

Chapter 02

Analyzing and Recording Transactions

True / False Questions

1. The first step in the processing of a transaction is to analyze the transaction and source documents.

True False

2. Preparation of a trial balance is the first step in processing a financial transaction.

True False

3. Source documents provide evidence of business transactions and are the basis for accounting entries.

True False

4. Items such as sales tickets, bank statements, checks, and purchase orders are examples of a business's source documents.

True False

5. An account is a record of increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense item.

True False

6. A customer's promise to pay on credit is classified as an *account payable* by the seller.

True False

7. Withdrawals by the owner are a business expense.

True False

8. The purchase of land and buildings will generally be recorded in the same ledger account.

True False

9. Unearned revenues are classified as liabilities.

True False

10. Cash withdrawn by the owner of a proprietorship for personal expenses, should be treated as an expense of the business.

True False

11. When a company provides services for which cash will not be received until some future date, the company should record the amount charged as accounts receivable.

True False

12. A company's chart of accounts is a list of all the accounts used and includes an identification number assigned to each account.

True False

13. An account's balance is the difference between the total debits and total credits for the account, including any beginning balance.

True False

14. The right side of an account is called the *debit* side.

True False

15. In a double-entry accounting system, the total dollar amount debited must always equal the total dollar amount credited.

True False

16. Increases in liability accounts are recorded as debits.

True False

17. Debits increase asset and expense accounts.

True False

18. *Credits* always increase account balances.

True False

19. *Crediting* an expense account decreases it.

True False

20. A revenue account normally has a debit balance.

True False

21. Asset accounts are normally decreased by debits.

True False

22. *Debit* means increase and *credit* means decrease for all accounts.

True False

23. Asset accounts normally have debit balances and revenue accounts normally have credit balances.

True False

24. An owner's withdrawal account normally has a debit balance.

True False

25. A debit entry is always an increase in the account.

True False

26. A transaction that credits an asset account and credits a liability account must also affect one or more other accounts.

True False

27. A transaction that decreases a liability and increases an asset must also affect one or more other accounts.

True False

28. If insurance coverage for the next two years is paid for in advance, the amount of the payment is debited to an asset account called Prepaid Insurance.

True False

29. The purchase of supplies on credit should be recorded with a debit to Supplies and a credit to Accounts Payable.

True False

30. If a company purchases equipment paying cash, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a debit to Cash.

True False

31. If a company provides services to a customer on credit, the company providing the service should credit Accounts Receivable.

True False

32. When a company bills a customer for \$700 for services rendered, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a \$700 debit to Services Revenue.

True False

33. The debt ratio helps to assess the risk a company has of failing to pay its debts and is helpful to both its owners and creditors.

True False

34. The higher a company's debt ratio, the lower the risk of a company not being able to meet its obligations.

True False

35. The debt ratio is calculated by dividing total assets by total liabilities.

True False

36. A company that finances a relatively large portion of its assets with liabilities is said to have a high degree of financial leverage.

True False

37. If a company is highly leveraged, this means that it has relatively high risk of not being able to repay its debt.

True False

38. Booth Industries has liabilities of \$105 million and total assets of \$350 million. Its debt ratio is 40.0%.

True False

39. A journal entry that affects no more than two accounts is called a compound entry.

True False

40. *Posting* is the transfer of journal entry information to the ledger.

True False

41. Transactions are recorded first in the ledger and then transferred to the journal.

True False

42. The journal is known as a book of original entry.

True False

43. A general journal gives a complete record of each transaction in one place, and shows the debits and credits for each transaction.

True False

44. The general journal is known as the book of *final* entry because financial statements are prepared from it.

True False

45. At a given point in time, a business's trial balance is a list of all of its general ledger accounts and their balances.

True False

46. The ordering of accounts in a trial balance typically follows their identification number from the chart of accounts, that is, assets first, then liabilities, then owner's capital and withdrawals, followed by revenues and expenses.

True False

47. The trial balance can serve as a replacement for the balance sheet, since total debits must equal total credits.

True False

48. A balanced trial balance is proof that no errors were made in journalizing transactions, posting to the ledger, and preparing the trial balance.

True False

49. If cash was incorrectly debited for \$100 instead of correctly crediting it for \$100, the cash account's balance will be overstated (too high).

True False

50. The financial statement that summarizes the changes in an owner's capital account is called the balance sheet.

True False

51. The heading on every financial statement lists the three W's—Who (the name of the business); What (the name of the statement); and Where (the organization's address).

True False

52. If an owner's capital account had a \$10,000 credit balance at the beginning of the period, and during the period, the owner invests an additional \$5,000, the balance in the capital account listed on the trial balance will be equal to a debit balance of \$5,000.

True False

53. Owner's withdrawals are not reported on a business's income statement.

True False

54. An income statement reports the revenues earned less the expenses incurred by a business over a period of time.

True False

55. The balance sheet reports the financial position of a company at a point in time.

True False

56. The same four basic financial statements are prepared by both U.S. GAAP and IFRS.

True False

57. Neither U.S. GAAP nor IFRS require the use of accrual basis accounting.

True False

Multiple Choice Questions

58. The accounting process begins with:

- A. Analysis of business transactions and source documents.
- B. Preparing financial statements and other reports.
- C. Summarizing the recorded effect of business transactions.
- D. Presentation of financial information to decision-makers.
- E. Preparation of the trial balance.

59. All of the following statements regarding a sales invoice are true *except*.

- A. A sales invoice is a type of source document.
- B. A sales invoice is used by sellers to record the sale and for control.
- C. A sales invoice is used by buyers to record purchases and monitor purchasing activity.
- D. A sales invoice gives rise to an entry in the accounting process.
- E. A sales invoice does not provide objective evidence about a transaction.

60. A business's source documents may include all of the following *except*.

- A. Sales tickets.
- B. Ledgers.
- C. Checks.
- D. Purchase orders.
- E. Bank statements.

61. A business's source documents:

- A. include the ledger.
- B. Provide objective evidence that a transaction has taken place.
- C. must be in electronic form.
- D. are prepared internally to ensure accuracy.
- E. include the chart of accounts.

62. A business's record of the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense is known as a(n):

- A. Journal.
- B. Posting.
- C. Trial balance.
- D. Account.
- E. Chart of accounts.

63. An account used to record the owner's investments in a business is called a(n):

- A. Withdrawals account.
- B. Capital account.
- C. Revenue account.
- D. Expense account.
- E. Liability account.

64. Identify the account used by businesses to record the transfer of assets from a business to its owner for personal use:

- A. A revenue account.
- B. The owner's withdrawals account.
- C. The owner's capital account.
- D. An expense account.
- E. A liability account.

65. Identify the statement below that is correct.

- A. When a future expense is paid in advance, the payment is normally recorded in a liability account called Prepaid Expense.
- B. Promises of future payment by the customer are called accounts receivable.
- C. Increases and decreases in cash are always recorded in the owner's capital account.
- D. An account called Land is commonly used to record increases and decreases in both the land and buildings owned by a business.
- E. Accrued liabilities include accounts receivable.

66. Unearned revenues are generally:

- A. Revenues that have been earned and received in cash.
- B. Revenues that have been earned but not yet collected in cash.
- C. Liabilities created when a customer pays in advance for products or services before the revenue is earned.
- D. Recorded as an asset in the accounting records.
- E. Increases to owners' capital.

67. Prepaid expenses are generally:

- A. Payments made for products and services that do not ever expire.
- B. Classified as liabilities on the balance sheet.
- C. Decreases in equity.
- D. Assets that represent prepayments of future expenses.
- E. Promises of payments by customers.

68. A company's formal promise to pay (in the form of a promissory note) a future amount is a(n):

- A. Unearned revenue.
- B. Prepaid expense.
- C. Credit account.
- D. Note payable.
- E. Account receivable.

69. The record of all accounts and their balances used by a business is called a:

- A. Journal.
- B. Book of original entry.
- C. General Journal.
- D. Balance column journal.
- E. Ledger.

70. A company's ledger is:

- A. A record containing increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense item.
- B. A journal in which transactions are first recorded.
- C. A collection of documents that describe transactions and events entering the accounting process.
- D. A list of all accounts a company uses with an assigned identification number.
- E. A record containing all accounts and their balances used by the company.

71. A company's list of accounts and the identification numbers assigned to each account is called a:

- A. Source document.
- B. Journal.
- C. Trial balance.
- D. Chart of accounts.
- E. General Journal.

72. The numbering system used in a company's chart of accounts:

- A. Is the same for all companies.
- B. Is determined by generally accepted accounting principles.
- C. Depends on the source documents used in the accounting process.
- D. Typically begins with balance sheet accounts.
- E. Typically begins with income statement accounts.

73. A debit:

- A. Always increases an account.
- B. Is the right-hand side of a T-account.
- C. Always decreases an account.
- D. Is the left-hand side of a T-account.
- E. Is not need to record a transaction.

74. The right side of a T-account is a(n):

- A. Debit.
- B. Increase.
- C. Credit.
- D. Decrease.
- E. Account balance.

75. Identify the statement below that is *incorrect*.

- A. The normal balance of accounts receivable is a debit.
- B. The normal balance of owner's withdrawals is a debit.
- C. The normal balance of unearned revenues is a credit.
- D. The normal balance of an expense account is a credit.
- E. The normal balance of the owner's capital account is a credit.

76. A credit is used to record an increase in all of the following accounts *except*:

- A. Accounts Payable
- B. Service Revenue
- C. Unearned Revenue
- D. Wages Expense
- E. Owner's Capital

77. A debit is used to record an increase in all of the following accounts *except*:

- A. Supplies
- B. Cash
- C. Accounts Payable
- D. Owner's Withdrawals
- E. Prepaid Insurance

78. Identify the account below that is classified as a liability in a company's chart of accounts:

- A. Cash
- B. Unearned Revenue
- C. Salaries Expense
- D. Accounts Receivable
- E. Supplies

79. Identify the account below that is classified as an asset in a company's chart of accounts:

- A. Accounts Receivable
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Owner's Capital
- D. Unearned Revenue
- E. Service Revenue

80. Identify the account below that is classified as an asset account:

- A. Unearned Revenue
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Supplies
- D. J. Jackson, Capital
- E. Service Revenue

81. Identify the account below that is classified as a liability account:

- A. Cash
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Salaries Expense
- D. J. Jackson, Capital
- E. Equipment

82. Identify the account below that impacts the Equity of a business:

- A. Utilities Expense
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Accounts Receivable
- D. Cash
- E. Unearned Revenue

83. A business uses a credit to record:

- A. An increase in an expense account.
- B. A decrease in an asset account.
- C. A decrease in an unearned revenue account.
- D. A decrease in a revenue account.
- E. A decrease in a capital account.

84. A simple tool that is widely used in accounting to represent a ledger account and to understand how debits and credits affect an account balance is called a:

- A. Withdrawals account.
- B. Capital account.
- C. Drawing account.
- D. T-account.
- E. Balance column sheet.

85. Identify the statement below that is correct?

- A. The left side of a T-account is the credit side.
- B. Debits decrease asset and expense accounts, and increase liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
- C. The left side of a T-account is the debit side.
- D. Credits increase asset and expense accounts, and decrease liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
- E. In certain circumstances the total amount debited need not equal the total amount credited for a particular transaction.

86. An account balance is:

- A. The total of the credit side of the account.
- B. The total of the debit side of the account.
- C. The difference between the total debits and total credits for an account including the beginning balance.
- D. $\text{Assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{equity}$.
- E. Always a credit.

87. Select the account below that normally has a credit balance.

- A. Cash.
- B. Office Equipment.
- C. Wages Payable.
- D. Owner, Withdrawals.
- E. Sales Salaries Expense.

88. A debit is used to record which of the following:

- A. A decrease in an asset account.
- B. A decrease in an expense account.
- C. An increase in a revenue account.
- D. An increase in the owner's capital account.
- E. An increase in the owner's withdrawals account.

89. A credit entry:

- A. Increases asset and expense accounts, and decreases liability, owner's capital, and revenue accounts.
- B. Is always a decrease in an account.
- C. Decreases asset and expense accounts, and increases liability, owner's capital, and revenue accounts.
- D. Is recorded on the left side of a T-account.
- E. Is always an increase in an account.

90. A double-entry accounting system is an accounting system:

- A. That records each transaction twice.
- B. That records the effects of transactions and other events in at least two accounts with equal debits and credits.
- C. In which each transaction affects and is recorded in two or more accounts but that could include two debits and no credits.
- D. That may only be used if T-accounts are used.
- E. That insures that errors never occur.

91. Ralph Pine Consulting received its telephone bill in the amount of \$300, and immediately paid it. Pine's general journal entry to record this transaction will include a

- A. Debit to Telephone Expense for \$300.
- B. Credit to Accounts Payable for \$300.
- C. Debit to Cash for \$300.
- D. Credit to Telephone Expense for \$300.
- E. Debit to Accounts Payable for \$300.

92. Golddigger Services Inc. provides services to clients. On May 1, a client prepaid Golddigger Services \$60,000 for 6-months services in advance. Golddigger Services' general journal entry to record this transaction will include a:

- A. Debit to Unearned Management Fees for \$60,000.
- B. Credit to Management Fees Earned for \$60,000.
- C. Credit to Cash for \$60,000.
- D. Credit to Unearned Management Fees for \$60,000.
- E. Debit to Management Fees Earned for \$60,000.

93. Willow Rentals purchased office supplies on credit. The general journal entry made by Willow Rentals will include a:

- A. Debit to Accounts Payable.
- B. Debit to Accounts Receivable.
- C. Credit to Cash.
- D. Credit to Accounts Payable.
- E. Credit to Willow, Capital.

94. An asset created by prepayment of an insurance expense is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to Unearned Revenue.
 - B. Recorded as a debit to Prepaid Insurance.
 - C. Recorded as a credit to Unearned Revenue.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to Prepaid Insurance.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records until the insurance period expires.
95. Richard Redden contributed \$70,000 in cash and land worth \$130,000 to open a new business, RR Consulting. Which of the following general journal entries will RR Consulting make to record this transaction?
- A. Debit Assets \$200,000; credit Redden, Capital, \$200,000.
 - B. Debit Cash and Land, \$200,000; credit Redden, Capital, \$200,000.
 - C. Debit Cash \$70,000; debit Land \$130,000; credit Redden, Capital, \$200,000.
 - D. Debit Redden, Capital, \$200,000; credit Cash \$70,000, credit Land, \$130,000.
 - E. Debit Redden, Capital, \$200,000; credit Assets, \$200,000.

96. Wiley Consulting purchased \$7,000 worth of supplies and paid cash immediately. Which of the following general journal entries will Wiley Consulting make to record this transaction?

A.

Accounts Payable	7,000	
Supplies		7,000

B.

Cash	7,000	
Supplies		7,000

C.

Supplies	7,000	
Cash		7,000

D.

Supplies	7,000	
Accounts Payable		7,000

E.

Supplies Expense	7,000	
Accounts Payable		7,000

97. J. Brown Consulting paid \$500 cash for utilities for the current month. Given the choices below, determine the general journal entry that J. Brown Consulting will make to record this transaction.

A.

Utilities Expense	500	
Cash		500

B.

Cash	500	
Utilities Expense		500

C.

Cash	500	
Accounts Payable		500

D.

Utilities Expense	500	
Accounts Payable		500

E.

Prepaid Utilities	500	
Accounts Payable		500

98. J. Brown Consulting paid \$2,500 cash for a 5-month insurance policy which begins on December 1. Given the choices below, determine the general journal entry that J. Brown Consulting will make to record this transaction.

A.

Insurance Expense	2,500	
Cash		2,500

B.

Cash	2,500	
Insurance Expense		2,500

C.

Cash	2,500	
Prepaid Insurance		2,500

D.

Prepaid Insurance	2,500	
Cash		2,500

E.

Insurance Expense	2,500	
Prepaid Insurance		2,500

99. ABC Catering received \$800 cash from a customer for catering services to be provided next month. Given the choices below, determine the general journal entry that ABC Catering will make to record this transaction.

A.

Unearned Catering Revenue	800	
Catering Revenue		800

B.

Cash	800	
Accounts Receivable		800

C.

Cash	800	
Unearned Catering Revenue		800

D.

Cash	800	
Catering Revenue		800

E.

Accounts Receivable	800	
Catering Revenue		800

100. Grills R Us Catering provided \$1,000 of catering services and billed its client for the amount owed.

Given the choices below, determine the general journal entry that Grills R Us Catering will make to record this transaction.

A.

Unearned Catering Revenue	1,000	
Catering Revenue		1,000

B.

Catering Revenue	1,000	
Accounts Receivable		1,000

C.

Accounts Receivable	1,000	
Unearned Catering Revenue		1,000

D.

Accounts Receivable	1,000	
Catering Revenue		1,000

E.

Cash	1,000	
Catering Revenue		1,000

101. Trimble Graphic Design receives \$1,500 from a client billed in a previous month for services provided. Which of the following general journal entries will Trimble Graphic Design make to record this transaction?

A.

Cash	1,500	
Accounts Receivable		1,500

B.

Cash	1,500	
Unearned Design Revenue		1,500

C.

Accounts Receivable	1,500	
Unearned Design Revenue		1,500

D.

Cash	1,500	
Design Revenue		1,500

E.

Accounts Receivable	1,500	
Cash		1,500

102. J. Smith withdrew \$100 from Jay's Limo Services for personal use. Which of the following general journal entries will Jay's Limo Services make to record this transaction?

A.

J. Smith, Withdrawals	100	
Cash		100

B.

Cash	100	
J. Smith, Withdrawals		100

C.

J. Smith, Capital	100	
J. Smith, Withdrawals		100

D.

J. Smith, Withdrawals	100	
J. Smith, Capital		100

E.

Cash	100	
J. Smith, Capital		100

103. Jay's Limo Services paid \$300 cash to employees for work performed in the current period. Which of the following general journal entries will Jay's Limo Services make to record this transaction?

A.

Salaries Expense	300	
Accounts Payable		300

B.

Cash	300	
Salaries Expense		300

C.

Salaries Expense	300	
J. Smith, Withdrawals		300

D.

Salaries Payable	300	
Salaries Expense		300

E.

Salaries Expense	300	
Cash		300

104. Able Graphics received a \$400 utility bill for the current month's electricity. It is not due until the end of the next month which is when they intend to pay it. Which of the following general journal entries will Able Graphics make to record this transaction?

A.

Utilities Expense	400	
Cash		400

B.

Cash	400	
Utilities Expense		400

C.

Utilities Expense	400	
Accounts Payable		400

D.

Accounts Payable	400	
Utilities Expense		400

E.

Utilities Payable	400	
Cash		400

105. HH Consulting & Design provided \$800 of consulting work and \$100 of design work to the same client. It billed the client for the total amount and is expecting to collect from the customer next month. Which of the following general journal entries will HH Consulting & Design make to record this transaction?

A.

Design Revenue	100	
Consulting Revenue	800	
Accounts Receivable		900

B.

Accounts Payable	800	
Design Revenue		100
Consulting Revenue		800

C.

