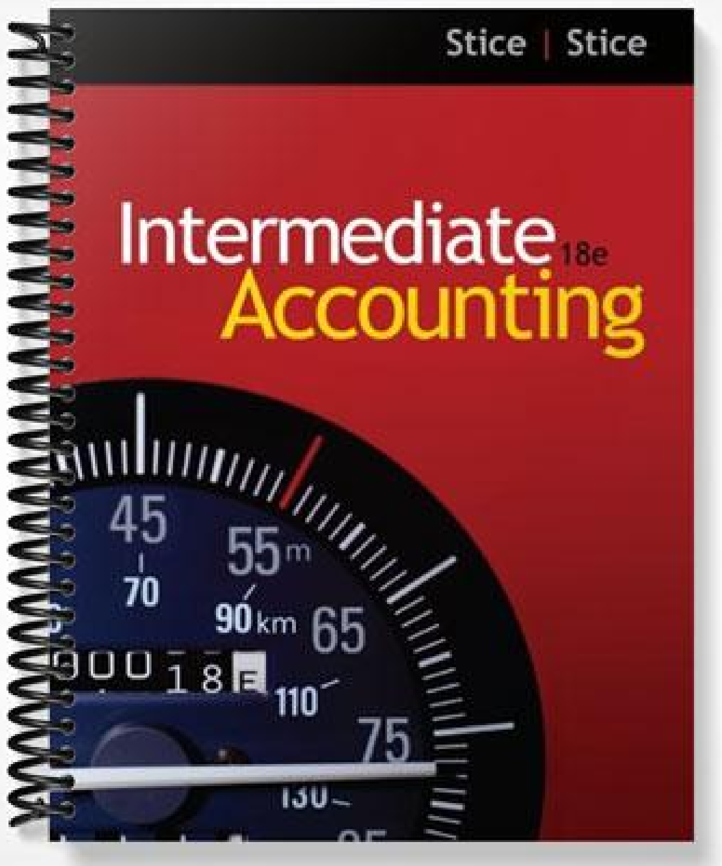
TEST BANK



Chapter 2--A Review of the Accounting Cycle

Student: ____

1. In an accrual accounting system,
A. all accounts have normal debit balances.
B. a debit entry is recorded on the left-hand side of an account.
C. liabilities, owner's capital, and dividends all have normal credit balances.
D. revenues are recorded only when cash is received.

2. A common business transaction that would *not* affect the amount of owners' equity is
A. signing a note payable to purchase equipment.
B. payment of property taxes.
C. billing of customers for services rendered.
D. payment of dividends.

3. Failure to record the expired amount of prepaid rent expense would *not*
A. understate expense.
B. overstate net income.
C. overstate owners' equity.
D. understate liabilities.

4. On June 30, a company paid $3,600 for insurance premiums for the current year and debited the amount to Prepaid Insurance. At December 31, the bookkeeper forgot to record the amount expired. The omission has the following effect on the financial statements prepared December 31:
A. overstates owners' equity.
B. overstates assets.
C. understates net income.
D. overstates both owners' equity and assets.

5. A chart of accounts is a
A. subsidiary ledger.
B. listing of all account titles.
C. general ledger.
D. general journal.

6. Which of the following criteria must be met before an event should be recorded for accounting purposes?
A. The event must be an arm's-length transaction.
B. The event must be repeatable in a future period.
C. The event must be measurable in financial terms.
D. The event must be disclosed in the reported footnotes.

7. Adjusting entries normally involve
A. real accounts only.
B. nominal accounts only.
C. real and nominal accounts.
D. liability accounts only.

8. Which of the following is an item that is reportable in the financial records of an enterprise?
A. The value of goodwill earned through business operations
B. The value of human resources
C. Changes in personnel
D. Changes in inventory costing methods

9. The balance in a deferred revenue account represents an amount that is

	Earned	Collected
A.	Yes	Yes
B.	Yes	No
C.	No	Yes
D.	No	No

10. The debit and credit analysis of a transaction normally takes place when the
A. entry is posted to a subsidiary ledger.
B. entry is recorded in a journal.
C. trial balance is prepared.
D. financial statements are prepared.

11. A trial balance is useful because it indicates that
A. owners' equity is correct.
B. net income is correct.
C. all entries were made correctly.
D. total debits equal total credits.

12. Which of the following would typically be considered a source document?
A. Chart of accounts
B. General ledger
C. General journal
D. Invoice received from seller

13. Which of the following is *not* among the first five steps in the accounting cycle?
A. Record transactions in journals.
B. Record closing entries.
C. Adjust the general ledger accounts.
D. Post entries to general ledger accounts.

14. A routine collection on a customer's account was recorded and posted as a debit to Cash and a credit to Sales Revenue. The journal entry to correct this error would be
A. a debit to Sales Revenue and a credit to Accounts Receivable.
B. a debit to Sales Revenue and a credit to Unearned Revenue.
C. a debit to Cash and a credit to Accounts Receivable.
D. a debit to Accounts Receivable and a credit to Sales Revenue.

15. An accrued expense can be described as an amount
A. paid and matched with earnings for the current period.
B. paid and not matched with earnings for the current period.
C. not paid and not matched with earnings for the current period.
D. not paid and matched with earnings for the current period.

16. Which of the following errors will be detected when a trial balance is properly prepared?
A. An amount that was entered in the wrong account
B. A transaction that was entered twice
C. A transaction that had been omitted
D. None of these

17. The premium on a two-year insurance policy expiring on June 30, 2015, was paid in total on July 1, 2013. The original payment was debited to the insurance expense account. The appropriate journal entry has been recorded on December 31, 2013. The balance in the prepaid asset account on December 31, 2013, should be
A. the same as the original payment.
B. higher than if the original payment had been initially debited to an asset account.
C. lower than if the original payment had been initially debited to an asset account.
D. the same as it would have been if the original payment had been initially debited to an asset account.

18. If an inventory account is understated at year end, the effect will be to overstate the
A. net purchases.
B. gross margin.
C. cost of goods available for sale.
D. cost of goods sold.

19. An adjusting entry will *not* take the format of which one of the following entries?
A. A debit to an expense account and a credit to an asset account
B. A debit to an expense account and a credit to a revenue account
C. A debit to an asset account and a credit to a revenue account
D. A debit to a liability account and a credit to a revenue account

20. The last step in the accounting cycle is to
A. prepare a post-closing trial balance.
B. journalize and post closing entries.
C. prepare financial statements.
D. journalize and post adjusting entries.

21. Which of the following is *not* presented in an income statement?
A. Revenues
B. Expenses
C. Net income
D. Dividends

22. On March 1, 2012, Forest Co. borrowed cash and signed a 36-month, interest-bearing note on which both the principal and interest are payable on February 28, 2015. At December 31, 2014, the liability for accrued interest should be
A. 10 months' interest.
B. 22 months' interest.
C. 34 months' interest.
D. 36 months' interest.

23. An example of an adjusting entry involving a deferred revenue is
A. Cash xxx
 Unearned Rental Revenue xxx
B. Rental Revenue xxx
 Cash xxx
C. Unearned Rental Revenue xxx
 Rental Revenue xxx
D. Accounts Receivable xxx
 Sales xxx

24. The allowance for doubtful accounts is an example of a(n)
A. expense account.
B. contra account.
C. adjunct account.
D. control account.

25. Iowa Cattle Company uses a periodic inventory system. Iowa purchased cattle from Big D Ranch at a cost of $27,000 on credit. The entry to record the receipt of the cattle would be
A. Purchases 27,000
 Accounts Payable 27,000
B. Inventory 27,000
 Accounts Payable 27,000
C. Purchases 27,000
 Cash 27,000
D. Inventory 27,000
 Cash 27,000

26. Which of the following is presented in a balance sheet?
A. Prepaid expenses
B. Revenues
C. Net income
D. Gains

27. If an expense has been incurred but not yet recorded, then the end-of-period adjusting entry would involve
A. a liability account and an asset account.
B. a liability account and a revenue account.
C. a liability and an expense account.
D. a receivable account and a revenue account.

28. Failure to record depreciation expense at the end of an accounting period results in
A. understated income.
B. understated assets.
C. overstated expenses.
D. overstated assets.

29. Iowa Cattle Company uses a perpetual inventory system. Iowa purchased cattle from Big D Ranch at a cost of $19,500, payable at time of delivery. The entry to record the delivery would be

A. Purchases	19,500	
Accounts Payable		19,500
B. Inventory	19,500	
Accounts Payable		19,500
C. Purchases	19,500	
Cash		19,500
D. Inventory	19,500	
Cash		19,500

30. Beginning and ending Accounts Receivable balances were $28,000 and $24,000, respectively. If collections from clients during the period were $80,000, then total services rendered on account were apparently
A. $76,000.
B. $84,000.
C. $104,000.
D. $108,000.

31. For a given year, beginning and ending total liabilities were $8,400 and $10,000, respectively. At year-end, owners' equity was $26,000 and total assets were $2,000 larger than at the beginning of the year. If new capital stock issued exceeded dividends by $2,400, net income (loss) for the year was apparently
A. ($2,800).
B. ($2,000).
C. $400.
D. $2,800.

32. The Supplies on Hand account balance at the beginning of the period was $6,600. Supplies totaling $12,825 were purchased during the period and debited to Supplies on Hand. A physical count shows $3,825 of Supplies on Hand at the end of the period. The proper journal entry at the end of the period
A. debits Supplies on Hand and credits Supplies Expense for $9,000.
B. debits Supplies Expense and credits Supplies on Hand for $12,825.
C. debits Supplies on Hand and credits Supplies Expense for $15,600.
D. debits Supplies Expense and credits Supplies on Hand for $15,600.

33. Arid Company paid $1,704 on June 1, 2013, for a two-year insurance policy and recorded the entire amount as Insurance Expense. The December 31, 2013, adjusting entry is
A. debit Prepaid Insurance and credit Insurance Expense, $497.
B. debit Insurance Expense and credit Prepaid Insurance, $497.
C. debit Insurance Expense and credit Prepaid Insurance, $1,207.
D. debit Prepaid Insurance and credit Insurance Expense, $1,207.

34. Moon Company purchased equipment on November 1, 2013, by giving its supplier a 12-month, 9 percent note with a face value of $48,000. The December 31, 2013, adjusting entry is
A. debit Interest Expense and credit Cash, $720.
B. debit Interest Expense and credit Interest Payable, $720.
C. debit Interest Expense and credit Interest Payable, $1,080.
D. debit Interest Expense and credit Interest Payable, $4,320.

35. In November and December 2013, Bee Company, a newly organized newspaper publisher, received $72,000 for 1,000 three-year subscriptions at $24 per year, starting with the January 2, 2014, issue of the newspaper. How much should Bee report in its 2013 income statement for subscription revenue?
A. $0
B. $12,000
C. $24,000
D. $72,000

36. On December 31 of the current year, Holmgren Company's bookkeeper made an entry debiting Supplies Expense and crediting Supplies on Hand for $12,600. The Supplies on Hand account had a $15,300 debit balance on January 1. The December 31 balance sheet showed Supplies on Hand of $11,400. Only one purchase of supplies was made during the month, on account. The entry for that purchase was
A. debit Supplies on Hand, $8,700 and credit Cash, $8,700.
B. debit Supplies Expense, $8,700 and credit Accounts Payable, $8,700.
C. debit Supplies on Hand, $8,700 and credit Accounts Payable, $8,700.
D. debit Supplies on Hand, $16,500 and credit Accounts Payable, $16,500.

37. The following errors were made in preparing a trial balance: the $1,350 balance of Inventory was omitted; the $450 balance of Prepaid Insurance was listed as a credit; and the $300 balance of Salaries Expense was listed as Utilities Expense. The debit and credit totals of the trial balance would differ by
A. $1,350.
B. $1,800.
C. $2,100.
D. $2,250.

38. Crescent Corporation's interest revenue for 2013 was $13,100. Accrued interest receivable on December 31, 2013, was $2,275 and $1,875 on December 31, 2012. The cash received for interest during 2013 was
A. $1,350.
B. $10,825.
C. $12,700.
D. $13,100.

39. Sky Corporation's salaries expense for 2012 was $136,000. Accrued salaries payable on December 31, 2013, was $17,800 and $8,400 on December 31, 2012. The cash paid for salaries during 2013 was
A. $126,600.
B. $127,600.
C. $145,400.
D. $153,800.

40. Winston Company sells magazine subscriptions for one- to three-year subscription periods. Cash receipts from subscribers are credited to Magazine Subscriptions Collected in Advance, and this account had a balance of $9,600,000 at December 31, 2013, before year-end adjustment. Outstanding subscriptions at December 31, 2013, expire as follows:

During 2014	$2,600,000
During 2015	3,200,000
During 2016	1,800,000

In its December 31, 2013, balance sheet, what amount should Winston report as the balance for magazine subscriptions collected in advance?
A. $2,000,000
B. $3,800,000
C. $7,600,000
D. $9,600,000

41. L. Lane received $12,000 from a tenant on December 1 for four months' rent of an office. This rent was for December, January, February, and March. If Lane debited Cash and credited Unearned Rental Income for $12,000 on December 1, what necessary adjustment would be made on December 31?

A. Unearned Rental Income	3,000	
Rental Income	3,000	
B. Rental Income	3,000	
Unearned Rental Income		3,000
C. Unearned Rental Income	9,000	
Rental Income	9,000	
D. Rental Income	9,000	
Unearned Rental Income		9,000

42. Ingle Company paid $12,960 for a four-year insurance policy on September 1 and recorded the $12,960 as a debit to Prepaid Insurance and a credit to Cash. What adjusting entry should Ingle make on December 31, the end of the accounting period?

