

## CHAPTER 2 ANALYZING TRANSACTIONS

### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. An account is a form designed to record changes in a particular asset, liability, owner's equity, revenue, or expense. A ledger is a group of related accounts.
2. The terms *debit* and *credit* may signify either an increase or a decrease, depending upon the nature of the account. For example, debits signify an increase in asset and expense accounts but a decrease in liability, owner's capital, and revenue accounts.
3.
  - a. Assuming no errors have occurred, the credit balance in the cash account resulted from drawing checks for \$1,850 in excess of the amount of cash on deposit.
  - b. The \$1,850 credit balance in the cash account as of December 31 is a liability owed to the bank. It is usually referred to as an "overdraft" and should be classified on the balance sheet as a liability.
4.
  - a. The revenue was earned in October.
  - b. (1) Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Fees Earned or another appropriately titled revenue account in October.  
(2) Debit Cash and credit Accounts Receivable in November.
5. No. Errors may have been made that had the same erroneous effect on both debits and credits, such as failure to record and/or post a transaction, recording the same transaction more than once, and posting a transaction correctly but to the wrong account.
6. The listing of \$9,800 is a transposition; the listing of \$100 is a slide.
7.
  - a. No. Because the same error occurred on both the debit side and the credit side of the trial balance, the trial balance would not be out of balance.
  - b. Yes. The trial balance would not balance. The error would cause the debit total of the trial balance to exceed the credit total by \$90.
8.
  - a. The equality of the trial balance would not be affected.
  - b. On the income statement, total operating expenses (salary expense) would be overstated by \$7,500, and net income would be understated by \$7,500. On the statement of owner's equity, the beginning and ending capital would be correct. However, net income and withdrawals would be understated by \$7,500. These understatements offset one another, and thus, ending owner's equity is correct. The balance sheet is not affected by the error.
9.
  - a. The equality of the trial balance would not be affected.
  - b. On the income statement, revenues (fees earned) would be overstated by \$300,000, and net income would be overstated by \$300,000. On the statement of owner's equity, the beginning capital would be correct. However, net income and ending capital would be overstated by \$300,000. The balance sheet total assets is correct. However, liabilities (notes payable) is understated by \$300,000, and owner's equity is overstated by \$300,000. The understatement of liabilities is offset by the overstatement of owner's equity, and thus, total liabilities and owner's equity is correct.
10.
  - a. From the viewpoint of Surety Storage, the balance of the checking account represents an asset.
  - b. From the viewpoint of Ada Savings Bank, the balance of the checking account represents a liability.

**PRACTICE EXERCISES**

**PE 2-1A**

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

**PE 2-1B**

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

**PE 2-2A**

<b>Oct.</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Office Equipment</b>	<b>32,750</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>		<b>6,550</b>
		<b>Accounts Payable</b>		<b>26,200</b>

**PE 2-2B**

<b>Sept.</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Office Supplies</b>	<b>2,500</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>		<b>800</b>
		<b>Accounts Payable</b>		<b>1,700</b>

PE 2-3A

Mar.	16	Accounts Receivable	9,450	
		Fees Earned		9,450

PE 2-3B

Aug.	13	Cash	9,000	
		Fees Earned		9,000

PE 2-4A

Dec.	23	Steve Buckley, Drawing	20,000	
		Cash		20,000

PE 2-4B

June	30	Dawn Pierce, Drawing	11,500	
		Cash		11,500

PE 2-5A

Using the following T account, solve for the amount of cash receipts (indicated by ? below).

Cash			
July 1 Bal.	37,450	115,860	Cash payments
Cash receipts	?		
July 31 Bal.	29,600		

$$\$29,600 = \$37,450 + \text{Cash receipts} - \$115,860$$

$$\text{Cash receipts} = \$29,600 + \$115,860 - \$37,450 = \$108,010$$

PE 2-5B

Using the following T account, solve for the amount of supplies expense (indicated by ? below).

Supplies			
Aug. 1 Bal.	1,025	?	Supplies expense
Supplies purchased	3,110		
Aug. 31 Bal.	1,324		

$$\$1,324 = \$1,025 + \$3,110 - \text{Supplies expense}$$

$$\text{Supplies expense} = \$1,025 + \$3,110 - \$1,324 = \$2,811$$

**PE 2–6A**

- a. The totals are unequal. The debit total is higher by \$900 (\$5,400 – \$4,500).
- b. The totals are equal because both the debit and credit entries were journalized and posted for \$720.
- c. The totals are unequal. The debit total is higher by \$3,200 (\$1,600 + \$1,600).

**PE 2–6B**

- a. The totals are equal because both the debit and credit entries were journalized and posted for \$12,900.
- b. The totals are unequal. The credit total is higher by \$1,656 (\$1,840 – \$184).
- c. The totals are unequal. The debit total is higher by \$4,500 (\$8,300 – \$3,800).

**PE 2–7A**

a.

Rent Expense	4,650	
Miscellaneous Expense		4,650
Rent Expense	4,650	
Cash		4,650

**Note:** The first entry in (a) reverses the incorrect entry, and the second entry records the correct entry. These two entries could also be combined into one entry as shown below; however, preparing two entries would make it easier for someone to understand later what happened and why the entries were necessary.

Rent Expense	9,300	
Miscellaneous Expense		4,650
Cash		4,650

b.

Accounts Payable	3,700	
Accounts Receivable		3,700

PE 2-7B

a.	Cash	8,400	
	Accounts Receivable		8,400
b.	Supplies	2,500	
	Office Equipment		2,500
	Supplies	2,500	
	Accounts Payable		2,500

**Note:** The first entry in (b) reverses the incorrect entry, and the second entry records the correct entry. These two entries could also be combined into one entry as shown below; however, preparing two entries would make it easier for someone to understand later what happened and why the entries were necessary.

Supplies	5,000	
Office Equipment		2,500
Accounts Payable		2,500

PE 2-8A

Fuller Company Income Statements For Years Ended December 31				
	2016	2015	Increase/(Decrease)	
			Amount	Percent
Fees earned	\$680,000	\$850,000	\$(170,000)	-20.0%
Operating expenses	541,875	637,500	(95,625)	-15.0%
Net income	\$138,125	\$212,500	\$ (74,375)	-35.0%

PE 2-8B

Paragon Company Income Statements For Years Ended December 31				
	2016	2015	Increase/(Decrease)	
			Amount	Percent
Fees earned	\$1,416,000	\$1,200,000	\$216,000	18.0%
Operating expenses	1,044,000	900,000	144,000	16.0%
Net income	\$ 372,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 72,000	24.0%

**EXERCISES****Ex. 2-1**

<u>Balance Sheet Accounts</u>	<u>Income Statement Accounts</u>
<u>Assets</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Advanced Payments for Equipment <sup>a</sup>	Cargo Revenue
Cash	Passenger Revenue
Flight Equipment	
Fuel Inventory	
Parts and Supplies Inventories	
Prepaid Expenses	
<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
Accounts Payable	Aircraft Fuel (Expense)
Air Traffic Liability <sup>b</sup>	Aircraft Maintenance (Expense)
Frequent Flyer (Obligations) <sup>c</sup>	Aircraft Rent (Expense)
Taxes Payable	Contract Carrier Arrangements (Expense) <sup>d</sup>
	Landing Fees (Expense) <sup>e</sup>
	Passenger Commissions (Expense) <sup>f</sup>
<u>Owner's Equity</u>	

None

<sup>a</sup> Advance payments (deposits) on aircraft to be delivered in the future<sup>b</sup> Passenger ticket sales for future flights<sup>c</sup> Obligations to provide frequent flyers future travel and other benefits<sup>d</sup> Payments to other airlines for passenger travel under Delta tickets<sup>e</sup> Fees paid to airports for landing rights<sup>f</sup> Commissions paid to travel agents for passenger bookings**Ex. 2-2**

<u>Account</u>	<u>Account Number</u>
Accounts Payable	21
Accounts Receivable	12
Cash	11
Fees Earned	41
Jackie Vargo, Capital	31
Jackie Vargo, Drawing	32
Land	13
Miscellaneous Expense	53
Supplies Expense	52
Wages Expense	51

**Note:** Expense accounts are normally listed in order of magnitude from largest to smallest with Miscellaneous Expense always listed last. Since Wages Expense is normally larger than Supplies Expense, Wages Expense is listed as account number 51 and Supplies Expense as account number 52.