Cash	900	
Consulting Revenue		800
Design Revenue		100

D.

Cash	900	
Consulting Revenue		800
Design Revenue		100

E.

Accounts Receivable	900	
Consulting Revenue		800

Design Revenue		100
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106. Gi Gi's Dance Studio provided \$150 of dance instruction and rented out its dance studio to the same client for another \$100. The client paid immediately. Identify the general journal entry below that Gi Gi's will make to record the transaction.

A.

Rental Revenue	100	
Instruction Revenue	150	
Cash		250

B.

Accounts Payable	250	
Rental Revenue		100
Instruction Revenue		150

C.

Cash	250	
Rental Revenue		100
Instruction Revenue		150

D.

Accounts Receivable	250	
Rental Revenue		100
Instruction Revenue		150

E.

Unearned Revenue	250	
Rental Revenue		100

Instruction Revenue		150
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107. Geraldine Parker, the owner of Gi Gi's Dance Studio, started the business by investing \$10,000 cash and donating a building worth \$20,000. Identify the general journal entry below that Gi Gi's will make to record the transaction.

A.

Cash	10,000	
G. Parker, Capital		30,000

B.

G. Parker, Capital	30,000	
Cash		10,000
Building		20,000

C.

Cash	10,000	
Building	20,000	
G. Parker, Capital		30,000

D.

Owner's Investments	30,000	
G. Parker, Capital		30,000

E.

Cash & Building	30,000	
G. Parker, Capital		30,000

108. Mary Martin, the owner of Martin Consulting, started the business by investing \$40,000 cash.

Identify the general journal entry below that Martin Consulting will make to record the transaction.

A.

Cash	40,000	
M. Martin, Capital		40,000

B.

M. Martin, Capital	40,000	
Cash		40,000

C.

Investments	40,000	
Cash		40,000

D.

Investments	40,000	
M. Martin, Capital		40,000

E.

Cash	40,000	
Increased Equity		40,000

109. If cash is received from customers in payment for products or services that have not yet been delivered to the customers, the business would record the cash receipt as:

- A. A debit to an unearned revenue account.
- B. A debit to a prepaid expense account.
- C. A credit to an unearned revenue account.
- D. A credit to a prepaid expense account.
- E. No entry is required at the time of collection.

110. On May 31, the Cash account of Bottle's R US had a normal balance of \$5,000. During May, the account was debited for a total of \$12,200 and credited for a total of \$11,500. What was the balance in the Cash account at the beginning of May?

- A. A \$0 balance.
- B. A \$4,300 debit balance.
- C. A \$4,300 credit balance.
- D. A \$5,700 debit balance.
- E. A \$5,700 credit balance.

111. On April 30, Victor Services had an Accounts Receivable balance of \$18,000. During the month of May, total credits to Accounts Receivable were \$52,000 from customer payments. The May 31 Accounts Receivable balance was \$13,000. What was the amount of credit sales during May?

- A. \$5,000.
- B. \$47,000.
- C. \$52,000.
- D. \$57,000.
- E. \$32,000.

112. During the month of February, Victor Services had cash receipts of \$7,500 and cash disbursements of \$8,600. The February 28 cash balance was \$1,800. What was the February 1 beginning cash balance?

- A. \$700.
- B. \$1,100.
- C. \$2,900.
- D. \$0.
- E. \$4,300.

113. The following transactions occurred during July:

1. Received \$900 cash for services provided to a customer during July.
2. Received \$2,200 cash investment from Bob Johnson, the owner of the business.
3. Received \$750 from a customer in partial payment of his account receivable which arose from sales in June.
4. Provided services to a customer on credit, \$375.
5. Borrowed \$6,000 from the bank by signing a promissory note.
6. Received \$1,250 cash from a customer for services to be rendered next year.

What was the amount of revenue for July?

- A. \$900.
- B. \$1,275.
- C. \$2,525.
- D. \$3,275.
- E. \$11,100.

114. If Taylor Willow, the owner of Willow Hardware proprietorship, uses cash of the business to purchase a family automobile, the business should record this use of cash with an entry to:

- A. Debit Salary Expense and credit Cash.
- B. Debit Cash and credit Salary Expense.
- C. Debit Cash and credit T. Willow, Withdrawals.
- D. Debit T. Willow, Withdrawals and credit Cash.
- E. Debit Automobiles and credit Cash.

115. Larry Bar opened an frame shop and completed these transactions:

- 1. Larry started the shop by investing \$40,000 cash and equipment valued at \$18,000.
- 2. Purchased \$70 of office supplies on credit.
- 3. Paid \$1,200 cash for the receptionist's salary.
- 4. Sold a custom frame service and collected a \$1,500 cash on the sale.
- 5. Completed framing services and billed the client \$200.

What was the balance of the cash account after these transactions were posted?

- A. \$300.
- B. \$41,500.
- C. \$40,300.
- D. \$38,500.
- E. \$38,700.

116. At the beginning of January of the current year, Little Mikey's Catering ledger reflected a normal balance of \$52,000 for accounts receivable. During January, the company collected \$14,800 from customers on account and provided additional services to customers on account totaling \$12,500. Additionally, during January one customer paid Mikey \$5,000 for services to be provided in the future. At the end of January, the balance in the accounts receivable account should be:

- A. \$54,700.
- B. \$49,700.
- C. \$2,300.
- D. \$54,300.
- E. \$49,300.

117. During the month of March, Harley's Computer Services made purchases on account totaling \$43,500. Also during the month of March, Harley was paid \$8,000 by a customer for services to be provided in the future and paid \$36,900 of cash on its accounts payable balance. If the balance in the accounts payable account at the beginning of March was \$77,300, what is the balance in accounts payable at the end of March?

- A. \$83,900.
- B. \$91,900.
- C. \$6,600.
- D. \$75,900.
- E. \$4,900.

118. On January 1 of the current year, Jimmy's Sandwich Company reported owner's capital totaling \$122,500. During the current year, total revenues were \$96,000 while total expenses were \$85,500. Also, during the current year Jimmy withdrew \$20,000 from the company. No other changes in equity occurred during the year. If, on December 31 of the current year, total assets are \$196,000, the *change* in owner's capital during the year was:

- A. A decrease of \$9,500.
- B. An increase of \$9,500.
- C. An increase of \$30,500.
- D. A decrease of \$30,500.
- E. An increase of \$73,500.

119. Andrea Apple opened Apple Photography on January 1 of the current year. During January, the following transactions occurred and were recorded in the company's books:

1. Andrea invested \$13,500 cash in the business.
2. Andrea contributed \$20,000 of photography equipment to the business.
3. The company paid \$2,100 cash for an insurance policy covering the next 24 months.
4. The company received \$5,700 cash for services provided during January.
5. The company purchased \$6,200 of office equipment on credit.
6. The company provided \$2,750 of services to customers on account.
7. The company paid cash of \$1,500 for monthly rent.
8. The company paid \$3,100 on the office equipment purchased in transaction #5 above.
9. Paid \$275 cash for January utilities.

Based on this information, the balance in the cash account at the end of January would be:

- A. \$41,450.
- B. \$12,225.
- C. \$18,700.
- D. \$15,250.
- E. \$13,500.

120. Andrea Apple opened Apple Photography on January 1 of the current year. During January, the following transactions occurred and were recorded in the company's books:

1. Andrea invested \$13,500 cash in the business.
2. Andrea contributed \$20,000 of photography equipment to the business.
3. The company paid \$2,100 cash for an insurance policy covering the next 24 months.
4. The company received \$5,700 cash for services provided during January.
5. The company purchased \$6,200 of office equipment on credit.
6. The company provided \$2,750 of services to customers on account.
7. The company paid cash of \$1,500 for monthly rent.
8. The company paid \$3,100 on the office equipment purchased in transaction #5 above.
9. Paid \$275 cash for January utilities.

Based on this information, the balance in the A. Apple, Capital account reported on the Statement of Owner's Equity at the end of the month would be:

- A. \$31,400.
- B. \$39,200.
- C. \$31,150.
- D. \$40,175.
- E. \$30,875.

121. The debt ratio is used:

- A. To measure the ratio of equity to expenses.
- B. To assess the risk associated with a company's use of liabilities.
- C. Only by banks when a business applies for a loan.
- D. To determine how much debt a firm should pay off.
- E. To determine how much debt a company should borrow.

122. Identify the correct formula below used to calculate the debt ratio.

- A. Total Equity/Total Liabilities.
- B. Total Liabilities/Total Equity.
- C. Total Liabilities/Total Assets.
- D. Total Assets/Total Liabilities.
- E. Total Equity/Total Assets.

123. Lu Lu's Catering has a debt ratio equal to .3 and its competitor, Able's Bakery, has a debt ratio equal to .7. Determine the statement below that is *correct*.

- A. Able's Bakery has a smaller percentage of its assets financed with liabilities as compared to Lu Lu's.
- B. Able's Bakery's financial leverage is *less* than Lu Lu's.
- C. Able's Bakery's financial leverage is *greater* than Lu Lu's.
- D. Lu Lu's has a higher risk from its financial leverage.
- E. Higher financial leverage involves lower risk.

124. Identify the statement that is incorrect.

- A. Higher financial leverage involves higher risk.
- B. Risk is higher if a company has more liabilities.
- C. Risk is higher if a company has higher assets.
- D. The debt ratio is one measure of financial risk.
- E. Lower financial leverage involves lower risk.

125. The debt ratio of Company A is .31 and the debt ratio of Company B is .21. Based on this information, an investor can conclude:

- A. Company B has more debt than Company A.
- B. Company B has a lower risk from its financial leverage.
- C. Company A has a lower risk from its financial leverage.
- D. Company A has 10% more assets than Company B.
- E. Both companies have too much debt.

126. The debt ratio of Jackson's Shoes is .9 and the debt ratio of Billy's Catering is 1.0. Based on this information, an investor can conclude:

- A. Billy's Catering finances a relatively lower portion of its assets with liabilities than Jackson's Shoes.
- B. Billy's Catering has a lower risk from its financial leverage.
- C. Jackson's Shoes has a higher risk from its financial leverage.
- D. Billy's Catering has the exact same dollar amount of total liabilities and total assets.
- E. Jackson's Shoes has less equity per dollar of assets than Billy's Catering.

127. Gi Gi's Bakery has total assets of \$425 million. Its total liabilities are \$110 million. Its equity is \$315 million. Calculate the debt ratio.

- A. 38.6%.
- B. 13.4%.
- C. 34.9%.
- D. 25.9%.
- E. 14.9%.

128. Happiness Catering has total assets of \$385 million. Its total liabilities are \$100 million and its equity is \$285 million. Calculate its debt ratio.

- A. 35.1%.
- B. 26.0%.
- C. 38.5%.
- D. 28.5%.
- E. 58.8%.

129. All of the following statements accurately describe the debt ratio *except*.

- A. It is of use to both internal and external users of accounting information.
- B. A relatively high ratio is always desirable.
- C. The dividing line for a high and low ratio varies from industry to industry.
- D. Many factors such as a company's age, stability, profitability and cash flow influence the determination of what would be interpreted as a high versus a low ratio.
- E. The ratio might be used to help determine if a company is capable of increasing its income by obtaining further debt.

130. At the end of the current year, Leer Company reported total liabilities of \$300,000 and total equity of \$100,000. The company's debt ratio on the last year-end was:

- A. 300%.
- B. 33.3%.
- C. 75.0%.
- D. 66.67%.
- E. \$400,000.

131. At the beginning of the current year, Trenton Company's total assets were \$248,000 and its total liabilities were \$175,000. During the year, the company reported total revenues of \$93,000, total expenses of \$76,000 and owner withdrawals of \$5,000. There were no other changes in owner's capital during the year and total assets at the end of the year were \$260,000. Trenton Company's debt ratio at the end of the current year is:

- A. 70.6%.
- B. 67.3%.
- C. 32.7%.
- D. 48.6%.
- E. 1.42%.

132. The process of transferring general journal entry information to the ledger is called:

- A. Double-entry accounting.
- B. Posting.
- C. Balancing an account.
- D. Journalizing.
- E. Not required unless debits do not equal credits.

133. A column in journals and ledger accounts that is used to cross reference journal and ledger entries is the:

- A. Account balance column.
- B. Debit column.
- C. Posting reference column.
- D. Credit column.
- E. Description column.

134. The chronological record of each complete transaction that has occurred is called the:

- A. Account balance.
- B. Ledger.
- C. Journal.
- D. Trial balance.
- E. Cash account.

135. A business's general journal provides a place for recording all of the following *except*:

- A. The transaction date.
- B. The names of the accounts involved.
- C. The amount of each debit and credit.
- D. An explanation of the transaction.
- E. The balance in each account.

136. The balance column in a ledger account is:

- A. An account entered on the balance sheet.
- B. A column for showing the balance of the account after each entry is posted.
- C. Another name for the withdrawals account.
- D. An account used to record the transfers of assets from a business to its owner.
- E. A simple form of account that is widely used in accounting to illustrate the debits and credits required in recording a transaction.

137. A general journal is:

- A. A ledger in which amounts are posted from a balance column account.
- B. Not required if T-accounts are used.
- C. A complete record of all transactions in chronological order from which transaction amounts are posted to the ledger accounts.
- D. Not necessary in electronic accounting systems.
- E. A book of final entry because financial statements are prepared from it.

138. A record in which the effects of transactions are first recorded and from which transaction amounts are posted to the ledger is a(n):

- A. Account.
- B. Trial balance.
- C. Journal.
- D. T-account.
- E. Balance column account.

139. Smiles Entertainment had the following accounts and balances at December 31:

Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$10,000	
Accounts Receivable	2,000	
Prepaid Insurance	2,400	
Supplies	1,000	
Accounts Payable		\$5,000
T. Happy, Capital		4,900
Service Revenue		7,000
Salaries Expense	500	
Utilities Expense	<u>1,000</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$16,900</u>	<u>\$16,900</u>

Using the information in the table, calculate the company's reported net income for the period.

- A. \$1,100.
- B. \$4,000.
- C. \$4,500.
- D. \$10,400.
- E. \$5,500.

140. Jackson Consulting had the following accounts and balances at December 31:

Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$20,000	
Accounts Receivable	6,000	
Prepaid Insurance	1,500	
Supplies	5,000	
Accounts Payable		\$500
R. Jackson, Capital		16,200
R. Jackson, Withdrawals	1,000	
Service Revenue		20,000
Utilities Expense	2,000	
Salaries Expense	<u>1,200</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$36,700</u>	<u>\$36,700</u>

Using the information in the table, calculate Jackson Consulting's reported net income for the period.

- A. \$16,800
- B. \$15,800.
- C. \$15,300
- D. \$10,300.
- E. \$32,000

141. Bologna Lodging had the following accounts and balances as of December 31:

Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$20,000	
Accounts Receivable	2,000	
Salaries Expense	500	
Accounts Payable		\$4,000
Lodging Revenue		7,000
Utilities Expense	500	
Prepaid Insurance	1,400	
Supplies	1,500	
B. Oscar, Capital	_____	<u>14,900</u>
Totals	<u>\$25,900</u>	<u>\$25,900</u>

Using the information in the table, calculate the **total assets** reported on Bologna's balance sheet for the period.

- A. \$24,900.
- B. \$25,400.
- C. \$22,500.
- D. \$25,900.
- E. \$23,400.

142. At the end of its first month of operations, Michael's Consulting Services reported net income of \$25,000. They also had account balances of: Cash, \$18,000; Office Supplies, \$2,000 and Accounts Receivable \$10,000. The owner's total investment for this first month was \$5,000.

Calculate the **ending** balance in the Owner's Capital account to be reported on the Statement of Owner's Equity.

- A. \$30,000
- B. \$25,000
- C. \$20,000
- D. \$5,000
- E. \$7,000

143. Identify the accounts that would normally have balances in the *debit* column of a business's trial balance.

- A. Assets and expenses.
- B. Assets and revenues.
- C. Revenues and expenses.
- D. Liabilities and expenses.
- E. Liabilities and withdrawals.

144. Identify the accounts that would normally have balances in the *credit* column of a business's trial balance

- A. Liabilities and expenses.
- B. Assets and revenues.
- C. Revenues and expenses.
- D. Revenues and liabilities.
- E. Withdrawals and liabilities.

145. Which of the following is not a step in the accounting process?

- A. Record relevant transactions and events in a journal
- B. Post journal information to the ledger accounts
- C. Prepare and analyze the trial balance
- D. Analyzing each transaction
- E. Verify that revenues and expenses are equal

146. A bookkeeper has debited an account for \$3,500 and credited a liability account for \$2,000. Which of the following would be an *incorrect* way to complete the recording of this transaction:

- A. Credit another asset account for \$1,500.
- B. Credit another liability account for \$1,500.
- C. Credit an expense account for \$1,500.
- D. Credit the owner's capital account for \$1,500.
- E. Debit another asset account for \$1,500.

147. A report that lists a business's accounts and their balances, in which the total debit balances should equal the total credit balances, is called a(n):

- A. Account balance.
- B. Trial balance.
- C. Ledger.
- D. Chart of accounts.
- E. General Journal.

148. Identify the statement below that is *true*.

- A. If the trial balance is in balance, it proves that no errors have been made in recording and posting transactions.
- B. The trial balance is a book of original entry.
- C. Another name for the trial balance is the chart of accounts.
- D. The trial balance is a list of all accounts from the ledger with their balances at a point in time.
- E. The trial balance is another name for the balance sheet as long as debits balance with credits.

149. While in the process of posting from the journal to the ledger, a company failed to post a \$500 debit to the Equipment account. The effect of this error will be that:

- A. The Equipment account balance will be overstated.
- B. The trial balance will not balance.
- C. The error will overstate the debits listed in the journal.
- D. The total debits in the trial balance will be larger than the total credits.
- E. The error will overstate the credits listed in the journal.

150. A \$15 credit to Sales was posted as a \$150 credit. By what amount is the Sales account in error?

- A. \$150 understated.
- B. \$135 overstated.
- C. \$150 overstated.
- D. \$15 understated.
- E. \$135 understated.

151. At year-end, a trial balance showed total credits exceed total debits by \$4,950. This difference could have been caused by:

- A. An error in the general journal where a \$4,950 increase in Accounts Receivable was recorded as an increase in Cash.
- B. A net income of \$4,950.
- C. The balance of \$49,500 in Accounts Payable being entered in the trial balance as \$4,950.
- D. The balance of \$5,500 in the Office Equipment account being entered on the trial balance as a debit of \$550.
- E. An error in the general journal where a \$4,950 increase in Accounts Payable was recorded as a decrease in Accounts Payable.

152. Identify the item below that would cause the trial balance to *not* balance?

- A. A \$1,000 collection of an account receivable was erroneously posted as a debit to Accounts Receivable and a credit to Cash.
- B. The purchase of office supplies on account for \$3,250 was erroneously recorded in the journal as \$2,350 debit to Office Supplies and credit to Accounts Payable.
- C. A \$50 cash receipt for the performance of a service was not recorded at all.
- D. The purchase of office equipment for \$1,200 was posted as a debit to Office Supplies and a credit to Cash for \$1,200.
- E. The cash payment of a \$750 account payable was posted as a debit to Accounts Payable and a debit to Cash for \$750.