A. Prepaid Insurance 810
Insurance Expense 810

B. Insurance Expense 1,080
Prepaid Insurance 1,080

C. Insurance Expense 3,240
Prepaid Insurance 3,240

D. Prepaid Insurance 11,880
Insurance Expense 11,880

43. Bannister Inc.'s fiscal year ended on November 30, 2013. The accounts had not been adjusted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2013. The balance in the prepaid insurance account as of November 30, 2013, was $35,200 (before adjustment at Nov. 30, 2013) and consisted of the following policies:

Policy Number	Date of Purchase	Date of Expiration	Balance in Account
279248	7/1/2013	6/30/2014	$14,400
694421	12/1/2011	11/30/2013	9,600
800616	4/1/2012	3/31/2014	11,200
			$35,200

The adjusting entry required on November 30, 2013, would be

A. Insurance Expense 24,000
Prepaid Insurance 24,000

B. Insurance Expense 9,600
Prepaid Insurance 9,600

C. Insurance Expense 11,200
Prepaid Insurance 11,200

D. Insurance Expense 16,400
Prepaid Insurance 16,400

44. Kite Company paid $24,900 in insurance premiums during 2013. Kite showed $3,600 in prepaid insurance on its December 31, 2013, balance sheet and $4,500 on December 31, 2012. The insurance expense on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $16,800.

B. $24,000.

C. $25,800.

D. $33,000.

45. Thompson Company sublet a portion of its office space for ten years at an annual rental of $36,000, beginning on May 1. The tenant is required to pay one year's rent in advance, which Thompson recorded as a credit to Rental Income. Thompson reports on a calendar-year basis. The adjustment on December 31 of the first year should be

A. Rental Income	12,000	
Unearned Rental Income		12,000
B. Rental Income	24,000	
Unearned Rental Income		24,000
C. Unearned Rental Income	12,000	
Rental Income	12,000	
D. Unearned Rental Income	24,000	
Rental Income	24,000	

46. Sky Company collected $12,350 in interest during 2013. Sky showed $1,850 in interest receivable on its December 31, 2013, balance sheet and $5,300 on December 31, 2012. The interest revenue on the income statement for 2013 was
A. $3,450.
B. $8,900.
C. $12,350.
D. $14,200.

47. On September 1, 2012, Star Corp. issued a note payable to Federal Bank in the amount of $450,000. The note had an interest rate of 12 percent and called for three equal annual principal payments of $150,000. The first payment for interest and principal was made on September 1, 2013. At December 31, 2013, Star should record accrued interest payable of
A. $11,000.
B. $12,000.
C. $16,500.
D. $18,000.

48. The following balances have been excerpted from Edwards' balance sheets:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012

Prepaid Insurance	$ 6,000	$ 7,500
Interest Receivable	3,700	14,500
Salaries Payable	61,500	53,000

Edwards Company paid or collected during 2013 the following items:

Insurance premiums paid	$ 41,500
Interest collected	123,500
Salaries paid	481,000

The insurance expense on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $28,000.

B. $40,000.

C. $43,000.

D. $55,000.

49. The work sheet of PSI Company shows Income Tax Expense of $9,000 and Income Tax Payable of $9,000 in the Adjustments columns. What will be the ultimate disposition of these items on the work sheet?
A. Income Tax Expense will appear as a debit of $9,000 and Income Tax Payable as credit in the Balance Sheet columns.
B. Income Tax Expense will appear as a debit of $9,000 and Income Tax Payable as credit in the Income Statement columns.
C. Income Tax Expense will appear as a debit of $9,000 in the Balance Sheet columns and Income Tax Payable as credit in the Income Statement columns.
D. Income Tax Expense will appear as a debit of $9,000 in the Income Statement columns and Income Tax Payable as credit in the Balance Sheet columns.

50. The following balances have been excerpted from Edwards' balance sheets:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012

Prepaid Insurance	$ 6,000	$ 7,500
Interest Receivable	3,700	14,500
Salaries Payable	61,500	53,000

Edwards Company paid or collected during 2013 the following items:

Insurance premiums paid	$ 41,500
Interest collected	123,500
Salaries paid	481,000

The interest revenue on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $90,500.

B. $112,700.

C. $117,500.

D. $156,500.

51. Chips-n-Bits Company sells service contracts for personal computers. The service contracts are for a one-year, two-year, or three-year period. All sales are for cash and all receipts are credited to Unearned Service Contract Revenues. This account had a balance of $144,000 at December 31, 2012, before year-end adjustment. Service contract costs are charged as incurred to the Service Contract Expense account, which had a balance of $36,000 at December 31, 2012. Service contracts still outstanding at December 31, 2012, expire as follows:

During 2013	$30,000
During 2014	45,000
During 2015	20,000

What amount should be reported as unearned service contract revenues in Chips-n-Bits December 31, 2012, balance sheet?

A. $49,000
B. $59,000
C. $95,000
D. $108,000

52. Teller Inc. reported an allowance for doubtful accounts of $30,000 (credit) at December 31, 2013, before performing an aging of accounts receivable. As a result of the aging, Teller Inc. determined that an estimated $52,000 of the December 31, 2013, accounts receivable would prove uncollectible. The adjusting entry required at December 31, 2013, would be

A. Doubtful Accounts Expense	22,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ...		22,000
B. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	22,000	
Accounts Receivable	22,000	
C. Doubtful Accounts Expense	52,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ...		52,000
D. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	52,000	
Doubtful Accounts Expense		52,000

53. Comet Corporation's liability account balances at June 30, 2013, included a 10 percent note payable. The note is dated October 1, 2011, and carried an original principal amount of $600,000. The note is payable in three equal annual payments of $200,000 plus interest. The first interest and principal payment was made on October 1, 2012. In Comet's June 30, 2013, balance sheet, what amount should be reported as Interest Payable for this note?

A. $10,000
B. $15,000
C. $30,000
D. $45,000

54. Scott Co. reported an allowance for doubtful accounts of $28,000 (credit) at December 31, 2013, before performing an aging of accounts receivable. As a result of the aging, Scott determined that an estimated $27,000 of the December 31, 2013, accounts receivable would prove uncollectible. The adjusting entry required at December 31, 2013, would be

A. Doubtful Accounts Expense	27,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ...		27,000
B. Doubtful Accounts Expense	27,000	
Accounts Receivable		27,000
C. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	1,000	
Doubtful Accounts Expense		1,000
D. Doubtful Accounts Expense	1,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ...		1,000

55. The following balances have been excerpted from Edwards' balance sheets:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Prepaid Insurance	$ 6,000	$ 7,500
Interest Receivable	3,700	14,500
Salaries Payable	61,500	53,000

Edwards Company paid or collected during 2013 the following items:

Insurance premiums paid	$ 41,500
Interest collected	123,500
Salaries paid	481,000

The salary expense on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $366,500.

B. $472,500.

C. $489,500.

D. $595,500.

56. The use of computers in processing accounting data

A. eliminates the need for accountants.

B. eliminates the double entry system as a basis for analyzing transactions.

C. eliminates the need for financial reporting standards such as those promulgated by the FASB.

D. may result in the elimination of document trails used to verify accounting records.

57. The basic financial statements are listed below:

(1) Balance sheet
(2) Statement of retained earnings
(3) Income statement
(4) Statement of cash flows

In which of the following sequences does the accountant ordinarily prepare the statements?
A. 1, 4, 3, 2
B. 2, 1, 3, 4
C. 3, 2, 1, 4
D. 3, 2, 4, 1

58. Which of the following regarding accrual versus cash-basis accounting is true?
A. The FASB believes that the cash basis is appropriate for some smaller companies, especially those in the service industry.
B. The cash basis is less useful in predicting the timing and amounts of future cash flows of an enterprise.
C. Application of the cash basis results in an income statement reporting only revenues.
D. The cash basis requires a complete set of double-entry records.

59. Under the cash basis of accounting,
A. revenues are recorded when they are earned.
B. accounts receivable would appear on the balance sheet.
C. depreciation of assets having an economic life of more than one year is recognized.
D. the matching principle is ignored.

60. Total net income over the life of an enterprise is
A. higher under the cash basis than under the accrual basis.
B. lower under the cash basis than under the accrual basis.
C. the same under the cash basis as under the accrual basis.
D. not susceptible to measurement.

61. What is the correct order of the following events in the accounting process?

I. Financial statements are prepared.
II. Adjusting entries are recorded.
III. Nominal accounts are closed.

A. I, II, III
B. II, I, III
C. III, II, I
D. II, III, I

62. Which of the following is true regarding the accounting process?
A. Preparation of the trial balance ensures that all amounts have been posted to the correct accounts.
B. Preparation of the trial balance is a step in the recording process.
C. Preparation of the trial balance determines that total debits equal total credits.
D. Preparation of the trial balance determines both that total debits equal total credits and that all amounts have been posted to the correct accounts.

63. An example of a nominal account would be
A. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.
B. Notes Payable.
C. Prepaid Expense.
D. Cost of Goods Sold.

64. Which of the following accounts most likely would *not* appear in a post-closing trial balance?
A. Retained Earnings
B. Inventory
C. Sales Revenue
D. Common Stock

65. Which of the following is true?
A. Prepaid expenses are increased by a credit.
B. Gains are increased by a debit.
C. Losses are increased by a credit.
D. Accumulated depreciation is increased by a credit.

66. The following summary balance sheet account categories of Sun Company increased during 2013 by the amounts shown:

Assets $178,000	Liabilities $54,000
Capital Stock $120,000	Additional Paid-in Capital $12,000

The only change to retained earnings during 2013 was for $26,000 of dividends. What was Sun Company's net income for 2011?

A. $34,000
B. $26,000
C. $18,000
D. $8,000

67. How would proceeds received in advance from the sale of nonrefundable tickets for the Super Bowl be reported in the seller's financial statements published before the Super Bowl?
A. Revenue for the entire proceeds.
B. Revenue less related costs.
C. Unearned revenue less related costs.
D. Unearned revenue for the entire proceeds.

68. Melville Company manufactures electronic components. The company is a calendar-year company. The records of the company show the following information:

		Dec.31 **2014**	**Dec. 31** **2013**
Inventory		$ 65,000	$ 72,500
Accounts Payable	18,750	12,500	

Melville paid suppliers $122,500 during 2013. What is Melville's cost of goods sold?

A. $136,250
B. $123,750
C. $121,250
D. $108,750

69. Richards Company, a calendar-year company, sells magazine subscriptions to subscribers. The magazine is published semiannually and is shipped to subscribers on April 15 and October 15. Only one-year subscriptions for two issues are accepted. Subscriptions received after the March 31 and September 30 cutoff dates are held for the following publication. Cash is received evenly during the year and is credited to deferred subscription revenue. During 2013, $3,600,000 of cash was received from customers. The beginning balance for 2013 of the deferred subscription revenue account was $750,000. What is Richards' December 31, 2013, deferred subscription revenue balance?
A. $2,700,000.
B. $1,800,000.
C. $1,650,000.
D. $900,000.

70. A bond issued June 1, 2013, by a calendar-year company pays interest on April 1 and October 1. A bond is a financial security issued by a corporation in return for cash borrowed from investors. Bonds typically pay interest twice per year. The investor makes the investment on the date the bond is issued. Interest expense for 2013 is recognized on these bonds by the issuer for a period of
A. Seven months.
B. Six months.
C. Four months.
D. Three months.

71. Five percent bonds with a total face value of $12,000 were purchased at par during the year. The last interest payment for the year was received on July 31. The bonds pay interest semiannually. The adjusting entry at December 31 would include a
A. debit to interest revenue of $600.
B. debit to interest revenue of $250.
C. credit to interest revenue of $300.
D. credit to interest revenue of $250.

72. A company loaned $6,000 to another corporation on December 1, Year 1, and received a 90-day, 10 percent, interest-bearing note with a face value of $6,000. The lender's December 31, Year 1, adjusting entry is

A. Interest Receivable	$150	
Interest Revenue		$150
B. Interest Receivable	$ 50	
Interest Revenue		$ 50
C. Interest Revenue	$100	
Interest Receivable		$100
D. Interest Revenue	$150	
Interest Receivable		$150

73. A company sold 10,000 shares of its own $1 par value common stock for $60,000. The entry to record the sale would include a
A. debit to treasury stock for $60,000.
B. debit to contributed capital for $10,000.
C. credit to common stock, $1 par value for $10,000..
D. credit to common stock, $1 par value for $60,000.

74. Total sales for a year are $40,000, which includes cash sales of $5,000. The beginning and ending balances of accounts receivable are $10,000 and $15,000, respectively. How much cash was received from customers?
A. $30,000
B. $20,000
C. $25,000
D. $35,000

75. On August 1, a company received cash of $9,324 for one year's rent in advance and recorded the transaction on that day as a credit to rent revenue. The December 31 adjusting entry would include
A. a debit to Rent Revenue for $3,885.
B. a credit to Unearned Rent Revenue for $5,439.
C. a debit to Unearned Rent Revenue for $3,885.
D. a credit to Rent Revenue for $9,324.

76. For a given year, beginning and ending total liabilities were $18,000 and $20,400, respectively. At year-end, owners' equity was $40,200 and total assets were $4,000 larger than at the beginning of the year. If new capital stock issued exceeded dividends by $4,800, net income (loss) for the year was apparently
A. $(3,200).
B. $(4,000).
C. $800.
D. $3,200.