Ex. 2–3

Balance Sheet Accounts	Income Statement Accounts
<u>1. Assets</u>	<u>4. Revenue</u>
11 Cash	41 Fees Earned
12 Accounts Receivable	
13 Supplies	<u>5. Expenses</u>
14 Prepaid Insurance	51 Wages Expense
15 Equipment	52 Rent Expense
	53 Supplies Expense
<u>2. Liabilities</u>	59 Miscellaneous Expense
21 Accounts Payable	
22 Unearned Rent	
<u>3. Owner's Equity</u>	
31 Ivy Bishop, Capital	
32 Ivy Bishop, Drawing	

**Note:** The order of some of the accounts within the major classifications is somewhat arbitrary, as in accounts 13–14, accounts 21–22, and accounts 51–53. In a new business, the order of magnitude of balances in such accounts is not determinable in advance. The magnitude may also vary from period to period.

Ex. 2–4

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. debit  | g. debit  |
| b. credit | h. credit |
| c. credit | i. debit  |
| d. credit | j. credit |
| e. debit  | k. debit  |
| f. credit | l. debit  |

Ex. 2–5

1. debit and credit entries (c)
2. debit and credit entries (c)
3. debit and credit entries (c)
4. credit entries only (b)
5. debit entries only (a)
6. debit entries only (a)
7. debit entries only (a)

Ex. 2-6

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| a. Liability—credit                               | e. Asset—debit    |
| b. Asset—debit                                    | f. Revenue—credit |
| c. Owner’s equity<br>(Bobby Lund, Capital)—credit | g. Asset—debit    |
| d. Owner’s equity<br>(Bobby Lund, Drawing)—debit  | h. Expense—debit  |
|   | i. Asset—debit    |
|   | j. Expense—debit  |

Ex. 2-7

2016				
March	1	Rent Expense	2,500	
		Cash		2,500
	3	Advertising Expense	675	
		Cash		675
	5	Supplies	1,250	
		Cash		1,250
	6	Office Equipment	9,500	
		Accounts Payable		9,500
	10	Cash	16,550	
		Accounts Receivable		16,550
	15	Accounts Payable	3,180	
		Cash		3,180
	27	Miscellaneous Expense	540	
		Cash		540
	30	Utilities Expense	375	
		Cash		375
	31	Accounts Receivable	49,770	
		Fees Earned		49,770
	31	Utilities Expense	830	
		Cash		830
	31	Cammy Jardine, Drawing	1,750	
		Cash		1,750



Ex. 2-8

a.

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Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
2016				
Jan. 7	Supplies	15	4,175	
	Accounts Payable	21		4,175
	Purchased supplies on account.			

b., c., d.

Account: Supplies

Account No. 15

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Jan. 1	Balance	✓			2,200	
	7	33	4,175		6,375	

Account: Accounts Payable

Account No. 21

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Jan. 1	Balance	✓				18,430
	7	33		4,175		22,605

e. Yes, the rules of debit and credit apply to all companies.

Ex. 2-9

a. (1)

Accounts Receivable	73,900	
Fees Earned		73,900

(2)

Supplies	1,960	
Accounts Payable		1,960

(3)

Cash	62,770	
Accounts Receivable		62,770

(4)

Accounts Payable	820	
Cash		820

**Ex. 2-9 (Concluded)**

b.

<b>Cash</b>		<b>Accounts Payable</b>	
(3)	62,770	(4)	820
<b>Supplies</b>		<b>Fees Earned</b>	
(2)	1,960	(1)	73,900
<b>Accounts Receivable</b>			
(1)	73,900	(3)	62,770

c. No, an error may not have necessarily occurred. A credit balance in Accounts Receivable could occur if a customer overpaid his or her account. Regardless, the credit balance should be investigated to verify that an error has not occurred.

**Ex. 2-10**

- a. The increase of \$140,000 (\$515,000 – \$375,000) in the cash account does not indicate net income of that amount. Net income is the net change in all assets and liabilities from operating (revenue and expense) transactions.
- b. \$60,000 (\$200,000 – \$140,000)

or

<b>Cash</b>	
X	375,000
515,000	
200,000	

$$\begin{aligned}
 X + \$515,000 - \$375,000 &= \$200,000 \\
 X &= \$200,000 - \$515,000 + \$375,000 \\
 X &= \$60,000
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 2-11

a.

Accounts Payable		
	186,500	
	186,500	
Feb. 1		X
Feb. 28		59,900
		201,400

$$X + \$201,400 - \$186,500 = \$59,900$$

$$X = \$59,900 + \$186,500 - \$201,400$$

$$X = \$45,000$$

b.

Accounts Receivable		
	115,800	
	115,800	
Oct. 1		449,600
Oct. 31		X
	130,770	

$$\$115,800 + X - \$449,600 = \$130,770$$

$$X = \$130,770 + \$449,600 - \$115,800$$

$$X = \$464,570$$

c.

Cash		
	46,220	
	46,220	
Apr. 1		X
Apr. 30		56,770
	248,600	

$$\$46,220 + \$248,600 - X = \$56,770$$

$$X = \$46,220 + \$248,600 - \$56,770$$

$$X = \$238,050$$

Ex. 2-12

- a. Debit (negative) balance of \$16,000 ( $\$314,000 - \$10,000 - \$320,000$ ). This negative balance means that the liabilities of Waters' business exceed the assets.
- b. Yes. The balance sheet prepared at December 31 will balance, with Terrace Waters, Capital, being reported in the owner's equity section as a negative \$16,000.

Ex. 2-13

a. and b.

Transaction	Account Debited		Account Credited	
	Type	Effect	Type	Effect
(1)	asset	+	owner's equity	+
(2)	asset	+	asset	-
(3)	asset	+	asset	-
			liability	+
(4)	expense	+	asset	-
(5)	asset	+	revenue	+
(6)	liability	-	asset	-
(7)	asset	+	asset	-
(8)	expense	+	asset	-
(9)	drawing	+	asset	-

Ex. 2-14

(1)	Cash	40,000	
	Lorene Jones, Capital		40,000
(2)	Supplies	2,500	
	Cash		2,500
(3)	Equipment	14,500	
	Accounts Payable		10,500
	Cash		4,000
(4)	Operating Expenses	4,850	
	Cash		4,850
(5)	Accounts Receivable	13,800	
	Service Revenue		13,800
(6)	Accounts Payable	5,500	
	Cash		5,500
(7)	Cash	8,700	
	Accounts Receivable		8,700
(8)	Operating Expenses	1,100	
	Supplies		1,100
(9)	Lorene Jones, Drawing	3,000	
	Cash		3,000

Ex. 2-15

a.

<b>WYOMING TOURS CO.</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>June 30, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>28,850</b>	
<b>Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>5,100</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>	<b>1,400</b>	
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>14,500</b>	
<b>Accounts Payable</b>		<b>5,000</b>
<b>Lorene Jones, Capital</b>		<b>40,000</b>
<b>Lorene Jones, Drawing</b>	<b>3,000</b>	
<b>Service Revenue</b>		<b>13,800</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	<b>5,950</b>	
	<b>58,800</b>	<b>58,800</b>

b. Net income, \$7,850 (\$13,800 – \$5,950)

Ex. 2-16

<b>HICKORY FURNITURE COMPANY</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>December 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
Cash	33,320	
Accounts Receivable	116,900	
Supplies	4,275	
Prepaid insurance	21,600	
Land	50,000	
Accounts Payable		42,770
Unearned Rent		12,000
Notes Payable		50,000
Elaine Wells, Capital		75,000
Elaine Wells, Drawing	24,000	
Fees Earned		745,230
Wages Expense	580,700	
Rent Expense	48,000	
Utilities Expense	26,850	
Supplies Expense	6,255	
Insurance Expense	3,600	
Miscellaneous Expense	9,500	
	<b>925,000</b>	<b>925,000</b>

\*\$33,320 = \$925,000 – \$9,500 – \$3,600 – \$6,255 – \$26,850 – \$48,000 – \$580,700 – \$24,000 – \$50,000 – \$21,600 – \$4,275 – \$116,900

Ex. 2-17

Inequality of trial balance totals would be caused by errors described in (c) and (e). For (c), the debit total would exceed the credit total by \$9,900 (\$4,950 + \$4,950). For (e), the credit total would exceed the debit total by \$17,100 (\$19,000 – \$1,900).