153. The credit purchase of a new oven for \$4,700 was posted to Kitchen Equipment as a \$4,700 debit and to Accounts Payable as a \$4,700 debit. What effect would this error have on the trial balance?

- A. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$4,700.
- B. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$4,700.
- C. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$9,400.
- D. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$9,400.
- E. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will equal the total of the Credit column.

154. On a trial balance, if the Debit and Credit column totals are equal, then:

- A. All transactions have been recorded correctly.
- B. All entries from the journal have been posted to the ledger correctly.
- C. All ledger account balances are correct.
- D. Equal debits and credits have been recorded for transactions.
- E. The balance sheet would be correct.

155. Given the following errors, identify the one by itself that will cause the trial balance to be out of balance.

- A. A \$200 cash salary payment posted as a \$200 debit to Cash and a \$200 credit to Salaries Expense.
- B. A \$100 cash receipt from a customer in payment of her account posted as a \$100 debit to Cash and a \$10 credit to Accounts Receivable.
- C. A \$75 cash receipt from a customer in payment of her account posted as a \$75 debit to Cash and a \$75 credit to Cash.
- D. A \$50 cash purchase of office supplies posted as a \$50 debit to Office Equipment and a \$50 credit to Cash.
- E. An \$800 prepayment from a customer for services to be rendered in the future was posted as an \$800 debit to Unearned Revenue and an \$800 credit to Cash.

156. A \$130 credit to Supplies was credited to Fees Earned by mistake. By what amounts are the accounts under- or overstated as a result of this error?

- A. Supplies, understated \$130; Fees Earned, overstated \$130.
- B. Supplies, understated \$260; Fees Earned, overstated \$130.
- C. Supplies, overstated \$130; Fees Earned, overstated \$130.
- D. Supplies, overstated \$130; Fees Earned, understated \$130.
- E. Supplies, overstated \$260; Fees Earned, understated \$130.

157. All of the following are asset accounts except:

- A. Accounts Receivable.
- B. Buildings.
- C. Supplies expense.
- D. Equipment.
- E. Prepaid insurance.

158. Compare the list of accounts below and choose the list that contains only accounts that would be classified as asset accounts on the Chart of Accounts.

- A. Accounts Payable; Cash; Supplies.
- B. Unearned Revenue; Accounts Payable; Owner's Withdrawals.
- C. Building; Prepaid Insurance; Supplies Expense.
- D. Cash; Prepaid Insurance; Equipment.
- E. Notes Payable; Cash; Owner's Withdrawals.

159. Which financial statement reports an organization's financial position at a single point in time?

- A. Income statement.
- B. Balance sheet.
- C. Statement of owner's equity.
- D. Cash flow statement.
- E. Trial balance.

160. Joe Jackson opened Jackson's Repairs on March 1 of the current year. During March, the following transactions occurred and were recorded in the company's books:

1. Jackson invested \$25,000 cash in the business.
2. Jackson contributed \$100,000 of equipment to the business.
3. The company paid \$2,000 cash to rent office space for the month.
4. The company received \$16,000 cash for repair services provided during March.
5. The company paid \$6,200 for salaries for the month.
6. The company provided \$3,000 of services to customers on account.
7. The company paid cash of \$500 for monthly utilities.
8. The company received \$3,100 cash in advance of providing repair services to a customer.
9. Jackson withdrew \$5,000 for his personal use from the company.

Based on this information, net income for March would be:

- A. \$10,300.
- B. \$13,400.
- C. \$5,300.
- D. \$8,400.
- E. \$13,500.

161. Joel Consulting received \$3,000 from a customer for services provided. Joel's general journal entry to record this transaction will be:

- A. Debit Services Revenue, credit Accounts Receivable.
- B. Debit Cash, credit Accounts Payable.
- C. Debit Cash, credit Accounts Receivable.
- D. Debit Cash, credit Services Revenue.
- E. Debit Accounts Payable, credit Services Revenue.

162. Wiley Hill opened Hill's Repairs on March 1 of the current year. During March, the following transactions occurred and were recorded in the company's books:

1. Wiley invested \$25,000 cash in the business.
2. Wiley contributed \$100,000 of equipment to the business.
3. The company paid \$2,000 cash to rent office space for the month.
4. The company received \$16,000 cash for repair services provided during March.
5. The company paid \$6,200 for salaries for the month.
6. The company provided \$3,000 of services to customers on account.
7. The company paid cash of \$500 for monthly utilities.
8. The company received \$3,100 cash in advance of providing repair services to a customer.
9. Wiley withdrew \$5,000 for his personal use from the company.

Based on this information, the balance in Wiley Hill, Capital reported on the Statement of Owner's Equity at the end of March would be:

- A. \$133,400.
- B. \$130,300.
- C. \$125,300.
- D. \$8,400.
- E. \$13,500.

Matching Questions

163. Match the following definitions and terms by placing the letter that identifies the best definition in the blank space next to the term.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A company's chronological record of each transaction in one place that shows debits and credits for each transaction. | Credit ____ |
| 2. Verifiable evidence that transactions have occurred used to record accounting information. | Ledger ____ |
| | Double-
entry
accounting ____ |
| 3. A list of accounts and their balances at a point in time. | Journal ____ |
| 4. An increase in an asset and expense account, and decrease in a liability, owner's capital, and revenue account; recorded on the left side of a T-account. | Debit ____ |
| 5. A representation of a ledger account used to understand the effects of transactions. | Account ____ |
| 6. A record containing all the accounts of a company and their balances. | T-account ____ |
| 7. Decrease in an asset, owner withdrawal and expense account, and increase in a liability, owner's capital and revenue account; recorded on the right side of a T-account. | Trial
balance ____ |
| 8. The process of transferring journal entry information to the ledger accounts. | Posting ____ |
| 9. A record of the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense item. | Source
documents ____ |
| 10. An accounting system where each transaction affects and is recorded in at least two accounts; the sum of the debits for each entry must equal the sum of its credits. | |

164. Provided below is a list of definitions and terms. Match them by placing the letter that identifies the best definition in the blank space next to each term.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A list of accounts and their balances at a point in time; the total debit balances should equal the total credit balances. | Debit ____ |
| 2. A chronological record of each transaction in one place that shows debits and credits for each transaction. | Credit ____ |
| 3. A list of all accounts used by a company and the identification number assigned to each account. | Note payable ____ |
| 4. The difference between total debits and total credits for an account including the beginning balance. | Account balance ____ |
| 5. An increase in an asset, owner withdrawal, and expense account, and a decrease in a liability, owner's capital, and revenue account; recorded on the left side of a T-account. | Trial balance ____ |
| 6. A record containing all accounts of a company and their balances. | Chart of accounts ____ |
| 7. A decrease in an asset, owner withdrawal, and expense account, and an increase in a liability, owner's capital, and revenue account; recorded on the right side of a T-account. | Debt ratio ____ |
| 8. A written promise to pay a definite sum of money on a specified future date. | Balance column account ____ |
| 9. An account with debit and credit columns for recording entries and another column for showing the balance of the account after each entry. | Journal ____ |
| 10. The ratio of total liabilities to total assets; used | Ledger ____ |

to reflect the risk associated with the company's
debts.

165. Provided below is a list of definitions and terms. Match them by placing the letter that identifies the best definition in the blank space next to each term.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A record of the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense item. | T-account ____ |
| 2. A column in journals where individual account numbers are entered when entries are posted to ledger accounts. | General journal ____ |
| 3. A simple form used as a helpful tool in understanding the effect of transactions and events on specific accounts. | Compound journal entry ____ |
| 4. A list of accounts and their balances at a point in time; the total debit balances should equal the total credit balances. | Note receivable ____ |
| 5. A written promise from a customer to pay a definite sum of money on a specified future date. | Account ____ |
| 6. A journal entry that affects at least three accounts. | Chart of accounts ____ |
| 7. A list of all accounts used by a company and the identification number assigned to each account. | Posting ____ |
| 8. The process of transferring journal entry information to the ledger. | Trial Balance ____ |
| 9. The most flexible type of journal, it can be used to record any kind of transaction. | Posting reference column ____ |
| 10. Liabilities created when customers pay in advance for products or services; satisfied by delivering the products or services in the future. | Unearned revenues ____ |

Essay Questions

166. Identify each of the following accounts as a revenue (R), expense (E), asset (A), liability (L), or equity (OE) by placing initials (R,E,A,L or OE) in the blanks.

- ___ 1. Salary Expense
- ___ 2. Cash
- ___ 3. Equipment
- ___ 4. Owner, Capital
- ___ 5. Fees Revenue
- ___ 6. Accounts Receivable
- ___ 7. Accounts Payable
- ___ 8. Owner, Withdrawals
- ___ 9. Supplies
- ___ 10. Unearned Revenue
- ___ 11. Prepaid Insurance
- ___ 12. Office Furniture

167. Review the transactions below and identify with an "X" those that would be posted as a *credit* in the ledger (The first one has been done for you):

- ☒ 1. Salary Payable was increased
- ☐ 2. Cash was decreased
- ☐ 3. Equipment was increased
- ☐ 4. Owner, Capital was increased
- ☐ 5. Salaries Expense was increased
- ☐ 6. Accounts Receivable was decreased
- ☐ 7. Unearned Revenue was increased
- ☐ 8. Owner, Withdrawals was increased
- ☐ 9. Supplies was increased
- ☐ 10. Building was increased
- ☐ 11. Utilities Expense was increased
- ☐ 12. Service Revenue was increased

168. The following accounts appear on either the Income Statement (IS) or Balance Sheet (BS). In the space to the left of each account, write the letters, IS or BS to identify the statement on which the account appears.

- ___ 1. Office Equipment
- ___ 2. Rent Expense
- ___ 3. Unearned Fees Revenues
- ___ 4. Rent Expense
- ___ 5. Accounts Payable
- ___ 6. Owner, Capital
- ___ 7. Fees Revenue
- ___ 8. Cash
- ___ 9. Notes Receivable
- ___ 10. Wages Payable

169. Miley Block is a building consultant. Shown below are (a) several accounts in her ledger with each account preceded by an identification number, and (b) several transactions completed by Block. Indicate the accounts debited and credited when recording each transaction by placing the proper account identification numbers to the right of each transaction.

1. Accounts Payable	7. Telephone Expense
2. Accounts Receivable	8. Unearned Revenue
3. Cash	9. Miley Block, Capital
4. Consulting Fees Earned	10. Miley Block, Withdrawals
5. Office Supplies	11. Insurance Expense
6. Office Supplies Expense	12. Prepaid Insurance

		Debit	Credit
	Example:		
	Completed consulting work for a client who will pay at a later date.	2	4
A.	Received cash in advance from a customer for designing a building.		
B.	Purchased office supplies on credit.		
C.	Paid for the supplies purchased in B.		
D.	Received the telephone bill of the business and immediately paid it.		
E.	Paid for a 3-year insurance policy.		

170. Drew Castle is an insurance appraiser. Shown below are (a) several accounts in his ledger with each account preceded by an identification number, and (b) several transactions completed by Castle. Indicate the accounts debited and credited when recording each transaction by placing the proper account identification numbers to the right of each transaction.

1. Accounts Payable	8. Office Supplies Expense
2. Accounts Receivable	9. Prepaid Insurance
3. Appraisal Fees Earned	10. Salaries Expense
4. Cash	11. Telephone Expense
5. Insurance Expense	12. Unearned Appraisal Fees
6. Office Equipment	13. Drew Castle, Capital
7. Office Supplies	14. Drew Castle, Withdrawals

		Debit	Credit
Example:			
Completed an appraisal for a client who promised to pay at a later date.		2	3
A.	Received cash in advance for appraising a hail damage claim		
B.	Purchased office supplies on credit		
C.	Drew Castle used cash from the business to pay his home telephone bill. There were no business calls on the bill		

D.	Received the telephone bill of the business and immediately paid it		
E.	Paid the salary of the office assistant		
F.	Paid for the supplies purchased in transaction B		
G.	Completed an appraisal for a client and immediately collected cash for the work done		

Short Answer Questions

171. List the steps in processing transactions.

172. Describe what source documents are and the purpose they serve in a business.

173. Explain how accounts are used in recording information about a business's transactions.

174. Explain the difference between a general ledger and a chart of accounts.

175. Explain debits and credits and their role in the accounting system of a business.

176. Explain the debt ratio and its use in analyzing a company's financial condition.

177. Explain the recording and posting processes.

178. What is a trial balance? What is its purpose?

179. Describe the link between a business's income statement, the statement of owner's equity, and the balance sheet.

180. Identify by marking an X in the appropriate column, whether each of the following items would likely serve as a source document. The first one is done as an example.

		Yes	No
Ex.	Credit card		X
a.	Credit card receipt		
b.	Purchase order		
c.	Invoice		
d.	Balance sheet		
e.	Bank statement		
f.	Journal entry		
g.	Telephone bill		
h.	Employee earnings record		

181. Indicate whether a debit or credit entry would be required to record the following changes in each account.

- a. To decrease Cash.
- b. To increase Owner, Capital.
- c. To decrease Accounts Payable.
- d. To increase Salaries Expense.
- e. To decrease Supplies.
- f. To increase Revenue.
- g. To decrease Accounts Receivable.
- h. To increase Owner, Withdrawals.

182. Using the following list of accounts and identification letters A through J for Homer's Management Co., enter the type of account and its normal balance into the table below. The first item is filled in as an example:

A.	Homer, Capital	F.	Prepaid Rent
B.	Interest Payable	G.	Advertising Expense
C.	Land	H.	Unearned Rent Revenue
D.	Homer, Withdrawals	I.	Commissions Earned
E.	Fees Earned	J.	Notes Receivable

	Type of Account			Normal Balance	
	Asset	Liability	Equity	Debit	Credit
A			X		X
B					
C					
D					

E					
F					
G					
H					
I					
J					

183. Rowdy Bolton began Bolton Office Services in October and during that month completed these transactions:

- a. Invested \$10,000 cash, and \$15,000 of computer equipment.
- b. Paid \$500 cash for an insurance premium covering the next 12 months.
- c. Completed a word processing assignment for a customer and collected \$1,000 cash.
- d. Paid \$200 cash for office supplies.
- e. Paid \$2,000 for October's rent.

Prepare journal entries to record the above transactions. Explanations are unnecessary.

184. BBB Company sends a \$2,500 invoice to a customer for catering services it provided during the month. Set up the necessary T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

185. ABC Company made a \$2,500 payment on account, to satisfy a previously recorded account payable. Set up the necessary T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

186. A business paid \$100 cash to Charles Nice (the owner of the business) for his personal use. Set up the necessary T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

187. On December 3, the ABBJ Company paid \$1,400 cash in salaries to office personnel. Prepare the general journal entry to record this transaction.

188. On February 5, Teddy's Catering purchased an oven that cost \$35,000. The firm made a down payment of \$5,000 cash and signed a long-term note payable for the balance. Show the general journal entry to record this transaction.

18 Jarrod Automotive, owned and operated by Jarrod Johnson, began business in September of the current year. Jarrod, a mechanic, had no experience with recording business transactions. As a result, Jarrod entered all of September's transactions directly into the ledger accounts. When he tried to locate a particular entry he found it confusing and time consuming. He has hired you to improve his accounting procedures. The accounts in his General Ledger follow:

Cash				Equipment		
9/01	(a) 4,200	9/4	(b) 550	9/1	(a) 800	
9/11	(d) 150			9/4	(b) 2,550	
9/15	(e) 190					

J. Jarrod, Capital				Notes Payable		
		9/1	(a) 5,000			9/4

Accounts Receivable				Revenue			
9/9	(c) 275	9/15	(e) 190			9/9	
						9/11	

Prepare the general journal entries, in chronological order (a) through (e), from the T-account entries shown. Include a brief description of the probable nature of each transaction.

190. Pippa's Paralegal Services completed these transactions in February:

- a. Purchased office supplies on account, \$300.
- b. Completed work for a client on credit, \$500.
- c. Paid cash for the office supplies purchased in (a).
- d. Completed work for a client and received \$800 cash.
- e. Received \$500 cash for the work described in (b).
- f. Received \$1,000 from a client for paralegal services to be performed in March.

Prepare journal entries to record the above transactions. Explanations are not necessary.

191. Larry Matt completed these transactions during December of the current year:

Dec. 1	Began a financial services practice by investing \$15,000 cash and office equipment having a \$5,000 value.
2	Purchased \$1,200 of office equipment on credit.
3	Purchased \$300 of office supplies on credit.
4	Completed work for a client and immediately received a payment of \$900 cash.
8	Completed work for Precept Paper Co. on credit, \$1,700.
10	Paid for the supplies purchased on credit on December 3.
14	Paid for the annual \$960 premium on an insurance policy.
18	Received payment in full from Precept Paper Co. for the work completed on December 8.
27	Larry withdrew \$650 cash from the practice to pay personal expenses.
30	Paid \$175 cash for the December utility bills.
30	Received \$2,000 from a client for financial services to be rendered next year.

Prepare general journal entries to record these transactions.

192. Mary Sunny began business as Sunny Law Firm on November 1. Record the following November transactions by making entries directly to the T-accounts provided. Then, prepare a trial balance, as of November 30.

- a) Mary invested \$15,000 cash and a law library valued at \$6,000.
- b) Purchased \$7,500 of office equipment from John Bronx on credit.
- c) Completed legal work for a client and received \$1,500 cash in full payment.
- d) Paid John Bronx. \$3,500 cash in partial settlement of the amount owed.
- e) Completed \$4,000 of legal work for a client on credit.
- f) Mary withdrew \$2,000 cash for personal use.
- g) Received \$2,500 cash as partial payment for the legal work completed for the client in (e).
- h) Paid \$2,500 cash for the legal secretary's salary.

Cash		Office Equipment		M. Sunny, Withdrawals	
Accounts Receivable		Accounts Payable		Legal Fees Earned	

Law Library		M. Sunny, Capital		Salaries Expense	

193. Jerry's Butcher Shop had the following assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of the current year:

	Assets	Liabilities
Beginning of the year	\$114,000	\$68,000
End of the year	135,000	73,000

If Jerry made no investments in the business and withdrew no assets during the year, what was the amount of net income earned by Jerry's Butcher Shop?

194. Jerry's Butcher Shop had the following assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of the current year:

	Assets	Liabilities
Beginning of the year	\$114,000	\$68,000
End of the year	135,000	73,000

If Jerry invested an additional \$12,000 in the business during the year, but withdrew no assets during the year, what was the amount of net income earned by Jerry's Butcher Shop?

195. Jerry's Butcher Shop had the following assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of the current year:

	Assets	Liabilities
Beginning of the year	\$114,000	\$68,000
End of the year	135,000	73,000

If Jerry made no investments in the business but withdrew \$5,000 during the year, what was the amount of net income earned by Jerry's Butcher Shop?