77. At the beginning of the fiscal year, office supplies inventory amounted to $600. During the year, office supplies amounting to $8,800 were purchased. This amount was debited to office supplies expense. An inventory of office supplies at the end of the fiscal year showed $400 of supplies remaining. The beginning of the year balance is still reflected in the office supplies inventory account. What is the required amount of the adjustment to the office supplies expense account?
A. $9,000 debit
B. $200 debit
C. $8,400 credit
D. $8,800 credit

78. Montague Company reported the following balances:

	Beginning of Year	End of Year
Inventory	$65,000	$72,500
Accounts payable	18,750	12,500

Montague paid suppliers $122,500 during the year. What is Montague's cost of goods sold for the year?
A. $136,250
B. $123,750
C. $121,250
D. $108,750

79. Caribou Corporation shows the following balances:

	Beginning of Year	End of Year
Inventory	$80,000	$72,500
Accounts Payable	40,000	30,000

Caribou paid suppliers $100,000 during the year. What is Caribou's cost of goods sold for the year?
A. $97,500
B. $107,500
C. $102,500
D. $92,500

80. The following is a summary of the increases in the account categories of the balance sheet of Riley Company for the most recent fiscal year:

Assets	$187,000	Liabilities	$45,000
Capital Stock	125,000	Additional Paid-in Capital	12,000

The only change to retained earnings during the fiscal year was for $20,000 of dividends. What was the company's net income for the fiscal year?

A. $25,000
B. $15,000
C. $5,000
D. $20,000

81. On August 1 of the current year, Kyle Company borrowed $278,000 from the local bank. The loan was for 12 months at 9 percent interest payable at the maturity date. The adjusting entry at the end of the fiscal year relating to this obligation would include a

A. debit to interest expense of $25,020.
B. debit to interest expense of $10,425.
C. credit to note payable of $10,425.
D. debit to interest receivable of $10,425.

82. Carbon Company's accounting records provided the following information (all amounts in thousands of dollars):

Account	12/31/2012 Balances	12/31/2013 Balances
Current Assets	$ 240	$?
Property, Plant, and Equipment	1,600	1,700
Current Liabilities	?	130
Long-term Liabilities	580	?

All assets and liabilities of the firm are reported in the schedule above. Working capital of $92 remained unchanged from 2012 to 2013. Net income in 2011 was $64. No dividends were declared during 2013 and there were no other changes in owners' equity. Total long-term liabilities at the end of 2013 would be

A. $340.
B. $432.
C. $580.
D. $616.

83. At the end of the current fiscal year, an analysis of the payroll records of Bev Company showed accrued salaries of $22,200. The Accrued Salaries Payable account had a balance of $32,000 at the end of the current fiscal year, which was unchanged from its balance at the end of the prior fiscal year. The books of the company have not yet been closed. The entry needed in this situation would include a
A. debit to Retained Earnings of $9,800.
B. credit to Retained Earnings of $9,800.
C. debit to Accrued Salaries payable of $9,800.
D. debit to Salaries Expense of $9,800.

84. Ryan Company purchased a machine on July 1, 2013. The machine cost $250,000 and has a salvage value of $10,000 and a useful life of eight years. The adjusting entry for the year ending December 31, 2014, would include a debit to Depreciation Expense of
A. $30,000.
B. $15,000.
C. $31,250.
D. $15,625.

85. Carlton Company sold equipment for $3,700 that originally cost $22,000. The balance of the Accumulated Depreciation account related to this equipment was $19,000. The entry to record the disposal of this equipment would include a
A. debit to Loss on Sale of Equipment of $700.
B. credit to Gain on Sale of Equipment of $700.
C. credit to Equipment of $3,000.
D. debit to Gain on Sale of Equipment of $700.

86. The records of McGarrett Corp. show the following information:

(a) Purchased Machine B used in the factory for $450,000 on July 1, 2010. Machine B has an estimated useful life of 12 years and a residual value of $30,000. McGarrett uses straight-line depreciation.
(b) Sales for 2013 amounted to $4,000,000, including $600,000 of sales on credit. Bad debt losses are estimated based on actual experience to be .25% of credit sales.
(c) The dollar value of office supplies inventory at the beginning of 2013 equaled $600. During 2013, office supplies costing $8,800 were purchased. This amount was debited to office supplies expense. The dollar value of the ending inventory was determined to be $400. The January 1 balance of $600 still appears as the balance in the office supplies inventory account.
(d) On July 1, 2013, the company paid a three-year insurance premium in the amount of $2,160. This amount was debited to insurance expense.
(e) On October 1, 2013, the company paid rent on some leased office space. The payment of $7,200 cash was for the following six months. The $7,200 payment was debited to rent expense

Prepare journal entries to adjust the books of McGarrett Corp. at December 31, 2013.

87. The information listed below was obtained from the accounting records of Williams Company as of December 31, 2013, the end of the company's fiscal year.

(a) On August 1, 2013, the company borrowed $120,000 from the Bank of Wistful Vista. The loan was for 12 months at 9 percent interest payable at the maturity date.
(b) Finished goods inventory on January 1, 2013, was $200,000, and on December 31, 2013, it was $260,000. Cost of goods sold was $2,400,000. The company uses a perpetual inventory system.
(c) The company owned some property (land) that was rented to J. McArthur on April 1, 2013, for 12 months for $8,400. On April 1, the entire annual rental of $8,400 was credited to rent collected in advance, and cash was debited.
(d) .On September 1, 2013, the company loaned $60,000 to an outside party. The loan was at 10 percent per annum and was due in six months; interest is payable at maturity. Cash was credited for $60,000, and notes receivable was debited on September 1 for the entire amount.
(e) Accrued salaries and wages are $18,000 at December 31, 2013.
(f) On January 1, 2013, factory supplies on hand equaled $200. During 2013, factory supplies costing $4,000 were purchased and debited to factory supplies inventory. At the end of 2013, a physical inventory count showed that factory supplies on hand equaled $800..

Prepare journal entries to adjust the books of Williams Company at December 31, 2013.

88. The records of Majestic Co. showed the following account balances on December 31, 2013:

Inventory, December 31, 2013	$159,500
Purchases	376,500
Freight-In	1,200
Purchase Discounts	4,000
Purchase Returns and Allowance	8,200

Assuming that the inventory balance at January 1, 2013, is $152,000, prepare the entry to adjust the inventory accounts.

89. The following account balances pertain to the Henryville Manufacturing Co. at December 31, 2013 (before adjusting entries).

	Debit	Credit
Cash	$300,000	
Prepaid Insurance	50,000	
Land	400,000	
Accounts Payable		30,000
Common Stock		250,000
Retained Earnings		150,000
Service Revenue		650,000
Wages Expense	150,000	
Rent Expense	180,000	______
Total	$1,080,000	$1,080,000

Additional information:

(a) Prepaid insurance in the trial balance represents an advance payment for 5 months of insurance made on November 1, 2013.
(b) In July, the accountant debited accounts payable for a $10,000 fine for a pollution violation; "Environmental Expense" should have been debited.
(c) Rent expense in the trial balance represents an advance payment for 6 months rent paid on October 1, 2013. The Company begins occupying the property on that date.
(d) Unpaid and unrecorded wages earned by employees at December 31, 2013, were $60,000.
(e) The income tax liability for the year is $100,000, payable April 15, 2014.

Required:

(1) Prepare adjusting entries to Henryville Co.'s accounts at December 31, 2013. Each entry should be made in general journal format. Identify each entry by using the letter of the paragraph containing the additional information for the entry.

(2) Prepare the current year income statement
.
(3) Prepare the current year retained earnings statement.

(4) Prepare the current year balance sheet.

(5) Prepare the closing entries.

90. Schroeder Co. had the following transactions pertaining to the fiscal year ended October 31, 2011.

-- June 15, 2011, paid an annual casualty insurance premium of $5,400 for a policy beginning July 1, 2011.
-- October 1, 2011, received advance payment of $6,930 from a customer for a 9-month equipment rental.

Provide the appropriate journal entries to record the preceding transactions. Adjust the accounts at year-end assuming that no entries have been made between the transaction date and year-end and assuming that:

(1) transactions were originally recorded in asset and liability accounts.
(2) transactions were originally recorded in revenue and expense accounts.

91. Record the following transactions and events of Royal Wulff Company in general journal form. If the item does not require a journal entry, write "no entry."

(a) Sold merchandise costing $4,500 for $1,000 cash and $7,000 on open account. A perpetual inventory system is used.

(b) Purchased land and building for $100,000 cash and a $300,000 mortgage. The land was recently appraised at $60,000 and the building at $340,000.

(c) Received payment on account, $12,000.

(d) Estimated that utilities expense for the coming six months will total $7,600.

(e) Declared a cash dividend totaling $13,500. The dividend will be paid in six weeks.

92. For each of the journal entries below, write a description of the underlying event. Assume that for prepaid expenses original debits are made to an expense account.

(a)	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	xxx	
	Accounts Receivable		xxx
(b)	Interest Expense	xxx	
	Notes Payable	xxx	
	Cash		xxx
(c)	Cash	xxx	
	Unearned Revenue		xxx
(d)	Supplies on Hand	xxx	
	Supplies Expense		xxx
(e)	Cash	xxx	
	Accounts Receivable		xxx

93. The following data are from a comparison of the balance sheets of Brassie Company as of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012:

Accounts Receivable	increase	$7,600
Inventory	decrease	4,500
Accounts Payable .... (all accounts payable relate to inventory purchases)	increase	2,400
Prepaid Insurance	decrease	1,350
Wages Payable	decrease	670

The following data are from Brassie's 2011 income statement:

Sales	$200,000
Cost of Goods Sold	110,000
Insurance Expense	25,000
Wages Expense	40,000

During 2013:

(a) How much cash was collected from customers?
(b) How much cash was paid for inventory purchases?
(c) How much cash was paid for insurance?
(d) How much cash was paid for wages?

94. Pheasant Tail Company's total equity increased by $32,000 during 2013. New stockholder investment during the year totaled $65,000. Total revenues during the year were $500,000 and total expenses were $460,000. Cash on hand decreased by $7,500 during the year. What amount of dividends did Pheasant Tail declare during 2013?

95. The trial balance and transaction descriptions below are for Coachman Company:

Coachman Company
Trial Balance
February 1, 2013

	Debit	Credit
Cash	$ 250	
Accounts Receivable	320	
Inventory	495	
Equipment	1,200	
Accumulated Depreciation		$ 245
Accounts Payable		185
Mortgage Payable		900
Common Stock		300
Retained Earnings		635
	$2,265	$2,265

Summary transactions for February:

(a) Collected $100 on open account
(b) Purchased $130 inventory for $20 cash and the remainder on open account.
(c) Bought new equipment costing $200 for $50 cash, with the remainder due on a mortgage payable.
(d) Paid $85 on open account.
(e) Recorded depreciation expense of $35.
(f) Sold goods costing $90 for $30 cash and $120 on open account.

What is Coachman's total equity at the end of February?

96. Account balances taken from the ledger of Middler Company on December 31, 2013, are as follows:

Accounts Payable	$119,000
Accounts Receivable	139,200
Advertising Expense	12,000
Accumulated Depreciation--Buildings	31,500
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	2,550
Buildings	315,000
Capital Stock, $10 par	450,000
Cash	45,750
Dividends	12,000
Freight-In	10,500
Insurance Expense	2,100
Interest Expense	5,295
Interest Revenue	1,335
Inventory, December 31, 2012	104,850
Land	78,000
Long-Term Investments	12,150
Mortgage Payable	43,500
Notes Payable--Short-Term	24,000
Office Expense	28,800
Purchases	521,130
Purchase Discounts	12,150
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2012	13,695
Sales	745,000
Sales Discounts	24,750
Sales Returns	14,400
Selling Expense	94,050
Supplies Expense	3,450
Real Estate and Payroll Taxes	19,305

Adjustments on December 31, 2013, are required as follows:

(a) The inventory on hand is $135,915.
(b) The allowance for doubtful accounts is to be increased to a balance of $6,250.
(c) Buildings are depreciated at the rate of 5 percent per year.
(d) Accrued selling expenses are $6,075.
(e) There are supplies of $1,050 on hand.
(f) Prepaid insurance at December 31, 2013, totals $1,290.
(g) Accrued interest on long-term investments is $360.
(h) Accrued real estate and payroll taxes are $1,170.
(i) Accrued interest on the mortgage is $240.
(j) Income tax is estimated to be 30 percent of the income before income tax (round to nearest dollar).

(1) Prepare an eight-column work sheet.
(2) Prepare adjusting and closing entries.

97. Account balances taken from the ledger of Owens Company on December 31, 2013, are as follows:

Accounts Payable	$ 23,000
Accounts Receivable	38,000
Accumulated Depreciation--Equipment	64,000
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	2,000
Patent	8,400
Capital Stock, $10 par	100,000
Cash	60,260
Inventory	105,000
Sales Supplies Inventory	900
Extraordinary Gain (net of tax)	10,000
Interest Expense	6,600
Inventory, December 31, 2012	104,850
Contributed Capital in Excess of Par Value	15,000
Long-Term Note Receivable, 14%	12,000
Mortgage Payable, 12%	60,000
Investment Revenue	1,120
Accumulated Depreciation-Equipment	64,000
Rent Revenue	3,000
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2012	32,440
Sales	700,000
Cost of Goods Sold	380,000
Selling Expenses	164,400
General and Administrative Expenses	55,000
Equipment	180,000

Adjustments on December 31, 2013, are required as follows:

(a) Estimated bad debt loss rate is 1/4 percent of credit sales. Credit sales for the year amounted to $200,000. Classify bad debt expense as a selling expense.

(b) Interest on the long-term note receivable was last collected August 31, 2013.

(c) Estimated life of the equipment is 10 years, with a residual value of $20,000. Allocate 10 percent of depreciation expense to general and administrative expense and the remainder to selling expenses. Use straight-line depreciation.

(d) Estimated economic life of the patent is 14 years (from January 1, 2013) with no residual value. Straight-line amortization is used. Depreciation expense is classified as selling expense.

(e) Interest on the mortgage payable was last paid on November 30, 2013.

(f) On June 1, 2013, the company rented some office space to a tenant for one year and collected $3,000 rent in advance for the year; the entire amount was credited to rent revenue on this date.

(g) On December 31, 2013, the company received a statement for calendar year 2013 property taxes amounting to $1,300. The payment is due February 15, 2014. Assume that the payment will be made on February 15, 2014, and classify expense as selling expense.

