, which of the following entries will Jamison make?

- A. Cash, debit; Wages Expense, credit
- B. Wages Payable, debit; Wages Expense, credit
- C. Wages Expense, debit, Cash, credit
- D. Cash, debit; Wages Payable, credit

184. If the two totals of a trial balance are not equal, it could be due to

- A. failure to record a transaction
- B. recording the same erroneous amount for both the debit and the credit parts of a transaction
- C. an error in determining the account balances, such as a balance being incorrectly computed
- D. recording the same transaction more than once

185. When a transposition error is made on the trial balance, the difference between the debit and credit totals on the trial balance will be

- A. zero
- B. twice the amount of the transposition
- C. one-half the amount of the transposition
- D. divisible by 9

186. Which of the following errors, each considered individually, would cause the trial balance totals to be unequal?

- A. a transaction was not posted
- B. a payment of \$67 for insurance was posted as a debit of \$42 to Prepaid Insurance and a credit of \$42 to Cash
- C. a payment of \$1,311 to a creditor was posted as a debit of \$3,111 to Accounts Payable and a debit of \$311 to Accounts Receivable
- D. cash received from customers on account was posted as a debit of \$680 to Cash and a credit of \$680 to Accounts Payable

187. Supplies purchased on account were incorrectly recorded as Office Equipment. The correcting entry would be

- A. Supplies, debit; Office Equipment, credit.
- B. Accounts Receivable, debit; Supplies, credit.
- C. Office Equipment, debit; Supplies Expense, credit.
- D. Supplies, debit; Accounts Payable, credit.

188. Which of the following errors will cause the trial balance totals to be unequal?

- A. amount incorrectly entered on the trial balance
- B. failure to record a transaction or to post a transaction
- C. recording the same transaction more than once
- D. recording the same erroneous amount for both the debit and the credit parts of a transaction
- E. posting a part of a transaction correctly as a debit or credit but to the wrong account

189. The trial balance is out of balance and the accountant suspects that a transposition or slide error has occurred. What will the accountant do to find the error?

- A. Determine the amount of the error and look for that amount on the trial balance.
- B. Determine the amount of the error and divide by two, then look for that amount on the trial balance.
- C. Determine the amount of the error and refer to the journal entries for that amount
- D. Determine the amount of the error and divide by nine. If the result is evenly divided, then this type of error is likely.

190. Which of the following is **not** a short-cut in finding errors on the trial balance?

- A. Determine the difference between debits and credits and look for the amount.
- B. Determine the amount and change any account to make the trial balance correct.
- C. Determine the difference between debits and credits, divide the amount by 2, look for the amount.
- D. Determine the difference between debits and credits, divide the amount by 9, if it divides evenly, look for a transposition or slide error.

191. All of the following statements regarding a horizontal analysis are true **except**:

- A. A horizontal analysis is used to compare an item in a current statement with the same item in prior statements.
- B. A horizontal analysis can be performed on a balance sheet and income statement, but not on a statement of cash flows.
- C. If Fees Earned in 2009 is \$150,000 and Fees Earned in 2010 is \$187,500, a horizontal analysis will indicate a 25% increase over this period.
- D. When two statements are compared in horizontal analysis, the earlier statement is used as the base for computing the amount and the percent of change.

192. The chart of accounts classifies the accounts to make identification of the accounts easier. Discuss how companies set up their chart of accounts for use in their business

193. On September 1st, Erika Company purchased land for \$47,500 cash. Write the journal entry in the space below.

194. On October 10th, Nikle Company purchased supplies worth \$2,750 on account.

(a) Write the journal entry in the space below.

(b) Nikle Company paid this bill on October 25th. Write the journal entry in the space below.

195. On October 17th Nikle Company purchased a building and a plot of land for \$750,000. The building was valued at \$500,000 while the land carried a value of \$250,000. Nikle paid \$300,000 down in cash and signed a notes payable for the balance. In the space below write the journal entry.

196. On November 1st Nikle Company made a cash payment of \$200,000 on a note payable that was generated in the purchase of a building and land plot. Write the journal entry for this payment in the space below.

197. Damien Lawson invests \$45,000 to initiate the operation of his business, JumpStart, on January 7th. Journalize this transaction.

198. On January 8th, Damien Lawson transfers ownership of several pieces of office equipment to his new business, JumpStart. When new, these items were worth \$72,500. The fair market value of the equipment is \$60,000. Journalize this transfer.

199. On August 30th JumpStart pays numerous bills which include:
Payment to the landlord for August rent - \$950
Payment to the Gas & Electric Company for August's bill - \$525
Payment of employee wages for the last half of August - \$1,880
Payment of shopping center's parking lot cleaning fee - \$275
Journalize these payments as one compound journal entry.

200. On October 30th Damien Lawson withdraws \$3,330 from JumpStart for personal use. Journalize this event.

201. Prepare a journal entry for the purchase of a truck on April 4 for \$85,700, paying \$15,000 cash and the remainder on account.

202. Prepare a journal entry on October 12 for the fees earned on account, \$14,600.

203. Prepare a journal entry on March 27 for the payment of \$8,000 to the owner of Credit Consultant Company, Neal Stone, for personal use.

204. 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. Also, indicate the normal balance of each account.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|---------------------|
| 1. | Fees Earned | 4. | Supplies |
| 2. | Utilities Expense | 5. | Cash |
| 3. | Accounts Payable | 6. | Accounts Receivable |

205. On June 1, the cash account balance was \$75,880. During June, cash receipts totaled \$305,000 and the June 30 balance was \$96,750. Determine the cash payments made during June.

206. For each of the following errors, considered individually, indicate whether the error would cause the trial balance totals to be unequal. If the error would cause the trial balance total to be unequal, indicate whether the debit or credit total is higher and by how much.

- A. Payment of a cash withdrawal of \$6,800 was journalized and posted as a debit of \$8,600 to Salaries Expense and a credit of \$8,600 to Cash.
- B. A fee of \$9,780 earned was debited to Accounts Receivable for \$7,980 and credited to Fees Earned for \$9,780.
- C. A payment of \$3,000 to a creditor was posted as a credit of \$3,000 to Accounts Payable and a credit of \$3,000 to Cash.

207. The following errors took place in journalizing and posting transactions:

- A. A withdrawal of \$5,000 by Stan Norton, owner of the business, was recorded as a debit to Office Expense and a credit to Cash.
- B. Accounts receivable payment for \$7,800 was recorded as a debit to Cash and a credit to Fees Earned.

Journalize the entries to correct the errors. Omit the explanations.

208. Discuss and describe how errors in accounts can be found.

209. On November 30th, Damien Lawson is informed by his accountant that \$550 of a transaction recording the purchase of office supplies was really office equipment. He has been asked to correct this journal entry. Write the journal entry to correct this situation.

210. Journalize the entries to correct the following errors:

- (a) A purchase of supplies for \$200 on account was recorded and posted as a debit to Supplies for \$500 and as a credit to Accounts Receivable for \$500.
- (b) A receipt of \$4,000 from Fees Earned was recorded and posted as a debit to Fees Earned for \$4,000 and a credit to Cash for \$4,000.

211. For the following, mark an “D” if the following account normally has a debit balance and mark a “C” if the following account normally has a credit balance.

- _____ 1. Notes Payable
- _____ 2. Mortgage Payable
- _____ 3. Drawings
- _____ 4. Accounts Receivable
- _____ 5. Capital
- _____ 6. Rent Revenue
- _____ 7. Unearned Income
- _____ 8. Utility Expense
- _____ 9. Automobiles

212. On January 1, 2010, Cary Parsons established a catering service. Listed below are accounts to use for transactions (a) through (d), each identified by a number. Following this list are the transactions that occurred during the first month of operations. You are to indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by place the account number(s) in the appropriate box.

1.	Cash
2.	Accounts Receivable
3.	Supplies
4.	Prepaid Insurance
5.	Equipment
6.	Truck
7.	Notes Payable
8.	Accounts Payable
9.	Cary Parsons, Capital
10.	Cary Parsons, Drawing
11.	Fees Earned
12.	Wages Expense
13.	Rent Expense
14.	Utilities Expense
15.	Truck Expense
16.	Miscellaneous Expense

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a. Cary transferred cash from a personal bank account to an account to be used for the business.		
b. Paid rent for the period of January 3 to the end of the month.		
c. Purchased truck for \$30,000 with a cash downpayment of \$5,000 and the remainder on a note.		
d. Purchased equipment on account.		

213. On January 1, 2010, Cary Parsons established a catering service. Listed below are accounts to use for transactions (a) through (e), each identified by a number. Following this list are the transactions that occurred in Parsons' first month of operation. You are to indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by place the account number(s) in the appropriate box.

1.	Cash
2.	Accounts Receivable
3.	Supplies
4.	Prepaid Insurance
5.	Equipment
6.	Truck
7.	Notes Payable
8.	Accounts Payable
9.	Cary Parsons, Capital
10.	Cary Parsons, Drawing
11.	Fees Earned
12.	Wages Expense
13.	Rent Expense
14.	Utilities Expense
15.	Truck Expense
16.	Miscellaneous Expense
17.	Insurance Expense

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a. Purchased supplies for cash.		
b. Paid the annual premiums on property and casualty insurance.		
c. Received cash for a job previously recorded on account.		
d. Paid a creditor a portion of the amount owed for equipment previously purchased on account.		
e. Received cash for a completed job.		

214. On January 1, 2010, Cary Parsons established a catering service. Listed below are accounts to use for transactions (a) through (f), each identified by a number. Following this list are the transactions that occurred in Parsons' first month of operation. You are to indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by place the account number(s) in the appropriate box.

1.	Cash
2.	Accounts Receivable
3.	Supplies
4.	Prepaid Insurance
5.	Equipment
6.	Truck
7.	Notes Payable
8.	Accounts Payable
9.	Cary Parsons, Capital
10.	Cary Parsons, Drawing
11.	Fees Earned
12.	Wages Expense
13.	Rent Expense
14.	Utilities Expense
15.	Truck Expense
16.	Miscellaneous Expense
17.	Insurance Expense

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a. Recorded jobs completed on account and sent invoices to customers.		
b. Received an invoice for truck expenses to be paid in February.		
c. Paid utilities expense		
d. Received cash from customers on account.		
e. Paid employee wages.		
f. Withdrew cash for personal use.		

215. Listed below are accounts to use for transactions (a) through (d), each identified by a number. Following this list are the transactions. You are to indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by place the account number(s) in the appropriate box.

1.	Cash
2.	Accounts Receivable
3.	Office Supplies
4.	Land
5.	Interest Receivable
6.	Building
7.	Accumulated Depreciation - Building
8.	Depreciation Expense - Building
9.	Accounts Payable
10.	Interest Payable
11.	Insurance Payable
12.	Utility Expense
13.	Notes Payable
14.	Capital Stock
15.	Prepaid Insurance
16.	Service Revenue
17.	Retained Earnings
18.	Insurance Expense
19.	Utility Payable
20.	Office Supplies Expense
21.	Unearned Service Revenue
22.	Dividends
23.	Interest Expense

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a. Utility bill is received; payment will be made in 10 days.		
b. Paid the utility bill previously recorded in transaction (a).		
c. Bought a three year insurance policy and paid in full.		
d. Received \$7,000 from a contract to perform accounting services over the next two years.		