196. Jerry's Butcher Shop had the following assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of the current year:

	Assets	Liabilities
Beginning of the year	\$114,000	\$68,000
End of the year	135,000	73,000

If Jerry invested an additional \$12,000 in the business and withdrew \$5,000 during the year, what was the amount of net income earned by Jerry's Butcher Shop?

197. A company had total assets of \$350,000, total liabilities of \$101,500 and total equity of \$248,500. Calculate the company's debt ratio.

198. Jackson Advertising Co. had assets of \$475,000; liabilities of \$275,500; and equity of \$199,500. Calculate its debt ratio.

199. List the four steps in recording transactions.

200. Given each of the following errors, indicate on the table below the amount by which the trial balance will be out of balance and which trial balance column (debit or credit) will have the larger total as a result of the error.

- a. \$100 debit to Cash was debited to the Cash account twice.
- b. \$1,900 credit to Sales was posted as a \$190 credit.
- c. \$5,000 debit to Office Equipment was debited to Office Supplies.
- d. \$625 debit to Prepaid Insurance was posted as a \$62.50 debit.
- e. \$520 credit to Accounts Payable was not posted.

Error	Amount Out of Balance	Column Having Larger Total
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		

201. After preparing an (unadjusted) trial balance at year-end, R. Chang of Chang Window Company discovered the following errors:

1. Cash payment of the \$225 telephone bill for December was recorded twice.
2. Cash payment of a note payable was recorded as a debit to Cash and a debit to Notes Payable for \$1,000.
3. A \$900 cash withdrawal by the owner was recorded to the correct accounts as \$90.
4. An additional investment of \$5,000 cash by the owner was recorded as a debit to R, Chang, Capital and a credit to Cash.
5. A credit purchase of office equipment for \$1,800 was recorded as a debit to the Office Equipment account with no offsetting credit entry.

Using the form below, indicate whether the error would cause the trial balance to be out of balance by placing an X in either the yes or no column. Would the error cause the trial balance to be out of balance?

Error	Yes	No
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Would the error cause the trial balance to be out of balance?

202.The balances for the accounts of Milo's Management Co. for the year ended December 31 are shown below. Each account shown had a normal balance.

Accounts payable	\$6,500	Wages expense	36,000
Accounts receivable	7,000	Rent expense	6,000
Cash	?		
Office supplies.	1,200		
Building	125,000		
Supplies expense	21,500	Land	50,000
D. Milo, Capital	118,700	Unearned management fees	4,000
Management revenue.	175,000	D. Milo, Withdrawals	48,000

Calculate the correct balance for Cash and prepare a trial balance.

203. At year-end, Henry Laundry Service noted the following errors in its trial balance:

1. It understated the total debits to the Cash account by \$500 when computing the account balance.
2. A credit sale for \$311 was recorded as a credit to the revenue account, but the offsetting debit was not posted.
3. A cash payment to a creditor for \$2,600 was never recorded.
4. The \$680 balance of the Prepaid Insurance account was listed in the credit column of the trial balance.
5. A \$24,900 van purchase was recorded as a \$24,090 debit to Equipment and a \$24,090 credit to Notes Payable.
6. A purchase of office supplies for \$150 was recorded as a debit to Office Equipment. The offsetting credit entry was correct.
7. An additional investment of \$4,000 by Del Henry was recorded as a debit to Del Henry, Capital and as a credit to Cash.
8. The cash payment of the \$510 utility bill for December was recorded (but not paid) twice.
9. The revenue account balance of \$79,817 was listed on the trial balance as \$97,817.
10. A \$1,000 cash withdrawal was recorded as a \$100 debit to Del Henry, Withdrawal and \$100 credit to cash.

Using the form below, indicate whether each error would cause the trial balance to be out of balance, the amount of any imbalance, and whether a correcting journal entry is required.

Error	Would the error cause the trial balance to be out of balance?		Amount of Imbalance	Correcting Journal Entry Required	
	Yes	No		Yes	No
1.					

2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

204.The following trial balance is prepared from the general ledger of HG's Auto Maintenance.

<p style="text-align: center;">HG'S AUTO MAINTENANCE Trial Balance October 31</p>		
	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$1,975	
Accounts receivable	2,800	
Supplies	500	
Shop equipment	13,000	
Office equipment	6,600	
Accounts payable		\$4,510
Hal Griffin, Capital		22,000
Hal Griffin, Withdrawals	4,200	

Repair fees earned		11,875
Supplies expense	8,600	
Totals	\$37,675	\$38,385

Because the trial balance did not balance, you decided to examine the accounting records. You found that the following errors had been made:

1. A purchase of supplies on account for \$245 was posted as a debit to Supplies and as a debit to Accounts Payable.
2. An investment of \$500 cash by the owner was debited to Hal Griffin, Capital and credited to Cash.
3. In computing the balance of the Accounts Receivable account, a debit of \$600 was omitted from the computation.
4. One debit of \$300 to the Hal Griffin, Withdrawals account was posted as a credit.
5. Office equipment purchased for \$800 was posted to the Shop Equipment account.
6. One entire entry was not posted to the general ledger. The transaction involved the receipt of \$125 cash for repair services performed for cash.

Prepare a corrected trial balance for the HG's Auto Maintenance as of October 31.

205. Figgaro Company's accounts and their balances, as of the end of August, are included below. All accounts have normal balances:

Accounts receivable	\$36,000	Cash	\$27,000
Equipment	59,000	Advertising expense	5,000
Service revenues earned.	75,000	Accounts payable	31,000
Rent expense	3,600	J. Figgaro, Withdrawals	24,000
Office supplies	1,500	Salaries expense	30,000
Notes payable	22,000	J. Figgaro, Capital	58,100

- Calculate net income.
- Determine the amount of owner's equity to be shown on the August 31 balance sheet.

206. Based on the following trial balance for Sally's Salon, prepare an income statement, statement of owner's equity, and a balance sheet. Sally Crawford made no additional investments in the company during the year.

Sally's Salon Trial Balance December 31		
Cash	\$6,500	
Accounts receivable	475	
Beauty supplies	2,500	
Beauty shop equipment	17,000	
Accounts payable		\$745
S. Crawford, Capital		21,155
S. Crawford, Withdrawals	36,000	
Revenue earned		72,000

Beauty supplies expense	3,425	
Rent expense	6,000	
Wages expense	<u>22,000</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$93,900</u>	<u>\$93,900</u>

207. George Butler owned a tugboat and was tired of his current job. He decided to open a business that provides day tugboat tours to tourists along the Mississippi River near his hometown. Prepare journal entries to record the following transactions.

May 1	Butler invested \$20,000 cash and his tugboat valued at \$90,000 in the business.
May 2	Butler paid \$3,000 cash for office equipment to help him keep track of business activities.
May 3	Butler bought boating supplies costing \$2,500 on credit.
May 4	Butler paid the river master \$500 cash for the first month's dock rental.
May 5	Butler paid \$1,800 cash for a six-month insurance policy.
May 10	Butler received \$2,000 cash from clients for his first tour.
May 12	Butler provided a \$3,500 tour on credit, the customer has agreed to pay within 10 days.
May 19	Butler paid for the boating supplies originally purchased on

	May 3.
May 22	Butler receives payment on the account from the client entry on May 12.
May 25	Butler received \$2,750 cash for additional tours.
May 31	Butler paid his crew member a salary of \$1,000.
May 31	Butler withdrew \$2,000 for personal use.

208. Based on the following trial balance for Barry's Automotive Shop, prepare an income statement, statement of owner's equity, and a balance sheet. Barry made no additional investments in the company during the year.

Barry's Automotive Shop Trial Balance December 31		
Cash	\$12,500	
Accounts receivable	1,500	
Supplies	500	
Repair shop equipment	27,000	
Service truck	33,000	
Accounts payable		\$2,600
Barry, Capital		38,525
Barry, Withdrawals	36,000	
Service revenue		125,000
Supplies expense	3,425	

Rent expense	18,000	
Utilities expense	5,000	
Gas expense	7,200	
Wages expense	<u>22,000</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$166,125</u>	<u>166,125</u>

209. For each of the accounts in the following table (1) identify the type of account as an asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense, and (2) identify the normal balance of the account.

	Account Type	Normal Balance
a. Wages Expense		
b. Accounts Receivable		
c. Commissions Earned		
d. Salaries Payable		
e. Owner, Capital		
f. Unearned Advertising Revenue		
g. Salaries Expense		
h. Magazine Subscription Revenue		

i. Owner, Withdrawal		
j. Prepaid Insurance		

210. For each of the following accounts, identify whether a debit or credit yields the indicated change.

a. To increase Fees Earned	
b. To decrease Cash	
c. To decrease Unearned Revenue	
d. To increase Accounts Receivable	
e. To increase Owner, Capital	
f. To decrease Notes Payable	
g. To increase Prepaid Rent	
h. To increase Salaries Expense	
i. To increase Accounts Payable	
j. To decrease Prepaid Insurance	

211. Indicate on which of the financial statements the following items appears. Use I for income statement, E for statement of owner's equity, and B for balance sheet. More than one statement may be appropriate for some items.

a. Fees Earned	
b. Cash	
c. Unearned Revenue	
d. Rent expense	
e. Owner, Capital	
f. Notes Payable	
g. Prepaid Rent	
h. Salaries Expense	
i. Notes Payable	
j. Owner, Withdrawal	

212. Jason Hope decided to open a hotel in his hometown. Prepare journal entries to record the following transactions. Hope uses the accounts Room Rental Revenue and Event Revenue. All expenses for special events are recorded as Event Expense.

June 1	Hope invested \$400,000 into the business.
June 2	Hope purchased an existing building and land for the hotel costing \$900,000. The purchase appraisal allocated \$100,000 for land and \$800,000 to the building. Hope paid \$250,000 and financed the remainder with a mortgage note payable.
June 3	Paid \$6,000 for a six month insurance policy on the hotel.
June 5	Purchased linens and other supplies costing \$4,000 on account.
June 10	Received advance payments of \$12,000 from customers that will be staying at the hotel in July. Payments will be refunded if the customer cancels within 7 days of their scheduled arrival time.
June 14	Received cash payments of \$13,000 from current customers staying at the hotel in June.
June 15	Paid the staff \$2,000 for the first semi-monthly payroll.
June 16	Paid \$500 for general maintenance and repairs expense.
June 17	Received \$10,000 payment for a wedding reception during the weekend.
June 18	Paid the caterer \$2,500 for providing catering services for the wedding reception.
June 18	Paid Fixture Rentals \$1,000 for table and chair rental.
June 19	Paid the florist \$2,000 for flowers for the event.
June 24	Paid for the linens and supplies purchased on June 5.
June 25	Recorded an additional \$5,000 from current hotel customers for June.
June 30	Paid the staff \$2,000 for the second semi-monthly payroll.
June 30	The owner withdrew \$4,000 for personal use.

213. For each of the following (1) identify the type of account as an asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense, and (2) identify the normal balance of the account.

Account Title	Account Type	Normal Balance (Debit or Credit)
a. Prepaid Insurance		
b. Accounts Payable		
c. J. Jason, Capital		
d. Utilities expense		
e. Land		
f. Services revenue		
g. Notes Receivable		
h. Advertising expense		
i. Unearned Revenue		
j. Service Revenue		

214. The steps in the accounting process focus on analyzing and recording financial transactions and events within a company. Those steps are shown below. Using the number system of 1 as the first step and 4 as the last step in the process, number the steps in the correct order in which they would occur (1 thru 4).

- ____ Record relevant transactions and events in a journal
- ____ Post journal information to the ledger accounts
- ____ Prepare and analyze the trial balance
- ____ Analyzing each transaction

Fill in the Blank Questions

215. _____ and _____ are the starting points for the *analyzing and recording* process.

216. The second step in the analyzing and recording process is to record the transactions and events in the book of original entry, called the _____.

217. The third step in the analyzing and recording process is to post the information to the _____.

_____.

218. _____ documents identify and describe transactions and events and provide objective evidence and amounts for recording.

219. Revenues and expenses are two categories of _____ accounts.

220. The _____ is a record containing all accounts used by a company as well as the transactions and ending balances of each of the accounts.

221. _____ are promises of payment from customers to sellers.

222. Unearned revenue is classified as a(an) _____ on a business's balance sheet.

223. The four categories of equity accounts are _____, _____,
_____, and _____.

224. A _____ is a *list* of all the accounts used by a company and their identification codes but does not contain the balances.

225. A record containing all the separate accounts for a company as well as all of their balances is called the _____.

226. _____ requires that each transaction affect, and be recorded in, at least two accounts. It also means that total amounts debited must equal total amounts credited for each transaction.

227. The _____ is found by determining the difference between total debits and total credits for an account, including any beginning balance.

228. To increase an asset account we would _____ it and to increase a liability account, we would _____ it.

229. Funky Music purchased \$25,000 of equipment for cash. The Equipment asset account is _____ for \$25,000 and the cash account is _____ for \$25,000.

230. Jackson Brown Footwear had total liabilities of \$130 million and total assets of \$375 million. Its debt ratio was _____.

231. _____ is the process of transferring journal entry information from the journal to the ledger.

232. A _____ gives a complete record of each transaction in one place, and shows debits and credits for each transaction.

233. A more structured format that is similar to a T-account in that it has columns for debits and credits, but that is different in that it has columns for transaction date, explanation, and the account balance is the _____.

234. The posting process is the link between the _____ and the _____.

235. You increase the *Service Revenue* account on the _____ side of its account.

236. You decrease the *Accounts Payable* account on the _____ side of its account.

Chapter 02 Analyzing and Recording Transactions **Answer Key**

True / False Questions

1. The first step in the processing of a transaction is to analyze the transaction and source documents.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

2. Preparation of a trial balance is the first step in processing a financial transaction.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

3. Source documents provide evidence of business transactions and are the basis for accounting entries.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

4. Items such as sales tickets, bank statements, checks, and purchase orders are examples of a business's source documents.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

5. An account is a record of increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense item.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

6. A customer's promise to pay on credit is classified as an *account payable* by the seller.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

7. Withdrawals by the owner are a business expense.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

8. The purchase of land and buildings will generally be recorded in the same ledger account.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

9. Unearned revenues are classified as liabilities.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

10. Cash withdrawn by the owner of a proprietorship for personal expenses, should be treated as an expense of the business.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

11. When a company provides services for which cash will not be received until some future date, the company should record the amount charged as accounts receivable.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

12. A company's chart of accounts is a list of all the accounts used and includes an identification number assigned to each account.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

13. An account's balance is the difference between the total debits and total credits for the account, including any beginning balance.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

14. The right side of an account is called the *debit* side.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

15. In a double-entry accounting system, the total dollar amount debited must always equal the total dollar amount credited.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

16. Increases in liability accounts are recorded as debits.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

17. Debits increase asset and expense accounts.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

18. *Credits* always increase account balances.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

19. *Crediting* an expense account decreases it.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

20. A revenue account normally has a debit balance.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

21. Asset accounts are normally decreased by debits.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

22. *Debit* means increase and *credit* means decrease for all accounts.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

23. Asset accounts normally have debit balances and revenue accounts normally have credit balances.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

24. An owner's withdrawal account normally has a debit balance.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

25. A debit entry is always an increase in the account.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

26. A transaction that credits an asset account and credits a liability account must also affect one or more other accounts.

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

27. A transaction that decreases a liability and increases an asset must also affect one or more other accounts.

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

28. If insurance coverage for the next two years is paid for in advance, the amount of the payment is debited to an asset account called Prepaid Insurance.

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

29. The purchase of supplies on credit should be recorded with a debit to Supplies and a credit to Accounts Payable.

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

30. If a company purchases equipment paying cash, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a debit to Cash.

FALSE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

31. If a company provides services to a customer on credit, the company providing the service should credit Accounts Receivable.

FALSE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

32. When a company bills a customer for \$700 for services rendered, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a \$700 debit to Services Revenue.

FALSE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

33. The debt ratio helps to assess the risk a company has of failing to pay its debts and is helpful to both its owners and creditors.

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

34. The higher a company's debt ratio, the lower the risk of a company not being able to meet its obligations.

FALSE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

35. The debt ratio is calculated by dividing total assets by total liabilities.

FALSE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

36. A company that finances a relatively large portion of its assets with liabilities is said to have a high degree of financial leverage.

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

37. If a company is highly leveraged, this means that it has relatively high risk of not being able to repay its debt.

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

38. Booth Industries has liabilities of \$105 million and total assets of \$350 million. Its debt ratio is 40.0%.

FALSE

Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities/Total Assets

Debt Ratio = \$105 million/\$350 million = 30%

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

39. A journal entry that affects no more than two accounts is called a compound entry.

FALSE

AACSB: Reflective Thinking

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

40. *Posting* is the transfer of journal entry information to the ledger.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

41. Transactions are recorded first in the ledger and then transferred to the journal.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

42. The journal is known as a book of original entry.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

43. A general journal gives a complete record of each transaction in one place, and shows the debits and credits for each transaction.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

44. The general journal is known as the book of *final* entry because financial statements are prepared from it.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

45. At a given point in time, a business's trial balance is a list of all of its general ledger accounts and their balances.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

46. The ordering of accounts in a trial balance typically follows their identification number from the chart of accounts, that is, assets first, then liabilities, then owner's capital and withdrawals, followed by revenues and expenses.

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

47. The trial balance can serve as a replacement for the balance sheet, since total debits must equal total credits.

FALSE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

48. A balanced trial balance is proof that no errors were made in journalizing transactions, posting to the ledger, and preparing the trial balance.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

49. If cash was incorrectly debited for \$100 instead of correctly crediting it for \$100, the cash account's balance will be overstated (too high).

TRUE

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

50. The financial statement that summarizes the changes in an owner's capital account is called the balance sheet.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

51. The heading on every financial statement lists the three W's—Who (the name of the business); What (the name of the statement); and Where (the organization's address).

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

52. If an owner's capital account had a \$10,000 credit balance at the beginning of the period, and during the period, the owner invests an additional \$5,000, the balance in the capital account listed on the trial balance will be equal to a debit balance of \$5,000.