(h) Sales supplies on hand at December 31, 2013, amounted to $300; classify as selling expense.

(i) Assume an average income tax rate of 40 percent corporate tax rate on all items including the extraordinary gain..

(1) Prepare an eight-column work sheet.

(2) Prepare adjusting and closing entries.

98. Presented below is the December 31 trial balance of Cassini Studios.

Cassini Studios
Trial Balance
December 31, 2013

	Debit	Credit
Cash	$ 14,800	
Accounts Receivable	33,600	
Allowances for Doubtful Accounts		$ 2,160
Inventory, January 1	62,400	
Furniture and Equipment	67,200	
Accumulated Depreciation--Furniture and Equipment		26,880
Prepaid Insurance	4,080	
Notes Payable		22,400
Cassini, Capital		72,000
Sales		480,000
Purchases	320,000	
Sales Salaries Expense	40,000	
Advertising Expense	5,360	
Administrative Salaries Expense	52,000	
Office Expense	4,000	
	$603,440	$603,440

(1) Prepare adjusting journal entries for the following items:

(a) Adjust the Allowance for Doubtful Accounts to 8 percent of the accounts receivable.
(b) Furniture and equipment is depreciated at 20 percent per year.
(c) Insurance expired during the year, $2,040.
(d) Interest accrued on notes payable, $2,688.
(e) Sales salaries earned but not paid, $1,920.
(f) Advertising paid in advance, $560.
(g) Office supplies on hand, $1,200, charged to Office Expense when purchased.

(2) Prepare closing entries for Cassini after the above adjusting entries have been made. Additional information shows the inventory on December 31 was $64,000.

99. The following ten items are independent of each other. For each item, indicate the amount of any cash flow that occurs or state that no cash flow resulted from the item.

1. Prepaid rent decreased $20,000 during the year. Rent expense recognized for the year amounted to $30,000.
2. Patent amortization recognized amounted to $30,000.
3. Net income was $100,000; retained earnings increased $60,000; and dividends payable decreased $20,000.
4. Wages payable decreased $12,000 and wages expense for the year amounted to $48,000.
5. The balance in accounts receivable at the beginning of the year was $600,000, and at the end of the year was $175,000. Sales for the year were $1,000,000. The balance of the allowance for doubtful accounts was $20,000 at the beginning of the year and $35,000 at the end of the year. Bad debt expense for the year was $40,000.
6. Sales on account for the year are $1,000 and the balance in accounts receivable increased $200 during the year. All sales are on account.
7. Sale at a gain of $500 of a plant asset costing $4,000 with $2,500 of accumulated depreciation.
8. The balance in accumulated depreciation increased $10,000 for the year. No disposals of plant assets occurred during the year.
9. At the beginning of the fiscal year, merchandise inventory amounted to $30,000. A physical count at year-end showed $37,000 worth of inventory on hand. The balance of accounts payable at the beginning of the fiscal year was $26,000 and at the end of the fiscal year was $30,000. Cost of goods sold for the fiscal year was $42,000. The company uses a perpetual inventory system.
10. The retained earnings account decreased $10,000. Net income for the fiscal year was $15,000. Dividends payable decreased $10,000.

100. The following information is available for the Central Company:

Central Company		
Balance Sheet		
December 31, xxxx		
ASSETS		
	Current Year	**Prior Year**
Cash	$125,000	$100,000
Accounts Receivable	515,000	500,000
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(70,150)	(60,000)
Inventory	660,000	500,000
Prepaid Expenses	80,000	72,000
Equipment	892,000	900,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(460,000)	(452,500)
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	430,000	370,000
Accrued Expenses	250,000	230,000
Income Tax Payable	58,000	50,000

Central Company	
Income Statement	
For Year Ending December 31, xxxx	
Sales (all sales are on credit)	$780,000
Cost of Goods Sold	450,000
Gross Profit	$330,000
Operating Expenses:	
Bad Debt Expense	25,150
Depreciation Expense	11,500
Other Operating Expenses	160,000
Loss on Sale of Equipment	1,500
Income Tax Expense	43,000

Determine the amount of cash flow associated with each of the following items:

1. Cash receipts from customers.
2. Cash payments to suppliers.
3. Cash payments for other operating expenses.
4. Cash received from sale of equipment (no equipment purchases were made during the year and only one sale of equipment occurred during the years).
5. Cash paid for income taxes.

101. *Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts No. 1* states that one of the objectives of financial reporting is to help “current and potential investors and creditors (and other users) in assessing the amounts, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows such as dividends or interest payments.” Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) require the use of the accrual basis of accounting.

Explain the difference between the accrual basis and the cash basis of accounting and why GAAP requires the accrual basis.

Chapter 2--A Review of the Accounting Cycle Key

1. In an accrual accounting system,
A. all accounts have normal debit balances.
B. a debit entry is recorded on the left-hand side of an account.
C. liabilities, owner's capital, and dividends all have normal credit balances.
D. revenues are recorded only when cash is received.

2. A common business transaction that would *not* affect the amount of owners' equity is
A. signing a note payable to purchase equipment.
B. payment of property taxes.
C. billing of customers for services rendered.
D. payment of dividends.

3. Failure to record the expired amount of prepaid rent expense would *not*
A. understate expense.
B. overstate net income.
C. overstate owners' equity.
D. understate liabilities.

4. On June 30, a company paid $3,600 for insurance premiums for the current year and debited the amount to Prepaid Insurance. At December 31, the bookkeeper forgot to record the amount expired. The omission has the following effect on the financial statements prepared December 31:
A. overstates owners' equity.
B. overstates assets.
C. understates net income.
D. overstates both owners’ equity and assets.

5. A chart of accounts is a
A. subsidiary ledger.
B. listing of all account titles.
C. general ledger.
D. general journal.

6. Which of the following criteria must be met before an event should be recorded for accounting purposes?
A. The event must be an arm's-length transaction.
B. The event must be repeatable in a future period.
C. The event must be measurable in financial terms.
D. The event must be disclosed in the reported footnotes.

7. Adjusting entries normally involve
A. real accounts only.
B. nominal accounts only.
C. real and nominal accounts.
D. liability accounts only.

8. Which of the following is an item that is reportable in the financial records of an enterprise?
A. The value of goodwill earned through business operations
B. The value of human resources
C. Changes in personnel
D. Changes in inventory costing methods

9. The balance in a deferred revenue account represents an amount that is

	Earned	Collected
A.	Yes	Yes
B.	Yes	No
C.	No	Yes
D.	No	No

10. The debit and credit analysis of a transaction normally takes place when the
A. entry is posted to a subsidiary ledger.
B. entry is recorded in a journal.
C. trial balance is prepared.
D. financial statements are prepared.

11. A trial balance is useful because it indicates that
A. owners' equity is correct.
B. net income is correct.
C. all entries were made correctly.
D. total debits equal total credits.

12. Which of the following would typically be considered a source document?
A. Chart of accounts
B. General ledger
C. General journal
D. Invoice received from seller

13. Which of the following is *not* among the first five steps in the accounting cycle?
A. Record transactions in journals.
B. Record closing entries.
C. Adjust the general ledger accounts.
D. Post entries to general ledger accounts.

14. A routine collection on a customer's account was recorded and posted as a debit to Cash and a credit to Sales Revenue. The journal entry to correct this error would be
A. a debit to Sales Revenue and a credit to Accounts Receivable.
B. a debit to Sales Revenue and a credit to Unearned Revenue.
C. a debit to Cash and a credit to Accounts Receivable.
D. a debit to Accounts Receivable and a credit to Sales Revenue.

15. An accrued expense can be described as an amount
A. paid and matched with earnings for the current period.
B. paid and not matched with earnings for the current period.
C. not paid and not matched with earnings for the current period.
D. not paid and matched with earnings for the current period.

16. Which of the following errors will be detected when a trial balance is properly prepared?
A. An amount that was entered in the wrong account
B. A transaction that was entered twice
C. A transaction that had been omitted
D. None of these

17. The premium on a two-year insurance policy expiring on June 30, 2015, was paid in total on July 1, 2013. The original payment was debited to the insurance expense account. The appropriate journal entry has been recorded on December 31, 2013. The balance in the prepaid asset account on December 31, 2013, should be
A. the same as the original payment.
B. higher than if the original payment had been initially debited to an asset account.
C. lower than if the original payment had been initially debited to an asset account.
D. the same as it would have been if the original payment had been initially debited to an asset account.

18. If an inventory account is understated at year end, the effect will be to overstate the
A. net purchases.
B. gross margin.
C. cost of goods available for sale.
D. cost of goods sold.

19. An adjusting entry will *not* take the format of which one of the following entries?
A. A debit to an expense account and a credit to an asset account
B. A debit to an expense account and a credit to a revenue account
C. A debit to an asset account and a credit to a revenue account
D. A debit to a liability account and a credit to a revenue account

20. The last step in the accounting cycle is to
A. prepare a post-closing trial balance.
B. journalize and post closing entries.
C. prepare financial statements.
D. journalize and post adjusting entries.

21. Which of the following is *not* presented in an income statement?
A. Revenues
B. Expenses
C. Net income
D. Dividends

22. On March 1, 2012, Forest Co. borrowed cash and signed a 36-month, interest-bearing note on which both the principal and interest are payable on February 28, 2015. At December 31, 2014, the liability for accrued interest should be
A. 10 months' interest.
B. 22 months' interest.
C. 34 months' interest.
D. 36 months' interest.

23. An example of an adjusting entry involving a deferred revenue is

A. Cash xxx
 Unearned Rental Revenue xxx

B. Rental Revenue xxx
 Cash xxx

C. Unearned Rental Revenue xxx
 Rental Revenue xxx

D. Accounts Receivable xxx
 Sales xxx

24. The allowance for doubtful accounts is an example of a(n)

A. expense account.
B. contra account.
C. adjunct account.
D. control account.

25. Iowa Cattle Company uses a periodic inventory system. Iowa purchased cattle from Big D Ranch at a cost of $27,000 on credit. The entry to record the receipt of the cattle would be

A. Purchases 27,000
 Accounts Payable 27,000

B. Inventory 27,000
 Accounts Payable 27,000

C. Purchases 27,000
 Cash 27,000

D. Inventory 27,000
 Cash 27,000

26. Which of the following is presented in a balance sheet?

A. Prepaid expenses
B. Revenues
C. Net income
D. Gains

27. If an expense has been incurred but not yet recorded, then the end-of-period adjusting entry would involve

A. a liability account and an asset account.
B. a liability account and a revenue account.
C. a liability and an expense account.
D. a receivable account and a revenue account.

28. Failure to record depreciation expense at the end of an accounting period results in
A. understated income.
B. understated assets.
C. overstated expenses.
D. overstated assets.

29. Iowa Cattle Company uses a perpetual inventory system. Iowa purchased cattle from Big D Ranch at a cost of $19,500, payable at time of delivery. The entry to record the delivery would be

A. Purchases	19,500	
Accounts Payable		19,500
B. Inventory	19,500	
Accounts Payable		19,500
C. Purchases	19,500	
Cash		19,500
D. Inventory	19,500	
Cash		19,500

30. Beginning and ending Accounts Receivable balances were $28,000 and $24,000, respectively. If collections from clients during the period were $80,000, then total services rendered on account were apparently
A. $76,000.
B. $84,000.
C. $104,000.
D. $108,000.

31. For a given year, beginning and ending total liabilities were $8,400 and $10,000, respectively. At year-end, owners' equity was $26,000 and total assets were $2,000 larger than at the beginning of the year. If new capital stock issued exceeded dividends by $2,400, net income (loss) for the year was apparently
A. ($2,800).
B. ($2,000).
C. $400.
D. $2,800.

32. The Supplies on Hand account balance at the beginning of the period was $6,600. Supplies totaling $12,825 were purchased during the period and debited to Supplies on Hand. A physical count shows $3,825 of Supplies on Hand at the end of the period. The proper journal entry at the end of the period
A. debits Supplies on Hand and credits Supplies Expense for $9,000.
B. debits Supplies Expense and credits Supplies on Hand for $12,825.
C. debits Supplies on Hand and credits Supplies Expense for $15,600.
D. debits Supplies Expense and credits Supplies on Hand for $15,600.

33. Arid Company paid $1,704 on June 1, 2013, for a two-year insurance policy and recorded the entire amount as Insurance Expense. The December 31, 2013, adjusting entry is
A. debit Prepaid Insurance and credit Insurance Expense, $497.
B. debit Insurance Expense and credit Prepaid Insurance, $497.
C. debit Insurance Expense and credit Prepaid Insurance, $1,207.
D. debit Prepaid Insurance and credit Insurance Expense, $1,207.

34. Moon Company purchased equipment on November 1, 2013, by giving its supplier a 12-month, 9 percent note with a face value of $48,000. The December 31, 2013, adjusting entry is
A. debit Interest Expense and credit Cash, $720.
B. debit Interest Expense and credit Interest Payable, $720.
C. debit Interest Expense and credit Interest Payable, $1,080.
D. debit Interest Expense and credit Interest Payable, $4,320.

35. In November and December 2013, Bee Company, a newly organized newspaper publisher, received $72,000 for 1,000 three-year subscriptions at $24 per year, starting with the January 2, 2014, issue of the newspaper. How much should Bee report in its 2013 income statement for subscription revenue?
A. $0
B. $12,000
C. $24,000
D. $72,000

36. On December 31 of the current year, Holmgren Company's bookkeeper made an entry debiting Supplies Expense and crediting Supplies on Hand for $12,600. The Supplies on Hand account had a $15,300 debit balance on January 1. The December 31 balance sheet showed Supplies on Hand of $11,400. Only one purchase of supplies was made during the month, on account. The entry for that purchase was
A. debit Supplies on Hand, $8,700 and credit Cash, $8,700.
B. debit Supplies Expense, $8,700 and credit Accounts Payable, $8,700.
C. debit Supplies on Hand, $8,700 and credit Accounts Payable, $8,700.
D. debit Supplies on Hand, $16,500 and credit Accounts Payable, $16,500.