Errors (b), (c), (d), and (e) would require correcting entries. Although it is not a correcting entry, the entry that was not made in (a) should also be entered in the journal.

Ex. 2-18

<b>RANGER CO.</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>August 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
Cash	15,500	
Accounts Receivable	46,750	
Prepaid Insurance	12,000	
Equipment	190,000	
Accounts Payable		24,600
Unearned Rent		5,400
Carmen Meeks, Capital		110,000
Carmen Meeks, Drawing	13,000	
Service Revenue		385,000
Wages Expense	213,000	
Advertising Expense	16,350	
Miscellaneous Expense	18,400	
	<b>525,000</b>	<b>525,000</b>

Ex. 2-19

Error	(a) Out of Balance	(b) Difference	(c) Larger Total
1.	yes	\$6,000	debit
2.	no	—	—
3.	yes	5,400	credit
4.	yes	480	debit
5.	no	—	—
6.	yes	90	credit
7.	yes	360	credit

Ex. 2–20

1. The Debit column total is added incorrectly. The sum is \$890,700 rather than \$1,189,300.
2. The trial balance should be dated “July 31, 2016,” not “For the Month Ending July 31, 2016.”
3. The Accounts Receivable balance should be in the Debit column.
4. The Accounts Payable balance should be in the Credit column.
5. The Samuel Parson, Drawing, balance should be in the Debit column.
6. The Advertising Expense balance should be in the Debit column.

A corrected trial balance would be as follows:

<b>MASCOT CO.</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>July 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>36,000</b>	
<b>Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>112,600</b>	
<b>Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>18,000</b>	
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>375,000</b>	
<b>Accounts Payable</b>		<b>53,300</b>
<b>Salaries Payable</b>		<b>7,500</b>
<b>Samuel Parson, Capital</b>		<b>297,200</b>
<b>Samuel Parson, Drawing</b>	<b>17,000</b>	
<b>Service Revenue</b>		<b>682,000</b>
<b>Salary Expense</b>	<b>396,800</b>	
<b>Advertising Expense</b>	<b>73,000</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous Expense</b>	<b>11,600</b>	
	<b>1,040,000</b>	<b>1,040,000</b>

Ex. 2–21

- a. The correction could be made with one or two entries as shown below.

<b>Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>36,000</b>	
<b>Insurance Expense</b>		<b>18,000</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>18,000</b>

or (reverses original entry)

<b>Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>18,000</b>	
<b>Insurance Expense</b>		<b>18,000</b>
<b>Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>18,000</b>	
<b>Cash</b>		<b>18,000</b>

b.

<b>Brian Phillips, Drawing</b>	<b>10,000</b>	
<b>Wages Expense</b>		<b>10,000</b>



Ex. 2-22

a.	Cash	17,600	
	Fees Earned		8,800
	Accounts Receivable		8,800
b.	Accounts Payable*	1,760	
	Supplies Expense		1,760
	Supplies	1,760	
	Cash		1,760

\* The first entry reverses the original entry. The second entry is the entry that should have been made initially.

Ex. 2-23

- a. 1. Revenue:  
     \$2,475 million increase (\$69,865 – \$67,390)  
     3.7% increase ( $\$2,475 \div \$67,390$ )
2. Operating expenses:  
     \$2,405 million increase (\$64,543 – \$62,138)  
     3.9% increase ( $\$2,405 \div \$62,138$ )
3. Operating income:  
     \$70 million increase (\$5,322 – \$5,252)  
     1.3% increase ( $\$70 \div \$5,252$ )
- b. During the recent year, revenue increased by 3.7%, while operating expenses increased by 3.9%. As a result, operating income increased by 1.3%, from the prior year.

**Ex. 2–24**

- a. 1. **Revenue:**  
    **\$25,101 million increase (\$446,950 – \$421,849)**  
    **6.0% increase (\$25,101 ÷ \$421,849)**
2. **Operating expenses:**  
    **\$24,085 million increase (\$420,392 – \$396,307)**  
    **6.1% increase (\$24,085 ÷ \$396,307)**
3. **Operating income:**  
    **\$1,016 million increase (\$26,558 – \$25,542)**  
    **4.0% increase (\$1,016 ÷ \$25,542)**
- b. **During the recent year, revenue increased by 6.0%, while operating expenses increased by 6.1%. As a result, operating income increased by 4.0% from the prior year.**
- c. **Because of the size differences between Target and Walmart (Walmart has more than 6 times the revenue), it is best to compare the two companies on the basis of percent changes from the prior year. Walmart's revenues increased by 6.0% while Target's revenues increased by only 3.7%. The expenses of both companies increased by approximately the same percent as revenues, which indicates no major change in operations for either company. Walmart's operating income increased by 4.0% while Target's operating income increased by only 1.3%. Overall, it appears that Walmart had a better operating performance in the past year than Target.**

**PROBLEMS**

Prob. 2-1A

1. and 2.

Cash	
(a) 18,000	(b) 1,950
(g) 13,650	(c) 5,700
	(e) 1,875
	(f) 3,600
	(h) 2,600
	(i) 3,000
	(j) 950
	(m) 4,100
	(n) 1,300
Bal. 6,575	

Equipment	
(d) 4,500	

  

Notes Payable	
(j) 950	(c) 22,800
	Bal. 21,850

  

Accounts Payable	
(i) 3,000	(d) 4,500
	(k) 3,750
	Bal. 5,250

Accounts Receivable	
(l) 21,900	

Kimberly Manis, Capital	
	(a) 18,000

Supplies	
(e) 1,875	

Professional Fees	
	(g) 13,650
	(l) 21,900
	Bal. 35,550

Prepaid Insurance	
(f) 3,600	

Salary Expense	
(m) 4,100	

Automobiles	
(c) 28,500	

Blueprint Expense	
(k) 3,750	

Rent Expense	
(b) 1,950	

Automobile Expense	
(n) 1,300	

Miscellaneous Expense	
(h) 2,600	

Prob. 2-1A (Concluded)

3.

<b>KIMBERLY MANIS, ARCHITECT</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>January 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
Cash	6,575	
Accounts Receivable	21,900	
Supplies	1,875	
Prepaid Insurance	3,600	
Automobiles	28,500	
Equipment	4,500	
Notes Payable		21,850
Accounts Payable		5,250
Kimberly Manis, Capital		18,000
Professional Fees		35,550
Salary Expense	4,100	
Blueprint Expense	3,750	
Rent Expense	1,950	
Automobile Expense	1,300	
Miscellaneous Expense	2,600	
	<b>80,650</b>	<b>80,650</b>

4. Net income, \$21,850 ( $\$35,550 - \$4,100 - \$3,750 - \$1,950 - \$1,300 - \$2,600$ )

Prob. 2-2A

1. (a)	Cash	30,000	
	Bill Hudson, Capital		30,000
(b)	Rent Expense	3,250	
	Cash		3,250
(c)	Supplies	2,150	
	Accounts Payable		2,150
(d)	Accounts Payable	875	
	Cash		875
(e)	Cash	14,440	
	Sales Commissions		14,440
(f)	Automobile Expense	1,580	
	Miscellaneous Expense	650	
	Cash		2,230
(g)	Office Salaries Expense	3,000	
	Cash		3,000
(h)	Supplies Expense	1,300	
	Supplies		1,300
(i)	Bill Hudson, Drawing	2,500	
	Cash		2,500

Prob. 2–2A (Continued)

2.

Cash	
(a)	30,000
(e)	14,440
<hr/>	
Bal.	32,585

Sales Commissions	
(e)	14,440
<hr/>	
Rent Expense	
(b)	3,250
(f)	2,230
(g)	3,000
(i)	2,500
<hr/>	

Supplies	
(c)	2,150
Bal.	850
<hr/>	
(h)	1,300

Office Salaries Expense	
(g)	3,000
<hr/>	

Accounts Payable	
(d)	875
<hr/>	
Bal.	1,275

Automobile Expense	
(f)	1,580
<hr/>	

Bill Hudson, Capital	
(a)	30,000
<hr/>	

Supplies Expense	
(h)	1,300
<hr/>	

Bill Hudson, Drawing	
(i)	2,500
<hr/>	

Miscellaneous Expense	
(f)	650
<hr/>	

Prob. 2-2A (Concluded)

3.