216. Below is the unadjusted trial balance for Dawson Designs.

REQUIRED:

- (1) Identify the errors in the following trial balance. All accounts have normal balances.
- (2) What should the correct balance be for this trial balance in both the debit and credit columns?

Dawson Co. Unadjusted Trial Balance For the Month of January 2009		
	Debits	Credits
Cash	23,000	
Accounts Receivable		49,700
Prepaid Insurance	11,300	
Equipment	150,500	
Accounts Payable	6,050	
Salaries Payable		4,250
Tim Dawson, Capital		110,000
Tim Dawson, Drawing		18,500
Service Revenue		236,600
Salary Expense	98,930	
Miscellaneous Expense		4,970
	<u>424,020</u>	<u>424,020</u>

217. The following two situations are independent of each other.

1. On June 1, the cash account balance was \$38,750. During June, cash payments totaled \$239,140 and the June 30 balance was \$42,175. Determine the cash receipts during June and show your calculation.
2. On March 1, the supplies account balance was \$1,340. During March, supplies of \$4,335 were purchased and \$890 of supplies were on hand as of March 31. Determine the supplies expense for March and show your calculation.

218. On January 1, 2010, Cary Parsons established a catering service. Listed below are accounts she would like to open in the general ledger. List the accounts in the order in which they should appear in the ledger and propose a two digit account numbering scheme that is consistent with the rules of a proper chart of accounts.

1.	Cash
2.	Supplies
3.	Equipment
4.	Accounts Payable
5.	Cary Parsons, Capital
6.	Wages Expense
7.	Rent Expense
8.	Truck
9.	Utilities Expense
10.	Cary Parsons, Drawing
11.	Truck Expense
12.	Prepaid Insurance
13.	Fees Earned
14.	Miscellaneous Expense
15.	Insurance Expense
16.	Notes Payable
17.	Accounts Receivable

219. Organize the following accounts into the usual sequence of a chart of accounts.

Miscellaneous Expense
 Accounts Payable
 Accounts Receivable
 Cash
 Alecia Morris, Capital
 Fees Earned
 Prepaid Rent
 Salaries Expense
 Unearned Revenue
 Alecia Morris, Drawing

220. Selected accounts from the ledger of Garrison Company appear below. For each account, indicate the following:

(a) In the first column at the right, indicate the nature of each account, using the following abbreviations:

Asset - A	Rev enu e - R
Liability - L	Exp ense - E
None of the above - N	

(b) In the second column, indicate the increase side of each account by inserting Dr. or Cr.

<u>Account</u>	<u>Type</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>Side</u> <u>of</u> <u>Acc</u> <u>ount</u>
(1) Supplies	_____ _____ -
(2) Notes Receivable	_____ _____ -
(3) Fees Earned	_____ _____ -
(4) Garrison, Drawing	_____ _____ -
(5) Accounts Payable	_____ _____ -
(6) Salaries Expense	_____ _____ -
(7) Garrison, Capital	_____ _____ -
(8) Accounts Receivable	_____ _____ -
(9) Equipment	_____ _____ -
(10) Notes Payable	_____ _____ -

221. Calculate the following:

(a) Determine the cash receipts for April based on the following data:

Cash payments during April	\$45,500
Cash account balance, April 1	6,750
Cash account balance, April 30	10,000

(b) Determine the cash received from customers on account during April based on the following data:

Accounts receivable account balance, April 1	\$10,500
Accounts receivable account balance, April 30	7,250
Fees billed to customers during April	26,000

222. Increases and decreases in various types of accounts are listed below. In each case, indicate by "Dr." or "Cr." (a) whether the change in the account would be recorded as a debit or a credit and (b) whether the normal balance of the account is a debit or a credit.

	(a) Recorded <u>As</u>	(b) Normal <u>Balance</u>
(1) Increase in Denice Dickenson, Capital	_____	_____
(2) Increase in Denice Dickenson, Drawing	_____	_____
(3) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	_____	_____
(4) Increase in Note Payable	_____	_____
(5) Increase in Accounts Payable	_____	_____
(6) Decrease in Supplies	_____	_____
(7) Decrease in Salaries Expense	_____	_____
(8) Increase in Accounts Receivable	_____	_____
(9) Increase in Cash	_____	_____
(10) Decrease in Land	_____	_____

223. Record the following selected transactions for April in a two-column journal, identifying each entry by letter:

- (a) Received \$12,000 from Katie Long, owner.
- (b) Purchased equipment for \$25,000, paying \$10,000 in cash and giving a note payable for the remainder.
- (c) Paid \$1,800 for rent for April.
- (d) Purchased \$9,800 of supplies on account.
- (e) Recorded \$2,250 of fees earned on account.
- (f) Received \$9,000 in cash for fees earned.
- (g) Paid \$300 to creditors on account.
- (h) Paid wages of \$1,650.
- (i) Received \$1,190 from customers on account.
- (j) Recorded owner's withdrawal of \$2,350.

224. All nine transactions for Dalton Survey Company for September, the first month of operations, are recorded in the following T accounts:

Cash		Michael Dalton, Capital	
(1)	20,000	(3)	7,500
(7)	6,900	(5)	2,600
(9)	4,700	(6)	5,500
		(8)	2,000

Accounts Receivable		Michael Dalton, Drawing	
(4)	4,900	(9)	4,700
		(8)	2,000

Supplies		Fees Earned	
(3)	7,500	(4)	4,900
		(7)	6,900

Equipment		Operating Expense	
(2)	4,500	(6)	5,500

Accounts Payable								
(5)	2,600	(2)	4,500					

Indicate the following for each debit and each credit:

- (a) The type of account affected (asset, liability, capital, drawing, revenue, or expense).
- (b) The effect on the account, using + for increase and - for decrease.

Present your answers in the following form:

<u>Transaction</u>	<u>Account Debited</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Accounted Credited</u> <u>Effect</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Effect</u>
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225. On January 12th, JumpStart Co. purchased \$870 in office supplies.

- (a) Journalize this transaction as if JumpStart paid cash.
- (b) (1) Journalize this transaction as if JumpStart placed it on account.
- (b) (2) On January 18th, JumpStart pays the amount due. Journalize this event.

226. On December 1st, JumpStart Company provides \$2,800 in services to clients.

(a) Journalize this event as if the clients had paid cash at the time the services were rendered.

(b)(1) Journalize this event as if the clients had placed this on account.

(b)(2) Assume that the clients paid \$1,200 of the amount on account on December 30th. Journalize this transaction.

227. On November 10th, JumpStart Co. provides \$2,900 in services to clients. At the time of service, the clients paid \$600.00 in cash and put the balance on account.

(a) Journalize this event.

(b) On November 20th, JumpStart Co. clients paid an additional \$900 on their accounts due. Journalize this event.

(c) Calculate the amount on accounts receivable on November 30th.

228. Journalize the following selected transactions for April 2008 in a two-column journal. Journal entry explanations may be omitted.

April 1	Received cash from the investment made by the owner, \$14,000.
2	Received cash for providing accounting services, \$9,500.
3	Billed customers on account for providing services, \$4,200.
4	Paid advertising expense, \$700.
5	Received cash from customers on account, \$2,500.
6	Owner withdraws, \$1,010.
7	Received telephone bill, \$900.
8	Paid telephone bill, \$900.

Put the appropriate letter next to each transaction.

230. Set up T accounts for Cash; Accounts Receivable; Supplies; Accounts Payable; Clay Potter, Capital; Clay Potter, Drawing; Professional Fees; and Operating Expenses.

- (a) In the T accounts, record the following transactions of Clay Potter, Pool Services for June, 2007, identifying each entry by number:
- (1) Potter invested \$12,500 cash in the business.
 - (2) Purchased supplies on account, \$6,250.
 - (3) Paid operating expenses, \$5,500.
 - (4) Billed clients for fees, \$7,440.
 - (5) Received cash from cash clients, \$4,700.
 - (6) Paid creditors on account, \$1,400.
 - (7) Received \$3,100 from clients on account.
 - (8) Withdrew \$1,500 cash for personal use.
- (b) Prepare a trial balance as of June 30, 2009 for Clay Potter, Pool Services.
- (c) Assuming that supplies expense (which has not been recorded) amounts to \$1,500 for June, determine the following:
- (1) Net income for the month.
 - (2) Owner's equity as of June 30.

231. Prepare a trial balance, listing the following accounts in proper sequence. The accounts (all normal balances) were taken from the ledger of Sophie Designs Co. on April 30, 2010.

Accounts Payable	\$ 4,100	Rent Expense	\$11,500
Accounts Receivable	3,450	Salary Expense	14,000
Cash	7,375	Fees Earned	54,100
Sophie Dawson, Capital	17,800	Supplies	3,125
Sophie Dawson, Drawing	15,500	Supplies Expense	1,700
Equipment	14,500	Utilities Expense	4,000
Miscellaneous Expense	850		

232. **Exhibit 2-1**

All nine transactions for Ralston Sports Co. for September, the first month of operations, are recorded in the following T accounts:

Cash		James Ralston, Capital						
(1)	25,000	(3)	12,500				(1)	25,000
(7)	11,900	(5)	7,600					
(9)	9,700	(6)	10,500					
		(8)	7,000					

Accounts Receivable		James Ralston, Drawing						
(4)	9,900	(9)	9,700		(8)	7,000		

Supplies		Fees Earned					
(3)	12,500					(4)	9,900
						(7)	11,900

Equipment		Operating Expense					
(2)	9,500			(6)	10,500		

Accounts Payable							
(5)	7,600	(2)	9,500				

Refer to **Exhibit 2-1**. Prepare a trial balance, listing the accounts in their proper order.

233.

- (a) List the errors in the following trial balance. All accounts have normal balances.
- (b) What would be the new balance of the trial balance after errors are corrected? What would be the balance of Accounts Receivable?

Winslow's Auto Body		
Trial Balance		
For Month Ending April 30, 2009		
Cash		19,475
Accounts Receivable	?	
Supplies		1,000
Equipment	15,000	
Prepaid Insurance		500
Accounts Payable		2,500
Thad Winslow, Capital	17,000	
Thad Winslow, Drawing		1,000
Fees Earned		49,600
Salary Expense	14,500	
Rent Expense		9,000
Utilities Expense	1,400	
Supplies Expense	3,900	
Miscellaneous Expense	<u>250</u>	
	<u>55,000</u>	<u>81,575</u>

234. Answer the following questions for each of the errors listed below, considered individually:

- (a) Did the error cause the trial balance totals to be unequal?
- (b) What is the amount of the difference between the trial balance totals (where applicable)?
- (c) Which of the trial balance totals, debit or credit, is the larger (where applicable)?