FALSE

$\$10,000\text{cr} + \$5,000\text{cr} = \$15,000 \text{ credit balance}$

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Debits and Credits

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

53. Owner's withdrawals are **not** reported on a business's income statement.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

54. An income statement reports the revenues earned less the expenses incurred by a business over a period of time.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

55. The balance sheet reports the financial position of a company at a point in time.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

56. The same four basic financial statements are prepared by both U.S. GAAP and IFRS.

TRUE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Global

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

57. Neither U.S. GAAP nor IFRS require the use of accrual basis accounting.

FALSE

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Global

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

Multiple Choice Questions

58. The accounting process begins with:

- A.** Analysis of business transactions and source documents.
- B. Preparing financial statements and other reports.
- C. Summarizing the recorded effect of business transactions.
- D. Presentation of financial information to decision-makers.
- E. Preparation of the trial balance.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

59. All of the following statements regarding a sales invoice are true *except*.

- A. A sales invoice is a type of source document.
- B. A sales invoice is used by sellers to record the sale and for control.
- C. A sales invoice is used by buyers to record purchases and monitor purchasing activity.
- D. A sales invoice gives rise to an entry in the accounting process.
- E. A sales invoice does not provide objective evidence about a transaction.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

60. A business's source documents may include all of the following *except*.

- A. Sales tickets.
- B. Ledgers.
- C. Checks.
- D. Purchase orders.
- E. Bank statements.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

61. A business's source documents:
- A. include the ledger.
 - B.** Provide objective evidence that a transaction has taken place.
 - C. must be in electronic form.
 - D. are prepared internally to ensure accuracy.
 - E. include the chart of accounts.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

62. A business's record of the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense is known as a(n):
- A. Journal.
 - B. Posting.
 - C. Trial balance.
 - D.** Account.
 - E. Chart of accounts.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

63. An account used to record the owner's investments in a business is called a(n):

- A. Withdrawals account.
- B. Capital account.**
- C. Revenue account.
- D. Expense account.
- E. Liability account.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

64. Identify the account used by businesses to record the transfer of assets from a business to its owner for personal use:

- A. A revenue account.
- B. The owner's withdrawals account.**
- C. The owner's capital account.
- D. An expense account.
- E. A liability account.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

65. Identify the statement below that is correct.
- A. When a future expense is paid in advance, the payment is normally recorded in a liability account called Prepaid Expense.
 - B.** Promises of future payment by the customer are called accounts receivable.
 - C. Increases and decreases in cash are always recorded in the owner's capital account.
 - D. An account called Land is commonly used to record increases and decreases in both the land and buildings owned by a business.
 - E. Accrued liabilities include accounts receivable.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

66. Unearned revenues are generally:

- A. Revenues that have been earned and received in cash.
- B. Revenues that have been earned but not yet collected in cash.
- C. Liabilities created when a customer pays in advance for products or services before the revenue is earned.
- D. Recorded as an asset in the accounting records.
- E. Increases to owners' capital.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

67. Prepaid expenses are generally:

- A. Payments made for products and services that do not ever expire.
- B. Classified as liabilities on the balance sheet.
- C. Decreases in equity.
- D. Assets that represent prepayments of future expenses.
- E. Promises of payments by customers.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

68. A company's formal promise to pay (in the form of a promissory note) a future amount is a(n):

- A. Unearned revenue.
- B. Prepaid expense.
- C. Credit account.
- D. Note payable.
- E. Account receivable.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

69. The record of all accounts and their balances used by a business is called a:

- A. Journal.
- B. Book of original entry.
- C. General Journal.
- D. Balance column journal.
- E. Ledger.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

70. A company's ledger is:
- A. A record containing increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense item.
 - B. A journal in which transactions are first recorded.
 - C. A collection of documents that describe transactions and events entering the accounting process.
 - D. A list of all accounts a company uses with an assigned identification number.
 - E. A record containing all accounts and their balances used by the company.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

71. A company's list of accounts and the identification numbers assigned to each account is called a:
- A. Source document.
 - B. Journal.
 - C. Trial balance.
 - D. Chart of accounts.
 - E. General Journal.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

72. The numbering system used in a company's chart of accounts:

- A. Is the same for all companies.
- B. Is determined by generally accepted accounting principles.
- C. Depends on the source documents used in the accounting process.
- D. Typically begins with balance sheet accounts.
- E. Typically begins with income statement accounts.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

73. A debit:

- A. Always increases an account.
- B. Is the right-hand side of a T-account.
- C. Always decreases an account.
- D. Is the left-hand side of a T-account.
- E. Is not need to record a transaction.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

74. The right side of a T-account is a(n):

- A. Debit.
- B. Increase.
- C. Credit.
- D. Decrease.
- E. Account balance.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

75. Identify the statement below that is *incorrect*.

- A. The normal balance of accounts receivable is a debit.
- B. The normal balance of owner's withdrawals is a debit.
- C. The normal balance of unearned revenues is a credit.
- D. The normal balance of an expense account is a credit.
- E. The normal balance of the owner's capital account is a credit.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

76. A credit is used to record an increase in all of the following accounts *except*.

- A. Accounts Payable
- B. Service Revenue
- C. Unearned Revenue
- D. Wages Expense
- E. Owner's Capital

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

77. A debit is used to record an increase in all of the following accounts *except*.

- A. Supplies
- B. Cash
- C. Accounts Payable
- D. Owner's Withdrawals
- E. Prepaid Insurance

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

78. Identify the account below that is classified as a liability in a company's chart of accounts:

- A. Cash
- B.** Unearned Revenue
- C. Salaries Expense
- D. Accounts Receivable
- E. Supplies

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Chart of Accounts

79. Identify the account below that is classified as an asset in a company's chart of accounts:

- A.** Accounts Receivable
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Owner's Capital
- D. Unearned Revenue
- E. Service Revenue

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Chart of Accounts

80. Identify the account below that is classified as an asset account:

- A. Unearned Revenue
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Supplies
- D. J. Jackson, Capital
- E. Service Revenue

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

81. Identify the account below that is classified as a liability account:

- A. Cash
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Salaries Expense
- D. J. Jackson, Capital
- E. Equipment

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

82. Identify the account below that impacts the Equity of a business:

- A. Utilities Expense
- B. Accounts Payable
- C. Accounts Receivable
- D. Cash
- E. Unearned Revenue

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

83. A business uses a credit to record:

- A. An increase in an expense account.
- B. A decrease in an asset account.
- C. A decrease in an unearned revenue account.
- D. A decrease in a revenue account.
- E. A decrease in a capital account.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

84. A simple tool that is widely used in accounting to represent a ledger account and to understand how debits and credits affect an account balance is called a:

- A. Withdrawals account.
- B. Capital account.
- C. Drawing account.
- D.** T-account.
- E. Balance column sheet.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

85. Identify the statement below that is correct?

- A. The left side of a T-account is the credit side.
- B. Debits decrease asset and expense accounts, and increase liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
- C. The left side of a T-account is the debit side.
- D. Credits increase asset and expense accounts, and decrease liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
- E. In certain circumstances the total amount debited need not equal the total amount credited for a particular transaction.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

86. An account balance is:

- A. The total of the credit side of the account.
- B. The total of the debit side of the account.
- C. The difference between the total debits and total credits for an account including the beginning balance.
- D. $\text{Assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{equity}$.
- E. Always a credit.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

87. Select the account below that normally has a credit balance.

- A. Cash.
- B. Office Equipment.
- C. Wages Payable.
- D. Owner, Withdrawals.
- E. Sales Salaries Expense.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

88. A debit is used to record which of the following:

- A. A decrease in an asset account.
- B. A decrease in an expense account.
- C. An increase in a revenue account.
- D. An increase in the owner's capital account.
- E. An increase in the owner's withdrawals account.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

89. A credit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts, and decreases liability, owner's capital, and revenue accounts.
 - B. Is always a decrease in an account.
 - C. Decreases asset and expense accounts, and increases liability, owner's capital, and revenue accounts.
 - D. Is recorded on the left side of a T-account.
 - E. Is always an increase in an account.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

90. A double-entry accounting system is an accounting system:

- A. That records each transaction twice.
- B.** That records the effects of transactions and other events in at least two accounts with equal debits and credits.
- C. In which each transaction affects and is recorded in two or more accounts but that could include two debits and no credits.
- D. That may only be used if T-accounts are used.
- E. That insures that errors never occur.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits or Credits

91. Ralph Pine Consulting received its telephone bill in the amount of \$300, and immediately paid it. Pine's general journal entry to record this transaction will include a

- A.** Debit to Telephone Expense for \$300.
- B. Credit to Accounts Payable for \$300.
- C. Debit to Cash for \$300.
- D. Credit to Telephone Expense for \$300.
- E. Debit to Accounts Payable for \$300.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

92. Golddigger Services Inc. provides services to clients. On May 1, a client prepaid Golddigger Services \$60,000 for 6-months services in advance. Golddigger Services' general journal entry to record this transaction will include a:

- A. Debit to Unearned Management Fees for \$60,000.
- B. Credit to Management Fees Earned for \$60,000.
- C. Credit to Cash for \$60,000.
- D. Credit to Unearned Management Fees for \$60,000.
- E. Debit to Management Fees Earned for \$60,000.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

93. Willow Rentals purchased office supplies on credit. The general journal entry made by Willow Rentals will include a:

- A. Debit to Accounts Payable.
- B. Debit to Accounts Receivable.
- C. Credit to Cash.
- D. Credit to Accounts Payable.
- E. Credit to Willow, Capital.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

94. An asset created by prepayment of an insurance expense is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to Unearned Revenue.
 - B.** Recorded as a debit to Prepaid Insurance.
 - C. Recorded as a credit to Unearned Revenue.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to Prepaid Insurance.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records until the insurance period expires.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

95. Richard Redden contributed \$70,000 in cash and land worth \$130,000 to open a new business, RR Consulting. Which of the following general journal entries will RR Consulting make to record this transaction?

- A. Debit Assets \$200,000; credit Redden, Capital, \$200,000.
- B. Debit Cash and Land, \$200,000; credit Redden, Capital, \$200,000.
- C. Debit Cash \$70,000; debit Land \$130,000; credit Redden, Capital, \$200,000.
- D. Debit Redden, Capital, \$200,000; credit Cash \$70,000, credit Land, \$130,000.
- E. Debit Redden, Capital, \$200,000; credit Assets, \$200,000.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

96. Wiley Consulting purchased \$7,000 worth of supplies and paid cash immediately. Which of the following general journal entries will Wiley Consulting make to record this transaction?

A.

Accounts Payable	7,000	
Supplies		7,000

B.

Cash	7,000	
Supplies		7,000

C.

Supplies	7,000	
Cash		7,000

D.

Supplies	7,000	
Accounts Payable		7,000

E.

Supplies Expense	7,000	
Accounts Payable		7,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journal Entries

97. J. Brown Consulting paid \$500 cash for utilities for the current month. Given the choices below, determine the general journal entry that J. Brown Consulting will make to record this transaction.

A.

Utilities Expense	500	
Cash		500

B.

Cash	500	
Utilities Expense		500

C.

Cash	500	
Accounts Payable		500

D.

Utilities Expense	500	
Accounts Payable		500

E.

Prepaid Utilities	500	
Accounts Payable		500

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

98. J. Brown Consulting paid \$2,500 cash for a 5-month insurance policy which begins on December 1. Given the choices below, determine the general journal entry that J. Brown Consulting will make to record this transaction.

A.

Insurance Expense	2,500	
Cash		2,500

B.

Cash	2,500	
Insurance Expense		2,500

C.

Cash	2,500	
Prepaid Insurance		2,500

D.

Prepaid Insurance	2,500	
Cash		2,500

E.

Insurance Expense	2,500	
Prepaid Insurance		2,500

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journal Entries

99. ABC Catering received \$800 cash from a customer for catering services to be provided next month. Given the choices below, determine the general journal entry that ABC Catering will make to record this transaction.

A.

Unearned Catering Revenue	800	
Catering Revenue		800

B.

Cash	800	
Accounts Receivable		800

C.

Cash	800	
Unearned Catering Revenue		800

D.

Cash	800	
Catering Revenue		800

E.

Accounts Receivable	800	
Catering Revenue		800

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

100. Grills R Us Catering provided \$1,000 of catering services and billed its client for the amount owed. Given the choices below, determine the general journal entry that Grills R Us Catering will make to record this transaction.

A.

Unearned Catering Revenue	1,000	
Catering Revenue		1,000

B.

Catering Revenue	1,000	
Accounts Receivable		1,000

C.

Accounts Receivable	1,000	
Unearned Catering Revenue		1,000

D.

Accounts Receivable	1,000	
Catering Revenue		1,000

E.

Cash	1,000	
Catering Revenue		1,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journal Entries

101. Trimble Graphic Design receives \$1,500 from a client billed in a previous month for services provided. Which of the following general journal entries will Trimble Graphic Design make to record this transaction?

A.

Cash	1,500	
Accounts Receivable		1,500

B.

Cash	1,500	
Unearned Design Revenue		1,500

C.

Accounts Receivable	1,500	
Unearned Design Revenue		1,500

D.

Cash	1,500	
Design Revenue		1,500

E.

Accounts Receivable	1,500	
Cash		1,500

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

102. J. Smith withdrew \$100 from Jay's Limo Services for personal use. Which of the following general journal entries will Jay's Limo Services make to record this transaction?

A.

J. Smith, Withdrawals	100	
Cash		100

B.

Cash	100	
J. Smith, Withdrawals		100

C.

J. Smith, Capital	100	
J. Smith, Withdrawals		100

D.

J. Smith, Withdrawals	100	
J. Smith, Capital		100

E.

Cash	100	
J. Smith, Capital		100

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journal Entries

103. Jay's Limo Services paid \$300 cash to employees for work performed in the current period. Which of the following general journal entries will Jay's Limo Services make to record this transaction?

A.

Salaries Expense	300	
Accounts Payable		300

B.

Cash	300	
Salaries Expense		300

C.

Salaries Expense	300	
J. Smith, Withdrawals		300

D.

Salaries Payable	300	
Salaries Expense		300

E.

Salaries Expense	300	
Cash		300

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

104. Able Graphics received a \$400 utility bill for the current month's electricity. It is not due until the end of the next month which is when they intend to pay it. Which of the following general journal entries will Able Graphics make to record this transaction?

A.

Utilities Expense	400	
Cash		400

B.

Cash	400	
Utilities Expense		400

C.

Utilities Expense	400	
Accounts Payable		400

D.

Accounts Payable	400	
Utilities Expense		400

E.

Utilities Payable	400	
Cash		400

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journal Entries

105. HH Consulting & Design provided \$800 of consulting work and \$100 of design work to the same client. It billed the client for the total amount and is expecting to collect from the customer next month. Which of the following general journal entries will HH Consulting & Design make to record this transaction?

A.

Design Revenue	100	
Consulting Revenue	800	
Accounts Receivable		900

B.

Accounts Payable	800	
Design Revenue		100
Consulting Revenue		800

C.

Cash	900	
Consulting Revenue		800
Design Revenue		100

D.

Cash	900	
Consulting Revenue		800
Design Revenue		100

E.

Accounts Receivable	900	
Consulting Revenue		800

Design Revenue		100
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AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journal Entries

106. Gi Gi's Dance Studio provided \$150 of dance instruction and rented out its dance studio to the same client for another \$100. The client paid immediately. Identify the general journal entry below that Gi Gi's will make to record the transaction.

A.

Rental Revenue	100	
Instruction Revenue	150	
Cash		250

B.

Accounts Payable	250	
Rental Revenue		100
Instruction Revenue		150

C.

Cash	250	
Rental Revenue		100
Instruction Revenue		150

D.

Accounts Receivable	250	
Rental Revenue		100
Instruction Revenue		150

E.

Unearned Revenue	250	
Rental Revenue		100

Instruction Revenue		150
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AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hara

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journal Entries

107. Geraldine Parker, the owner of Gi Gi's Dance Studio, started the business by investing \$10,000 cash and donating a building worth \$20,000. Identify the general journal entry below that Gi Gi's will make to record the transaction.

A.

Cash	10,000	
G. Parker, Capital		30,000

B.

G. Parker, Capital	30,000	
Cash		10,000
Building		20,000

C.

Cash	10,000	
Building	20,000	
G. Parker, Capital		30,000

D.

Owner's Investments	30,000	
G. Parker, Capital		30,000

E.

Cash & Building	30,000	
G. Parker, Capital		30,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

108. Mary Martin, the owner of Martin Consulting, started the business by investing \$40,000 cash. Identify the general journal entry below that Martin Consulting will make to record the transaction.

A.

Cash	40,000	
M. Martin, Capital		40,000

B.

M. Martin, Capital	40,000	
Cash		40,000

C.

Investments	40,000	
Cash		40,000

D.

Investments	40,000	
M. Martin, Capital		40,000

E.

Cash	40,000	
Increased Equity		40,000

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journal Entries

109. If cash is received from customers in payment for products or services that have not yet been delivered to the customers, the business would record the cash receipt as:

- A. A debit to an unearned revenue account.
- B. A debit to a prepaid expense account.
- C. A credit to an unearned revenue account.
- D. A credit to a prepaid expense account.
- E. No entry is required at the time of collection.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

110. On May 31, the Cash account of Bottle's R US had a normal balance of \$5,000. During May, the account was debited for a total of \$12,200 and credited for a total of \$11,500. What was the balance in the Cash account at the beginning of May?

- A. A \$0 balance.
- B. A \$4,300 debit balance.**
- C. A \$4,300 credit balance.
- D. A \$5,700 debit balance.
- E. A \$5,700 credit balance.

Beginning Cash Balance + Debits - Credits = Ending Cash Balance

Beginning Cash Balance + \$12,200 - \$11,500 = \$5,000

Beginning Cash Balance + \$700 = \$5,000; Beginning Balance = \$4,300 debit balance

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

111. On April 30, Victor Services had an Accounts Receivable balance of \$18,000. During the month of May, total credits to Accounts Receivable were \$52,000 from customer payments. The May 31 Accounts Receivable balance was \$13,000. What was the amount of credit sales during May?

- A. \$5,000.
- B.** \$47,000.
- C. \$52,000.
- D. \$57,000.
- E. \$32,000.

Beginning Accounts Receivable Balance + Credit Sales (Debits) - Customer Payments (Credits)
= Ending Accounts Receivable Balance

$$\$18,000 + \text{Credit Sales (Debits)} - \$52,000 = \$13,000$$

$$\text{Credit Sales (Debits)} - \$34,000 = \$13,000$$

$$\text{Credit Sales (Debits)} = \$47,000$$

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

112. During the month of February, Victor Services had cash receipts of \$7,500 and cash disbursements of \$8,600. The February 28 cash balance was \$1,800. What was the February 1 beginning cash balance?

- A. \$700.
- B. \$1,100.
- C. \$2,900.
- D. \$0.
- E. \$4,300.

Beginning Cash Balance + Cash Receipts - Cash Disbursements = Ending Cash Balance

Beginning Cash Balance + \$7,500 - \$8,600 = \$1,800

Beginning Cash Balance - \$1,100 = \$1,800

Beginning Cash Balance = \$2,900

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

113. The following transactions occurred during July:

1. Received \$900 cash for services provided to a customer during July.
2. Received \$2,200 cash investment from Bob Johnson, the owner of the business.
3. Received \$750 from a customer in partial payment of his account receivable which arose from sales in June.
4. Provided services to a customer on credit, \$375.
5. Borrowed \$6,000 from the bank by signing a promissory note.
6. Received \$1,250 cash from a customer for services to be rendered next year.

What was the amount of revenue for July?

- A. \$900.
- B.** \$1,275.
- C. \$2,525.
- D. \$3,275.
- E. \$11,100.