<b>HERITAGE REALTY</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>August 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>32,585</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>	<b>850</b>	
<b>Accounts Payable</b>		<b>1,275</b>
<b>Bill Hudson, Capital</b>		<b>30,000</b>
<b>Bill Hudson, Drawing</b>	<b>2,500</b>	
<b>Sales Commissions</b>		<b>14,440</b>
<b>Rent Expense</b>	<b>3,250</b>	
<b>Office Salaries Expense</b>	<b>3,000</b>	
<b>Automobile Expense</b>	<b>1,580</b>	
<b>Supplies Expense</b>	<b>1,300</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous Expense</b>	<b>650</b>	
	<b>45,715</b>	<b>45,715</b>

4.
  - a. \$14,440
  - b. \$9,780 ( $\$3,250 + \$3,000 + \$1,580 + \$1,300 + \$650$ )
  - c. \$4,660 ( $\$14,440 - \$9,780$ )
  
5. \$32,160, which is the initial investment of \$30,000 plus the excess of net income of \$4,660 over the withdrawals of \$2,500.

Prob. 2-3A

1.

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Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Nov. 1</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27,750</b>	
	<b>Patty Cosgrove, Capital</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>27,750</b>
	<b>1 Rent Expense</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4,000</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>4,000</b>
	<b>6 Equipment</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12,880</b>	
	<b>Accounts Payable</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>12,880</b>
	<b>8 Truck</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32,500</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>6,500</b>
	<b>Notes Payable</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>26,000</b>
	<b>10 Supplies</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,860</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>1,860</b>
	<b>12 Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7,500</b>	
	<b>Fees Earned</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>7,500</b>
	<b>15 Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,400</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>2,400</b>
	<b>23 Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12,440</b>	
	<b>Fees Earned</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>12,440</b>
	<b>24 Truck Expense</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,100</b>	
	<b>Accounts Payable</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>1,100</b>

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Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Nov. 29</b>	<b>Utilities Expense</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3,660</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>3,660</b>
	<b>29 Miscellaneous Expense</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,700</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>1,700</b>





Prob. 2-3A (Continued)

Account: Supplies Account No. 13

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 10		1	1,860		1,860	

Account: Prepaid Insurance Account No. 14

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 15		1	2,400		2,400	

Account: Equipment Account No. 16

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 6		1	12,880		12,880	

Account: Truck Account No. 18

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 8		1	32,500		32,500	

Account: Notes Payable Account No. 21

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 8		1		26,000		26,000

Account: Accounts Payable Account No. 22

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 6		1		12,880		12,880
	24	1		1,100		13,980
	30	2	6,220			7,760

Prob. 2-3A (Continued)

Account: Patty Cosgrove, Capital Account No. 31

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 1		1		27,750		27,750

Account: Patty Cosgrove, Drawing Account No. 32

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 30		2	2,000			2,000

Account: Fees Earned Account No. 41

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 12		1		7,500		7,500
Nov. 23		1		12,440		19,940

Account: Wages Expense Account No. 51

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 30		2	4,750			4,750

Account: Rent Expense Account No. 53

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 1		1	4,000			4,000

Account: Utilities Expense Account No. 54

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Nov. 29		2	3,660			3,660

**Prob. 2–3A (Continued)**

Account: Truck Expense Account No. 55

Date		Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
						Debit	Credit
2016							
Nov.	24		1	1,100		1,100	

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

Date		Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
						Debit	Credit
2016							
Nov.	29		2	1,700		1,700	

Prob. 2–3A (Concluded)

3.

<b>CLASSIC DESIGNS</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>November 30, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
Cash	10,160	
Accounts Receivable	4,440	
Supplies	1,860	
Prepaid Insurance	2,400	
Equipment	12,880	
Truck	32,500	
Notes Payable		26,000
Accounts Payable		7,760
Patty Cosgrove, Capital		27,750
Patty Cosgrove, Drawing	2,000	
Fees Earned		19,940
Wages Expense	4,750	
Rent Expense	4,000	
Utilities Expense	3,660	
Truck Expense	1,100	
Miscellaneous Expense	1,700	
	<b>81,450</b>	<b>81,450</b>

4. \$4,730 (\$19,940 – \$4,750 – \$4,000 – \$3,660 – \$1,100 – \$1,700)
5. Some supplies may have been used during November, but no supplies expense has been recorded.

As will be discussed in Chapter 3, adjustments are necessary at the end of the accounting period to bring the accounts up to date. For example, adjustments for supplies used, insurance expired, and depreciation would probably be required by Classic Designs.

*Note to Instructors:* At this point, students have not been exposed to depreciation, but some insightful students might recognize the need for recording supplies used and insurance expired. You might use this as an opportunity to discuss what is coming in Chapter 3.

Prob. 2-4A

2. and 3.

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Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Apr. 1</b>	<b>Rent Expense</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6,500</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>6,500</b>
	<b>2 Office Supplies</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,300</b>	
	<b>Accounts Payable</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>2,300</b>
	<b>5 Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6,000</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>6,000</b>
	<b>10 Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52,300</b>	
	<b>Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>52,300</b>
	<b>15 Land</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>200,000</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>30,000</b>
	<b>Notes Payable</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>170,000</b>
	<b>17 Accounts Payable</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,450</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>6,450</b>
	<b>20 Accounts Payable</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>325</b>	
	<b>Office Supplies</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>325</b>
	<b>23 Advertising Expense</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4,300</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>4,300</b>

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Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Apr. 27</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,500</b>	
	<b>Salary and Commission Expense</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>2,500</b>
	<b>28 Automobile Expense</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,500</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>1,500</b>
	<b>29 Miscellaneous Expense</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,400</b>	
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>1,400</b>



Prob. 2-4A (Continued)

Account: Prepaid Insurance Account No. 13

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			3,000	
	5	18	6,000		9,000	

Account: Office Supplies Account No. 14

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			1,800	
	2	18	2,300		4,100	
	20	18		325	3,775	

Account: Land Account No. 16

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 15		18	200,000		200,000	

Account: Accounts Payable Account No. 21

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓				14,000
	2	18		2,300		16,300
	17	18	6,450			9,850
	20	18	325			9,525

Account: Unearned Rent Account No. 22

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 30		19		10,000		10,000

Account: Notes Payable Account No. 23

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 15		18		170,000		170,000



Prob. 2-4A (Continued)

Account: Lester Wagner, Capital Account No. 31

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓				46,000

Account: Lester Wagner, Drawing Account No. 32

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			2,000	
	30	19	4,000		6,000	

Account: Fees Earned Account No. 41

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓				240,000
	30	19		57,000		297,000

Account: Salary and Commission Expense Account No. 51

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			148,200	
	27	19		2,500	145,700	
	30	19	11,900		157,600	

Account: Rent Expense Account No. 52

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			30,000	
	1	18	6,500		36,500	

Account: Advertising Expense Account No. 53

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			17,800	
	23	18	4,300		22,100	

Prob. 2-4A (Continued)

Account: Automobile Expense Account No. 54

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			5,500	
	28	19	1,500		7,000	

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			3,900	
	29	19	1,400		5,300	

4.

ELITE REALTY Unadjusted Trial Balance April 30, 2016		
	Debit Balances	Credit Balances
Cash	19,050	
Accounts Receivable	66,200	
Prepaid Insurance	9,000	
Office Supplies	3,775	
Land	200,000	
Accounts Payable		9,525
Unearned Rent		10,000
Notes Payable		170,000
Lester Wagner, Capital		46,000
Lester Wagner, Drawing	6,000	
Fees Earned		297,000
Salary and Commission Expense	157,600	
Rent Expense	36,500	
Advertising Expense	22,100	
Automobile Expense	7,000	
Miscellaneous Expense	5,300	
	532,525	532,525

**Prob. 2–4A (Concluded)**

5. (a) The unadjusted trial balance in (4) still balances because the debits equaled the credits in the original journal entry.

(b) The correcting entry for \$7,200 (\$19,100 – \$11,900) would be as follows:

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Date		Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
2016					
Apr.	30	Salary and Commission Expense	51	7,200	
		Cash	11		7,200

(c) Transposition

Prob. 2-5A

1.