37. The following errors were made in preparing a trial balance: the $1,350 balance of Inventory was omitted; the $450 balance of Prepaid Insurance was listed as a credit; and the $300 balance of Salaries Expense was listed as Utilities Expense. The debit and credit totals of the trial balance would differ by
A. $1,350.
B. $1,800.
C. $2,100.
D. $2,250.

38. Crescent Corporation's interest revenue for 2013 was $13,100. Accrued interest receivable on December 31, 2013, was $2,275 and $1,875 on December 31, 2012. The cash received for interest during 2013 was
A. $1,350.
B. $10,825.
C. $12,700.
D. $13,100.

39. Sky Corporation's salaries expense for 2012 was $136,000. Accrued salaries payable on December 31, 2013, was $17,800 and $8,400 on December 31, 2012. The cash paid for salaries during 2013 was
A. $126,600.
B. $127,600.
C. $145,400.
D. $153,800.

40. Winston Company sells magazine subscriptions for one- to three-year subscription periods. Cash receipts from subscribers are credited to Magazine Subscriptions Collected in Advance, and this account had a balance of $9,600,000 at December 31, 2013, before year-end adjustment. Outstanding subscriptions at December 31, 2013, expire as follows:

During 2014	$2,600,000
During 2015	3,200,000
During 2016	1,800,000

In its December 31, 2013, balance sheet, what amount should Winston report as the balance for magazine subscriptions collected in advance?
A. $2,000,000
B. $3,800,000
C. $7,600,000
D. $9,600,000

41. L. Lane received $12,000 from a tenant on December 1 for four months' rent of an office. This rent was for December, January, February, and March. If Lane debited Cash and credited Unearned Rental Income for $12,000 on December 1, what necessary adjustment would be made on December 31?

A. Unearned Rental Income 3,000
Rental Income 3,000

B. Rental Income 3,000
Unearned Rental Income 3,000

C. Unearned Rental Income 9,000
Rental Income 9,000

D. Rental Income 9,000
Unearned Rental Income 9,000

42. Ingle Company paid $12,960 for a four-year insurance policy on September 1 and recorded the $12,960 as a debit to Prepaid Insurance and a credit to Cash. What adjusting entry should Ingle make on December 31, the end of the accounting period?

A. Prepaid Insurance	810	
Insurance Expense		810
B. Insurance Expense	1,080	
Prepaid Insurance		1,080
C. Insurance Expense	3,240	
Prepaid Insurance		3,240
D. Prepaid Insurance	11,880	
Insurance Expense		11,880

43. Bannister Inc.'s fiscal year ended on November 30, 2013. The accounts had not been adjusted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2013. The balance in the prepaid insurance account as of November 30, 2013, was $35,200 (before adjustment at Nov. 30, 2013) and consisted of the following policies:

Policy Number	Date of Purchase	Date of Expiration	Balance in Account
279248	7/1/2013	6/30/2014	$14,400
694421	12/1/2011	11/30/2013	9,600
800616	4/1/2012	3/31/2014	11,200
			$35,200

The adjusting entry required on November 30, 2013, would be

A. Insurance Expense	24,000	
Prepaid Insurance		24,000
B. Insurance Expense	9,600	
Prepaid Insurance		9,600
C. Insurance Expense	11,200	
Prepaid Insurance		11,200
D. Insurance Expense	16,400	
Prepaid Insurance		16,400

44. Kite Company paid $24,900 in insurance premiums during 2013. Kite showed $3,600 in prepaid insurance on its December 31, 2013, balance sheet and $4,500 on December 31, 2012. The insurance expense on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $16,800.
B. $24,000.
C. $25,800.
D. $33,000.

45. Thompson Company sublet a portion of its office space for ten years at an annual rental of $36,000, beginning on May 1. The tenant is required to pay one year's rent in advance, which Thompson recorded as a credit to Rental Income. Thompson reports on a calendar-year basis. The adjustment on December 31 of the first year should be

A. Rental Income	12,000	
Unearned Rental Income		12,000
B. Rental Income	24,000	
Unearned Rental Income		24,000
C. Unearned Rental Income	12,000	
Rental Income	12,000	
D. Unearned Rental Income	24,000	
Rental Income	24,000	

46. Sky Company collected $12,350 in interest during 2013. Sky showed $1,850 in interest receivable on its December 31, 2013, balance sheet and $5,300 on December 31, 2012. The interest revenue on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $3,450.
B. $8,900.
C. $12,350.
D. $14,200.

47. On September 1, 2012, Star Corp. issued a note payable to Federal Bank in the amount of $450,000. The note had an interest rate of 12 percent and called for three equal annual principal payments of $150,000. The first payment for interest and principal was made on September 1, 2013. At December 31, 2013, Star should record accrued interest payable of

A. $11,000.
B. $12,000.
C. $16,500.
D. $18,000.

48. The following balances have been excerpted from Edwards' balance sheets:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012

Prepaid Insurance	$ 6,000	$ 7,500
Interest Receivable	3,700	14,500
Salaries Payable	61,500	53,000

Edwards Company paid or collected during 2013 the following items:

Insurance premiums paid	$ 41,500
Interest collected	123,500
Salaries paid	481,000

The insurance expense on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $28,000.

B. $40,000.

C. $43,000.

D. $55,000.

49. The work sheet of PSI Company shows Income Tax Expense of $9,000 and Income Tax Payable of $9,000 in the Adjustments columns. What will be the ultimate disposition of these items on the work sheet?
A. Income Tax Expense will appear as a debit of $9,000 and Income Tax Payable as credit in the Balance Sheet columns.
B. Income Tax Expense will appear as a debit of $9,000 and Income Tax Payable as credit in the Income Statement columns.
C. Income Tax Expense will appear as a debit of $9,000 in the Balance Sheet columns and Income Tax Payable as credit in the Income Statement columns.
D. Income Tax Expense will appear as a debit of $9,000 in the Income Statement columns and Income Tax Payable as credit in the Balance Sheet columns.

50. The following balances have been excerpted from Edwards' balance sheets:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012

Prepaid Insurance	$ 6,000	$ 7,500
Interest Receivable	3,700	14,500
Salaries Payable	61,500	53,000

Edwards Company paid or collected during 2013 the following items:

Insurance premiums paid	$ 41,500
Interest collected	123,500
Salaries paid	481,000

The interest revenue on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $90,500.

B. $112,700.

C. $117,500.

D. $156,500.

51. Chips-n-Bits Company sells service contracts for personal computers. The service contracts are for a one-year, two-year, or three-year period. All sales are for cash and all receipts are credited to Unearned Service Contract Revenues. This account had a balance of $144,000 at December 31, 2012, before year-end adjustment. Service contract costs are charged as incurred to the Service Contract Expense account, which had a balance of $36,000 at December 31, 2012. Service contracts still outstanding at December 31, 2012, expire as follows:

During 2013	$30,000
During 2014	45,000
During 2015	20,000

What amount should be reported as unearned service contract revenues in Chips-n-Bits December 31, 2012, balance sheet?

A. $49,000
B. $59,000
C. $95,000
D. $108,000

52. Teller Inc. reported an allowance for doubtful accounts of $30,000 (credit) at December 31, 2013, before performing an aging of accounts receivable. As a result of the aging, Teller Inc. determined that an estimated $52,000 of the December 31, 2013, accounts receivable would prove uncollectible. The adjusting entry required at December 31, 2013, would be

A. Doubtful Accounts Expense	22,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ...		22,000
B. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	22,000	
Accounts Receivable	22,000	
C. Doubtful Accounts Expense	52,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ...		52,000
D. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	52,000	
Doubtful Accounts Expense		52,000

53. Comet Corporation's liability account balances at June 30, 2013, included a 10 percent note payable. The note is dated October 1, 2011, and carried an original principal amount of $600,000. The note is payable in three equal annual payments of $200,000 plus interest. The first interest and principal payment was made on October 1, 2012. In Comet's June 30, 2013, balance sheet, what amount should be reported as Interest Payable for this note?

A. $10,000
B. $15,000
C. $30,000
D. $45,000

54. Scott Co. reported an allowance for doubtful accounts of $28,000 (credit) at December 31, 2013, before performing an aging of accounts receivable. As a result of the aging, Scott determined that an estimated $27,000 of the December 31, 2013, accounts receivable would prove uncollectible. The adjusting entry required at December 31, 2013, would be

A. Doubtful Accounts Expense	27,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ...		27,000
B. Doubtful Accounts Expense	27,000	
Accounts Receivable		27,000
C. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	1,000	
Doubtful Accounts Expense		1,000
D. Doubtful Accounts Expense	1,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts ...		1,000

55. The following balances have been excerpted from Edwards' balance sheets:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Prepaid Insurance	$ 6,000	$ 7,500
Interest Receivable	3,700	14,500
Salaries Payable	61,500	53,000

Edwards Company paid or collected during 2013 the following items:

Insurance premiums paid	$ 41,500
Interest collected	123,500
Salaries paid	481,000

The salary expense on the income statement for 2013 was

A. $366,500.
B. $472,500.
C. $489,500.
D. $595,500.

56. The use of computers in processing accounting data

A. eliminates the need for accountants.
B. eliminates the double entry system as a basis for analyzing transactions.
C. eliminates the need for financial reporting standards such as those promulgated by the FASB.
D. may result in the elimination of document trails used to verify accounting records.

57. The basic financial statements are listed below:

(1) Balance sheet
(2) Statement of retained earnings
(3) Income statement
(4) Statement of cash flows

In which of the following sequences does the accountant ordinarily prepare the statements?
A. 1, 4, 3, 2
B. 2, 1, 3, 4
C. 3, 2, 1, 4
D. 3, 2, 4, 1

58. Which of the following regarding accrual versus cash-basis accounting is true?
A. The FASB believes that the cash basis is appropriate for some smaller companies, especially those in the service industry.
B. The cash basis is less useful in predicting the timing and amounts of future cash flows of an enterprise.
C. Application of the cash basis results in an income statement reporting only revenues.
D. The cash basis requires a complete set of double-entry records.

59. Under the cash basis of accounting,
A. revenues are recorded when they are earned.
B. accounts receivable would appear on the balance sheet.
C. depreciation of assets having an economic life of more than one year is recognized.
D. the matching principle is ignored.

60. Total net income over the life of an enterprise is
A. higher under the cash basis than under the accrual basis.
B. lower under the cash basis than under the accrual basis.
C. the same under the cash basis as under the accrual basis.
D. not susceptible to measurement.

61. What is the correct order of the following events in the accounting process?

I. Financial statements are prepared.
II. Adjusting entries are recorded.
III. Nominal accounts are closed.

A. I, II, III
B. II, I, III
C. III, II, I
D. II, III, I

62. Which of the following is true regarding the accounting process?
A. Preparation of the trial balance ensures that all amounts have been posted to the correct accounts.
B. Preparation of the trial balance is a step in the recording process.
C. Preparation of the trial balance determines that total debits equal total credits.
D. Preparation of the trial balance determines both that total debits equal total credits and that all amounts have been posted to the correct accounts.

63. An example of a nominal account would be
A. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.
B. Notes Payable.
C. Prepaid Expense.
D. Cost of Goods Sold.

64. Which of the following accounts most likely would *not* appear in a post-closing trial balance?
A. Retained Earnings
B. Inventory
C. Sales Revenue
D. Common Stock

65. Which of the following is true?
A. Prepaid expenses are increased by a credit.
B. Gains are increased by a debit.
C. Losses are increased by a credit.
D. Accumulated depreciation is increased by a credit.

66. The following summary balance sheet account categories of Sun Company increased during 2013 by the amounts shown:

Assets $178,000	Liabilities $54,000
Capital Stock $120,000	Additional Paid-in Capital $12,000

The only change to retained earnings during 2013 was for $26,000 of dividends. What was Sun Company's net income for 2011?

A. $34,000
B. $26,000
C. $18,000
D. $8,000

67. How would proceeds received in advance from the sale of nonrefundable tickets for the Super Bowl be reported in the seller's financial statements published before the Super Bowl?
A. Revenue for the entire proceeds.
B. Revenue less related costs.
C. Unearned revenue less related costs.
D. Unearned revenue for the entire proceeds.

68. Melville Company manufactures electronic components. The company is a calendar-year company. The records of the company show the following information:

		Dec.31 2014	**Dec. 31 2013**
Inventory		$ 65,000	$ 72,500
Accounts Payable	18,750	12,500	

Melville paid suppliers $122,500 during 2013. What is Melville's cost of goods sold?

A. $136,250
B. $123,750
C. $121,250
D. $108,750

69. Richards Company, a calendar-year company, sells magazine subscriptions to subscribers. The magazine is published semiannually and is shipped to subscribers on April 15 and October 15. Only one-year subscriptions for two issues are accepted. Subscriptions received after the March 31 and September 30 cutoff dates are held for the following publication. Cash is received evenly during the year and is credited to deferred subscription revenue. During 2013, $3,600,000 of cash was received from customers. The beginning balance for 2013 of the deferred subscription revenue account was $750,000. What is Richards' December 31, 2013, deferred subscription revenue balance?
A. $2,700,000.
B. $1,800,000.
C. $1,650,000.
D. $900,000.

70. A bond issued June 1, 2013, by a calendar-year company pays interest on April 1 and October 1. A bond is a financial security issued by a corporation in return for cash borrowed from investors. Bonds typically pay interest twice per year. The investor makes the investment on the date the bond is issued. Interest expense for 2013 is recognized on these bonds by the issuer for a period of
A. Seven months.
B. Six months.
C. Four months.
D. Three months.