Present your answers in columnar form, using the following headings:

<u>Error</u> <u>(identifying number)</u>	<u>Totals</u> <u>(equal or unequal)</u>	<u>Difference in Totals</u> <u>(amount)</u>	<u>Larger of Totals</u> <u>(debit or credit)</u>
---	--	--	---

Errors:

- (1) A withdrawal of \$3,000 cash by the owner was recorded by a debit of \$3,000 to Salary Expense and a credit of \$3,000 to Cash.
- (2) A \$650 purchase of supplies on account was recorded as a debit of \$1,650 to Equipment and a credit of \$1,650 to Accounts Payable.
- (3) A purchase of equipment for \$3,450 on account was not recorded.
- (4) A \$870 receipt on account was recorded as a \$870 debit to Cash and a \$780 credit to Accounts Receivable.
- (5) A payment of \$1,530 cash on account was recorded only as a credit to Cash.
- (6) Cash sales of \$8,500 were recorded as a credit of \$8,500 to Cash and a credit of \$8,500 to Fees Earned.
- (7) The debit to record a \$4,000 cash receipt on account was posted twice; the credit was posted once.
- (8) The credit to record an \$300 cash payment on account was posted twice; the debit was posted once.
- (9) The debit balance of \$7,400 in Accounts Receivable was recorded in the trial balance as a debit of \$7,200.

Chapter 2--Analyzing Transactions **Key**

1. Accounts are records of increases and decreases in individual financial statement items.

TRUE

2. A chart of accounts is a listing of accounts that make up the journal.

FALSE

3. The chart of accounts should be the same for each business.

FALSE

4. Accounts payable are accounts that you expect will be paid to you.

FALSE

5. Consuming goods and services in the process of generating revenues results in expenses.

TRUE

6. Prepaid expenses are an example of an expense.

FALSE

7. Unearned Revenues are an example of a liability.

TRUE

8. Drawings are an example of an expense.

FALSE

9. Accounts in the ledger are usually maintained in alphabetical order.

FALSE

10. Depending on the account title, the right side of the account is referred to as the credit side.

FALSE

11. To determine the balance in an account, always subtract credits from debits.

FALSE

12. Unless the transaction is compound, the dollar amount of the debits for each transaction is equal to the dollar amount of the credits for that transaction, and thus the term double-entry bookkeeping.

FALSE

13. The double-entry accounting system records each transaction twice.

FALSE

14. The increase side of all accounts is the normal balance.

TRUE

15. Transactions are initially entered into a record called a journal.

TRUE

16. The process of recording a transaction in the journal is called journalizing.

TRUE

17. Journalizing is the process of entering amounts in the ledger.

FALSE

18. Transactions are listed in the journal chronologically.

TRUE

19. Journalizing transactions using the double-entry bookkeeping system will eliminate fraud.

FALSE

20. Liability accounts are increased by debits.

FALSE

21. Expense accounts are increased by credits.

FALSE

22. Revenue accounts are increased by credits.

TRUE

23. The normal balance of a capital account is a debit.

FALSE

24. The normal balance of the drawing account is a debit.

TRUE

25. The normal balance of an expense account is a credit.

FALSE

26. The normal balance of revenue accounts is a credit.

TRUE

27. Withdrawals decrease owner's equity and are listed on the income statement as a deduction from revenue.

FALSE

28. For a month's transactions for a typical medium-sized business, the salary expense account is likely to have only credit entries.

FALSE

29. For a month's transactions for a typical medium-sized business, the accounts payable account is likely to have only credit entries.

FALSE

30. When a business receives a bill from the utility company, no entry should be made until the invoice is paid.

FALSE

31. An account has three parts to it; a title, an increase side, and a decrease side.

TRUE

32. The T account got its name because it resembles the letter "T."

TRUE

33. The right hand side of a T account is known as a debit and the left hand side is known as a credit.

FALSE

34. A debit is abbreviated as *Db* and a credit is abbreviated as *Cr*.

FALSE

35. Debiting the cash account, will increase the account.

TRUE

36. A credit to the cash account will increase the account.

FALSE

37. The cash account will always be debited.

FALSE

38. The recording of cash receipts to the cash account will be done by debiting the account.

TRUE

39. The recording of cash payments to the cash account will be done by entering the amount as a credit.

TRUE

40. The balance of the account can be determined by adding all of the debits, adding all of the credits, and adding the amounts together.

FALSE

41. When an owner contributes equipment to the business, he or she retains ownership of the property.

FALSE

42. Liabilities are debts owed by the business entity.

TRUE

43. The accounts payable account is listed in the chart of accounts as an asset.

FALSE

44. A drawing account represents the amount of withdrawals made by the owner.

TRUE

45. Revenues is the difference between cash receipts and cash payments.

FALSE

46. Expenses are assets that no longer have a value to the company.

TRUE

47. Owner's capital will be reduced by the amount in the drawing account.

TRUE

48. The journal includes both debit and credit accounts for each transaction.

TRUE

49. A transaction that is recorded in the journal is called a journal entry.

TRUE

50. Assets are increased with debits and decrease with credits.

TRUE

51. Liabilities are increased with debits and decreased with credits.

FALSE

52. Debits will increase Unearned Revenues and Revenues.

FALSE

53. Recording a credit to *all* owner's equity accounts will increase the account.

FALSE

54. Journal entries can have more than two accounts as long as the debits equal the credits.

TRUE

55. Normal balances are the side that increases the account balance.

TRUE

56. When an owner invests assets in the business, the capital account increases due to revenue being earned.

FALSE

57. When an accounts payable account is paid in cash, the owner's equity in the business decreases.

FALSE

58. When an account receivable is collected in cash, the total assets of the business increase.

FALSE

59. The process of transferring the data from the journal to the ledger accounts is posting.

TRUE

60. The post reference notation used in the ledger is the account number.

FALSE

61. The post reference notation used in the journal is the page number.

FALSE

62. A notation in the post reference column of the general journal indicates that the amount has been posted to the ledger.

TRUE

63. The order of the flow of accounting data is (1) record in the ledger, (2) record in the journal, (3) prepare the financial statements.

FALSE

64. The process of transferring the debits and credits from the journal entries to the accounts is known as “updating the accounts”.

FALSE

65. Journalizing eliminates fraud.

FALSE

66. Once journal entries are posted to accounts, each account will show a new balance after each entry.

TRUE

67. A group of related accounts that make up a complete unit is called a trial balance.

FALSE

68. A trial balance determines the accuracy of the numbers.

FALSE

69. Even when a trial balance is in balance, there may be errors in the individual accounts.

TRUE

70. The totals at the bottom of the trial balance and the totals at the bottom of the balance sheet both show equality and balancing, and therefore should be equal.

FALSE

71. A proof of the equality of debits and credits in the ledger at the end of an accounting period is called a balance sheet.

FALSE

72. If the trial balance is in balance, it can be assumed that all journal entries were posted corrected and no errors were made.

FALSE

73. Posting a part of a transaction to the wrong account will cause the trial balance totals to be unequal.

FALSE

74. The erroneous arrangement of digits, such as writing \$45 as \$54, is called a slide.

FALSE

75. Journalizing a transaction with both the debit and the credit for \$69 instead of \$96 will cause the trial balance to be out of balance.

FALSE

76. Posting a transaction twice will cause the trial balance totals to be equal.

TRUE

77. The erroneous moving of an entire number one or more spaces to the right or left, such as writing \$85 as \$850, is called a transposition.

FALSE

78. The materiality concept implies that if an error is large enough or could effect the decisions of its users, a correction is absolutely necessary.

TRUE

79. Accounts

A. do not reflect money amounts

B. are not used by entities that manufacture products

C. are records of increases and decreases in individual financial statement items

D. are only used by large entities with many transactions

80. A group of related accounts that comprise a complete unit is called a

A. journal

B. liability

C. ledger

D. transaction

81. Accounts are classified in the ledger

A. chronologically

B. alphabetically

C. in accordance with their appearance in the financial statements

D. so that accounts used most often are listed first

82. Revenue should be recognized when

A. cash is received

B. the service is performed

C. the customer places an order

D. the customer charges an order

83. Which of the following accounts is an owner's equity account?

A. Cash

B. Accounts Payable

C. Prepaid Insurance

D. Ross Morris, Capital

84. The gross increases in owner's equity attributable to business activities are called

- A. assets
- B. liabilities
- C. revenues**
- D. net income

85. A chart of accounts is

- A. the same as a balance sheet
- B. usually a listing of accounts in alphabetical order
- C. usually a listing of accounts in financial statement order**
- D. used in place of a ledger

86. The debit side of an account

- A. depends on whether the account is an asset, liability or owner's equity
- B. can be either side of the account depending on how the accountant set up the system
- C. is the right side of the account
- D. is the left side of the account**

87. An account is said to have a debit balance if

- A. the amount of the debits exceeds the amount of the credits**
- B. there are more entries on the debit side than on the credit side
- C. its normal balance is debit without regard to the amounts or number of entries on the debit side
- D. the first entry of the accounting period was posted on the debit side

88. Which statement(s) concerning cash is (are) true?

- A. cash will always have more debits than credits
- B. cash will never have a credit balance
- C. cash is increased by debiting**
- D. all of the above

89. A debit may signify a(n)

- A. decrease in asset accounts
- B. decrease in liability accounts**
- C. increase in the capital account
- D. decrease in the drawing account

90. Which of the following types of accounts have a normal credit balance?

- A. assets and liabilities
- B. liabilities and expenses
- C. revenues and liabilities**
- D. capital and drawing

91. Which of the following groups of accounts have a normal debit balance?

- A. revenues, liabilities, capital
- B. capital, assets
- C. liabilities, expenses
- D. assets, expenses**

92. Which one of the statements below is **not** a purpose for the journal?

- A. to show increases and decreases in accounts**
- B. to show a chronological order by date
- C. to show a complete transaction in one place
- D. to help locate errors

93. A credit signifies a decrease in

- A. drawing**
- B. liabilities
- C. capital
- D. revenue

94. A credit may signify a

- A. decrease in assets**
- B. decrease in liabilities
- C. decrease in capital
- D. decrease in revenue

95. A debit signifies a decrease in

- A. assets
- B. expenses
- C. drawing
- D. revenues**

96. Which of the following applications of the rules of debit and credit is true?

- A. decrease Prepaid Insurance with a credit and the normal balance is a credit
- B. increase Accounts Payable with a credit and the normal balance is a debit
- C. increase Supplies Expense with a debit and the normal balance is a debit**
- D. decrease Cash with a debit and the normal balance is a credit

97. Which of the following describes the classification and normal balance of the fees earned account?

- A. asset, credit
- B. liability, credit
- C. owner's equity, debit
- D. revenue, credit**

98. The classification and normal balance of the accounts payable account is

- A. an asset with a credit balance
- B. a liability with a credit balance**
- C. owner's equity with a credit balance
- D. revenue with a credit balance

99. The classification and normal balance of the drawing account is

- A. an expense with a credit balance
- B. an expense with a debit balance
- C. a liability with a credit balance
- D. owner's equity with a debit balance**

100. The classification and normal balance of the supplies expense account is a(n)

- A. asset with a debit balance
- B. asset with a credit balance
- C. expense with a debit balance**
- D. liability with a credit balance

101. In which of the following types of accounts are increases recorded by debits?

- A. assets, liabilities
- B. drawing, liabilities
- C. expenses, liabilities
- D. assets, expenses**

102. In which of the following types of accounts are increases recorded by credits?

- A.** revenues, liabilities
- B. drawing, assets
- C. liabilities, drawing
- D. expenses, liabilities

103. In which of the following types of accounts are decreases recorded by debits?

- A. assets
- B.** revenues
- C. expenses
- D. drawing

104. In which of the following types of accounts are decreases recorded by credits?

- A. liabilities
- B. owner's capital
- C.** drawing
- D. revenues

105. A credit balance in which of the following accounts would indicate a likely error?

- A. Fees Earned
- B.** Salary Expense
- C. Janet James, Capital
- D. Accounts Payable

106. A debit balance in which of the following accounts would indicate a likely error?

- A. Salaries Expense
- B.** Notes Payable
- C. Edgar Martin, Drawing
- D. Supplies

107. Randomly listed below are the steps for preparing a trial balance:

- (1) Verify that the total of the Debit column equals the total of the Credit column.
- (2) List the accounts from the ledger and enter their debit or credit balance in the Debit or Credit column of the trial balance.
- (3) List the name of the company, the title of the trial balance, and the date the trial balance is prepared.
- (4) Total the Debit and Credit columns of the trial balance.