<b>THE COLBY GROUP</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>August 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
Cash*	22,400	
Accounts Receivable	48,000	
Supplies	8,750	
Prepaid Insurance	4,300	
Equipment	196,000	
Notes Payable		117,600
Accounts Payable		30,800
Terry Colby, Capital		122,150
Terry Colby, Drawing	63,000	
Fees Earned		454,450
Wages Expense	270,000	
Rent Expense	58,100	
Advertising Expense	25,200	
Gas, Electricity, and Water Expense	24,150	
Miscellaneous Expense	5,100	
	<b>725,000</b>	<b>725,000</b>

\* \$17,300 + \$6,000 (a) – \$900 (b)

2. No. The trial balance indicates only that the debits and credits are equal. Any errors that have the same effect on debits and credits will not affect the balancing of the trial balance.

**Prob. 2-1B**

1. and 2.

Cash	
(a)	18,000
(g)	12,000
	(b) 2,500
	(c) 3,150
	(d) 1,450
	(f) 2,400
	(h) 1,800
	(i) 375
	(l) 2,800
	(m) 200
	(n) 300
	(o) 550
Bal.	14,475

Accounts Payable	
(h)	1,800
	(e) 6,500
	(j) 2,500
	Bal. 7,200
Ken Jones, Capital	
	(a) 18,000
Professional Fees	
	(g) 12,000
	(k) 15,650
	Bal. 27,650

Accounts Receivable	
(k)	15,650

Rent Expense	
(c)	3,150

Supplies	
(d)	1,450

Salary Expense	
(l)	2,800

Prepaid Insurance	
(f)	2,400

Blueprint Expense	
(j)	2,500

Automobiles	
(b)	19,500

Automobile Expense	
(o)	550

Equipment	
(e)	6,500

Miscellaneous Expense	
(i)	375
(m)	200
Bal.	575

Notes Payable	
(n)	300
	(b) 17,000
	Bal. 16,700

Prob. 2-1B (Concluded)

3.

<b>KEN JONES, ARCHITECT</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>April 30, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
Cash	14,475	
Accounts Receivable	15,650	
Supplies	1,450	
Prepaid Insurance	2,400	
Automobiles	19,500	
Equipment	6,500	
Notes Payable		16,700
Accounts Payable		7,200
Ken Jones, Capital		18,000
Professional Fees		27,650
Rent Expense	3,150	
Salary Expense	2,800	
Blueprint Expense	2,500	
Automobile Expense	550	
Miscellaneous Expense	575	
	<b>69,550</b>	<b>69,550</b>

4. Net income, \$18,075 ( $\$27,650 - \$3,150 - \$2,800 - \$2,500 - \$550 - \$575$ )

Prob. 2-2B

1. (a)	Cash	17,500	
	Rafael Masey, Capital		17,500
(b)	Supplies	2,300	
	Accounts Payable		2,300
(c)	Cash	13,300	
	Sales Commissions		13,300
(d)	Rent Expense	3,000	
	Cash		3,000
(e)	Accounts Payable	1,150	
	Cash		1,150
(f)	Rafael Masey, Drawing	1,800	
	Cash		1,800
(g)	Automobile Expense	1,500	
	Miscellaneous Expense	400	
	Cash		1,900
(h)	Office Salaries Expense	2,800	
	Cash		2,800
(i)	Supplies Expense	1,050	
	Supplies		1,050

Prob. 2–2B (Continued)

2.

<b>Cash</b>		<b>Sales Commissions</b>	
(a) 17,500	(d) 3,000	(c) 13,300	
(c) 13,300	(e) 1,150		
	(f) 1,800		<b>Rent Expense</b>
	(g) 1,900	(d) 3,000	
Bal. 20,150	(h) 2,800		
<b>Supplies</b>		<b>Office Salaries Expense</b>	
(b) 2,300	(i) 1,050	(h) 2,800	
Bal. 1,250			
<b>Accounts Payable</b>		<b>Automobile Expense</b>	
(e) 1,150	(b) 2,300	(g) 1,500	
	Bal. 1,150		
<b>Rafael Masey, Capital</b>		<b>Supplies Expense</b>	
	(a) 17,500	(i) 1,050	
<b>Rafael Masey, Drawing</b>		<b>Miscellaneous Expense</b>	
(f) 1,800		(g) 400	



Prob. 2–2B (Concluded)

3.

<b>PLANET REALTY</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>August 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>20,150</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>	<b>1,250</b>	
<b>Accounts Payable</b>		<b>1,150</b>
<b>Rafael Masey, Capital</b>		<b>17,500</b>
<b>Rafael Masey, Drawing</b>	<b>1,800</b>	
<b>Sales Commissions</b>		<b>13,300</b>
<b>Rent Expense</b>	<b>3,000</b>	
<b>Office Salaries Expense</b>	<b>2,800</b>	
<b>Automobile Expense</b>	<b>1,500</b>	
<b>Supplies Expense</b>	<b>1,050</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous Expense</b>	<b>400</b>	
	<b>31,950</b>	<b>31,950</b>

4.
  - a. \$13,300
  - b. \$8,750 ( $\$3,000 + \$2,800 + \$1,500 + \$1,050 + \$400$ )
  - c. \$4,550 ( $\$13,300 - \$8,750$ )
  
5. \$20,250, which is the initial investment of \$17,500 plus the excess of net income of \$4,550 over the withdrawals of \$1,800.

Prob. 2-3B

1.

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Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>				
Oct. 1	Cash	11	18,000	
	Jay Pryor, Capital	31		18,000
	4 Rent Expense	53	3,000	
	Cash	11		3,000
	10 Truck	18	23,750	
	Cash	11		3,750
	Notes Payable	21		20,000
	13 Equipment	16	10,500	
	Accounts Payable	22		10,500
	14 Supplies	13	2,100	
	Cash	11		2,100
	15 Prepaid Insurance	14	3,600	
	Cash	11		3,600
	15 Cash	11	8,950	
	Fees Earned	41		8,950

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Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>				
Oct. 21	Accounts Payable	22	2,000	
	Cash	11		2,000
	24 Accounts Receivable	12	14,150	
	Fees Earned	41		14,150
	26 Truck Expense	55	700	
	Accounts Payable	22		700
	27 Utilities Expense	54	2,240	
	Cash	11		2,240

Prob. 2-3B (Continued)

	27	Miscellaneous Expense	59	1,100	
		Cash	11		1,100
	29	Cash	11	7,600	
		Accounts Receivable	12		7,600
	30	Wages Expense	51	4,800	
		Cash	11		4,800
	31	Jay Pryor, Drawing	32	3,500	
		Cash	11		3,500

2.

GENERAL LEDGER

Account: Cash

Account No. 11

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct.	1	1	18,000		18,000	
	4	1		3,000	15,000	
	10	1		3,750	11,250	
	14	1		2,100	9,150	
	15	1		3,600	5,550	
	15	1	8,950		14,500	
	21	2		2,000	12,500	
	27	2		2,240	10,260	
	27	2		1,100	9,160	
	29	2	7,600		16,760	
	30	2		4,800	11,960	
	31	2		3,500	8,460	

Account: Accounts Receivable

Account No. 12

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct.	24	2	14,150		14,150	
	29	2		7,600	6,550	

Prob. 2-3B (Continued)

Account: Supplies Account No. 13

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 14		1	2,100		2,100	

Account: Prepaid Insurance Account No. 14

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 15		1	3,600		3,600	

Account: Equipment Account No. 16

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 13		1	10,500		10,500	

Account: Truck Account No. 18

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 10		1	23,750		23,750	

Account: Notes Payable Account No. 21

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 10		1		20,000		20,000

Account: Accounts Payable Account No. 22

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 13		1		10,500		10,500
	21	2	2,000			8,500
	26	2		700		9,200

Prob. 2–3B (Continued)

Account: Jay Pryor, Capital

Account No. 31

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 1		1		18,000		18,000

Account: Jay Pryor, Drawing

Account No. 32

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 31		2	3,500		3,500	

Account: Fees Earned

Account No. 41

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 15		1		8,950		8,950
	24	2		14,150		23,100

Account: Wages Expense

Account No. 51

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 30		2	4,800		4,800	

Account: Rent Expense

Account No. 53

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 4		1	3,000		3,000	

Account: Utilities Expense

Account No. 54

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Oct. 27		2	2,240		2,240	

**Prob. 2–3B (Continued)**

Account: Truck Expense Account No. 55

Date		Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
						Debit	Credit
2016							
Oct.	26		2	700		700	

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

Date		Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
						Debit	Credit
2016							
Oct.	27		2	1,100		1,100	

Prob. 2–3B (Concluded)

3.