71. Five percent bonds with a total face value of $12,000 were purchased at par during the year. The last interest payment for the year was received on July 31. The bonds pay interest semiannually. The adjusting entry at December 31 would include a
A. debit to interest revenue of $600.
B. debit to interest revenue of $250.
C. credit to interest revenue of $300.
D. credit to interest revenue of $250.

72. A company loaned $6,000 to another corporation on December 1, Year 1, and received a 90-day, 10 percent, interest-bearing note with a face value of $6,000. The lender's December 31, Year 1, adjusting entry is

A. Interest Receivable	$150	
Interest Revenue		$150
B. Interest Receivable	$ 50	
Interest Revenue		$ 50
C. Interest Revenue	$100	
Interest Receivable		$100
D. Interest Revenue	$150	
Interest Receivable		$150

73. A company sold 10,000 shares of its own $1 par value common stock for $60,000. The entry to record the sale would include a
A. debit to treasury stock for $60,000.
B. debit to contributed capital for $10,000.
C. credit to common stock, $1 par value for $10,000..
D. credit to common stock, $1 par value for $60,000.

74. Total sales for a year are $40,000, which includes cash sales of $5,000. The beginning and ending balances of accounts receivable are $10,000 and $15,000, respectively. How much cash was received from customers?
A. $30,000
B. $20,000
C. $25,000
D. $35,000

75. On August 1, a company received cash of $9,324 for one year's rent in advance and recorded the transaction on that day as a credit to rent revenue. The December 31 adjusting entry would include
A. a debit to Rent Revenue for $3,885.
B. a credit to Unearned Rent Revenue for $5,439.
C. a debit to Unearned Rent Revenue for $3,885.
D. a credit to Rent Revenue for $9,324.

76. For a given year, beginning and ending total liabilities were $18,000 and $20,400, respectively. At year-end, owners' equity was $40,200 and total assets were $4,000 larger than at the beginning of the year. If new capital stock issued exceeded dividends by $4,800, net income (loss) for the year was apparently

A. $(3,200).
B. $(4,000).
C. $800.
D. $3,200.

77. At the beginning of the fiscal year, office supplies inventory amounted to $600. During the year, office supplies amounting to $8,800 were purchased. This amount was debited to office supplies expense. An inventory of office supplies at the end of the fiscal year showed $400 of supplies remaining. The beginning of the year balance is still reflected in the office supplies inventory account. What is the required amount of the adjustment to the office supplies expense account?

A. $9,000 debit
B. $200 debit
C. $8,400 credit
D. $8,800 credit

78. Montague Company reported the following balances:

	Beginning of Year	End of Year
Inventory	$65,000	$72,500
Accounts payable	18,750	12,500

Montague paid suppliers $122,500 during the year. What is Montague's cost of goods sold for the year?

A. $136,250
B. $123,750
C. $121,250
D. $108,750

79. Caribou Corporation shows the following balances:

	Beginning of Year	End of Year
Inventory	$80,000	$72,500
Accounts Payable	40,000	30,000

Caribou paid suppliers $100,000 during the year. What is Caribou's cost of goods sold for the year?

A. $97,500
B. $107,500
C. $102,500
D. $92,500

80. The following is a summary of the increases in the account categories of the balance sheet of Riley Company for the most recent fiscal year:

Assets	$187,000	Liabilities	$45,000
Capital Stock	125,000	Additional Paid-in Capital	12,000

The only change to retained earnings during the fiscal year was for $20,000 of dividends. What was the company's net income for the fiscal year?

A. $25,000
B. $15,000
C. $5,000
D. $20,000

81. On August 1 of the current year, Kyle Company borrowed $278,000 from the local bank. The loan was for 12 months at 9 percent interest payable at the maturity date. The adjusting entry at the end of the fiscal year relating to this obligation would include a

A. debit to interest expense of $25,020.
B. debit to interest expense of $10,425.
C. credit to note payable of $10,425.
D. debit to interest receivable of $10,425.

82. Carbon Company's accounting records provided the following information (all amounts in thousands of dollars):

Account	12/31/2012 Balances	12/31/2013 Balances
Current Assets	$ 240	$?
Property, Plant, and Equipment	1,600	1,700
Current Liabilities	?	130
Long-term Liabilities	580	?

All assets and liabilities of the firm are reported in the schedule above. Working capital of $92 remained unchanged from 2012 to 2013. Net income in 2011 was $64. No dividends were declared during 2013 and there were no other changes in owners' equity. Total long-term liabilities at the end of 2013 would be

A. $340.
B. $432.
C. $580.
D. $616.

83. At the end of the current fiscal year, an analysis of the payroll records of Bev Company showed accrued salaries of $22,200. The Accrued Salaries Payable account had a balance of $32,000 at the end of the current fiscal year, which was unchanged from its balance at the end of the prior fiscal year. The books of the company have not yet been closed. The entry needed in this situation would include a

A. debit to Retained Earnings of $9,800.
B. credit to Retained Earnings of $9,800.
C. debit to Accrued Salaries payable of $9,800.
D. debit to Salaries Expense of $9,800.

84. Ryan Company purchased a machine on July 1, 2013. The machine cost $250,000 and has a salvage value of $10,000 and a useful life of eight years. The adjusting entry for the year ending December 31, 2014, would include a debit to Depreciation Expense of

A. $30,000.
B. $15,000.
C. $31,250.
D. $15,625.

85. Carlton Company sold equipment for $3,700 that originally cost $22,000. The balance of the Accumulated Depreciation account related to this equipment was $19,000. The entry to record the disposal of this equipment would include a

A. debit to Loss on Sale of Equipment of $700.
B. credit to Gain on Sale of Equipment of $700.
C. credit to Equipment of $3,000.
D. debit to Gain on Sale of Equipment of $700.

86. The records of McGarrett Corp. show the following information:

(a) Purchased Machine B used in the factory for $450,000 on July 1, 2010. Machine B has an estimated useful life of 12 years and a residual value of $30,000. McGarrett uses straight-line depreciation.
(b) Sales for 2013 amounted to $4,000,000, including $600,000 of sales on credit. Bad debt losses are estimated based on actual experience to be .25% of credit sales.
(c) The dollar value of office supplies inventory at the beginning of 2013 equaled $600. During 2013, office supplies costing $8,800 were purchased. This amount was debited to office supplies expense. The dollar value of the ending inventory was determined to be $400. The January 1 balance of $600 still appears as the balance in the office supplies inventory account.
(d) On July 1, 2013, the company paid a three-year insurance premium in the amount of $2,160. This amount was debited to insurance expense.
(e) On October 1, 2013, the company paid rent on some leased office space. The payment of $7,200 cash was for the following six months. The $7,200 payment was debited to rent expense

Prepare journal entries to adjust the books of McGarrett Corp. at December 31, 2013.

(a)	Depreciation Expense	35,000	
	Accumulated Depreciation		35,000
(b)	Bad Debt Expense	1,500	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		1,500
(c)	Office Supplies Expense	200	
	Office Supplies Inventory		200
(d)	Prepaid Insurance	1,800	
	Insurance Expense		1,800
(e)	Prepaid Rent	3,600	
	Rent Expense		3,600

87. The information listed below was obtained from the accounting records of Williams Company as of December 31, 2013, the end of the company's fiscal year.

(a) On August 1, 2013, the company borrowed $120,000 from the Bank of Wistful Vista. The loan was for 12 months at 9 percent interest payable at the maturity date.

(b) Finished goods inventory on January 1, 2013, was $200,000, and on December 31, 2013, it was $260,000. Cost of goods sold was $2,400,000. The company uses a perpetual inventory system.

(c) The company owned some property (land) that was rented to J. McArthur on April 1, 2013, for 12 months for $8,400. On April 1, the entire annual rental of $8,400 was credited to rent collected in advance, and cash was debited.

(d) .On September 1, 2013, the company loaned $60,000 to an outside party. The loan was at 10 percent per annum and was due in six months; interest is payable at maturity. Cash was credited for $60,000, and notes receivable was debited on September 1 for the entire amount.

(e) Accrued salaries and wages are $18,000 at December 31, 2013.

(f) On January 1, 2013, factory supplies on hand equaled $200. During 2013, factory supplies costing $4,000 were purchased and debited to factory supplies inventory. At the end of 2013, a physical inventory count showed that factory supplies on hand equaled $800..

Prepare journal entries to adjust the books of Williams Company at December 31, 2013.

(a)	Interest Expense	4,500	
	Interest Payable		4,500
(b)	No entry required		
(c)	Rent Collected in Advance	6,300	
	Rent Revenue		6,300
(d)	Interest Receivable	2,000	
	Interest Revenue		2,000
(e)	Salaries and Wages Expense	18,000	
	Salaries and Wages Payable		18,000
(f)	Office Supplies Expense	3,400	
	Office Supplies		3,400

88. The records of Majestic Co. showed the following account balances on December 31, 2013:

Inventory, December 31, 2013	$159,500
Purchases	376,500
Freight-In	1,200
Purchase Discounts	4,000
Purchase Returns and Allowance	8,200

Assuming that the inventory balance at January 1, 2013, is $152,000, prepare the entry to adjust the inventory accounts.

Inventory, 12/31/2013	159,500	
Purchase Discounts	4,000	
Purchase Returns and Allowances	8,200	
Cost of Goods Sold	358,000	
Purchases		376,500
Freight-In		1,200
Inventory, 1/1/2013		152,000

89. The following account balances pertain to the Henryville Manufacturing Co. at December 31, 2013 (before adjusting entries).

	Debit	Credit
Cash	$300,000	
Prepaid Insurance	50,000	
Land	400,000	
Accounts Payable		30,000
Common Stock		250,000
Retained Earnings		150,000
Service Revenue		650,000
Wages Expense	150,000	
Rent Expense	180,000	
Total	$1,080,000	$1,080,000

Additional information:

(a) Prepaid insurance in the trial balance represents an advance payment for 5 months of insurance made on November 1, 2013.
(b) In July, the accountant debited accounts payable for a $10,000 fine for a pollution violation; "Environmental Expense" should have been debited.
(c) Rent expense in the trial balance represents an advance payment for 6 months rent paid on October 1, 2013. The Company begins occupying the property on that date.
(d) Unpaid and unrecorded wages earned by employees at December 31, 2013, were $60,000.
(e) The income tax liability for the year is $100,000, payable April 15, 2014.

Required:

(1) Prepare adjusting entries to Henryville Co.'s accounts at December 31, 2013. Each entry should be made in general journal format. Identify each entry by using the letter of the paragraph containing the additional information for the entry.

(2) Prepare the current year income statement
.

(3) Prepare the current year retained earnings statement.

(4) Prepare the current year balance sheet.

(5) Prepare the closing entries.

Part 1

(a)	Insurance Expense	20,000	
	Prepaid Insurance		20,000
(b)	Environmental Expense	10,000	
	Accounts Payable		10,000
(c)	Prepaid Rent	90,000	
	Rent Expense		90,000
(d)	Wages Expense	60,000	
	Wages Payable		60,000
(e)	Income Tax Expense	100,000	
	Income Tax Payable		100,000

Part 2

Henryville Manufacturing Co.
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Service Revenue		$ 650,000
Insurance Expense		20,000
Environmental Expense	10,000	
Rent Expense		90,000
Wages Expense		210,000
Income Tax Expense		100,000
Net Income		$ 220,000

Part 3

Henryville Manufacturing Co.
Retained Earnings Statement
For the Year Ending December 31, 2013

Retained Earnings, January 1		$ 150,000	
Net Income			220,000
Retained Earnings, December 31	$ 370,000		

Part 4

Henryville Manufacturing Co.
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2013

Assets				
	Cash			$ 300,000
	Prepaid Insurance		30000	
	Prepaid Rent		90000	
	Land			400,000
Total Assets			$ 820,000	
Liabilities				
	Accounts Payable		$ 40,000	
	Wages Payable		60,000	
	Income Tax Payable		100,000	
	Common Stock		250,000	
	Retained Earnings		370,000	
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity		$ 820,000		

Part 5	Service Revenue	650,000	
	Income Summary		650,000
	Income Summary	430,000	
	Insurance Expense	20,000	
	Environmental Expense	10,000	
	Rent Expense		90,000
	Wages Expense		210,000
	Income Tax Expense	100,000	
	Income Summary	220,000	
	Retained Earnings		220,000

90. Schroeder Co. had the following transactions pertaining to the fiscal year ended October 31, 2011.

-- June 15, 2011, paid an annual casualty insurance premium of $5,400 for a policy beginning July 1, 2011.
-- October 1, 2011, received advance payment of $6,930 from a customer for a 9-month equipment rental.

Provide the appropriate journal entries to record the preceding transactions. Adjust the accounts at year-end assuming that no entries have been made between the transaction date and year-end and assuming that:

(1) transactions were originally recorded in asset and liability accounts.
(2) transactions were originally recorded in revenue and expense accounts.

(1)	Insurance:			
	2011			
	June 15	Prepaid Insurance	5,400	
		Cash		5,400
	Oct. 31	Insurance Expense ($5,400 ´ 4/12)	1,800	
		Prepaid Insurance		1,800
	Equipment rental:			
	Oct. 1	Cash	6,930	
		Unearned Rent Revenue		6,930
	Oct. 31	Unearned Rent Revenue ($6,930 ´ 1/9)	770	
		Rent Revenue		770
(2)	Insurance:			
	2011			
	June 15	Insurance Expense	5,400	
		Cash		5,400
	Oct. 31	Prepaid Insurance ($5,400 ´ 8/12)	3,600	
		Insurance Expense		3,600
	Equipment rental:			
	Oct. 1	Cash	6,930	
		Rent Revenue		6,930
	Oct. 31	Rent Revenue ($6,930 ´ 8/9)	6,160	
		Unearned Rent Revenue		6,160

91. Record the following transactions and events of Royal Wulff Company in general journal form. If the item does not require a journal entry, write "no entry."