What is the proper order of these steps?

- A.** (3), (2), (4), (1)
- B. (2), (3), (4), (1)
- C. (3), (2), (1), (4)
- D. (4), (3), (2), (1)

108. Which of the following entries records the payment of an account payable?

- A. debit Cash; credit Accounts Payable
- B. debit Accounts Receivable; credit Cash
- C. debit Cash; credit Supplies Expense
- D.** debit Accounts Payable; credit Cash

109. Which of the following entries records the investment of cash by Ron York, owner of a proprietorship?

- A. debit Ron York, Capital; credit Accounts Receivable
- B.** debit Cash; credit Ron York, Capital
- C. debit Ron York, Drawing; credit Cash
- D. debit Cash; credit Ron York, Drawing

110. Which of the following entries records the receipt of a utility bill from the water company?

- A.** debit Utilities Expense; credit Accounts Payable
- B. debit Utilities Payable; credit Accounts Receivable
- C. debit Accounts Payable; credit Cash
- D. debit Accounts Payable; credit Utilities Payable

111. Which of the following entries records the withdrawal of cash by Sue Martin, owner of a proprietorship, for personal use?

- A. debit Sue Martin, Capital; credit Cash
- B.** debit Sue Martin, Drawing; credit Cash
- C. debit Salaries Expense; credit Cash
- D. debit Salaries Expense; credit Salaries Payable

112. Office supplies were sold by Ari's Alarm Service at cost to another repair shop, with cash received. Which of the following entries for Ari's Alarm Service records this transaction?

- A. Office Supplies, debit; Cash, credit
- B. Office Supplies, debit; Accounts Payable, credit
- C.** Cash, debit; Office Supplies, credit
- D. Accounts Payable, debit; Office Supplies, credit

113. Office supplies purchased by Ari's Alarm Service on account were returned. Which of the following entries for Ari's Alarm Service records this transaction?
- A. Cash, debit; Office Supplies, credit
 - B. Office Supplies, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
 - C.** Accounts Payable, debit; Office Supplies, credit
 - D. Office Supplies, debit; Accounts Payable, credit
114. Cash was paid by Ari's Alarm Service to creditors on account. Which of the following entries for Ari's Alarm Service records this transaction?
- A. Cash, debit; Ari Fleish, Capital, credit
 - B.** Accounts Payable, debit; Cash, credit
 - C. Accounts Receivable, debit; Cash, credit
 - D. Accounts Payable, debit; Account Receivable, credit
115. The process of initially recording a business transaction is called
- A. trial balancing
 - B. posting
 - C.** journalizing
 - D. balancing
116. Which of the following entries records the acquisition of office supplies on account?
- A. Office Supplies, debit; Cash, credit
 - B. Cash, debit; Office Supplies, credit
 - C.** Office Supplies, debit; Accounts Payable, credit
 - D. Accounts Receivable, debit; Office Supplies, credit
117. Which of the following entries records the acquisition of equipment on account?
- A.** Equipment, debit; Accounts Payable, credit
 - B. Equipment, debit; Cash, credit
 - C. Accounts Payable, debit; Equipment, credit
 - D. Accounts Payable, debit; Notes Payable, credit
118. Which of the following entries records the payment of rent for the current month?
- A. Cash, debit; Rent Expense, credit
 - B.** Rent Expense, debit; Cash, credit
 - C. Rent Expense, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
 - D. Accounts Payable, debit; Rent Expense, credit

119. Which of the following entries records the receipt of cash from patients on account?

- A. Accounts Payable, debit; Fees Earned, credit
- B. Accounts Receivable, debit; Fees Earned, credit
- C. Accounts Receivable, debit; Cash, credit
- D. Cash, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit**

120. Which of the following entries records the billing of patients for services performed?

- A. Accounts Receivable, debit; Fees Earned, credit**
- B. Accounts Payable, debit; Cash, credit
- C. Fees Earned, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
- D. Fees Earned, debit; Cash, credit

121. Which of the following entries records the collection of cash from cash customers?

- A. Fees Earned, debit; Cash, credit
- B. Fees Earned, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
- C. Cash, debit; Fees Earned, credit**
- D. Accounts Receivable, debit; Fees Earned, credit

122. Which of the following entries records the receipt of cash for two months' rent? The cash was received in advance of providing the service.

- A. Prepaid Rent, debit; Rent Revenue, credit.
- B. Cash, debit; Unearned Rent, credit.**
- C. Cash, debit; Prepaid Rent, credit.
- D. Cash, debit; Rent Expense credit.

123. A patient has a physical examination and asks the bookkeeper to mail the bill. The bookkeeper should

- A. make no entry until the cash is received
- B. Cash, debit; Accounts Receivable, credit
- C. Cash, debit; Fees Earned, credit
- D. Accounts Receivable, debit; Fees Earned, credit**

124. Proof that the dollar amount of the debits equals the dollar amount of the credits in the ledger means

- A. *all* of the information from the journal was correctly transferred to the ledger
- B. *all* accounts have their correct balances in the ledger
- C. *only* the journal is accurate; the ledger may be incorrect
- D. *only* that the debit dollar amounts equal the credit dollar amounts**

125. Which of the following is true about a T-Account?

- A.** Left hand side of the T-Account is called a debit.
- B. Left hand side of the T-Accounts is called a credit
- C. Right hand side of the T-Account is called a debit
- D. None are true.

126. Which of the following abbreviations are correct?

- A. Debit "Dr", Credit "Cd"
- B. Debit "Db", Credit "Cr"
- C. Debit "Db", Credit "Cd"
- D.** Debit "Dr", Credit "Cr"

127. When amounts of a transaction are entered on the left side of an account, they are said to be

- A. credited
- B. summarized
- C. totaled
- D.** debited

128. When amounts of a transactions are entered in an account on the right hand side, they are said to be

- A.** credited
- B. debited
- C. added
- D. subtracted

129. Which side of the account increases a cash account?

- A. credit
- B. neither a debit or a credit
- C.** debit
- D. either a debit or a credit

130. A cash payment is recorded on the cash account as a

- A. neither a debit or a credit
- B.** credit
- C. debit
- D. either a debit or a credit

131. The balance of the account is determined by

- A. adding all of the debits to all of the credits.
- B. always subtracting the debits from the credits.
- C. always subtracting all of the credits from the debit.
- D.** adding all of the debits, adding all of the credits, and then subtracting the smaller sum from the larger sum.

132. A list of the accounts is called

- A. ledger
- B.** chart of accounts
- C. T-Account
- D. Debit

133. On the chart of accounts, the balance sheet accounts are normally listed in the following order

- A. liabilities, assets, owner's equity
- B.** assets, liabilities, owner's equity
- C. owner's equity, assets, liabilities
- D. assets, owner's equity, liabilities

134. In which order are the accounts listed in the chart of accounts?

- A. assets, expenses, liabilities, owners' equity, revenues
- B. owners' equity, assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses
- C.** assets, liabilities, owner' equity, revenues, expenses
- D. assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, owners' equity

135. Which are the parts of the T account?

- A. title, date, total
- B. date, debit side, credit side
- C.** title, debit side, credit side
- D. title, debit side, total

136. Which of the following is **not** a correct rule of debits and credits?

- A. assets, expenses and withdrawals are increased by debits
- B. assets are decreased by credits and have a normal debit balance
- C. liabilities, revenues and owner's equity are increased by credits
- D.** the normal balance for revenues and expenses is a credit

137. Prarie Clinic purchased X-ray equipment for \$4,000, paid \$1,275 down, with the remainder to be paid later. The correct entry would be

- A. Equipment 1,275
 Cash 1,275
- B. Cash 1,275
 Accounts Payable 2,725
 Equipment 4,000
- C. Equipment Expense 4,000
 Accounts Payable 1,275
 Cash 2,725
- D.** Equipment 4,000
 Accounts Payable 2,725
 Cash 1,275
- E. Cash 1,275
 Equipment 1,275

138. The chart of accounts is designed to

- A. alphabetized the accounts to make reading easier for its financial statement users.
- B. analyze the accounts and organize them in order of dollar amount to simplify the accounting information for users.
- C. summarize the transactions and determine their ending balances.
- D.** meet the information needs of a company and other financial statement users.

139. Which of the following group of accounts are all assets?

- A. Cash, Accounts Payable, Buildings
- B. Accounts Receivable, Revenue, Cash
- C.** Prepaid Expenses, Buildings, Patents
- D. Unearned Revenues, Prepaid Expenses, Cash

140. Of the following which is **true** about assets

- A.** Assets include physical and intangible assets.
- B. Assets include only physical assets.
- C. Assets are owned solely by the owner of the company
- D. Assets are the result of selling products or services to customers.

141. Which of the following is **not** considered to be a liability?

- A. Wages Payable
- B.** Accounts Receivable
- C. Unearned Revenues
- D. Accounts Payable

142. Which of the following statements is **not** true about liabilities?

- A. Liabilities are debts owed to outsiders.
- B. Account titles of liabilities often include the term “payable”.
- C. Cash received before services are performed are considered to be liabilities.
- D. Liabilities do not include wages owed to employees of the company.**

143. The owner’s equity will be reduced by all of the following accounts **except**:

- A. Revenues**
- B. Expenses
- C. Drawing account
- D. All are true.

144. Expenses can result from:

- A. increasing owner’s equity.
- B. consuming services.**
- C. using up liabilities.
- D. all are true.

145. The chart of accounts classify the accounts to make identification of the accounts easier. This is done by way of assigning a number to each account. The first number identifies the classification of the type of account. Which of the following indicates the use of this classification?