<b>PIONEER DESIGNS</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>October 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
Cash	8,460	
Accounts Receivable	6,550	
Supplies	2,100	
Prepaid Insurance	3,600	
Equipment	10,500	
Truck	23,750	
Notes Payable		20,000
Accounts Payable		9,200
Jay Pryor, Capital		18,000
Jay Pryor, Drawing	3,500	
Fees Earned		23,100
Wages Expense	4,800	
Rent Expense	3,000	
Utilities Expense	2,240	
Truck Expense	700	
Miscellaneous Expense	1,100	
	<b>70,300</b>	<b>70,300</b>

4. \$11,260 (\$23,100 – \$4,800 – \$3,000 – \$2,240 – \$700 – \$1,100)

5. Some supplies may have been used during October, but no supplies expense has been recorded.

As will be discussed in Chapter 3, adjustments are necessary at the end of the accounting period to bring the accounts up to date. For example, adjustments for supplies used, insurance expired, and depreciation would probably be required by Pioneer Designs.

*Note to Instructors:* At this point, students have not been exposed to depreciation, but some insightful students might recognize the need for recording supplies used and insurance expired. You might use this as an opportunity to discuss what is coming in Chapter 3.

Prob. 2-4B

2. and 3.

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Date		Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Aug.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Office Supplies</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,150</b>	
		<b>Accounts Payable</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>3,150</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>Rent Expense</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7,200</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>7,200</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>83,900</b>	
		<b>Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>83,900</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12,000</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>12,000</b>
	<b>9</b>	<b>Accounts Payable</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>400</b>	
		<b>Office Supplies</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>400</b>
	<b>17</b>	<b>Advertising Expense</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8,000</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>8,000</b>
	<b>23</b>	<b>Accounts Payable</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13,750</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>13,750</b>

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Date		Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>					
<b>Aug.</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Expense</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,700</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>1,700</b>
	<b>30</b>	<b>Automobile Expense</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2,500</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>2,500</b>
	<b>31</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
		<b>Salary and Commission Expense</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>2,000</b>
	<b>31</b>	<b>Salary and Commission Expense</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53,000</b>	
		<b>Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>53,000</b>





Prob. 2-4B (Continued)

Account: Prepaid Insurance Account No. 13

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓			12,600	
	5	18	12,000		24,600	

Account: Office Supplies Account No. 14

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓			2,800	
	1	18	3,150		5,950	
	9	18		400	5,550	

Account: Land Account No. 16

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	31	19	75,000		75,000	

Account: Accounts Payable Account No. 21

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓				21,000
	1	18		3,150		24,150
	9	18	400			23,750
	23	18	13,750			10,000

Account: Unearned Rent Account No. 22

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	31	19		5,000		5,000

Account: Notes Payable Account No. 23

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	31	19		67,500		67,500

Prob. 2-4B (Continued)

Account: Cindy Getman, Capital Account No. 31

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓				87,500

Account: Cindy Getman, Drawing Account No. 32

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓			44,800	
	31	19	1,000		45,800	

Account: Fees Earned Account No. 41

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓				591,500
	31	19		183,500		775,000

Account: Salary and Commission Expense Account No. 51

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓			385,000	
	31	19		2,000	383,000	
	31	19	53,000		436,000	

Account: Rent Expense Account No. 52

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓			49,000	
	2	18	7,200		56,200	

Account: Advertising Expense Account No. 53

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug.	1 Balance	✓			32,200	
	17	18	8,000		40,200	

Prob. 2-4B (Continued)

Account: Automobile Expense Account No. 54

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug. 1	Balance	✓			15,750	
	30	19	2,500		18,250	

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
Aug. 1	Balance	✓			5,250	
	29	19	1,700		6,950	

4.

VALLEY REALTY Unadjusted Trial Balance August 31, 2016		
	Debit Balances	Credit Balances
Cash	36,750	
Accounts Receivable	199,700	
Prepaid Insurance	24,600	
Office Supplies	5,550	
Land	75,000	
Accounts Payable		10,000
Unearned Rent		5,000
Notes Payable		67,500
Cindy Getman, Capital		87,500
Cindy Getman, Drawing	45,800	
Fees Earned		775,000
Salary and Commission Expense	436,000	
Rent Expense	56,200	
Advertising Expense	40,200	
Automobile Expense	18,250	
Miscellaneous Expense	6,950	
	945,000	945,000

**Prob. 2-4B (Concluded)**

5. (a) The unadjusted trial balance in (4) still balances because the debits equaled the credits in the original journal entry.

(b) The correcting entry for \$9,000 (\$10,000 – \$1,000) would be as follows:

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Date		Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
2016					
Aug.	31	Cindy Getman, Drawing	32	9,000	
		Cash	11		9,000

(c) Slide

Prob. 2–5B

1.

<b>TECH SUPPORT SERVICES</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>January 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
Cash*	20,250	
Accounts Receivable	56,400	
Supplies	6,750	
Prepaid Insurance	9,600	
Equipment	162,000	
Notes Payable		54,000
Accounts Payable		16,650
Thad Engelberg, Capital		107,850
Thad Engelberg, Drawing	39,000	
Fees Earned		534,000
Wages Expense	306,000	
Rent Expense	62,550	
Advertising Expense	28,350	
Gas, Electricity, and Water Expense	17,000	
Miscellaneous Expense	4,600	
	<b>712,500</b>	<b>712,500</b>

\* \$25,550 – \$8,000 (a) + \$2,700 (b)

2. **No.** The trial balance indicates only that the debits and credits are equal. Any errors that have the same effect on debits and credits will not affect the balancing of the trial balance.

**CONTINUING PROBLEM**

2. and 3.

**JOURNAL**Page 1

Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>				
<b>July</b>	<b>1 Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5,000</b>	
	<b>    Peyton Smith, Capital</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>5,000</b>
	<b>1 Office Rent Expense</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,750</b>	
	<b>    Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>1,750</b>
	<b>1 Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,700</b>	
	<b>    Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>2,700</b>
	<b>2 Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,000</b>	
	<b>    Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>1,000</b>
	<b>3 Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7,200</b>	
	<b>    Unearned Revenue</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>7,200</b>
	<b>3 Accounts Payable</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>250</b>	
	<b>    Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>250</b>
	<b>4 Miscellaneous Expense</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>900</b>	
	<b>    Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>900</b>
	<b>5 Office Equipment</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7,500</b>	
	<b>    Accounts Payable</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>7,500</b>
	<b>8 Advertising Expense</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>200</b>	
	<b>    Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>200</b>
	<b>11 Cash</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,000</b>	
	<b>    Fees Earned</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>1,000</b>
	<b>13 Equipment Rent Expense</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>700</b>	
	<b>    Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>700</b>
	<b>14 Wages Expense</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,200</b>	
	<b>    Cash</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>1,200</b>

Continuing Problem (Continued)

2. and 3.

JOURNAL

Date	Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>				
<b>July 16</b>	Cash	11	2,000	
	Fees Earned	41		2,000
	<b>18</b> Supplies	14	850	
	Accounts Payable	21		850
	<b>21</b> Music Expense	54	620	
	Cash	11		620
	<b>22</b> Advertising Expense	55	800	
	Cash	11		800
	<b>23</b> Cash	11	750	
	Accounts Receivable	12	1,750	
	Fees Earned	41		2,500
	<b>27</b> Utilities Expense	53	915	
	Cash	11		915
	<b>28</b> Wages Expense	50	1,200	
	Cash	11		1,200
	<b>29</b> Miscellaneous Expense	59	540	
	Cash	11		540
	<b>30</b> Cash	11	500	
	Accounts Receivable	12	1,000	
	Fees Earned	41		1,500
	<b>31</b> Cash	11	3,000	
	Fees Earned	41		3,000
	<b>31</b> Music Expense	54	1,400	
	Cash	11		1,400
	<b>31</b> Peyton Smith, Drawing	32	1,250	
	Cash	11		1,250



Continuing Problem (Continued)

1. and 3.