(a) Sold merchandise costing $4,500 for $1,000 cash and $7,000 on open account. A perpetual inventory system is used.

(b) Purchased land and building for $100,000 cash and a $300,000 mortgage. The land was recently appraised at $60,000 and the building at $340,000.

(c) Received payment on account, $12,000.

(d) Estimated that utilities expense for the coming six months will total $7,600.

(e) Declared a cash dividend totaling $13,500. The dividend will be paid in six weeks.

(a)	Cash	1,000	
	Accounts Receivable	7,000	
	Sales		8,000
	Cost of Goods Sold	4,500	
	Inventory		4,500
(b)	Land	60,000	
	Building	340,000	
	Cash		100,000
	Mortgage Payable		300,000
(c)	Cash	12,000	
	Accounts Receivable		12,000
(d)	No entry		
(e)	Dividends (or Retained Earnings)	13,500	
	Dividends Payable		13,500

92. For each of the journal entries below, write a description of the underlying event. Assume that for prepaid expenses original debits are made to an expense account.

(a)	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	xxx	
	Accounts Receivable		xxx
(b)	Interest Expense	xxx	
	Notes Payable	xxx	
	Cash		xxx
(c)	Cash	xxx	
	Unearned Revenue		xxx
(d)	Supplies on Hand	xxx	
	Supplies Expense		xxx
(e)	Cash	xxx	
	Accounts Receivable		xxx

(a) Write-off of an uncollectible account.
(b) Cash payment on a note payable. Part of the payment is for principal and part is for interest.
(c) Received cash in advance for products or services not yet delivered.
(d) Adjusting entry to record supplies on hand.
(e) Received customer payment on account.

93. The following data are from a comparison of the balance sheets of Brassie Company as of December 31, 2013, and December 31, 2012:

Accounts Receivable	increase	$7,600
Inventory	decrease	4,500
Accounts Payable .... (all accounts payable relate to inventory purchases)	increase	2,400
Prepaid Insurance	decrease	1,350
Wages Payable	decrease	670

The following data are from Brassie's 2011 income statement:

Sales	$200,000
Cost of Goods Sold	110,000
Insurance Expense	25,000
Wages Expense	40,000

During 2013:

(a) How much cash was collected from customers?
(b) How much cash was paid for inventory purchases?
(c) How much cash was paid for insurance?
(d) How much cash was paid for wages?

(a) $200,000 – $7,600 = $192,400
(b) $110,000 – $4,500 – $2,400 = $103,100
(c) $25,000 – $1,350 = $23,650
(d) $40,000 + $670 = $40,670

94. Pheasant Tail Company's total equity increased by $32,000 during 2013. New stockholder investment during the year totaled $65,000. Total revenues during the year were $500,000 and total expenses were $460,000. Cash on hand decreased by $7,500 during the year. What amount of dividends did Pheasant Tail declare during 2013?

Increase in total equity during 2013	$ 32,000
New stockholder investment	65,000
Decrease in retained earnings during 2013	$(33,000)
Net income ($500,000 – $460,000)	40,000
Difference = Dividends declared during 2013	$ 73,000

95. The trial balance and transaction descriptions below are for Coachman Company:

Coachman Company
Trial Balance
February 1, 2013

	Debit	Credit
Cash	$ 250	
Accounts Receivable	320	
Inventory	495	
Equipment	1,200	
Accumulated Depreciation		$ 245
Accounts Payable		185
Mortgage Payable		900
Common Stock		300
Retained Earnings		635
	$2,265	$2,265

Summary transactions for February:

(a) Collected $100 on open account
(b) Purchased $130 inventory for $20 cash and the remainder on open account.
(c) Bought new equipment costing $200 for $50 cash, with the remainder due on a mortgage payable.
(d) Paid $85 on open account.
(e) Recorded depreciation expense of $35.
(f) Sold goods costing $90 for $30 cash and $120 on open account.

What is Coachman's total equity at the end of February?

Retained Earnings			
		Begin	635
(e)	35		
(f)	90	(f)	150
			660

Total equity = Retained Earnings $660 + Common Stock $300 = $960.

96. Account balances taken from the ledger of Middler Company on December 31, 2013, are as follows:

Accounts Payable	$119,000
Accounts Receivable	139,200
Advertising Expense	12,000
Accumulated Depreciation--Buildings	31,500
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	2,550
Buildings	315,000
Capital Stock, $10 par	450,000
Cash	45,750
Dividends	12,000
Freight-In	10,500
Insurance Expense	2,100
Interest Expense	5,295
Interest Revenue	1,335
Inventory, December 31, 2012	104,850
Land	78,000
Long-Term Investments	12,150
Mortgage Payable	43,500
Notes Payable--Short-Term	24,000
Office Expense	28,800
Purchases	521,130
Purchase Discounts	12,150
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2012	13,695
Sales	745,000
Sales Discounts	24,750
Sales Returns	14,400
Selling Expense	94,050
Supplies Expense	3,450
Real Estate and Payroll Taxes	19,305

Adjustments on December 31, 2013, are required as follows:

(a) The inventory on hand is $135,915.
(b) The allowance for doubtful accounts is to be increased to a balance of $6,250.
(c) Buildings are depreciated at the rate of 5 percent per year.
(d) Accrued selling expenses are $6,075.
(e) There are supplies of $1,050 on hand.
(f) Prepaid insurance at December 31, 2013, totals $1,290.
(g) Accrued interest on long-term investments is $360.
(h) Accrued real estate and payroll taxes are $1,170.
(i) Accrued interest on the mortgage is $240.
(j) Income tax is estimated to be 30 percent of the income before income tax (round to nearest dollar).

(1) Prepare an eight-column work sheet.
(2) Prepare adjusting and closing entries.

(1)

	Middler Company Work Sheet For Year Ended December 31, 2013						
	Trial Balance		Adjustment				
	Debit	Credit		Debit	Credit		
Cash	45,750						
Accounts Receivable	139,200						
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		2,550			(b)	3,700	
Inventory	104,850		(a)	31,065			
Interest Receivable			(g)	360			
Prepaid Insurance			(f)	1,290			
Supplies on Hand			(e)	1,050			
Long-Term Investments	12,150						
Land	78,000						
Buildings	315,000						
Accumulated Depreciation--Buildings.........		31,500			(c)	15,750	
Accounts Payable		119,000					
Selling Expense Payable........					(d)	6,075	
Real Estate and Payroll Taxes Payable					(h)	1,170	
Interest Payable					(i)	240	
Income Taxes Payable (0.30 ´ $29,535)							
				(j)	8,861		
Notes Payable--Short-Term...		24,000					
Mortgage Payable		43,500					
Capital Stock, $10 par............		450,000					

Retained Earnings, Dec. 31, 2012...................................		13,695				
Dividends	12,000					
Sales		745,000				
Sales Discounts	24,750					
Sales Returns	14,400					
Interest Revenue		1,335			(g)	360
Purchases	521,130				(a)	521,130
Purchase Discounts		12,150	(a)	12,150		
Freight-In	10,500				(a)	10,500
Cost of Goods Sold			(a)	488,415		
Real Estate and Payroll						
Taxes Expense	19,305		(h)	1,170		
Selling Expense	94,050		(d)	6,075		
Supplies Expense	3,450				(e)	1,050
Doubtful Accounts Expense..			(b)	3,700		
Depreciation Expense-- Buildings			(c)	15,750		
Income Tax Expense			(j)	8,861		
Advertising Expense	12,000					
Insurance Expense	2,100				(f)	1,290
Interest Expense	5,295		(i)	240		
Office Expense	28,800					
	1,442,730	1,442,730		570,126		570,126

Middler Company
Work Sheet
For Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Cash			45,750	
Accounts Receivable			139,200	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts				6,250
Inventory			135,915	
Interest Receivable			360	
Prepaid Insurance			1,290	
Supplies on Hand			1,050	
Long-Term Investments			12,150	
Land			78,000	
Buildings			315,000	
Accumulated Depreciation--Buildings				47,250
Accounts Payable				119,000
Selling Expense Payable				6,075
Real Estate and Payroll Taxes Payable				1,170
Interest Payable				240
Income Taxes Payable (.30 ´ $29,535)				8,861

Notes Payable--Short-Term				24,000
Mortgage Payable				43,500
Capital Stock, $10 par				450,000
Retained Earnings, Dec. 31, 2013				13,695
Dividends			12,000	
Sales		745,000		
Sales Discounts	24,750			
Sales Returns	14,400			
Interest Revenue		1,695		
Purchases				
Purchase Discounts				
Freight-In				
Cost of Goods Sold	488,415			
Real Estate and Payroll Taxes Expense	20,475			
Selling Expense	100,125			
Supplies Expense	2,400			
Doubtful Accounts Expense	3,700			
Depreciation Expense-- Buildings	15,750			
Income Tax Expense	8,861			
Advertising Expense	12,000			
Insurance Expense	810			
Interest Expense	5,535			
Office Expense	28,800			
	726,021	746,695	740,715	720,041
Net Income..............................	20,674			20,674

746,695	7 4 6, 6 9 5	740,715	[illegible]

(2)

Adjusting Entries

(a)	Inventory	31,065	
	Purchase Discounts	12,150	
	Cost of Goods Sold	488,415	
	Purchases		521,130
	Freight-In		10,500
(b)	Doubtful Accounts Expense	3,700	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		3,700
(c)	Depreciation Expense, Buildings	15,750	
	Accumulated Depreciation, Buildings		15,750
(d)	Selling Expense	6,075	
	Selling Expense Payable		6,075
(e)	Supplies on Hand	1,050	
	Supplies Expense		1,050
(f)	Prepaid Insurance	1,290	
	Insurance Expense		1,290
(g)	Interest Receivable	360	
	Interest Revenue		360
(h)	Real Estate and Payroll Taxes	1,170	
	Real Estate and Payroll Taxes Payable		1,170
(i)	Interest Expense	240	
	Interest Payable		240
(j)	Income Tax	8,861	
	Income Tax Payable		8,861

Closing Entries

Interest Revenue	1,695	
Sales	745,000	
Retained Earnings		746,695
Retained Earnings	726,021	
Cost of Goods Sold		488,415
Advertising Expense		12,000
Insurance Expense		810
Interest Expense		5,535
Office Expense		28,800
Sales Discounts		24,750
Sales Returns		14,400
Selling Expense		100,125
Real Estate and Payroll Taxes		20,475
Supplies Expense		2,400
Doubtful Accounts Expense		3,700
Depreciation Expense, Buildings		15,750
Income Tax Expense		8,861
Retained Earnings	12,000	
Dividends		12,000

97. Account balances taken from the ledger of Owens Company on December 31, 2013, are as follows:

Accounts Payable	$ 23,000
Accounts Receivable	38,000
Accumulated Depreciation--Equipment	64,000
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	2,000
Patent	8,400
Capital Stock, $10 par	100,000
Cash	60,260
Inventory	105,000
Sales Supplies Inventory	900
Extraordinary Gain (net of tax)	10,000
Interest Expense	6,600
Inventory, December 31, 2012	104,850
Contributed Capital in Excess of Par Value	15,000
Long-Term Note Receivable, 14%	12,000
Mortgage Payable, 12%	60,000
Investment Revenue	1,120
Accumulated Depreciation-Equipment	64,000
Rent Revenue	3,000
Retained Earnings, December 31, 2012	32,440
Sales	700,000
Cost of Goods Sold	380,000
Selling Expenses	164,400
General and Administrative Expenses	55,000
Equipment	180,000

Adjustments on December 31, 2013, are required as follows:

(a) Estimated bad debt loss rate is 1/4 percent of credit sales. Credit sales for the year amounted to $200,000. Classify bad debt expense as a selling expense.

(b) Interest on the long-term note receivable was last collected August 31, 2013.

(c) Estimated life of the equipment is 10 years, with a residual value of $20,000. Allocate 10 percent of depreciation expense to general and administrative expense and the remainder to selling expenses. Use straight-line depreciation.

(d) Estimated economic life of the patent is 14 years (from January 1, 2013) with no residual value. Straight-line amortization is used. Depreciation expense is classified as selling expense.

(e) Interest on the mortgage payable was last paid on November 30, 2013.

(f) On June 1, 2013, the company rented some office space to a tenant for one year and collected $3,000 rent in advance for the year; the entire amount was credited to rent revenue on this date.

(g) On December 31, 2013, the company received a statement for calendar year 2013 property taxes amounting to $1,300. The payment is due February 15, 2014. Assume that the payment will be made on February 15, 2014, and classify expense as selling expense.

(h) Sales supplies on hand at December 31, 2013, amounted to $300; classify as selling expense.

(i) Assume an average income tax rate of 40 percent corporate tax rate on all items including the extraordinary gain..

(1) Prepare an eight-column work sheet.

(2) Prepare adjusting and closing entries.