- A. 1-Assets, 2-Liabilities, 3-Owner’s Equity, 4-Expenses, 5-Revenues
- B. 1-Assets, 2-Liabilities, 3-Owner’s Equity, 4-Revenues, 5-Expenses**
- C. 1-Assets, 2-Owner’s Equity, 3-Revenues, 4-Expenses, 5-Drawing
- D. 1-Owner’s Equity, 2-Drawing, 3-Revenues, 4-Expenses

146. The ____ is where a transaction can first be found on the accounting records.

- A. chart of accounts
- B. income statement
- C. balance sheet
- D. journal**

147. The process of recording a transaction in the journal is called

- A. recording
- B. journalizing**
- C. posting
- D. summarizing

148. Joshua Scott invests \$65,000 into his new business. How would the journal entry for this transaction be entered in the journal?

- A.** Cash 65,000
Joshua Scott, Capital 65,000
Invested cash in business
- B. Cash 65,000
Joshua Scott, Capital 65,000
Invested cash in business
- C. Joshua Scott, Capital 65,000
Cash 65,000
Invested cash in business
- D. Joshua Scott, Capital 65,000
Cash 65,000
Invested cash in business

149.

April	23	Cash	14,000	
		Jim Xu, Capital		14,000
		Invest cash in Xu Co.		

The journal entry will:

- A. Increase Capital and decrease Cash
- B. Increase Cash and decrease Capital
- C. Increase Cash and increase Capital**
- D. Decrease Cash and decrease Capital

150.

May	24	Land	53,000	
		Cash		53,000
		Purchased land for business		

What effects does this journal entry have on the accounts?

- A. Increase to Cash and increase to Land
- B. Increase to Land and decrease to Cash**
- C. Decrease to Cash and decrease to Land
- D. Increase to Cash and decrease to Land

151.

May	31	Supplies	120	
		Accounts Payable		120
		????????????		

What is the best explanation for this journal entry?

- A. Purchased supplies with cash
- B. Investment of supplies by owner
- C. Purchased supplies on account**
- D. Paid accounts payable.

152.

March	10	Accounts Payable		3,300	
		Cash			3,300
		Paid creditors on account			

What effect does this journal have on the accounts?

- A. Decrease accounts payable, increase cash
- B. Increase cash, decrease accounts payable
- C. Increase accounts payable, increase cash
- D. Decrease accounts payable, decrease cash**

153. Which of the following accounts would be increased with a credit?

- A. Land, Accounts Payable, Drawing
- B. Accounts Payable, Unearned revenue, Collins Capital**
- C. Collins Capital, Accounts Receivable, Unearned Revenue
- D. Cash, Accounts Receivable, Collins Capital

154. In accordance with the debit and credit rules, which of the following is true?

- A. Debits increase assets**
- B. Credits increase assets
- C. Debits increase both assets and capital
- D. Credits increase both assets and liabilities.

155. All except one of the following accounts will be increased with a debit:

- A. Unearned Revenues**
- B. Land
- C. Accounts Receivable
- D. Cash

156. Which of the following owner's equity accounts follow the same debit and credit rules as liabilities?

- A. Expense accounts only
- B. Drawing accounts only
- C. Revenues accounts only
- D. Expenses and drawing accounts**

157.

July	2	Cash	1,340	
		Fees earned		1,340
		Received fees from customers		

Recording this transaction will

- A. decrease cash and decrease revenues
- B. increase cash and increase revenues**
- C. increase cash and decrease revenues
- D. increase revenues and decrease cash

158. The payment for the monthly rent will require the following entry

- A. Debit Cash and Debit Rent Expense
- B. Credit Cash and Credit Rent Expense
- C. Debit Rent Expense and Credit Cash**
- D. Credit Rent Expense and Debit Cash

159. Expenses follow the same debit and credit rules as

- A. Revenues
- B. Drawing Account**
- C. Capital Account
- D. Liabilities

160. Net income will result when

- A. revenues (credits) > expenses (debits)**
- B. revenues (debits) > expenses (credits)
- C. expenses (credits) < revenues (debits)
- D. revenues (credits) = expenses (debits)

161. Which of the following will increase owner's equity?

- A. Expenses > revenues
- B. the owner draws money for personal use
- C. Revenues > expenses**
- D. Cash is received from customers on account.

162. Which of the following situations increase owner's equity?

- A. Supplies are purchased on account.
- B.** Services are provided on account.
- C. Cash is received from customers.
- D. Utility bill will be paid next month.

163. Which of the following group of accounts are increased with a debit?

- A. assets, liabilities, owner's equity
- B.** assets, drawing, expenses
- C. assets, revenues, expenses
- D. assets, liabilities, revenues

164. Which of the following group of accounts increase with a credit?

- A. Capital, revenues, expenses
- B. Assets, capital, revenues
- C.** Liabilities, capital, revenues
- D. None of these

165. Which of the following is true regarding normal balances of accounts?

- A. All accounts have a normal debit balance.
- B. The normal balance of all accounts will have either a positive or negative balance.
- C. Accounts that have a normal debit balance will only have debit entries, never credit entries.
- D.** The normal balance is the side of the account that increases the account.

166. All of the following occur with a double-entry accounting system **except**:

- A. The accounting equation remains in balance.
- B. The sum of all debits is always equal to the sum of all credits in each journal entry.
- C.** Each business transaction will have only two entries.
- D. Every transaction affects at least two accounts.

167.

March	6	Cash	375	
		Unearned Fees		375
		???????????		

- A. Received cash for services performed
- B.** Received cash for services to be performed in the future.
- C. Paid cash in advance for services to be done.
- D. Paid cash for services to be performed.

168.

April	14	Equipment	6,700	
		Cash		2,000
		Note Payable		4,700
		????????????		

Which is the best explanation for this journal entry?

- A.** Purchased equipment, paid cash of \$2,000, with the remainder to be paid in payments
- B. Purchased equipment, paid cash of \$2,000, with the remainder to be received in the future.
- C. Purchased equipment, paid cash for the entire amount
- D. Purchased equipment on credit.

169. The process of rewriting the information from the journal into the ledger is called

- A. sliding
- B. transposing
- C. journalizing
- D.** posting

170. The verification that the total dollar amount of the debits equals the total dollar amount of the credits in the ledger is called a

- A. ledger
- B.** trial balance
- C. account
- D. balance sheet

171. The process of transferring the journal entries to the accounts is known as

- A.** posting
- B. updating
- C. journalizing
- D. summarizing

172. The posting process will include the transfer of the following information from the journal to the account.

- A. date, amount (debit or credit)
- B.** date, amount (debit or credit), journal page number
- C. amount (debit or credit), account number
- D. date, amount (debit or credit) account number

173. The post reference columns are used to trace transactions from the journal to the accounts. What will be posted on the post reference column of (a) the journal and (b) on the account?

- A. (a) the amount of the debit or credit (b) the journal page number
- B. (a) the journal page number (b) the date of the transaction
- C. (a) the journal page number, (b) the account number
- D.** (a) the account number, (b) the journal page number

174. The chart of account for the Corning Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Corning, Capital	31
Corning, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 3, the following transaction was found:

Prepaid Insurance	1,530	
Cash		1,530

What is the post reference that will be found on the cash account?

- A. 11
- B. 15
- C.** 3
- D. None

175. The chart of account for the Corning Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Corning, Capital	31
Corning, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 3, the following transaction was found:

Prepaid Insurance	1,530	
Cash		1,530

What is the post reference that will be found on the Prepaid Insurance account?

- A. 11
- B. 15
- C. 3**
- D. None

176. The chart of account for the Corning Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Corning, Capital	31
Corning, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 3, the following transaction was found:

Prepaid Insurance	1,530	
Cash		1,530

What is the post reference that will be found on the journal entry?

- A. 15, 11**
- B. 15
- C. 11
- D. 3

177. The chart of account for the Miguel Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Miguel, Capital	31
Miguel, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 3, the following transaction was found:

Cash	640	
Fees Earned		640

What is the post reference that will be found on the journal entry?

- A. 41
- B. 3
- C. 11, 41**
- D. 11

178. The chart of account for the Miguel Company includes some of the following accounts:

Account Name	Account Number
Cash	11
Accounts Receivable	13
Prepaid Insurance	15
Accounts Payable	21
Unearned Revenue	24
Miguel, Capital	31
Miguel, Drawing	32
Fees Earned	41
Salaries Expense	54
Rent Expense	56

On the journal page 5, the following transaction was found:

Salaries Expense	525	
Cash		525

What is the post reference that will be found on the Salaries Expense account?

- A. 5**
- B. 11
- C. 54
- D. None

179. The accounts in the ledger of Monroe Entertainment Co. are listed in alphabetical order. All accounts have normal balances.

Accounts Payable	1,500	Fees Earned	3,000
Accounts Receivable	1,800	Insurance Expense	1,300
Investment	2,000	Land	3,000
Cash	2,600	Wages Expense	1,400
Withdrawals	1,200	Owner's Equity	8,800

The total of all the assets is:

- A.** \$9,400
- B. \$9,000
- C. \$9,100
- D. \$9,800
- E. \$10,300

180. A trial balance is prepared to

- A. prove that there were no errors made in recording transactions into the journal
- B. prove that no errors were made in posting to the ledger
- C. prove that each account balance is correct
- D.** summarize the account balances to help prepare financial statements

181. The accounts in the ledger of Monroe Entertainment Co. are listed in alphabetical order. All accounts have normal balances.

Accounts Payable	1,500	Fees Earned	3,000
Accounts Receivable	1,800	Insurance Expense	1,300
Investment	2,000	Land	3,000
Cash	2,600	Wages Expense	1,400
Withdrawals	1,200	Owner's Equity	8,800

Prepare a trial balance. The total of the debits is

- A.** \$13,300
- B. \$9,400
- C. \$9,100
- D. \$9,600
- E. \$20,600

182. Of the following financial reports, which one is the one that will determine if the accounting equation is in balance?

- A. Journal entry
- B. Income statement
- C.** Trial balance
- D. Account reconciliation

183. An overpayment error was discovered in computing and paying the wages of a Jamison Tree Trimming employee. When Jamison receives cash from the employee for the amount of the overpayment, which of the following entries will Jamison make?

- A.** Cash, debit; Wages Expense, credit
- B. Wages Payable, debit; Wages Expense, credit
- C. Wages Expense, debit, Cash, credit
- D. Cash, debit; Wages Payable, credit

184. If the two totals of a trial balance are not equal, it could be due to

- A. failure to record a transaction
- B. recording the same erroneous amount for both the debit and the credit parts of a transaction
- C.** an error in determining the account balances, such as a balance being incorrectly computed
- D. recording the same transaction more than once

185. When a transposition error is made on the trial balance, the difference between the debit and credit totals on the trial balance will be

- A. zero
- B. twice the amount of the transposition
- C. one-half the amount of the transposition
- D.** divisible by 9

186. Which of the following errors, each considered individually, would cause the trial balance totals to be unequal?

- A. a transaction was not posted
- B. a payment of \$67 for insurance was posted as a debit of \$42 to Prepaid Insurance and a credit of \$42 to Cash
- C.** a payment of \$1,311 to a creditor was posted as a debit of \$3,111 to Accounts Payable and a debit of \$311 to Accounts Receivable
- D. cash received from customers on account was posted as a debit of \$680 to Cash and a credit of \$680 to Accounts Payable

187. Supplies purchased on account were incorrectly recorded as Office Equipment. The correcting entry would be

- A.** Supplies, debit; Office Equipment, credit.
- B. Accounts Receivable, debit; Supplies, credit.
- C. Office Equipment, debit; Supplies Expense, credit.
- D. Supplies, debit; Accounts Payable, credit.