Account: Cash

Account No. 11

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>						
July	1 Balance	✓			3,920	
	1	1	5,000		8,920	
	1	1		1,750	7,170	
	1	1		2,700	4,470	
	2	1	1,000		5,470	
	3	1	7,200		12,670	
	3	1		250	12,420	
	4	1		900	11,520	
	8	1		200	11,320	
	11	1	1,000		12,320	
	13	1		700	11,620	
	14	1		1,200	10,420	
	16	2	2,000		12,420	
	21	2		620	11,800	
	22	2		800	11,000	
	23	2	750		11,750	
	27	2		915	10,835	
	28	2		1,200	9,635	
	29	2		540	9,095	
	30	2	500		9,595	
	31	2	3,000		12,595	
	31	2		1,400	11,195	
	31	2		1,250	9,945	

Account: Accounts Receivable

Account No. 12

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>						
July	1 Balance	✓			1,000	
	2	1		1,000	—	—
	23	2	1,750		1,750	
	30	2	1,000		2,750	

**Continuing Problem (Continued)**

Account: Supplies Account No. 14

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1 Balance	✓			170	
	18	2	850		1,020	

Account: Prepaid Insurance Account No. 15

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1	1	2,700		2,700	

Account: Office Equipment Account No. 17

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	5	1	7,500		7,500	

Account: Accounts Payable Account No. 21

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1 Balance	✓				250
	3	1	250		—	—
	5	1		7,500		7,500
	18	2		850		8,350

Account: Unearned Revenue Account No. 23

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	3	1		7,200		7,200

Account: Peyton Smith, Capital Account No. 31

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1 Balance	✓				4,000
	1	1		5,000		9,000

Continuing Problem (Continued)

Account: Peyton Smith, Drawing Account No. 32

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1 Balance	✓			500	
	31	2	1,250		1,750	

Account: Fees Earned Account No. 41

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1 Balance	✓				6,200
	11	1		1,000		7,200
	16	2		2,000		9,200
	23	2		2,500		11,700
	30	2		1,500		13,200
	31	2		3,000		16,200

Account: Wages Expense Account No. 50

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1 Balance	✓			400	
	14	1	1,200		1,600	
	28	2	1,200		2,800	

Account: Office Rent Expense Account No. 51

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1 Balance	✓			800	
	1	1	1,750		2,550	

Account: Equipment Rent Expense Account No. 52

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
2016						
July	1 Balance	✓			675	
	13	1	700		1,375	

**Continuing Problem (Continued)**

Account:     **Utilities Expense**     Account No.     **53**    

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>						
July	1 Balance	✓			300	
	27	2	915		1,215	

Account:     **Music Expense**     Account No.     **54**    

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>						
July	1 Balance	✓			1,590	
	21	2	620		2,210	
	31	2	1,400		3,610	

Account:     **Advertising Expense**     Account No.     **55**    

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>						
July	1 Balance	✓			500	
	8	1	200		700	
	22	2	800		1,500	

Account:     **Supplies Expense**     Account No.     **56**    

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>						
July	1 Balance	✓			180	

Account:     **Miscellaneous Expense**     Account No.     **59**    

Date	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
					Debit	Credit
<b>2016</b>						
July	1 Balance	✓			415	
	4	1	900		1,315	
	29	2	540		1,855	

Continuing Problem (Concluded)

4.

<b>PS MUSIC</b>		
<b>Unadjusted Trial Balance</b>		
<b>July 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Debit Balances</b>	<b>Credit Balances</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>9,945</b>	
<b>Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>2,750</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>	<b>1,020</b>	
<b>Prepaid Insurance</b>	<b>2,700</b>	
<b>Office Equipment</b>	<b>7,500</b>	
<b>Accounts Payable</b>		<b>8,350</b>
<b>Unearned Revenue</b>		<b>7,200</b>
<b>Peyton Smith, Capital</b>		<b>9,000</b>
<b>Peyton Smith, Drawing</b>	<b>1,750</b>	
<b>Fees Earned</b>		<b>16,200</b>
<b>Music Expense</b>	<b>3,610</b>	
<b>Wages Expense</b>	<b>2,800</b>	
<b>Office Rent Expense</b>	<b>2,550</b>	
<b>Advertising Expense</b>	<b>1,500</b>	
<b>Equipment Rent Expense</b>	<b>1,375</b>	
<b>Utilities Expense</b>	<b>1,215</b>	
<b>Supplies Expense</b>	<b>180</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous Expense</b>	<b>1,855</b>	
	<b>40,750</b>	<b>40,750</b>

**CASES & PROJECTS**

**CP 2–1**

Acceptable ethical conduct requires that Gil look for the difference. If Gil cannot find the difference within a reasonable amount of time, he should confer with his supervisor as to what action should be taken so that the financial statements can be prepared by the 5 o’clock deadline. Gil’s responsibility to his employer is to act with integrity, objectivity, and due care so that users of the financial statements will not be misled.

**CP 2–2**

The following general journal entry should be used to record the receipt of tuition payments received in advance of classes:

Cash.....	XXX	
Unearned Tuition Deposits.....		XXX

Cash is an asset account, and Unearned Tuition Deposits is a liability account. As the classes are taught throughout the term, the unearned tuition deposits become earned revenue.

**CP 2–3**

The journal is called the book of original entry. It provides a time-ordered history of the transactions that have occurred for the firm. This time-ordered history is very important because it allows one to trace ledger account balances back to the original transactions that created those balances. This is called an “audit trail.” If the firm recorded transactions by posting to ledgers directly, it would be nearly impossible to reconstruct actual transactions. The debits and credits would all be separated and accumulated into the ledger balances. Once the transactions become part of the ledger balances, the original transactions would be lost. That is, there would be no audit trail, and any errors that might occur in recording transactions would be almost impossible to trace. Thus, firms first record transaction debits and credits in a journal. These transactions are then posted to the ledger to update the account balances. The journal and ledger are linked using posting references. This allows an analyst to trace the transaction flow forward or backward, depending on the need.

**CP 2–4**

- 1. The rules of debit and credit must be memorized. Dot is correct in that the rules of debit and credit could be reversed as long as everyone accepted and abided by the rules. However, the important point is that everyone accepts the rules as the way in which transactions should be recorded. This generates uniformity across the accounting profession and reduces errors and confusion. Because the current rules of debit and credit have been used for centuries, Dot should adapt to the current rules of debit and credit, rather than devise her own.**

**The primary reason that all accounts do not have the same rules for increases and decreases is for control of the recording process. The double-entry accounting system, which includes both (1) the rules of debit and credit and (2) the accounting equation, guarantees that (1) debits always equal credits and (2) assets always equal liabilities plus owner's equity. If all increases in the account were recorded by debits, then the control that debits always equal credits would be removed. In addition, the control that the normal balance of assets is a debit would also be removed. The accounting equation would still hold, but the control over recording transactions would be weakened.**

**Dot is correct that we could call the left and right sides of an account different terms, such as "LE" or "RE." Again, centuries of tradition dictate the current terminology used. One might note, however, that in Latin, *debere* (debit) means left and *credere* (credit) means right.**

- 2. The accounting system may be designed to capture information about the buying habits of various customers or vendors, such as the quantity normally ordered, average amount ordered, number of returns, etc. Thus, in a sense, there can be other "sides" of (information about) a transaction that are recorded by the accounting system. Such information would be viewed as supplemental to the basic double-entry accounting system.**

CP 2–5

- a. Although the titles and numbers of accounts may differ, depending on how expenses are classified, the following accounts would be adequate for recording transaction data for Eagle Caddy Service:

Balance Sheet Accounts		Income Statement Accounts	
<u>1. Assets</u>		<u>4. Revenue</u>	
11	Cash	41	Service Revenue
12	Accounts Receivable		
13	Supplies	<u>5. Expenses</u>	
		51	Rent Expense
		52	Supplies Expense
	<u>2. Liabilities</u>	53	Wages Expense
21	Accounts Payable	54	Utilities Expense
		55	Miscellaneous Expense
	<u>3. Owner's Equity</u>		
31	Cory Neece, Capital		
32	Cory Neece, Drawing		

b.

EAGLE CADDY SERVICE		
Income Statement		
For Month Ended June 30, 2016		
Service revenue		\$11,400
<b>Expenses:</b>		
Rent expense	\$3,500	
Supplies expense	1,925	
Wages expense	850	
Utilities expense	340	
Miscellaneous expense	395	
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>7,010</b>
<b>Net income</b>		<b>\$ 4,390</b>

*Note to Instructors:* Students may have prepared slightly different income statements, depending upon the titles of the major expense classifications chosen. Regardless of the classification of expenses, however, the total sales, total expenses, and net income should be as presented above.

T accounts are not required for the preparation of the income statement of Eagle Caddy Service. The following presentation illustrates one solution using T accounts. Alternative solutions are possible if students used different accounts. In presenting the following T account solution, instructors may wish to emphasize the advantages of using T accounts (or a journal and four-column accounts) when a large number of transactions must be recorded.