(1)

	Owens Company					
	Work Sheet					
	For Year Ended December 31, 2013					
	Trial Balance		Adjustment			
	Debit	Credit		Debit	Credit	
Cash	60,260					
Accounts Receivable	38,000					
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		2,000			(a)	500
Inventory	105,000					
Interest Receivable			(b)	560		
Sales Supplies Inventory	900				(h)	600
Long-Term Note Receivable, 12%	12,000					
Equipment	180,000					
Accumulated Depreciation--Equipment		64,000			(c)	16,000
Patent...................................	8,400				(d)	600
Accounts Payable		23,000				
Interest Payable					(e)	600
Property Taxes Payable					(g)	1,300
Rent Collected in Advance ...					(f)	1,250
Mortgage Payable		60,000				
Capital Stock, $10 par............		100,000				
Contributed Capital in Excess of Par		15,000				
Retained Earnings, Jan. 1, 2013....................................		32,440				
Sales		700,000				
Interest Revenue		1,120			(b)	560
Rent Revenue		3,000	(f)	1,250		

Cost of Goods Sold	380,000					
Selling Expenses	164,400		(a)	500		
			(c)	14,400		
			(d)	600		
			(g)	1,300		
			(h)	600		
General and Administrative Expenses	55,000		(c)	1,600		
Interest Expense	6,600		(e)	600		
Extraordinary Gain		10,000				
	1,010,560	1,010,560		21,410		21,410
Income Tax Expense			(i)	35,132		
Income Tax Payable					(i)	35,132
Net Income						
Totals						

Owens Company
Work Sheet
For Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Cash			60,260	
Accounts Receivable			38,000	
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts				2,500
Inventory			105,000	
Sales Supplies Inventory			300	
Interest Receivable			560	
Long-Term Note Receivable, 12%			12,000	
Equipment			180,000	
Accumulated Depreciation-Equipment				80,000
Patent			7,800	
Accounts Payable				23,000
Interest Payable				600
Property Taxes Payable				1,300
Rent Collected in Advance				1,250
Mortgage Payable				60,000

Common Stock, par $10				100,000
Contributed Capital in Excess of Par				15,000
Retained Earnings, Jan. 1, 2013				32,440
Sales		700,000		
Interest Revenue		1,680		
Rent Revenue		1,750		
Cost of Goods Sold	380,000			
Selling Expense	181,800			
General and Administrative Expense	56,600			
Extraordinary Gain		10,000		
Interest Expense	7,200			
Income Tax Expense	35,132			
Income Tax Payable				35,132
Net Income	52,698			52,698
Totals	713,430	713,430	403,920	403,920

(2)

	Adjusting Entries		
(a)	Bad Debt Expense	500	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		500
(b)	Interest Receivable	560	
	Interest Revenue		560
(c)	Depreciation Expense, Equipment (Selling)	14,400	
	Depreciation Expense, Equipment (General/Admin)	1,600	
	Accumulated Depreciation, Equipment		16,000
(d)	Selling Expenses (Patent Amortization)	600	
	Patent		600
(e)	Interest Expense	600	
	Interest Payable		600
(f)	Rent Revenue	1,250	
	Rent Collected in Advance		1,250
(g)	Selling Expenses (Property Taxes)	1,300	
	Property Taxes Payable		1,300
(h)	Selling Expenses (Sales Supplies	600	
	Sales Supplies Inventory		600
(i)	Income Tax	35,132	
	Income Tax Payable		35,132

Closing Entries		
Interest Revenue	1,680	
Sales	700,000	
Rent Revenue	1,750	
Extraordinary Gain	10,000	
Retained Earnings		713,430
Retained Earnings	660,732	
Cost of Goods Sold		380,000
Selling Expenses		181,800
General and Administrative Expenses		56,600
Interest Expense		7,200
Income Tax Expense		35,132

98. Presented below is the December 31 trial balance of Cassini Studios.

Cassini Studios
Trial Balance
December 31, 2013

	Debit	Credit
Cash	$ 14,800	
Accounts Receivable	33,600	
Allowances for Doubtful Accounts		$ 2,160
Inventory, January 1	62,400	
Furniture and Equipment	67,200	
Accumulated Depreciation--Furniture and Equipment		26,880
Prepaid Insurance	4,080	
Notes Payable		22,400
Cassini, Capital		72,000
Sales		480,000
Purchases	320,000	
Sales Salaries Expense	40,000	
Advertising Expense	5,360	
Administrative Salaries Expense	52,000	
Office Expense	4,000	
	$603,440	$603,440

(1) Prepare adjusting journal entries for the following items:

(a) Adjust the Allowance for Doubtful Accounts to 8 percent of the accounts receivable.
(b) Furniture and equipment is depreciated at 20 percent per year.
(c) Insurance expired during the year, $2,040.
(d) Interest accrued on notes payable, $2,688.
(e) Sales salaries earned but not paid, $1,920.
(f) Advertising paid in advance, $560.
(g) Office supplies on hand, $1,200, charged to Office Expense when purchased.

(2) Prepare closing entries for Cassini after the above adjusting entries have been made. Additional information shows the inventory on December 31 was $64,000.

(1)

(a)	Bad Debts Expense	528	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		528
(b)	Depreciation Expense--Furniture and Equipment	13,440	
	Accumulated Depreciation--Furniture and Equipment		13,440
(c)	Insurance Expense	2,040	
	Prepaid Insurance		2,040
(d)	Interest Expense	2,688	
	Interest Payable		2,688
(e)	Sales Salaries Expense	1,920	
	Salaries Payable		1,920
(f)	Prepaid Advertising	560	
	Advertising Expense		560
(g)	Office Supplies on Hand	1,200	
	Office Expense		1,200

(2)

Dec. 31	Cost of Goods Sold	318,400	
	Inventory	1,600	
	Purchases		320,000
Dec. 31	Sales	480,000	
	Retained Earnings		480,000
Dec. 31	Retained Earnings	438,616	
	Cost of Goods Sold		318,400
	Advertising Expense		4,800
	Administrative Salaries Expense		52,000
	Sales Salaries Expense		41,920
	Office Expense		2,800
	Insurance Expense		2,040
	Bad Debts Expense		528
	Depreciation Expense--Furniture and Equipment		13,440
	Interest Expense		2,688

99. The following ten items are independent of each other. For each item, indicate the amount of any cash flow that occurs or state that no cash flow resulted from the item.

1. Prepaid rent decreased $20,000 during the year. Rent expense recognized for the year amounted to $30,000.
2. Patent amortization recognized amounted to $30,000.
3. Net income was $100,000; retained earnings increased $60,000; and dividends payable decreased $20,000.
4. Wages payable decreased $12,000 and wages expense for the year amounted to $48,000.
5. The balance in accounts receivable at the beginning of the year was $600,000, and at the end of the year was $175,000. Sales for the year were $1,000,000. The balance of the allowance for doubtful accounts was $20,000 at the beginning of the year and $35,000 at the end of the year. Bad debt expense for the year was $40,000.
6. Sales on account for the year are $1,000 and the balance in accounts receivable increased $200 during the year. All sales are on account.
7. Sale at a gain of $500 of a plant asset costing $4,000 with $2,500 of accumulated depreciation.
8. The balance in accumulated depreciation increased $10,000 for the year. No disposals of plant assets occurred during the year.
9. At the beginning of the fiscal year, merchandise inventory amounted to $30,000. A physical count at year-end showed $37,000 worth of inventory on hand. The balance of accounts payable at the beginning of the fiscal year was $26,000 and at the end of the fiscal year was $30,000. Cost of goods sold for the fiscal year was $42,000. The company uses a perpetual inventory system.
10. The retained earnings account decreased $10,000. Net income for the fiscal year was $15,000. Dividends payable decreased $10,000.

1. Of the total rent expense, $20,000 represented the expiration of prepaid rent paid for an earlier period while $10,000 of rent was actually paid in cash during the current period.
2. No cash flow is associated with depreciation or amortization; these are noncash expenses.
3. Dividends declared equals $100,000 – $60,000 = $40,000. Dividends payable decreased $20,000 such that $60,000 of dividends were paid.
4. Wages expense for the year was $48,000 and wages payable decreased by $12,000, which means that wages paid must have been $60,000.
5. Begin with the allowance account and determine the amount of the accounts written off ($20,000 + $40,000 – $35,000 = $25,000). Go to the accounts receivable account and calculate the amount of cash collected on receivables ($600,000 + $1,000,000 – $25,000 – $175,000 = $1,400,000).
6. Sales exceeded cash collections by $200 since accounts receivable increased resulting in cash flows of $800.
7. Book value of the plant asset costing $4,000 with $2,500 accumulated depreciation is $1,500. A gain of $500 results from a selling price of $1,500 book value + $500 gain, or $2,000, the amount of the cash flow in the transaction.
8. Depreciation expense for the year was $10,000. There was no cash flow since depreciation is a noncash expense.
9. Cash payments to supplies equal $45,000. This amount is determined by subtracting from cost of goods sold of $42,000 the $4,000 increase in accounts payable and adding the $7,000 increase in inventory.
10. Dividends declared equals $15,000 + $10,000 = $25,000. Dividends payable decreased $10,000 such that dividends paid equals $35,000.

100. The following information is available for the Central Company:

Central Company		
Balance Sheet		
December 31, xxxx		
ASSETS		
	Current Year	**Prior Year**
Cash	$125,000	$100,000
Accounts Receivable	515,000	500,000
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(70,150)	(60,000)
Inventory	660,000	500,000
Prepaid Expenses	80,000	72,000
Equipment	892,000	900,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(460,000)	(452,500)
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	430,000	370,000
Accrued Expenses	250,000	230,000
Income Tax Payable	58,000	50,000

Central Company	
Income Statement	
For Year Ending December 31, xxxx	
Sales (all sales are on credit)	$780,000
Cost of Goods Sold	450,000
Gross Profit	$330,000
Operating Expenses:	
Bad Debt Expense	25,150
Depreciation Expense	11,500
Other Operating Expenses	160,000
Loss on Sale of Equipment	1,500
Income Tax Expense	43,000

Determine the amount of cash flow associated with each of the following items:

1. Cash receipts from customers.
2. Cash payments to suppliers.
3. Cash payments for other operating expenses.
4. Cash received from sale of equipment (no equipment purchases were made during the year and only one sale of equipment occurred during the years).
5. Cash paid for income taxes.

1. Cash flows from sales to customers for the fiscal year equals the amount of cash collected on accounts receivable. The change in accounts receivable cannot be determined without considering the change in the allowance account. The allowance account had a beginning balance of $60,000, bad debt expense for the year was $25,150, and the ending balance of the allowance was $70,150. The amount of accounts written off against the allowance for the year is $60,000 + $25,150 – $70,150 = $15,000. The change in accounts receivable is determined by taking the beginning balance of receivables, adding credit sales, subtracting the amount of accounts written off, and subtracting the ending balance of accounts receivable. This computation is $500,000 + $780,000 – $15,000 – $515,000 = $750,000, the amount of cash collected from customers.
2. Cash payments to suppliers equals purchases minus increase in accounts payable.Purchases for the period equals cost of goods sold plus increase in inventory, or $450,000 + ($660,000 – $500,000) = $610,000. Change in accounts payable equals $430,000 – $370,000 = $60,000. Purchases minus increase in accounts payable equals $610,000 – $60,000 = $550,000, the total cash payments to suppliers.
3. Cash payments for other operating expenses equals accrual basis operating expenses plus the increase in prepaid expenses minus the increase in accrued expenses, or $160,000 + ($80,000 – $72,000) – ($250,000 – $230,000) = $148,000.
4. Cash received from the sale of equipment equals the original cost of the equipment sold minus the accumulated depreciation on the equipment sold plus the loss on the sale of the equipment. Since no equipment purchases were made during the year, the cost of the equipment sold is $892,000 – $900,000 = $8,000. Depreciation on the equipment sold equals the beginning balance of accumulated depreciation plus the depreciation expense during the period minus the ending balance of accumulated depreciation ($452,500 + $11,500 – $460,000 = $4,000). The loss is given as $1,500. As a result, $8,000 – $4,000 – (1,500) = $2,500, the amount of the cash proceeds.
5. Cash paid for income taxes equals income tax expense minus the increase in income tax payable, or $43,000 – $8,000 = $35,000.

101. *Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts No. 1* states that one of the objectives of financial reporting is to help “current and potential investors and creditors (and other users) in assessing the amounts, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows such as dividends or interest payments.” Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) require the use of the accrual basis of accounting.

Explain the difference between the accrual basis and the cash basis of accounting and why GAAP requires the accrual basis.

Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts No. 1 assumes that investors and creditors are interested in cash-flow information when evaluating investment opportunities. Accrual information helps investors estimate future net cash flows and the risks associated with these flows. The accrual basis is required under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Accrual basis accounting requires that an event that alters the economic status of a firm as represented in the firm's financial statements be recognized in the period in which the event occurs rather than when cash is exchanged. The accrual basis focuses on transactions and related events with cash consequences. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recorded when they are earned and expenses when they are incurred. Recognition of expenses or revenues in the accounting records under the accrual basis often occurs before or after the payment or receipt of cash.

The earnings figure resulting from application of the accrual basis reflects changes in financial position rather than immediate cash consequences. Accrual basis earnings more fully reflect the resource changes affecting the firm's net assets for a period than does the cash basis. Financial statement users find earnings information valuable because profits determine the long-run success of a company. Accrual measures, including financial statement ratios, have been found by researchers to be more accurate predictors of business failure. Companies with poor operating cash flows can survive for extended periods of time if creditors are willing to renegotiate and restructure debt. Companies that are growing rapidly may have negative cash flows because these companies may need to invest heavily in capital expenditures.

Adjusting journal entries are required under the accrual basis to ensure that revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. For example, an adjusting journal entry records interest expense before cash is paid since the passage of time results in the obligation to ultimately pay interest.

A cash basis accounting system reports only the receipt and disbursement of cash. Cash basis accounting requires few, if any adjusting entries. Cash information is far from useless, however.

In the short run, cash flow information is most important since it indicates whether a borrower will produce sufficient cash to pay its liabilities. Creditors are interested in a company's past and future ability to generate positive cash flows.

Research has found that cash flow information increases the overall information content of financial statements. Cash flow information also has been shown to supply risk assessment information beyond that provided by accrual basis earnings information. For example, a company with a strong working capital position but with large amounts of inventories, prepaid expenses, and receivables might be in a weak cash position.

The increasing complexity of financial accounting principles and the increasing complexity of financial statements as a result of applying these principles has increased the demand by financial statement users for cash flow information. Under current accrual basis accounting principles, managers also have flexibility to choose among several reporting choices thus allowing the manipulation of earnings under current GAAP.

The prevailing view currently is that neither cash flow nor accrual basis information alone is sufficient for a complete understanding of a company's performance. The relationships between revenues and cash inflows and between expenses and cash outflows can be understood only by studying both types of information.