Revenues = \$900 (from #1) + \$375 (from #4) = \$1,275

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

114. If Taylor Willow, the owner of Willow Hardware proprietorship, uses cash of the business to purchase a family automobile, the business should record this use of cash with an entry to:

- A. Debit Salary Expense and credit Cash.
- B. Debit Cash and credit Salary Expense.
- C. Debit Cash and credit T. Willow, Withdrawals.
- D. Debit T. Willow, Withdrawals and credit Cash.
- E. Debit Automobiles and credit Cash.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

115. Larry Bar opened an frame shop and completed these transactions:

1. Larry started the shop by investing \$40,000 cash and equipment valued at \$18,000.
2. Purchased \$70 of office supplies on credit.
3. Paid \$1,200 cash for the receptionist's salary.
4. Sold a custom frame service and collected a \$1,500 cash on the sale.
5. Completed framing services and billed the client \$200.

What was the balance of the cash account after these transactions were posted?

- A. \$300.
- B. \$41,500.
- C. \$40,300.
- D. \$38,500.
- E. \$38,700.

Ending Cash Balance = \$40,000 (#1) - \$1,200 (#3) + \$1,500 (#4) = \$40,300

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

116. At the beginning of January of the current year, Little Mikey's Catering ledger reflected a normal balance of \$52,000 for accounts receivable. During January, the company collected \$14,800 from customers on account and provided additional services to customers on account totaling \$12,500. Additionally, during January one customer paid Mikey \$5,000 for services to be provided in the future. At the end of January, the balance in the accounts receivable account should be:

- A. \$54,700.
- B. \$49,700.**
- C. \$2,300.
- D. \$54,300.
- E. \$49,300.

Beginning Accounts Receivable Balance + Services on Account - Collections from Customers =
Ending Accounts Receivable Balance

$\$52,000 + \$12,500 - \$14,800 = \text{Ending Accounts Receivable Balance}$

Ending Accounts Receivable = \$49,700

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

117. During the month of March, Harley's Computer Services made purchases on account totaling \$43,500. Also during the month of March, Harley was paid \$8,000 by a customer for services to be provided in the future and paid \$36,900 of cash on its accounts payable balance. If the balance in the accounts payable account at the beginning of March was \$77,300, what is the balance in accounts payable at the end of March?

- A. \$83,900.
B. \$91,900.
C. \$6,600.
D. \$75,900.
E. \$4,900.

Beginning Accounts Payable Balance + Purchases on Account - Payments on Accounts =

Ending Accounts Payable Balance

$\$77,300 + \$43,500 - \$36,900 = \text{Ending Accounts Payable Balance}$

Ending Accounts Payable = \$83,900

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

118. On January 1 of the current year, Jimmy's Sandwich Company reported owner's capital totaling \$122,500. During the current year, total revenues were \$96,000 while total expenses were \$85,500. Also, during the current year Jimmy withdrew \$20,000 from the company. No other changes in equity occurred during the year. If, on December 31 of the current year, total assets are \$196,000, the **change** in owner's capital during the year was:

- A. A decrease of \$9,500.
- B. An increase of \$9,500.
- C. An increase of \$30,500.
- D. A decrease of \$30,500.
- E. An increase of \$73,500.

Beg. Owner's Capital + Revenues - Expenses - Withdrawals = End. Owner's Capital

\$122,500 + \$96,000 - \$85,500 - \$20,000 = Ending Owner's Capital

Ending Owner's Capital = \$113,000

Change in Equity = Beginning Owner's Capital - Ending Owner's Capital

Change in Equity = \$122,500 - \$113,000 = \$9,500 Decrease

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

119. Andrea Apple opened Apple Photography on January 1 of the current year. During January, the following transactions occurred and were recorded in the company's books:

1. Andrea invested \$13,500 cash in the business.
2. Andrea contributed \$20,000 of photography equipment to the business.
3. The company paid \$2,100 cash for an insurance policy covering the next 24 months.
4. The company received \$5,700 cash for services provided during January.
5. The company purchased \$6,200 of office equipment on credit.
6. The company provided \$2,750 of services to customers on account.
7. The company paid cash of \$1,500 for monthly rent.
8. The company paid \$3,100 on the office equipment purchased in transaction #5 above.
9. Paid \$275 cash for January utilities.

Based on this information, the balance in the cash account at the end of January would be:

- A. \$41,450.
- B. \$12,225.**
- C. \$18,700.
- D. \$15,250.
- E. \$13,500.

Ending Cash Balance = \$13,500 (#1) - \$2,100 (#3) + \$5,700 (#4) - \$1,500 (#7) - \$3,100 (#8) - \$275 (#9) = \$12,225

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

120. Andrea Apple opened Apple Photography on January 1 of the current year. During January, the following transactions occurred and were recorded in the company's books:

1. Andrea invested \$13,500 cash in the business.
2. Andrea contributed \$20,000 of photography equipment to the business.
3. The company paid \$2,100 cash for an insurance policy covering the next 24 months.
4. The company received \$5,700 cash for services provided during January.
5. The company purchased \$6,200 of office equipment on credit.
6. The company provided \$2,750 of services to customers on account.
7. The company paid cash of \$1,500 for monthly rent.
8. The company paid \$3,100 on the office equipment purchased in transaction #5 above.
9. Paid \$275 cash for January utilities.

Based on this information, the balance in the A. Apple, Capital account reported on the Statement of Owner's Equity at the end of the month would be:

- A. \$31,400.
- B. \$39,200.
- C. \$31,150.
- D. \$40,175.
- E. \$30,875.

Ending Capital Balance = \$13,500 (#1) + \$20,000 (#2) + \$5,700 (#4) + \$2,750 (#6) - \$1,500 (#7)
- \$275 (#9) = \$40,175

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

121. The debt ratio is used:

- A. To measure the ratio of equity to expenses.
- B.** To assess the risk associated with a company's use of liabilities.
- C. Only by banks when a business applies for a loan.
- D. To determine how much debt a firm should pay off.
- E. To determine how much debt a company should borrow.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

122. Identify the correct formula below used to calculate the debt ratio.

- A. Total Equity/Total Liabilities.
- B. Total Liabilities/Total Equity.
- C.** Total Liabilities/Total Assets.
- D. Total Assets/Total Liabilities.
- E. Total Equity/Total Assets.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

123. Lu Lu's Catering has a debt ratio equal to .3 and its competitor, Able's Bakery, has a debt ratio equal to .7. Determine the statement below that is *correct*.

- A. Able's Bakery has a smaller percentage of its assets financed with liabilities as compared to Lu Lu's.
- B. Able's Bakery's financial leverage is *less* than Lu Lu's.
- C. Able's Bakery's financial leverage is *greater* than Lu Lu's.
- D. Lu Lu's has a higher risk from its financial leverage.
- E. Higher financial leverage involves lower risk.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

124. Identify the statement that is incorrect.

- A. Higher financial leverage involves higher risk.
- B. Risk is higher if a company has more liabilities.
- C. Risk is higher if a company has higher assets.
- D. The debt ratio is one measure of financial risk.
- E. Lower financial leverage involves lower risk.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

125. The debt ratio of Company A is .31 and the debt ratio of Company B is .21. Based on this information, an investor can conclude:

- A. Company B has more debt than Company A.
- B.** Company B has a lower risk from its financial leverage.
- C. Company A has a lower risk from its financial leverage.
- D. Company A has 10% more assets than Company B.
- E. Both companies have too much debt.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

126. The debt ratio of Jackson's Shoes is .9 and the debt ratio of Billy's Catering is 1.0. Based on this information, an investor can conclude:

- A. Billy's Catering finances a relatively lower portion of its assets with liabilities than Jackson's Shoes.
- B. Billy's Catering has a lower risk from its financial leverage.
- C. Jackson's Shoes has a higher risk from its financial leverage.
- D.** Billy's Catering has the exact same dollar amount of total liabilities and total assets.
- E. Jackson's Shoes has less equity per dollar of assets than Billy's Catering.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

127. Gi Gi's Bakery has total assets of \$425 million. Its total liabilities are \$110 million. Its equity is \$315 million. Calculate the debt ratio.

- A. 38.6%.
- B. 13.4%.
- C. 34.9%.
- D.** 25.9%.
- E. 14.9%.

Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities/Total Assets

Debt Ratio = \$110 million/\$425 million; Debt Ratio = 0.2588 = 25.9%

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

128. Happiness Catering has total assets of \$385 million. Its total liabilities are \$100 million and its equity is \$285 million. Calculate its debt ratio.

- A. 35.1%.
- B. 26.0%.**
- C. 38.5%.
- D. 28.5%.
- E. 58.8%.

Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities/Total Assets

Debt Ratio = \$100 million/\$385 million; Debt Ratio = 0.2597 = 26.0%

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

129. All of the following statements accurately describe the debt ratio *except*.

- A. It is of use to both internal and external users of accounting information.
- B. A relatively high ratio is always desirable.**
- C. The dividing line for a high and low ratio varies from industry to industry.
- D. Many factors such as a company's age, stability, profitability and cash flow influence the determination of what would be interpreted as a high versus a low ratio.
- E. The ratio might be used to help determine if a company is capable of increasing its income by obtaining further debt.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

130. At the end of the current year, Leer Company reported total liabilities of \$300,000 and total equity of \$100,000. The company's debt ratio on the last year-end was:

- A. 300%.
- B. 33.3%.
- C. 75.0%.
- D. 66.67%.
- E. \$400,000.

Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities/Total Assets

Debt Ratio = \$300,000/\$400,000*; Debt Ratio = 0.75 = 75%

*Total Assets = Total Liabilities + Total Equity

Total Assets = \$300,000 + \$100,000; Total Assets = \$400,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

131. At the beginning of the current year, Trenton Company's total assets were \$248,000 and its total liabilities were \$175,000. During the year, the company reported total revenues of \$93,000, total expenses of \$76,000 and owner withdrawals of \$5,000. There were no other changes in owner's capital during the year and total assets at the end of the year were \$260,000. Trenton Company's debt ratio at the end of the current year is:

- A. 70.6%.
- B. 67.3%.**
- C. 32.7%.
- D. 48.6%.
- E. 1.42%.

Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities/Total Assets

Debt Ratio = \$175,000**/\$260,000; Debt Ratio = 0.6730 = 67.3%

*Beginning Total Assets = Beginning Total Liabilities + Beginning Total Equity

\$248,000 = \$175,000 + Beginning Total Equity; Beginning Total Equity = \$73,000

**Ending Total Assets = Ending Total Liabilities + Ending Total Equity

\$260,000 = Ending Total Liabilities + (Beginning Equity + Revenues - Expenses - Withdrawals)

\$260,000 = Ending Total Liabilities + (\$73,000 + \$93,000 - \$76,000 - \$5,000)

\$260,000 = Ending Total Liabilities + \$85,000; Ending Total Liabilities = \$175,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

132. The process of transferring general journal entry information to the ledger is called:

- A. Double-entry accounting.
- B.** Posting.
- C. Balancing an account.
- D. Journalizing.
- E. Not required unless debits do not equal credits.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

133. A column in journals and ledger accounts that is used to cross reference journal and ledger entries is the:

- A. Account balance column.
- B. Debit column.
- C.** Posting reference column.
- D. Credit column.
- E. Description column.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

134. The chronological record of each complete transaction that has occurred is called the:

- A. Account balance.
- B. Ledger.
- C. Journal.
- D. Trial balance.
- E. Cash account.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

135. A business's general journal provides a place for recording all of the following *except*:

- A. The transaction date.
- B. The names of the accounts involved.
- C. The amount of each debit and credit.
- D. An explanation of the transaction.
- E. The balance in each account.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

136. The balance column in a ledger account is:

- A. An account entered on the balance sheet.
- B.** A column for showing the balance of the account after each entry is posted.
- C. Another name for the withdrawals account.
- D. An account used to record the transfers of assets from a business to its owner.
- E. A simple form of account that is widely used in accounting to illustrate the debits and credits required in recording a transaction.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

137. A general journal is:

- A. A ledger in which amounts are posted from a balance column account.
- B. Not required if T-accounts are used.
- C.** A complete record of all transactions in chronological order from which transaction amounts are posted to the ledger accounts.
- D. Not necessary in electronic accounting systems.
- E. A book of final entry because financial statements are prepared from it.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

138. A record in which the effects of transactions are first recorded and from which transaction amounts are posted to the ledger is a(n):
- A. Account.
 - B. Trial balance.
 - C. Journal.
 - D. T-account.
 - E. Balance column account.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

139. Smiles Entertainment had the following accounts and balances at December 31:

Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$10,000	
Accounts Receivable	2,000	
Prepaid Insurance	2,400	
Supplies	1,000	
Accounts Payable		\$5,000
T. Happy, Capital		4,900
Service Revenue		7,000
Salaries Expense	500	
Utilities Expense	<u>1,000</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$16,900</u>	<u>\$16,900</u>

Using the information in the table, calculate the company's reported net income for the period.

- A. \$1,100.
- B. \$4,000.
- C. \$4,500.
- D. \$10,400.
- E. \$5,500.

Net Income = Total Revenues - Total Expenses.

(Service Revenue \$7,000 - Salaries Expense \$500 - Utilities Expense \$1,000 = \$5,500)

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

140. Jackson Consulting had the following accounts and balances at December 31:

Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$20,000	
Accounts Receivable	6,000	
Prepaid Insurance	1,500	
Supplies	5,000	
Accounts Payable		\$500
R. Jackson, Capital		16,200
R. Jackson, Withdrawals	1,000	
Service Revenue		20,000
Utilities Expense	2,000	
Salaries Expense	<u>1,200</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$36,700</u>	<u>\$36,700</u>

Using the information in the table, calculate Jackson Consulting's reported net income for the period.

- A. \$16,800
- B. \$15,800.
- C. \$15,300
- D. \$10,300.
- E. \$32,000

Net Income = Total Revenues - Total Expenses.

Service Revenue \$20,000 - Utilities Expense \$2,000 - Salaries Expense \$1,200 = \$16,800

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

141. Bologna Lodging had the following accounts and balances as of December 31:

Account	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$20,000	
Accounts Receivable	2,000	
Salaries Expense	500	
Accounts Payable		\$4,000
Lodging Revenue		7,000
Utilities Expense	500	
Prepaid Insurance	1,400	
Supplies	1,500	
B. Oscar, Capital	_____	<u>14,900</u>
Totals	<u>\$25,900</u>	<u>\$25,900</u>

Using the information in the table, calculate the **total assets** reported on Bologna's balance sheet for the period.

- A. \$24,900.
- B. \$25,400.
- C. \$22,500.
- D. \$25,900.
- E. \$23,400.

(Cash \$20,000 + Accounts Receivable \$2,000 + Prepaid Insurance \$1,400 + Supplies \$1,500 = \$24,900)

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

142. At the end of its first month of operations, Michael's Consulting Services reported net income of \$25,000. They also had account balances of: Cash, \$18,000; Office Supplies, \$2,000 and Accounts Receivable \$10,000. The owner's total investment for this first month was \$5,000.

Calculate the **ending** balance in the Owner's Capital account to be reported on the Statement of Owner's Equity.

- A. \$30,000
- B. \$25,000
- C. \$20,000
- D. \$5,000
- E. \$7,000

Investments \$5,000 + Net Income \$25,000 = \$30,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

143. Identify the accounts that would normally have balances in the *debit* column of a business's trial balance.

- A. Assets and expenses.
- B. Assets and revenues.
- C. Revenues and expenses.
- D. Liabilities and expenses.
- E. Liabilities and withdrawals.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

144. Identify the accounts that would normally have balances in the *credit* column of a business's trial balance

- A. Liabilities and expenses.
- B. Assets and revenues.
- C. Revenues and expenses.
- D. Revenues and liabilities.
- E. Withdrawals and liabilities.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

145. Which of the following is not a step in the accounting process?

- A. Record relevant transactions and events in a journal
- B. Post journal information to the ledger accounts
- C. Prepare and analyze the trial balance
- D. Analyzing each transaction
- E. Verify that revenues and expenses are equal

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

146. A bookkeeper has debited an account for \$3,500 and credited a liability account for \$2,000. Which of the following would be an *incorrect* way to complete the recording of this transaction:

- A. Credit another asset account for \$1,500.
- B. Credit another liability account for \$1,500.
- C. Credit an expense account for \$1,500.
- D. Credit the owner's capital account for \$1,500.
- E. Debit another asset account for \$1,500.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

147. A report that lists a business's accounts and their balances, in which the total debit balances should equal the total credit balances, is called a(n):

- A. Account balance.
- B.** Trial balance.
- C. Ledger.
- D. Chart of accounts.
- E. General Journal.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

148. Identify the statement below that is *true*.

- A. If the trial balance is in balance, it proves that no errors have been made in recording and posting transactions.
- B. The trial balance is a book of original entry.
- C. Another name for the trial balance is the chart of accounts.
- D. The trial balance is a list of all accounts from the ledger with their balances at a point in time.
- E. The trial balance is another name for the balance sheet as long as debits balance with credits.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

149. While in the process of posting from the journal to the ledger, a company failed to post a \$500 debit to the Equipment account. The effect of this error will be that:

- A. The Equipment account balance will be overstated.
- B. The trial balance will not balance.
- C. The error will overstate the debits listed in the journal.
- D. The total debits in the trial balance will be larger than the total credits.
- E. The error will overstate the credits listed in the journal.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

150. A \$15 credit to Sales was posted as a \$150 credit. By what amount is the Sales account in error?

A. \$150 understated.

B. \$135 overstated.

C. \$150 overstated.

D. \$15 understated.

E. \$135 understated.

$$\$150 - 15 = \$135$$

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

151. At year-end, a trial balance showed total credits exceed total debits by \$4,950. This difference could have been caused by:

- A. An error in the general journal where a \$4,950 increase in Accounts Receivable was recorded as an increase in Cash.
- B. A net income of \$4,950.
- C. The balance of \$49,500 in Accounts Payable being entered in the trial balance as \$4,950.
- D. The balance of \$5,500 in the Office Equipment account being entered on the trial balance as a debit of \$550.
- E. An error in the general journal where a \$4,950 increase in Accounts Payable was recorded as a decrease in Accounts Payable.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

152. Identify the item below that would cause the trial balance to *not* balance?

- A. A \$1,000 collection of an account receivable was erroneously posted as a debit to Accounts Receivable and a credit to Cash.
- B. The purchase of office supplies on account for \$3,250 was erroneously recorded in the journal as \$2,350 debit to Office Supplies and credit to Accounts Payable.
- C. A \$50 cash receipt for the performance of a service was not recorded at all.
- D. The purchase of office equipment for \$1,200 was posted as a debit to Office Supplies and a credit to Cash for \$1,200.
- E. The cash payment of a \$750 account payable was posted as a debit to Accounts Payable and a debit to Cash for \$750.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

153. The credit purchase of a new oven for \$4,700 was posted to Kitchen Equipment as a \$4,700 debit and to Accounts Payable as a \$4,700 debit. What effect would this error have on the trial balance?
- A. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$4,700.
 - B. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$4,700.
 - C. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$9,400.
 - D. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$9,400.
 - E. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will equal the total of the Credit column.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

154. On a trial balance, if the Debit and Credit column totals are equal, then:
- A. All transactions have been recorded correctly.
 - B. All entries from the journal have been posted to the ledger correctly.
 - C. All ledger account balances are correct.
 - D. Equal debits and credits have been recorded for transactions.
 - E. The balance sheet would be correct.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

155. Given the following errors, identify the one by itself that will cause the trial balance to be out of balance.

- A. A \$200 cash salary payment posted as a \$200 debit to Cash and a \$200 credit to Salaries Expense.
- B.** A \$100 cash receipt from a customer in payment of her account posted as a \$100 debit to Cash and a \$10 credit to Accounts Receivable.
- C. A \$75 cash receipt from a customer in payment of her account posted as a \$75 debit to Cash and a \$75 credit to Cash.
- D. A \$50 cash purchase of office supplies posted as a \$50 debit to Office Equipment and a \$50 credit to Cash.
- E. An \$800 prepayment from a customer for services to be rendered in the future was posted as an \$800 debit to Unearned Revenue and an \$800 credit to Cash.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

156. A \$130 credit to Supplies was credited to Fees Earned by mistake. By what amounts are the accounts under- or overstated as a result of this error?