188. Which of the following errors will cause the trial balance totals to be unequal?

- A.** amount incorrectly entered on the trial balance
- B. failure to record a transaction or to post a transaction
- C. recording the same transaction more than once
- D. recording the same erroneous amount for both the debit and the credit parts of a transaction
- E. posting a part of a transaction correctly as a debit or credit but to the wrong account

189. The trial balance is out of balance and the accountant suspects that a transposition or slide error has occurred. What will the accountant do to find the error?

- A. Determine the amount of the error and look for that amount on the trial balance.
- B. Determine the amount of the error and divide by two, then look for that amount on the trial balance.
- C. Determine the amount of the error and refer to the journal entries for that amount
- D.** Determine the amount of the error and divide by nine. If the result is evenly divided, then this type of error is likely.

190. Which of the following is **not** a short-cut in finding errors on the trial balance?

- A. Determine the difference between debits and credits and look for the amount.
- B.** Determine the amount and change any account to make the trial balance correct.
- C. Determine the difference between debits and credits, divide the amount by 2, look for the amount.
- D. Determine the difference between debits and credits, divide the amount by 9, if it divides evenly, look for a transposition or slide error.

191. All of the following statements regarding a horizontal analysis are true **except**:

- A. A horizontal analysis is used to compare an item in a current statement with the same item in prior statements.
- B.** A horizontal analysis can be performed on a balance sheet and income statement, but not on a statement of cash flows.
- C. If Fees Earned in 2009 is \$150,000 and Fees Earned in 2010 is \$187,500, a horizontal analysis will indicate a 25% increase over this period.
- D. When two statements are compared in horizontal analysis, the earlier statement is used as the base for computing the amount and the percent of change.

192. The chart of accounts classifies the accounts to make identification of the accounts easier. Discuss how companies set up their chart of accounts for use in their business

A chart of accounts is set-up by assigning numbers to each of the accounts. The account number for assets will begin with (1), liabilities (2), owner's equity (3), revenues (4), and expenses (5).

193. On September 1st, Erika Company purchased land for \$47,500 cash. Write the journal entry in the space below.

Sep 1	Land	47,500
Cash	47,500	
	Purchased	
	land	
	for the	
	company	

194. On October 10th, Nikle Company purchased supplies worth \$2,750 on account.
(a) Write the journal entry in the space below.

(b) Nikle Company paid this bill on October 25th. Write the journal entry in the space below.

(a)	Oct 10	Supplies	2,750
	Accounts Payable	2,750	
	Purchased		
	supplies on		
	account.		

(b)	Oct 25	Accounts Payable	2,750
	Cash	2,750	
	Paid for		
	supplies on		
	account.		

195. On October 17th Nikle Company purchased a building and a plot of land for \$750,000. The building was valued at \$500,000 while the land carried a value of \$250,000. Nikle paid \$300,000 down in cash and signed a notes payable for the balance. In the space below write the journal entry.

Oct	500,000	
17 Building		
Land	250,000	
	Cash	300,000
	Notes	450,000
	Payable	
	Purchased	
	building	
	and land	
	with cash	
	down	
	payment	

196. On November 1st Nikle Company made a cash payment of \$200,000 on a note payable that was generated in the purchase of a building and land plot. Write the journal entry for this payment in the space below.

Nov 1	Notes	200,000
	Payable	
	Cash	200,000
	Made	
	payment on	
	notes	
	payable	

197. Damien Lawson invests \$45,000 to initiate the operation of his business, JumpStart, on January 7th. Journalize this transaction.

Jan 7	Cash	45,000
	Damien	45,000
	Lawson,	
	Capital	

198. On January 8th, Damien Lawson transfers ownership of several pieces of office equipment to his new business, JumpStart. When new, these items were worth \$72,500. The fair market value of the equipment is \$60,000. Journalize this transfer.

January 8	Office Equipment	60,000	
	Damien Lawson, Capital	60,000	

While Damien may have paid \$72,500 for this equipment some time in the past, it should be transferred into the company at fair market value (FMV), \$60,000.

199. On August 30th JumpStart pays numerous bills which include:
 Payment to the landlord for August rent - \$950
 Payment to the Gas & Electric Company for August's bill - \$525
 Payment of employee wages for the last half of August - \$1,880
 Payment of shopping center's parking lot cleaning fee - \$275
 Journalize these payments as one compound journal entry.

Aug 30	Rent Expense	950	
	Utilities Expense	525	
	Wages Expense	1,880	
	Maintenance Expense	275	
	Cash		3,630

200. On October 30th Damien Lawson withdraws \$3,330 from JumpStart for personal use. Journalize this event.

Oct 30	Damien Lawson, Drawing	3,330	
	Cash		3,330

201. Prepare a journal entry for the purchase of a truck on April 4 for \$85,700, paying \$15,000 cash and the remainder on account.

April 4	Truck	85,700
	Cash	15,000
	Accounts Payable	70,700

202. Prepare a journal entry on October 12 for the fees earned on account, \$14,600.

Oct 12	Accounts Receivable	14,600
	Fees Earned	14,600

203. Prepare a journal entry on March 27 for the payment of \$8,000 to the owner of Credit Consultant Company, Neal Stone, for personal use.

Mar 27	Neal Stone, Drawing	8,000
	Cash	8,000

204. 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. Also, indicate the normal balance of each account.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Fees Earned | 4. Supplies |
| 2. Utilities Expense | 5. Cash |
| 3. Accounts Payable | 6. Accounts Receivable |

1. Credit entries only, normal credit balance
2. Debit entries only, normal debit balance
3. Both debit and credit entries, normal credit balance
4. Both debit and credit entries, normal debit balance
5. Both debit and credit entries, normal debit balance
6. Both debit and credit entries, normal debit balance

205. On June 1, the cash account balance was \$75,880. During June, cash receipts totaled \$305,000 and the June 30 balance was \$96,750. Determine the cash payments made during June.

$$96,750 = 75,880 + 305,000 - ?$$

$$\text{Cash payments} = \$284,130$$

206. For each of the following errors, considered individually, indicate whether the error would cause the trial balance totals to be unequal. If the error would cause the trial balance total to be unequal, indicate whether the debit or credit total is higher and by how much.

- A. Payment of a cash withdrawal of \$6,800 was journalized and posted as a debit of \$8,600 to Salaries Expense and a credit of \$8,600 to Cash.
- B. A fee of \$9,780 earned was debited to Accounts Receivable for \$7,980 and credited to Fees Earned for \$9,780.
- C. A payment of \$3,000 to a creditor was posted as a credit of \$3,000 to Accounts Payable and a credit of \$3,000 to Cash.

- a. The totals are equal.
- b. The totals are unequal. The debit total would be \$1,800 less than credit total.
- c. The totals are unequal. The credit total is higher by \$6,000.

207. The following errors took place in journalizing and posting transactions:

- A. A withdrawal of \$5,000 by Stan Norton, owner of the business, was recorded as a debit to Office Expense and a credit to Cash.
- B. Accounts receivable payment for \$7,800 was recorded as a debit to Cash and a credit to Fees Earned.

Journalize the entries to correct the errors. Omit the explanations.

- a.

	Drawing, 5,000		
	Stan Norton		
	Office Expense		5,000

- b.

	Fees Earned		
	7,800		
	Accounts Receivable		7,800

208. Discuss and describe how errors in accounts can be found.

- 1) through audit procedures.
- 2) by looking at the trial balance.
- 3) by chance.

209. On November 30th, Damien Lawson is informed by his accountant that \$550 of a transaction recording the purchase of office supplies was really office equipment. He has been asked to correct this journal entry. Write the journal entry to correct this situation.

Nov 30	Office	550	
	Equipment		
	Office	550	
	Supplies		

210. Journalize the entries to correct the following errors:

- (a) A purchase of supplies for \$200 on account was recorded and posted as a debit to Supplies for \$500 and as a credit to Accounts Receivable for \$500.
- (b) A receipt of \$4,000 from Fees Earned was recorded and posted as a debit to Fees Earned for \$4,000 and a credit to Cash for \$4,000.

(a)	Accounts Receivable	500	
	Supplies		500
	Supplies	200	
	Accounts Payable		200
(b)	Cash	8,000	
	Fees Earned		8,000

211. For the following, mark an “D” if the following account normally has a debit balance and mark a “C” if the following account normally has a credit balance.

- _____ 1. Notes Payable
- _____ 2. Mortgage Payable
- _____ 3. Drawings
- _____ 4. Accounts Receivable
- _____ 5. Capital
- _____ 6. Rent Revenue
- _____ 7. Unearned Income
- _____ 8. Utility Expense
- _____ 9. Automobiles

1.C 2.C 3.D 4.D 5.C 6.C 7.C 8.D 9.D

212. On January 1, 2010, Cary Parsons established a catering service. Listed below are accounts to use for transactions (a) through (d), each identified by a number. Following this list are the transactions that occurred during the first month of operations. You are to indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by place the account number(s) in the appropriate box.

1.	Cash
2.	Accounts Receivable
3.	Supplies
4.	Prepaid Insurance
5.	Equipment
6.	Truck
7.	Notes Payable
8.	Accounts Payable
9.	Cary Parsons, Capital
10.	Cary Parsons, Drawing
11.	Fees Earned
12.	Wages Expense
13.	Rent Expense
14.	Utilities Expense
15.	Truck Expense
16.	Miscellaneous Expense

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a. Cary transferred cash from a personal bank account to an account to be used for the business.		
b. Paid rent for the period of January 3 to the end of the month.		
c. Purchased truck for \$30,000 with a cash downpayment of \$5,000 and the remainder on a note.		
d. Purchased equipment on account.		

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a.	1	9
b.	13	1
c.	6	1,7
d.	5	8

213. On January 1, 2010, Cary Parsons established a catering service. Listed below are accounts to use for transactions (a) through (e), each identified by a number. Following this list are the transactions that occurred in Parsons' first month of operation. You are to indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by place the account number(s) in the appropriate box.

1.	Cash
2.	Accounts Receivable
3.	Supplies
4.	Prepaid Insurance
5.	Equipment
6.	Truck
7.	Notes Payable
8.	Accounts Payable
9.	Cary Parsons, Capital
10.	Cary Parsons, Drawing
11.	Fees Earned
12.	Wages Expense
13.	Rent Expense
14.	Utilities Expense
15.	Truck Expense
16.	Miscellaneous Expense
17.	Insurance Expense

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a. Purchased supplies for cash.		
b. Paid the annual premiums on property and casualty insurance.		
c. Received cash for a job previously recorded on account.		
d. Paid a creditor a portion of the amount owed for equipment previously purchased on account.		
e. Received cash for a completed job.		