CP 2-5 (Continued)

Cash			11	Service Revenue			41		
2016			2016		2016				
June	1	2,000	June	1	500	June	15	5,400	
	15	5,400		2	750		25	1,800	
	30	4,200		3	600		30	4,200	
	30	1,500		17	1,000	Bal.		11,400	
				20	2,400				
				28	395				
				30	340				
				30	850				
Bal.		6,265							
						Rent Expense			51
			2016		2016				
June	1	500	June	1	500				
	3	3,000		3	3,000				
Bal.		3,500	Bal.		3,500				
						Supplies Expense			52
			2016		2016				
June	25	1,800	June	30	1,500				
Bal.		300							
						Wages Expense			53
			2016		2016				
June	2	750	June	30	1,925				
	7	1,000							
	22	850							
Bal.		675							
						Utilities Expense			54
			2016		2016				
June	17	1,000	June	3	2,400				
	20	2,400		7	1,000				
				22	850				
			Bal.		850				
						Miscellaneous Expense			55
			2016		2016				
			June	1	2,000	June	28	395	

**CP 2–5 (Concluded)**

c. \$6,265, computed in the following manner:

<b>Cash receipts:</b>		
Initial investment.....	\$2,000	
Cash sales.....	9,600	
Collections on accounts.....	<u>1,500</u>	
<b>Total cash receipts during June.....</b>		<b>\$13,100</b>
<b>Cash disbursements:</b>		
Rent expense (\$500 + \$600 + \$2,400).....	\$3,500	
Supplies purchased for cash.....	750	
Wages expense.....	850	
Payment for supplies on account.....	1,000	
Utilities expense.....	340	
Miscellaneous expense.....	<u>395</u>	
<b>Total cash disbursements during June.....</b>		<u><b>6,835</b></u>
<b>Cash on hand according to records* .....</b>		<u><b>\$ 6,265</b></u>

\* If the student used T accounts in completing part (b), or this part, this amount (\$6,265) should agree with the balance of the cash account.

d. The difference of \$90 (\$6,265 – \$6,175) between the cash on hand according to records (\$6,265) and the cash on hand according to the count (\$6,175) could be due to many factors, including errors in the record keeping and withdrawals made by Cory.

**CP 2–6**

**Note to Instructors:** The purpose of this activity is to familiarize students with the job opportunities available in accounting or in fields that require (or prefer) the employee to have some knowledge of accounting.

An example of an advertisement for an accounting job is shown on the next page.

Source: CareerBuilder.com

**CP 2–6 (Continued)**

**ACCOUNTING MANAGER**  
**Accountants One**

**JOB SNAPSHOT:**

Location: North East metro Atlanta area, GA	Experience: 3 to 8 years
Base Pay: \$60,000–\$65,000/Year	Travel: None
Other Pay: Excellent corporate benefits!	Relocation Covered: No
Employee Type: Full-Time	Post Date: May 9
Industry: Manufacturing	Contact Information
Manages Others: Yes	Contact:
Job Type: Accounting	Phone: 555-395-6969
Education: 4-Year Degree	Ref ID: RD5694

**DESCRIPTION:**

A growing and well-established Atlanta company has asked us to recruit an Accounting Manager. This person will report to the Controller and be responsible for all day-to-day management of the department.

**ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS:**

- Provide management with timely and accurate data and reports
- Responsible for accuracy of accounting entries, monthly P & L and Balance Sheets
- Perform analysis of financial reports and performance
- Personally conduct and manage collection activities
- Process biweekly employee payroll in an accurate and timely manner
- Supervise, train, and develop Accounts Payable Coordinator and additional accounting staff as necessary
- Interact with vendors and customers in a payables and receivables management process
- Initiate bank wires and ACH transfers
- Interact with internal and external auditors in completing audits
- Perform other duties as assigned

**REQUIREMENTS:**

- BS degree in Accounting, successful completion of CPA exams is a plus. Minimum 3 years experience as an accounting manager or supervisor in a manufacturing environment is absolutely required! Working knowledge of Microsoft Dynamics 10.0 is very strongly preferred!
- Exceptional analytical and problem-solving abilities
- Must be well-versed in the financial aspects of inventory as well as state and federal financial regulations
- Must possess the ability to professionally interact with internal and external customers
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills
- Proficient knowledge of Excel and Word
- Experience with EXACT software as well as LOTUS Notes would be a plus
- Ability to analyze financial data and prepare financial reports, statements, and projections

**CLIENT IS INTERVIEWING FOR AN IMMEDIATE HIRE!**

NO CALLS PLEASE, AND LOCAL CANDIDATES ONLY need apply by emailing confidential resume as soon as possible. All qualified will be contacted immediately.

**CP 2–6 (Continued)**

**An example of a job advertisement requiring accounting knowledge is as follows:**

**Source: CareerBuilder.com**

**EAST REGION FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DIRECTOR**  
**Jefferson Wells**

**JOB SNAPSHOT:**

Location: Atlanta, GA 30301  
Employee Type: Full-Time  
Industry: Accounting—Finance  
Manages Others: Yes  
Job Type: Accounting

Experience: Not Specified  
Travel: Up to 50%  
Post Date: May 17  
Contact Information  
Ref ID: 1294

**DESCRIPTION:**

Directors at Jefferson Wells are crucial to our success. They bring a wealth of experience and knowledge to our various service offerings and are responsible for ensuring the development and execution of the strategic plan for their respective market. Their goal is to drive the development of the Solution Area with the goal of significant growth and profitability. They provide technical expertise and leverage a network of clients and contacts. The Director plays a critical role in the leadership and development of our Engagement Managers and Professional Consultants.

Directors create and implement the Marketing Operating Plan, as well as create revenue strategies to meet revenue targets. They drive development and execution of effective client solutions to key targets. Directors work closely with Business Development Managers on proposals and business development calls. Directors serve as the business advisor to clients to ensure quality assurance standards are met. They manage, direct, and monitor multiple client services teams on client engagements. They maintain strong communication with clients to manage expectations, ensure client satisfaction and adherence to deadlines. Other key success factors include:

- Solid history of excellent performance, management capability, and revenue growth
- Proven ability to drive a business including selling, work plan development, proposal writing, and overseeing service delivery
- Management experience of a large group of professionals of 10 or more, with demonstrated history of building a solution area—hiring, training, and mentoring
- Demonstrated ability in developing meaningful client relationships, and capacity to bring and leverage relationships to Jefferson Wells

The East Region Financial Institutions Director works under the general supervision of the East Region Vice President and has a dotted line relationship to the Managing Directors in the region. This Director will be recognized as a financial institution industry leader with expertise in the areas of commercial and residential loan origination/servicing, deposit operations, and the corresponding GAAP accounting requirements as well as regulatory compliance. He/she will be accountable for overseeing the following projects/activities at Jefferson Wells' financial institution clients in one or all of the following areas:

- Regulatory Compliance including Loan Compliance and BSA/AML
- Troubled Debt Restructuring
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Loan Reviews (Commercial and/or Consumer) and Credit Risk
- FAS 15 and FAS 114
- Foreclosure Application Processing
- Loss Mitigation
- Financial Process Documentation and Improvement
- Policy and Procedure Development

**CP 2–6 (Concluded)**

Jefferson Wells ([www.jeffersonwells.com](http://www.jeffersonwells.com)) delivers professional services in the areas of internal audit and controls, technology risk management, tax, and finance and accounting-related services. The firm's unique, agile structure aligns experienced professionals with proven processes to deliver pragmatic and cost-effective results. Headquartered in Milwaukee, Jefferson Wells serves clients, including Fortune 500 and Global 1000 companies, from offices worldwide. Jefferson Wells is an independently operating, wholly owned subsidiary of Manpower Inc. (NYSE: MAN).

Jefferson Wells is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

**REQUIREMENTS:**

- Minimum 12 years or more of clearly progressive, professional development in the general area of accounting services/internal auditing, including a mix of public accounting and managerial level financial institution industry experience
- Bachelor's degree in accounting
- CPA, CIA, and/or MBA preferred
- Consulting delivery experience
- Strong leadership skills
- Senior-level internal compliance experience within a large financial institution
- Willingness and ability to travel

**Accounting 26th Edition Warren Solutions Manual**

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