- A. Supplies, understated \$130; Fees Earned, overstated \$130.
- B. Supplies, understated \$260; Fees Earned, overstated \$130.
- C. Supplies, overstated \$130; Fees Earned, overstated \$130.
- D. Supplies, overstated \$130; Fees Earned, understated \$130.
- E. Supplies, overstated \$260; Fees Earned, understated \$130.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

157. All of the following are asset accounts except:

- A. Accounts Receivable.
- B. Buildings.
- C. Supplies expense.
- D. Equipment.
- E. Prepaid insurance.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

158. Compare the list of accounts below and choose the list that contains only accounts that would be classified as asset accounts on the Chart of Accounts.

- A. Accounts Payable; Cash; Supplies.
- B. Unearned Revenue; Accounts Payable; Owner's Withdrawals.
- C. Building; Prepaid Insurance; Supplies Expense.
- D.** Cash; Prepaid Insurance; Equipment.
- E. Notes Payable; Cash; Owner's Withdrawals.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

159. Which financial statement reports an organization's financial position at a single point in time?

- A. Income statement.
- B.** Balance sheet.
- C. Statement of owner's equity.
- D. Cash flow statement.
- E. Trial balance.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

160. Joe Jackson opened Jackson's Repairs on March 1 of the current year. During March, the following transactions occurred and were recorded in the company's books:

1. Jackson invested \$25,000 cash in the business.
2. Jackson contributed \$100,000 of equipment to the business.
3. The company paid \$2,000 cash to rent office space for the month.
4. The company received \$16,000 cash for repair services provided during March.
5. The company paid \$6,200 for salaries for the month.
6. The company provided \$3,000 of services to customers on account.
7. The company paid cash of \$500 for monthly utilities.
8. The company received \$3,100 cash in advance of providing repair services to a customer.
9. Jackson withdrew \$5,000 for his personal use from the company.

Based on this information, net income for March would be:

- A. \$10,300.
- B. \$13,400.
- C. \$5,300.
- D. \$8,400.
- E. \$13,500.

Net Income = Revenues - Expenses

Net Income = \$16,000 (#4) - \$2,000 (#3) - \$6,200 (#5) + \$3,000 (#6) - \$500 (#7) = \$10,300

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

161. Joel Consulting received \$3,000 from a customer for services provided. Joel's general journal entry to record this transaction will be:

- A. Debit Services Revenue, credit Accounts Receivable.
- B. Debit Cash, credit Accounts Payable.
- C. Debit Cash, credit Accounts Receivable.
- D.** Debit Cash, credit Services Revenue.
- E. Debit Accounts Payable, credit Services Revenue.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

162. Wiley Hill opened Hill's Repairs on March 1 of the current year. During March, the following transactions occurred and were recorded in the company's books:

1. Wiley invested \$25,000 cash in the business.
2. Wiley contributed \$100,000 of equipment to the business.
3. The company paid \$2,000 cash to rent office space for the month.
4. The company received \$16,000 cash for repair services provided during March.
5. The company paid \$6,200 for salaries for the month.
6. The company provided \$3,000 of services to customers on account.
7. The company paid cash of \$500 for monthly utilities.
8. The company received \$3,100 cash in advance of providing repair services to a customer.
9. Wiley withdrew \$5,000 for his personal use from the company.

Based on this information, the balance in Wiley Hill, Capital reported on the Statement of Owner's Equity at the end of March would be:

- A. \$133,400.
- B. \$130,300.**
- C. \$125,300.
- D. \$8,400.
- E. \$13,500.

Ending Capital = \$25,000 (#1) + \$100,000 (#2) + \$16,000 (#4) + \$3,000 (#6) - \$2,000 (#3) - \$6,200 (#5) - \$500 (#7) - \$5,000 (#9) = \$130,300

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Matching Questions

163. Match the following definitions and terms by placing the letter that identifies the best definition in the blank space next to the term.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A company's chronological record of each transaction in one place that shows debits and credits for each transaction. | Credit <u>7</u> |
| 2. Verifiable evidence that transactions have occurred used to record accounting information. | Ledger <u>6</u> |
| 3. A list of accounts and their balances at a point in time. | Double-entry accounting <u>10</u> |
| 4. An increase in an asset and expense account, and decrease in a liability, owner's capital, and revenue account; recorded on the left side of a T-account. | Journal <u>1</u> |
| 5. A representation of a ledger account used to understand the effects of transactions. | Debit <u>4</u> |
| 6. A record containing all the accounts of a company and their balances. | Account <u>9</u> |
| 7. Decrease in an asset, owner withdrawal and expense account, and increase in a liability, owner's capital and revenue account; recorded on the right side of a T-account. | T-account <u>5</u> |
| 8. The process of transferring journal entry information to the ledger accounts. | Trial balance <u>3</u> |
| 9. A record of the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense item. | Posting <u>8</u> |
| 10. An accounting system where each transaction affects and is recorded in at least two accounts; the sum of the debits for each entry must equal | Source documents <u>2</u> |

the sum of its credits.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

Topic: Debits and Credits

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

Topic: Trial Balance

164. Provided below is a list of definitions and terms. Match them by placing the letter that identifies the best definition in the blank space next to each term.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A list of accounts and their balances at a point in time; the total debit balances should equal the total credit balances. | Debit <u>5</u> |
| 2. A chronological record of each transaction in one place that shows debits and credits for each transaction. | Credit <u>7</u> |
| 3. A list of all accounts used by a company and the identification number assigned to each account. | Note payable <u>8</u> |
| 4. The difference between total debits and total credits for an account including the beginning balance. | Account balance <u>4</u> |
| 5. An increase in an asset, owner withdrawal, and expense account, and a decrease in a liability, owner's capital, and revenue account; recorded on the left side of a T-account. | Trial balance <u>1</u> |
| 6. A record containing all accounts of a company and their balances. | Chart of accounts <u>3</u> |
| 7. A decrease in an asset, owner withdrawal, and expense account, and an increase in a liability, owner's capital, and revenue account; recorded on the right side of a T-account. | Debt ratio <u>10</u> |
| 8. A written promise to pay a definite sum of money on a specified future date. | Balance column account <u>9</u> |
| 9. An account with debit and credit columns for recording entries and another column for showing the balance of the account after each entry. | Journal <u>2</u> |
| 10. The ratio of total liabilities to total assets; used | Ledger <u>6</u> |

to reflect the risk associated with the company's debts.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

Topic: Debits and Credits

Topic: Debt Ratio

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

165. Provided below is a list of definitions and terms. Match them by placing the letter that identifies the best definition in the blank space next to each term.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A record of the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense item. | T-account <u>3</u> |
| 2. A column in journals where individual account numbers are entered when entries are posted to ledger accounts. | General journal <u>9</u> |
| 3. A simple form used as a helpful tool in understanding the effect of transactions and events on specific accounts. | Compound journal entry <u>6</u> |
| 4. A list of accounts and their balances at a point in time; the total debit balances should equal the total credit balances. | Note receivable <u>5</u> |
| 5. A written promise from a customer to pay a definite sum of money on a specified future date. | Account <u>1</u> |
| 6. A journal entry that affects at least three accounts. | Chart of accounts <u>7</u> |
| 7. A list of all accounts used by a company and the identification number assigned to each account. | Posting <u>8</u> |
| 8. The process of transferring journal entry information to the ledger. | Trial Balance <u>4</u> |
| 9. The most flexible type of journal, it can be used to record any kind of transaction. | Posting reference column <u>2</u> |
| 10. Liabilities created when customers pay in advance for products or services; satisfied by delivering the products or services in the future. | Unearned revenues <u>10</u> |

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

Topic: Debits and Credits

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

Essay Questions

166. Identify each of the following accounts as a revenue (R), expense (E), asset (A), liability (L), or equity (OE) by placing initials (R,E,A,L or OE) in the blanks.

- ___ 1. Salary Expense
- ___ 2. Cash
- ___ 3. Equipment
- ___ 4. Owner, Capital
- ___ 5. Fees Revenue
- ___ 6. Accounts Receivable
- ___ 7. Accounts Payable
- ___ 8. Owner, Withdrawals
- ___ 9. Supplies
- ___ 10. Unearned Revenue
- ___ 11. Prepaid Insurance
- ___ 12. Office Furniture

1. E; 2. A; 3. A; 4. OE; 5. R; 6. A; 7. L; 8. OE; 9. A; 10. L; 11. A; 12. A

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

167. Review the transactions below and identify with an "X" those that would be posted as a *credit* in the ledger (The first one has been done for you):

- ☒ 1. Salary Payable was increased
- ☐ 2. Cash was decreased
- ☐ 3. Equipment was increased
- ☐ 4. Owner, Capital was increased
- ☐ 5. Salaries Expense was increased
- ☐ 6. Accounts Receivable was decreased
- ☐ 7. Unearned Revenue was increased
- ☐ 8. Owner, Withdrawals was increased
- ☐ 9. Supplies was increased
- ☐ 10. Building was increased
- ☐ 11. Utilities Expense was increased
- ☐ 12. Service Revenue was increased

- ☒ 1. Salary Payable was increased
- ☒ 2. Cash was decreased
- ☐ 3. Equipment was increased
- ☒ 4. Owner, Capital was increased
- ☐ 5. Salaries Expense was increased
- ☒ 6. Accounts Receivable was decreased
- ☒ 7. Unearned Revenue was decreased
- ☐ 8. Owner, Withdrawals was increased
- ☐ 9. Supplies was increased
- ☐ 10. Building was increased
- ☐ 11. Utilities Expense was increased
- ☒ 12. Service Revenue was increased

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

168. The following accounts appear on either the Income Statement (IS) or Balance Sheet (BS). In the space to the left of each account, write the letters, IS or BS to identify the statement on which the account appears.

- ___ 1. Office Equipment
- ___ 2. Rent Expense
- ___ 3. Unearned Fees Revenues
- ___ 4. Rent Expense
- ___ 5. Accounts Payable
- ___ 6. Owner, Capital
- ___ 7. Fees Revenue
- ___ 8. Cash
- ___ 9. Notes Receivable
- ___ 10. Wages Payable

1. BS; 2. IS; 3. BS; 4. IS; 5. BS; 6. BS; 7. IS; 8. BS; 9. BS; 10. BS

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Using a Trial Balance to Prepare Financial Statements

169. Miley Block is a building consultant. Shown below are (a) several accounts in her ledger with each account preceded by an identification number, and (b) several transactions completed by Block. Indicate the accounts debited and credited when recording each transaction by placing the proper account identification numbers to the right of each transaction.

1. Accounts Payable	7. Telephone Expense
2. Accounts Receivable	8. Unearned Revenue
3. Cash	9. Miley Block, Capital
4. Consulting Fees Earned	10. Miley Block, Withdrawals
5. Office Supplies	11. Insurance Expense
6. Office Supplies Expense	12. Prepaid Insurance

		Debit	Credit
	Example:		
	Completed consulting work for a client who will pay at a later date.	2	4
A.	Received cash in advance from a customer for designing a building.		
B.	Purchased office supplies on credit.		
C.	Paid for the supplies purchased in B.		
D.	Received the telephone bill of the business and immediately paid it.		
E.	Paid for a 3-year insurance policy.		

	Debit	Credit
A	3	8
B	5	1
C	1	3
D	7	3
E	12	3

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

170. Drew Castle is an insurance appraiser. Shown below are (a) several accounts in his ledger with each account preceded by an identification number, and (b) several transactions completed by Castle. Indicate the accounts debited and credited when recording each transaction by placing the proper account identification numbers to the right of each transaction.

1. Accounts Payable	8. Office Supplies Expense
2. Accounts Receivable	9. Prepaid Insurance
3. Appraisal Fees Earned	10. Salaries Expense
4. Cash	11. Telephone Expense
5. Insurance Expense	12. Unearned Appraisal Fees
6. Office Equipment	13. Drew Castle, Capital
7. Office Supplies	14. Drew Castle, Withdrawals

		Debit	Credit
Example:			
Completed an appraisal for a client who promised to pay at a later date.		2	3
A.	Received cash in advance for appraising a hail damage claim		
B.	Purchased office supplies on credit		
C.	Drew Castle used cash from the business to pay his home telephone bill. There were no business calls on the bill		

D.	Received the telephone bill of the business and immediately paid it		
E.	Paid the salary of the office assistant		
F.	Paid for the supplies purchased in transaction B		
G.	Completed an appraisal for a client and immediately collected cash for the work done		

	Debit	Credit
A	4	12
B	7	1
C	14	4
D	11	4
E	10	4
F	1	4
G	4	3

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Short Answer Questions

171. List the steps in processing transactions.

Business transactions and events are the starting point. Source documents are analyzed for the effects of the transactions and events on the accounting records. The information is recorded into the journal. The information is then posted to the accounts and a trial balance is prepared from the ledger balances. The final step is the preparation of financial statements for decision makers.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

172. Describe what source documents are and the purpose they serve in a business.

Source documents are the proof that transactions and events have occurred and should be recorded in the accounting records. They provide objective and reliable evidence about transactions and their amounts. Examples of source documents include checks, invoices, sales receipts, credit card statements, and bank statements. They can be in hard copy or electronic form.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

173. Explain how accounts are used in recording information about a business's transactions.

Accounts are classified into three general categories: assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses. Accounts are records of increases and decreases in specific items in these categories. Information from an account is analyzed, summarized, and presented in reports and financial statements.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

174. Explain the difference between a general ledger and a chart of accounts.

A ledger is a record containing all of the accounts of a business and their balances. The chart of accounts is a list of all of the accounts a company uses that includes an identification number for the accounts.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

175. Explain debits and credits and their role in the accounting system of a business.

Debit refers to the left side of an account and credit refers to the right side of an account.

Debits and credits are part of the double-entry accounting system. This system is based on the concept that all transactions and events affect at least two accounts. The double entry system is organized around the accounting equation which states that assets = liabilities + equity. Assets and expenses have normal debit balances, and liabilities, owner's equity and revenues have normal credit balances.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

176. Explain the debt ratio and its use in analyzing a company's financial condition.

The debt ratio is calculated by dividing total liabilities by total assets. It reveals the percentage of the company's assets that are financed by creditors. The higher the ratio, the more risk a company has in trying to repay the debt and interest.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

177. Explain the recording and posting processes.

Information from business transactions and events is recorded in the journal in the form of journal entries. The journal entries include the date, the account titles, and debit and credit amounts. Journal entries may also include a further description of the transaction. During the posting process the debit and credit amounts recorded in the journal are transferred to the individual accounts in the ledger.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

178. What is a trial balance? What is its purpose?

The trial balance is a list of all of the accounts in the ledger with balances at a point in time presented in debit and credit columns according to their balance. The purpose of the trial balance is to summarize the account totals and to verify the accuracy of the total debits and credits. If the total debits and credits are not equal, it indicates an error in the accounting records. However, even if debits do equal credits this is no guarantee that no errors were made in recording and posting transactions.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

179. Describe the link between a business's income statement, the statement of owner's equity, and the balance sheet.

The income statement shows the amount of net income the company has earned. That income is carried to the statement of owner's equity. The net income is added to the beginning owner's equity, and owner's withdrawals are subtracted to determine the ending owner's equity. The ending owner's equity is then carried to the balance sheet.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

180. Identify by marking an X in the appropriate column, whether each of the following items would likely serve as a source document. The first one is done as an example.

		Yes	No
Ex.	Credit card		X
a.	Credit card receipt		
b.	Purchase order		
c.	Invoice		
d.	Balance sheet		
e.	Bank statement		
f.	Journal entry		
g.	Telephone bill		
h.	Employee earnings record		

		Yes	No
Ex.	Credit card		X
a.	Credit card receipt	X	
b.	Purchase order	X	
c.	Invoice	X	
d.	Balance sheet		X
e.	Bank statement	X	
f.	Journal entry		X
g.	Telephone bill	X	
h.	Employee earnings record	X	

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

181. Indicate whether a debit or credit entry would be required to record the following changes in each account.

- a. To decrease Cash.
- b. To increase Owner, Capital.
- c. To decrease Accounts Payable.
- d. To increase Salaries Expense.
- e. To decrease Supplies.
- f. To increase Revenue.
- g. To decrease Accounts Receivable.
- h. To increase Owner, Withdrawals.

a. Credit, b. Credit, c. Debit, d. Debit, e. Credit, f. Credit, g. Credit, h. Debit

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

182. Using the following list of accounts and identification letters A through J for Homer's Management Co., enter the type of account and its normal balance into the table below. The first item is filled in as an example:

A.	Homer, Capital	F.	Prepaid Rent
B.	Interest Payable	G.	Advertising Expense
C.	Land	H.	Unearned Rent Revenue
D.	Homer, Withdrawals	I.	Commissions Earned
E.	Fees Earned	J.	Notes Receivable

	Type of Account			Normal Balance	
	Asset	Liability	Equity	Debit	Credit
A			X		X
B					
C					
D					

E					
F					
G					
H					
I					
J					

	Type of Account			Normal Balance	
	Asset	Liability	Equity	Debit	Credit
A			X		X
B		X			X
C	X			X	
D			X	X	
E			X		X
F	X			X	

G			X	X	
H		X			X
I			X		X
J	X			X	

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Accounts

Topic: Debits and Credits

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

183. Rowdy Bolton began Bolton Office Services in October and during that month completed these transactions:

- a. Invested \$10,000 cash, and \$15,000 of computer equipment.
- b. Paid \$500 cash for an insurance premium covering the next 12 months.
- c. Completed a word processing assignment for a customer and collected \$1,000 cash.
- d. Paid \$200 cash for office supplies.
- e. Paid \$2,000 for October's rent.