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a.	3	1
b.	4	1
c.	1	2
d.	8	1
e.	1	11

214. On January 1, 2010, Cary Parsons established a catering service. Listed below are accounts to use for transactions (a) through (f), each identified by a number. Following this list are the transactions that occurred in Parsons' first month of operation. You are to indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by place the account number(s) in the appropriate box.

1.	Cash
2.	Accounts Receivable
3.	Supplies
4.	Prepaid Insurance
5.	Equipment
6.	Truck
7.	Notes Payable
8.	Accounts Payable
9.	Cary Parsons, Capital
10.	Cary Parsons, Drawing
11.	Fees Earned
12.	Wages Expense
13.	Rent Expense
14.	Utilities Expense
15.	Truck Expense
16.	Miscellaneous Expense
17.	Insurance Expense

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a. Recorded jobs completed on account and sent invoices to customers.		
b. Received an invoice for truck expenses to be paid in February.		
c. Paid utilities expense		
d. Received cash from customers on account.		
e. Paid employee wages.		
f. Withdrew cash for personal use.		

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a.	2	11
b.	15	8
c.	14	1
d.	1	2
e.	12	1
f.	10	1

215. Listed below are accounts to use for transactions (a) through (d), each identified by a number. Following this list are the transactions. You are to indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by place the account number(s) in the appropriate box.

1.	Cash
2.	Accounts Receivable
3.	Office Supplies
4.	Land
5.	Interest Receivable
6.	Building
7.	Accumulated Depreciation - Building
8.	Depreciation Expense - Building
9.	Accounts Payable
10.	Interest Payable
11.	Insurance Payable
12.	Utility Expense
13.	Notes Payable
14.	Capital Stock
15.	Prepaid Insurance
16.	Service Revenue
17.	Retained Earnings
18.	Insurance Expense
19.	Utility Payable
20.	Office Supplies Expense
21.	Unearned Service Revenue
22.	Dividends
23.	Interest Expense

Transactions	Account(s) Debited	Account(s) Credited
a. Utility bill is received; payment will be made in 10 days.		
b. Paid the utility bill previously recorded in transaction (a).		
c. Bought a three year insurance policy and paid in full.		
d. Received \$7,000 from a contract to perform accounting services over the next two years.		

	Debit	Credit
a.	12	19
b.	19	1
c.	15	1
d.	1	21

216. Below is the unadjusted trial balance for Dawson Designs.

REQUIRED:

- (1) Identify the errors in the following trial balance. All accounts have normal balances.
- (2) What should the correct balance be for this trial balance in both the debit and credit columns?

Dawson Co. Unadjusted Trial Balance For the Month of January 2009		
	Debits	Credits
Cash	23,000	
Accounts Receivable		49,700
Prepaid Insurance	11,300	
Equipment	150,500	
Accounts Payable	6,050	
Salaries Payable		4,250
Tim Dawson, Capital		110,000
Tim Dawson, Drawing		18,500
Service Revenue		236,600
Salary Expense	98,930	
Miscellaneous Expense		4,970
	<u>424,020</u>	<u>424,020</u>

- (1)
 - a. The debit column is added incorrectly; the sum is actually \$294,750.
 - b. The date of the trial balance should be dated January 31, 2009, rather than “For the Month of January 2009.”
 - c. The accounts receivable balance should be in the debit column.
 - d. The accounts payable should be in the credit column.
 - e. Tim Dawson, Drawing should be in the debit column.
 - f. Miscellaneous Expense should be in the debit column.

(2)

Dawson Co. Unadjusted Trial Balance January 31, 2009		
	Debits	Credits
Cash	23,000	
Accounts Receivable	49,700	
Prepaid Insurance	11,300	
Equipment	150,500	
Accounts Payable		6,050
Salaries Payable		4,250
Tim Dawson, Capital		110,000
Tim Dawson, Drawing	18,500	
Service Revenue		236,600
Salary Expense	98,930	
Miscellaneous Expense	4,970	
	<u>356,900</u>	<u>356,900</u>

217. The following two situations are independent of each other.

1. On June 1, the cash account balance was \$38,750. During June, cash payments totaled \$239,140 and the June 30 balance was \$42,175. Determine the cash receipts during June and show your calculation.

2. On March 1, the supplies account balance was \$1,340. During March, supplies of \$4,335 were purchased and \$890 of supplies were on hand as of March 31. Determine the supplies expense for March and show your calculation.

1. $\$42,175 = \$38,750 + \text{Cash receipts} - \$239,140$
 Cash receipts = \$242,565

2. $\$890 = \$1,340 + \$4,335 - \text{Supplies Expense}$
 Supplies expense = \$4,785

218. On January 1, 2010, Cary Parsons established a catering service. Listed below are accounts she would like to open in the general ledger. List the accounts in the order in which they should appear in the ledger and propose a two digit account numbering scheme that is consistent with the rules of a proper chart of accounts.

1.	Cash
2.	Supplies
3.	Equipment
4.	Accounts Payable
5.	Cary Parsons, Capital
6.	Wages Expense
7.	Rent Expense
8.	Truck
9.	Utilities Expense
10.	Cary Parsons, Drawing
11.	Truck Expense
12.	Prepaid Insurance
13.	Fees Earned
14.	Miscellaneous Expense
15.	Insurance Expense
16.	Notes Payable
17.	Accounts Receivable

11 Cash
12 Accounts Receivable
13 Supplies
14 Prepaid Insurance
15 Equipment
16 Truck
21 Accounts Payable
22 Notes Payable
31 Cary Parsons, Capital
32 Cary Parons, Drawing
41 Fees Earned
51 Wages Expense
52 Rent Expense
53 Utilities Expense
54 Truck Expense
55 Miscellaneous Expense

219. Organize the following accounts into the usual sequence of a chart of accounts.

Miscellaneous Expense
Accounts Payable
Accounts Receivable
Cash
Alecia Morris, Capital
Fees Earned
Prepaid Rent
Salaries Expense
Unearned Revenue
Alecia Morris, Drawing

Cash
Accounts Receivable
Prepaid Rent
Accounts Payable
Unearned Revenue
Alecia Morris, Capital
Alecia Morris, Drawing
Fees Earned
Salaries Expense
Miscellaneous Expense

220. Selected accounts from the ledger of Garrison Company appear below. For each account, indicate the following:

- (a) In the first column at the right, indicate the nature of each account, using the following abbreviations:

Asset - A	Rev enu e - R
Liability - L	Exp ense - E
None of the above - N	

- (b) In the second column, indicate the increase side of each account by inserting Dr. or Cr.

<u>Account</u>	<u>Type</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>Side</u> <u>of</u> <u>Acc</u> <u>ount</u>
(1) Supplies	— _____ — —
(2) Notes Receivable	— — _____ —
(3) Fees Earned	— — _____ —
(4) Garrison, Drawing	— — _____ —
(5) Accounts Payable	— — _____ —
(6) Salaries Expense	— — _____ —
(7) Garrison, Capital	— — _____ —
(8) Accounts Receivable	— — _____ —
(9) Equipment	— — _____ —
(10) Notes Payable	— — _____ —

	<u>Type of Account</u>	<u>Increase Side</u>
(1)	A	Dr.
(2)	A	Dr.
(3)	R	Cr.
(4)	N	Dr.
(5)	L	Cr.
(6)	E	Dr.
(7)	N	Cr.
(8)	A	Dr.
(9)	A	Dr.
(10)	L	Cr.

221. Calculate the following:

(a) Determine the cash receipts for April based on the following data:

Cash payments during April	\$45,500
Cash account balance, April 1	6,750
Cash account balance, April 30	10,000

(b) Determine the cash received from customers on account during April based on the following data:

Accounts receivable account balance, April 1	\$10,500
Accounts receivable account balance, April 30	7,250
Fees billed to customers during April	26,000

(a) \$48,750 ($\$10,000 + \$45,500 - \$6,750$)

(b) \$29,250 ($\$10,500 + \$26,000 - \$7,250$)

222. Increases and decreases in various types of accounts are listed below. In each case, indicate by "Dr." or "Cr." (a) whether the change in the account would be recorded as a debit or a credit and (b) whether the normal balance of the account is a debit or a credit.

	(a) Recorded <u>As</u>	(b) Normal <u>Balance</u>
(1) Increase in Denice Dickenson, Capital	_____	_____
(2) Increase in Denice Dickenson, Drawing	_____	_____
(3) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	_____	_____
(4) Increase in Note Payable	_____	_____
(5) Increase in Accounts Payable	_____	_____
(6) Decrease in Supplies	_____	_____
(7) Decrease in Salaries Expense	_____	_____
(8) Increase in Accounts Receivable	_____	_____
(9) Increase in Cash	_____	_____
(10) Decrease in Land	_____	_____

	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>
(1)	Cr.	Cr.
(2)	Dr.	Dr.
(3)	Cr.	Dr.
(4)	Cr.	Cr.
(5)	Cr.	Cr.
(6)	Cr.	Dr.
(7)	Cr.	Dr.
(8)	Dr.	Dr.
(9)	Dr.	Dr.
(10)	Cr.	Dr.

223. Record the following selected transactions for April in a two-column journal, identifying each entry by letter:

- (a) Received \$12,000 from Katie Long, owner.
- (b) Purchased equipment for \$25,000, paying \$10,000 in cash and giving a note payable for the remainder.
- (c) Paid \$1,800 for rent for April.
- (d) Purchased \$9,800 of supplies on account.
- (e) Recorded \$2,250 of fees earned on account.
- (f) Received \$9,000 in cash for fees earned.
- (g) Paid \$300 to creditors on account.
- (h) Paid wages of \$1,650.
- (i) Received \$1,190 from customers on account.
- (j) Recorded owner's withdrawal of \$2,350.

Equipment		Operating Expense						
(2)	4,500				(6)	5,500		

Accounts Payable								
(5)	2,600	(2)	4,500					

Indicate the following for each debit and each credit:

- (a) The type of account affected (asset, liability, capital, drawing, revenue, or expense).
- (b) The effect on the account, using + for increase and - for decrease.

Present your answers in the following form:

<u>Transaction</u>	<u>Account Debited</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Accounted Credited</u> <u>Effect</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Effect</u>
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<u>Transaction</u>	<u>Account Debited</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Accounted Credited</u> <u>Effect</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Effect</u>
(1)	asset	+	capital	+
(2)	asset	+	liability	+
(3)	asset	+	asset	-
(4)	asset	+	revenue	+
(5)	liability	-	asset	-
(6)	expense	+	asset	-
(7)	asset	+	revenue	+
(8)	drawing	+	asset	-
(9)	asset	+	asset	-

225. On January 12th, JumpStart Co. purchased \$870 in office supplies.

(a) Journalize this transaction as if JumpStart paid cash.

(b) (1) Journalize this transaction as if JumpStart placed it on account.

(b) (2) On January 18th, JumpStart pays the amount due. Journalize this event.

(a) Journalize this transaction as if JumpStart paid cash.

Jan 12	Office Supplies	870	
	Cash		870

(b)(1) Journalize this transaction as if JumpStart placed it on account.

Jan 12	Office Supplies	870
	Accounts Payable	870

(b)(2) On January 18th, JumpStart pays the amount due. Journalize this event.

Jan 18	Accounts Payable	870
	Cash	870

226. On December 1st, JumpStart Company provides \$2,800 in services to clients.

(a) Journalize this event as if the clients had paid cash at the time the services were rendered.

(b)(1) Journalize this event as if the clients had placed this on account.

(b)(2) Assume that the clients paid \$1,200 of the amount on account on December 30th. Journalize this transaction.

(a) December 1	Cash	2,800
	Fe	2,800
	es	
	Ea	
	rne	
	d	

(b)(1) December 1	Accounts Receivable	2,800
	Fe	2,800
	es	
	Ea	
	rne	
	d	

(b)(2) December 30	Cash	1,200
	Ac	1,200
	co	
	unt	
	s	
	Re	
	cei	
	va	
	ble	

227. On November 10th, JumpStart Co. provides \$2,900 in services to clients. At the time of service, the clients paid \$600.00 in cash and put the balance on account.

(a) Journalize this event.

(b) On November 20th, JumpStart Co. clients paid an additional \$900 on their accounts due. Journalize this event.

(c) Calculate the amount on accounts receivable on November 30th.

(a) Nov 10 Cash 600
 Accounts 2,300
 Receivable
 Fees 2,900
 Earned

(b) Nov 20 Cash 900
 Accounts 900
 Receivable

(c)

	Original invoice	\$2,900
	Less cash paid upon completion	600
	Original amount on accounts receivable	2,300
	Less Nov 20th payment	<u>900</u>
	Accounts Receivable balance	<u>\$1,400</u>

228. Journalize the following selected transactions for April 2008 in a two-column journal. Journal entry explanations may be omitted.

April 1 Received cash from the investment made by the owner, \$14,000.
 2 Received cash for providing accounting services, \$9,500.
 3 Billed customers on account for providing services, \$4,200.
 4 Paid advertising expense, \$700.
 5 Received cash from customers on account, \$2,500.
 6 Owner withdraws, \$1,010.
 7 Received telephone bill, \$900.
 8 Paid telephone bill, \$900.

229. Analyze the following transactions as to their effect on the accounting equation.

- (a) The company paid \$725 to a vendor for supplies purchased previously on account.
- (b) The company performed \$850 of services and billed the customer.
- (c) The company received a utility bill for \$395 and will pay it next month.
- (d) The owner of the company withdrew \$145 of supplies for personal use.
- (e) The company paid \$315 in salaries to its employees.
- (f) The company collected \$730 of cash from its customers on account.

Some of the possible effects of a transaction on the accounting equation are listed below:

- (1) Asset, dr.; Asset, cr.
- (2) Asset, dr.; Owner's Equity, cr.
- (3) Asset, dr.; Liability, cr.
- (4) Asset, dr.; Revenue, cr.
- (5) Liability, dr.; Assets, cr.
- (6) Drawing, dr.; Asset, cr.
- (7) Expense, dr.; Assets, cr.
- (8) Expense, dr.; Liability, cr.

Put the appropriate letter next to each transaction.

Transaction	Effect on the accounting equation
(a)	5
(b)	4
(c)	8
(d)	6
(e)	7
(f)	1

230. Set up T accounts for Cash; Accounts Receivable; Supplies; Accounts Payable; Clay Potter, Capital; Clay Potter, Drawing; Professional Fees; and Operating Expenses.

- (a) In the T accounts, record the following transactions of Clay Potter, Pool Services for June, 2007, identifying each entry by number:
- (1) Potter invested \$12,500 cash in the business.
 - (2) Purchased supplies on account, \$6,250.
 - (3) Paid operating expenses, \$5,500.
 - (4) Billed clients for fees, \$7,440.
 - (5) Received cash from cash clients, \$4,700.
 - (6) Paid creditors on account, \$1,400.
 - (7) Received \$3,100 from clients on account.
 - (8) Withdrew \$1,500 cash for personal use.
- (b) Prepare a trial balance as of June 30, 2009 for Clay Potter, Pool Services.
- (c) Assuming that supplies expense (which has not been recorded) amounts to \$1,500 for June, determine the following:
- (1) Net income for the month.
 - (2) Owner's equity as of June 30.

(a)								
Cash		Clay Potter, Capital						
(1)	12,500	(3)	5,500				(1)	12,500
(5)	4,700	(6)	1,400					
(7)	3,100	(8)	1,500					

Accounts Receivable		Clay Potter, Drawing						
(4)	7,440	(7)	3,100		(8)	1,500		

Supplies		Professional Fees						
(2)	6,250						(4)	7,440
							(5)	4,700

Accounts Payable		Operating Expenses						
(6)	1,400	(2)	6,250		(3)	5,500		

(b)

Potter Pool Services		
Trial Balance		
June 30, 2009		
Cash	11,900	
Accounts Receivable	4,340	
Supplies	6,250	
Accounts Payable		4,850
Clay Potter, Capital		12,500
Clay Potter, Drawing	1,500	
Professional Fees		12,140
Operating Expenses	<u>5,500</u>	
	<u>29,490</u>	<u>29,490</u>

- (a) (1) \$6,640 (\$12,140 - \$5,500)
(b) (2) \$17,640 (\$12,500 + \$6,640 - \$1,500)

231. Prepare a trial balance, listing the following accounts in proper sequence. The accounts (all normal balances) were taken from the ledger of Sophie Designs Co. on April 30, 2010.

Accounts Payable	\$ 4,100	Rent Expense	\$11,500
Accounts Receivable	3,450	Salary Expense	14,000
Cash	7,375	Fees Earned	54,100
Sophie Dawson, Capital	17,800	Supplies	3,125
Sophie Dawson, Drawing	15,500	Supplies Expense	1,700
Equipment	14,500	Utilities Expense	4,000
Miscellaneous Expense	850		

Sophie Designs

Trial Balance

April 30, 2010

Cash		7,375	
Accounts Receivable		3,450	
Supplies		3,125	
Equipment		14,500	
Accounts Payable			4,100
Sophie Dawson, Capital			17,800
Sophie Dawson, Drawing		15,500	
Fees Earned			54,100
Salary Expense		14,000	
Rent Expense		11,500	
Utilities Expense		4,000	
Supplies Expense		1,700	
Miscellaneous Expense		<u>850</u>	
		<u>76,000</u>	<u>76,000</u>

232. **Exhibit 2-1**

All nine transactions for Ralston Sports Co. for September, the first month of operations, are recorded in the following T accounts:

Cash		James Ralston, Capital	
(1)	25,000	(3)	12,500
(7)	11,900	(5)	7,600
(9)	9,700	(6)	10,500
		(8)	7,000

Accounts Receivable		James Ralston, Drawing	
(4)	9,900	(9)	9,700
		(8)	7,000

Supplies		Fees Earned	
(3)	12,500	(4)	9,900
		(7)	11,900

Equipment		Operating Expense					
(2)	9,500			(6)	10,500		

Accounts Payable							
(5)	7,600	(2)	9,500				

Refer to **Exhibit 2-1**. Prepare a trial balance, listing the accounts in their proper order.

Ralston Sports Company

Trial Balance

September 30, 2009

Cash	9,000	
Accounts Receivable	200	
Supplies	12,500	
Equipment	9,500	
Accounts Payable		1,900
Sam Sharp, Capital		25,000
Sam Sharp, Drawing	7,000	
Fees Earned		21,800
Operating Expense	<u>10,500</u>	
	<u>48,700</u>	<u>48,700</u>

233.

- (a) List the errors in the following trial balance. All accounts have normal balances.
 (b) What would be the new balance of the trial balance after errors are corrected? What would be the balance of Accounts Receivable?

Winslow's Auto Body

Trial Balance

For Month Ending April 30, 2009

Cash		19,475
Accounts Receivable	?	
Supplies		1,000
Equipment	15,000	
Prepaid Insurance		500
Accounts Payable		2,500
Thad Winslow, Capital	17,000	
Thad Winslow, Drawing		1,000
Fees Earned		49,600
Salary Expense	14,500	
Rent Expense		9,000
Utilities Expense	1,400	
Supplies Expense	3,900	
Miscellaneous Expense	<u>250</u>	
	<u>55,000</u>	<u>81,575</u>

- (a)
- (1) In the heading, the date should be April 30, 2009; not for a period of time.
 - (2) The cash balance should be a debit.
 - (3) Thad Winslow, Capital should be a credit.
 - (4) The supplies account should be a debit.
 - (5) Prepaid Insurance should be a debit and follow Accounts Receivable.
 - (6) Thad Winslow, Drawing should be a debit.
 - (7) Rent Expense should be a debit.
 - (8) The trial balance does not balance.
- (b) The new balance for credits would be accounts payable \$2,500 + fees earned \$49,600 + \$17,000 for capital = \$69,100. Accounts receivable would be \$69,100 (total credits) - \$66,025 (corrected debits) = \$3,075

234. Answer the following questions for each of the errors listed below, considered individually:

- (a) Did the error cause the trial balance totals to be unequal?
- (b) What is the amount of the difference between the trial balance totals (where applicable)?
- (c) Which of the trial balance totals, debit or credit, is the larger (where applicable)?

Present your answers in columnar form, using the following headings:

<u>Error</u> <u>(identifying number)</u>	<u>Totals</u> <u>(equal or unequal)</u>	<u>Difference in Totals</u> <u>(amount)</u>	<u>Larger of Totals</u> <u>(debit or credit)</u>
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Errors:

- (1) A withdrawal of \$3,000 cash by the owner was recorded by a debit of \$3,000 to Salary Expense and a credit of \$3,000 to Cash.
- (2) A \$650 purchase of supplies on account was recorded as a debit of \$1,650 to Equipment and a credit of \$1,650 to Accounts Payable.
- (3) A purchase of equipment for \$3,450 on account was not recorded.
- (4) A \$870 receipt on account was recorded as a \$870 debit to Cash and a \$780 credit to Accounts Receivable.
- (5) A payment of \$1,530 cash on account was recorded only as a credit to Cash.
- (6) Cash sales of \$8,500 were recorded as a credit of \$8,500 to Cash and a credit of \$8,500 to Fees Earned.
- (7) The debit to record a \$4,000 cash receipt on account was posted twice; the credit was posted once.
- (8) The credit to record an \$300 cash payment on account was posted twice; the debit was posted once.
- (9) The debit balance of \$7,400 in Accounts Receivable was recorded in the trial balance as a debit of \$7,200.

<u>Error</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Difference in Totals</u>	<u>Larger of Totals</u>
(1)	equal	----	----
(2)	equal	----	----
(3)	equal	----	----
(4)	unequal	\$ 90	debit
(5)	unequal	1,530	credit
(6)	unequal	17,000	credit
(7)	unequal	4,000	debit
(8)	unequal	300	credit
(9)	unequal	200	credit