Prepare journal entries to record the above transactions. Explanations are unnecessary.

a.	Cash	10,000	
	Computer Equipment	15,000	
	R. Bolton, Capital		25,000
b.	Prepaid Insurance	500	
	Cash		500
c.	Cash	1,000	
	Office Services Revenue		1,000
d.	Office Supplies	200	
	Cash		200
e.	Rent Expense	2,000	
	Cash		2,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

184. BBB Company sends a \$2,500 invoice to a customer for catering services it provided during the month. Set up the necessary T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

Accounts Receivable		Catering Fees Earned	
2,500			2,500

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

185. ABC Company made a \$2,500 payment on account, to satisfy a previously recorded account payable. Set up the necessary T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

Accounts Payable		Cash	
2,500			2,500

AACSB: Analytic
AICPA: BB Industry
AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

186. A business paid \$100 cash to Charles Nice (the owner of the business) for his personal use. Set up the necessary T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

Charles Nice, Withdrawals		Cash	
100			100

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

187. On December 3, the ABBJ Company paid \$1,400 cash in salaries to office personnel. Prepare the general journal entry to record this transaction.

12/3	Office Salaries Expense	1,400	
	Cash		1,400

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

188. On February 5, Teddy's Catering purchased an oven that cost \$35,000. The firm made a down payment of \$5,000 cash and signed a long-term note payable for the balance. Show the general journal entry to record this transaction.

2/5	Oven	35,000	
	Cash		5,000
	Note Payable		30,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

189. Jarrod Automotive, owned and operated by Jarrod Johnson, began business in September of the current year. Jarrod, a mechanic, had no experience with recording business transactions. As a result, Jarrod entered all of September's transactions directly into the ledger accounts. When he tried to locate a particular entry he found it confusing and time consuming. He has hired you to improve his accounting procedures. The accounts in his General Ledger follow:

Cash				Equipment			
9/01	(a) 4,200	9/4	(b) 550	9/1	(a) 800		
9/11	(d) 150			9/4	(b) 2,550		
9/15	(e) 190						

J. Jarrod, Capital				Notes Payable			
		9/1	(a) 5,000			9/4	(b) 2,000

Accounts Receivable				Revenue			
9/9	(c) 275	9/15	(e) 190		9/9	(c) 275	
					9/11	(d) 150	

Prepare the general journal entries, in chronological order (a) through (e), from the T-account entries shown. Include a brief description of the probable nature of each transaction.

a.	Sept. 1	Cash	4,200	
		Equipment	800	
		J. Jarrod, Capital		5,000
		To record initial investment.		
b.	4	Equipment	2,550	
		Cash		550
		Notes Payable		2,000
		To record purchase of equipment, paying \$550 in cash and paying a \$2,000 note payable for the balance due.		

c.	9	Accounts Receivable	275	
		Revenue		275
		To record credit sale of services.		
d.	11	Cash	150	
		Revenue		150
		To record cash sale of services.		
e.	15	Cash	190	
		Accounts Receivable		190
		To record collection from customer.		

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

190. Pippa's Paralegal Services completed these transactions in February:

- a. Purchased office supplies on account, \$300.
- b. Completed work for a client on credit, \$500.
- c. Paid cash for the office supplies purchased in (a).
- d. Completed work for a client and received \$800 cash.
- e. Received \$500 cash for the work described in (b).
- f. Received \$1,000 from a client for paralegal services to be performed in March.

Prepare journal entries to record the above transactions. Explanations are not necessary.

a.	Office Supplies	300	
	Accounts Payable		300
b.	Accounts Receivable	500	
	Services Revenue		500
c.	Accounts Payable	300	
	Cash		300
d.	Cash	800	
	Services Revenue		800
e.	Cash	500	
	Accounts Receivable		500
f.	Cash	1,000	
	Unearned Revenue		1,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

191. Larry Matt completed these transactions during December of the current year:

Dec. 1	Began a financial services practice by investing \$15,000 cash and office equipment having a \$5,000 value.
2	Purchased \$1,200 of office equipment on credit.
3	Purchased \$300 of office supplies on credit.
4	Completed work for a client and immediately received a payment of \$900 cash.
8	Completed work for Precept Paper Co. on credit, \$1,700.
10	Paid for the supplies purchased on credit on December 3.
14	Paid for the annual \$960 premium on an insurance policy.
18	Received payment in full from Precept Paper Co. for the work completed on December 8.
27	Larry withdrew \$650 cash from the practice to pay personal expenses.
30	Paid \$175 cash for the December utility bills.
30	Received \$2,000 from a client for financial services to be rendered next year.

Prepare general journal entries to record these transactions.

Dec. 1	Cash	15,000	
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	Office Equipment	5,000	
	L Matt, Capital		20,000
	<i>Owner invested in business.</i>		
2	Office Equipment	1,200	
	Accounts Payable		1,200
	<i>Purchased office equipment and supplies on credit.</i>		
3	Office Supplies	300	
	Accounts Payable		300
4	Cash	900	
	Fees Earned		900
	<i>Rendered services for cash.</i>		
8	Accounts Receivable	1,700	
	Fees Earned		1,700
	<i>Rendered services on account.</i>		

10	Accounts Payable	300	
	Cash		300
	<i>Paid amount owed for supplies.</i>		
14	Prepaid Insurance	960	
	Cash		960
	<i>Paid insurance premium for one year.</i>		
18	Cash	1,700	

	Accounts Receivable		1,700
	<i>Received payment on account.</i>		
27	L. Matt, Withdrawals	650	
	Cash		650
	<i>Owner withdrew cash.</i>		
30	Utility Expense	175	
	Cash		175
	<i>Paid utility bills.</i>		
30	Cash	2,000	
	Unearned Fees		2,000
	<i>Received cash for services to be provided next year.</i>		

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

192. Mary Sunny began business as Sunny Law Firm on November 1. Record the following November transactions by making entries directly to the T-accounts provided. Then, prepare a trial balance, as of November 30.

- a) Mary invested \$15,000 cash and a law library valued at \$6,000.
- b) Purchased \$7,500 of office equipment from John Bronx on credit.
- c) Completed legal work for a client and received \$1,500 cash in full payment.
- d) Paid John Bronx. \$3,500 cash in partial settlement of the amount owed.
- e) Completed \$4,000 of legal work for a client on credit.
- f) Mary withdrew \$2,000 cash for personal use.
- g) Received \$2,500 cash as partial payment for the legal work completed for the client in (e).
- h) Paid \$2,500 cash for the legal secretary's salary.

Cash		Office Equipment		M. Sunny, Withdrawals	
Accounts Receivable		Accounts Payable		Legal Fees Earned	

Law Library		M. Sunny, Capital		Salaries Expense	

Cash	Office Equipment	M. Sunny, Withdrawals
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(a) 15,000	(d) 3,500	(b) 7,500		(f) 2,000	
(c) 1,500	(f) 2,000				
(g) 2,500	(h) 2,500				
Accounts Receivable		Accounts Payable		Legal Fees Earned	
(e) 4,000	(g) 2,500	(d) 3,500	(b) 7,500		(c) 1,500
					(e) 4,000

Law Library		M. Sunny, Capital		Salaries Expense	
(a) 6,000			(a) 21,000	(h) 2,500	

Sunny Law Firm Trial Balance November 30		
<u>Account</u>	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$11,000	
Accounts receivable	1,500	
Law Library	6,000	
Office Equipment	7,500	
Accounts Payable		4,000
Mary Sunny, Capital		21,000
Mary Sunny, Withdrawal	2,000	
Legal Fees Earned		5,500
Salaries Expense	<u>2,500</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$30,500</u>	<u>\$30,500</u>

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

193. Jerry's Butcher Shop had the following assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of the current year:

	Assets	Liabilities
Beginning of the year	\$114,000	\$68,000
End of the year	135,000	73,000

If Jerry made no investments in the business and withdrew no assets during the year, what was the amount of net income earned by Jerry's Butcher Shop?

Beginning owner's equity = \$114,000 - \$68,000 = \$46,000

Ending owner's equity = \$135,000 - \$73,000 = \$62,000

Increase in owner's equity = \$62,000 - \$46,000 = \$16,000

Since there were no investments or withdrawals during the year, the net income is \$16,000.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Using a Trial Balance to Prepare Financial Statements

194. Jerry's Butcher Shop had the following assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of the current year:

	Assets	Liabilities
Beginning of the year	\$114,000	\$68,000
End of the year	135,000	73,000

If Jerry invested an additional \$12,000 in the business during the year, but withdrew no assets during the year, what was the amount of net income earned by Jerry's Butcher Shop?

Beginning owner's equity = \$114,000 - \$68,000 = \$46,000

Ending owner's equity = \$135,000 - \$73,000 = \$62,000

Increase in owner's equity = \$62,000 - \$46,000 = \$16,000

Net income = \$16,000 - \$12,000 = \$4,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Financial Statements

195. Jerry's Butcher Shop had the following assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of the current year:

	Assets	Liabilities
Beginning of the year	\$114,000	\$68,000
End of the year	135,000	73,000

If Jerry made no investments in the business but withdrew \$5,000 during the year, what was the amount of net income earned by Jerry's Butcher Shop?

Beginning owner's equity = \$114,000 - \$68,000 = \$46,000

Ending owner's equity = \$135,000 - \$73,000 = \$62,000

Increase in owner's equity = \$62,000 - \$46,000 = \$16,000

Net income = \$16,000 + \$5,000 = \$21,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Financial Statements

196. Jerry's Butcher Shop had the following assets and liabilities at the beginning and end of the current year:

	Assets	Liabilities
Beginning of the year	\$114,000	\$68,000
End of the year	135,000	73,000

If Jerry invested an additional \$12,000 in the business and withdrew \$5,000 during the year, what was the amount of net income earned by Jerry's Butcher Shop?

Beginning owner's equity = \$114,000 - \$68,000 = \$46,000

Ending owner's equity = \$135,000 - \$73,000 = \$62,000

Increase in owner's equity = \$62,000 - \$46,000 = \$16,000

Net income = \$16,000 - \$12,000 + \$5,000 = \$9,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Financial Statements

197. A company had total assets of \$350,000, total liabilities of \$101,500 and total equity of \$248,500. Calculate the company's debt ratio.

$$\text{Debt Ratio} = \text{Total Liabilities} / \text{Total Assets} = \$101,500 / \$350,000 = 29\%$$

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

198. Jackson Advertising Co. had assets of \$475,000; liabilities of \$275,500; and equity of \$199,500. Calculate its debt ratio.

$$\text{Debt Ratio} = \text{Total Liabilities} / \text{Total Assets} = \$275,500 / \$475,000 = 58\%$$

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

AICPA: FN Risk Analysis

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

199. List the four steps in recording transactions.

1. Analyze each transaction and event from source documents.
2. Record relevant transactions and events in a journal.
3. Post journal entry information to ledger accounts.
4. Prepare and analyze the trial balance.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

200. Given each of the following errors, indicate on the table below the amount by which the trial balance will be out of balance and which trial balance column (debit or credit) will have the larger total as a result of the error.

- a. \$100 debit to Cash was debited to the Cash account twice.
- b. \$1,900 credit to Sales was posted as a \$190 credit.
- c. \$5,000 debit to Office Equipment was debited to Office Supplies.
- d. \$625 debit to Prepaid Insurance was posted as a \$62.50 debit.
- e. \$520 credit to Accounts Payable was not posted.

Error	Amount Out of Balance	Column Having Larger Total
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		

Error	Amount Out of Balance	Column With Larger Total
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a.	\$100	Debit
b.	\$1,710	Debit
c.	_____	_____
d.	\$562.50	Credit
e.	\$520	Debit

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

201. After preparing an (unadjusted) trial balance at year-end, R. Chang of Chang Window Company discovered the following errors:

1. Cash payment of the \$225 telephone bill for December was recorded twice.
2. Cash payment of a note payable was recorded as a debit to Cash and a debit to Notes Payable for \$1,000.
3. A \$900 cash withdrawal by the owner was recorded to the correct accounts as \$90.
4. An additional investment of \$5,000 cash by the owner was recorded as a debit to R, Chang, Capital and a credit to Cash.
5. A credit purchase of office equipment for \$1,800 was recorded as a debit to the Office Equipment account with no offsetting credit entry.

Using the form below, indicate whether the error would cause the trial balance to be out of balance by placing an X in either the yes or no column. Would the error cause the trial balance to be out of balance?

Error	Yes	No
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Would the error cause the trial balance to be out of balance?

Error	Yes	No
1		X
2	X	
3		X
4		X
5	X	

Yes, the trial balance will be out of balance.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

202. The balances for the accounts of Milo's Management Co. for the year ended December 31 are shown below. Each account shown had a normal balance.

Accounts payable	\$6,500	Wages expense	36,000
Accounts receivable	7,000	Rent expense	6,000
Cash	?		
Office supplies.	1,200		
Building	125,000		
Supplies expense	21,500	Land	50,000
D. Milo, Capital	118,700	Unearned management fees	4,000
Management revenue.	175,000	D. Milo, Withdrawals	48,000

Calculate the correct balance for Cash and prepare a trial balance.

MILOS MANAGEMENT CO. Trial Balance For Year Ended December 31		
Cash**	\$9,500	
Accounts receivable	7,000	
Office supplies	1,200	
Land	50,000	
Building	125,000	
Accounts payable		\$6,500
Unearned management fees		4,000
D. Milo, Capital		118,700
D. Milo, Withdrawal	48,000	
Management revenue		175,000
Wages expense	36,000	

Rent expense	6,000	
Supplies expense	<u>21,500</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$304,200</u>	<u>\$304,200</u>
**Total credits	\$304,200	
Total debits (excluding cash)	<u>294,700</u>	
Cash	<u>\$9,500</u>	

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

203. At year-end, Henry Laundry Service noted the following errors in its trial balance:

1. It understated the total debits to the Cash account by \$500 when computing the account balance.
2. A credit sale for \$311 was recorded as a credit to the revenue account, but the offsetting debit was not posted.
3. A cash payment to a creditor for \$2,600 was never recorded.
4. The \$680 balance of the Prepaid Insurance account was listed in the credit column of the trial balance.
5. A \$24,900 van purchase was recorded as a \$24,090 debit to Equipment and a \$24,090 credit to Notes Payable.
6. A purchase of office supplies for \$150 was recorded as a debit to Office Equipment. The offsetting credit entry was correct.
7. An additional investment of \$4,000 by Del Henry was recorded as a debit to Del Henry, Capital and as a credit to Cash.
8. The cash payment of the \$510 utility bill for December was recorded (but not paid) twice.
9. The revenue account balance of \$79,817 was listed on the trial balance as \$97,817.
10. A \$1,000 cash withdrawal was recorded as a \$100 debit to Del Henry, Withdrawal and \$100 credit to cash.

Using the form below, indicate whether each error would cause the trial balance to be out of balance, the amount of any imbalance, and whether a correcting journal entry is required.

Error	Would the error cause the trial balance to be out of balance?		Amount of Imbalance	Correcting Journal Entry Required	
	Yes	No		Yes	No
1.					

2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

	Would the error cause the trial balance to be out of balance?	Amount of Imbalance	Correcting Journal Entry Required
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Error	Yes	No		Yes	No
1.	X		\$500		X
2.	X		311		X
3.		X	0	X	
4.	X		1,360		X
5.		X	0	X	
6.		X	0	X	
7.		X	0	X	
8.		X	0	X	
9.	X		18,000		X
10.		X	0	X	

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

204. The following trial balance is prepared from the general ledger of HG's Auto Maintenance.

HG'S AUTO MAINTENANCE Trial Balance October 31		
	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$1,975	
Accounts receivable	2,800	
Supplies	500	
Shop equipment	13,000	
Office equipment	6,600	
Accounts payable		\$4,510
Hal Griffin, Capital		22,000
Hal Griffin, Withdrawals	4,200	

Repair fees earned		11,875
Supplies expense	8,600	
Totals	\$37,675	\$38,385

Because the trial balance did not balance, you decided to examine the accounting records. You found that the following errors had been made:

1. A purchase of supplies on account for \$245 was posted as a debit to Supplies and as a debit to Accounts Payable.
2. An investment of \$500 cash by the owner was debited to Hal Griffin, Capital and credited to Cash.
3. In computing the balance of the Accounts Receivable account, a debit of \$600 was omitted from the computation.
4. One debit of \$300 to the Hal Griffin, Withdrawals account was posted as a credit.
5. Office equipment purchased for \$800 was posted to the Shop Equipment account.
6. One entire entry was not posted to the general ledger. The transaction involved the receipt of \$125 cash for repair services performed for cash.

Prepare a corrected trial balance for the HG's Auto Maintenance as of October 31.

HG'S AUTO MAINTENANCE		
Trial Balance		
October 31		
	Debit	Credit
Cash ^a	\$3,100	

Accounts receivable ^b	4,400	
Supplies	500	
Shopequipment ^c	12,200	
Office equipment ^d	7,400	
Accounts payable ^e		\$5,000
Hal Griffin, Capital ^f		23,000
Hal Griffin, Withdrawals ^g	4,800	
Repair fees earned ^h		12,000
Supplies expense	<u>8,600</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$40,000</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>

^aCash: Balance \$1,975 + \$1,000(#2) + 125(#6) = \$3,100

^bAccounts Receivable: Bal. \$2,800 + 600(#3) = \$3,400

^cShop Equipment: Bal. \$13,000 - 800(#5) = \$12,200

^dOffice Equipment: Bal. \$6,600 + 800(#5) = \$7,400

^eAccounts Payable: Bal. \$4,510 + 490(#1) = \$5,000

^fHal Griffin, Capital: Bal. \$22,000 + 1,000(#2) = \$23,000

^gHal Griffin, Withdrawals: Bal. \$4,200 + 600(#4) = \$4,800

^hRepair fees earned: Bal. \$11,875 + 125(#6) = \$12,000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A1 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts and financial statements.

Learning Objective: 02-P2 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Topic: Analyzing Transactions

Topic: Preparing a Trial Balance

205. Figgaro Company's accounts and their balances, as of the end of August, are included below. All accounts have normal balances:

Accounts receivable	\$36,000	Cash	\$27,000
Equipment	59,000	Advertising expense	5,000
Service revenues earned.	75,000	Accounts payable	31,000
Rent expense	3,600	J. Figgaro, Withdrawals	24,000
Office supplies	1,500	Salaries expense	30,000
Notes payable	22,000	J. Figgaro, Capital	58,100

- Calculate net income.
- Determine the amount of owner's equity to be shown on the August 31 balance sheet.

A.	\$75,000	Service revenues earned
	(3,600)	Rent expense
	(5,000)	Advertising expense
	<u>(30,000)</u>	Salaries expense
	<u>\$36,400</u>	Net income
B.	\$58,100	J. Figgaro, Capital (beginning)
	36,400	Net income

	<u>(24,000)</u>	J. Figgaro, Withdrawals
	<u>\$70,500</u>	J. Figgaro, Capital (ending)

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Using a Trial Balance to Prepare Financial Statements

206. Based on the following trial balance for Sally's Salon, prepare an income statement, statement of owner's equity, and a balance sheet. Sally Crawford made no additional investments in the company during the year.

<p style="text-align: center;">Sally's Salon Trial Balance December 31</p>		
Cash	\$6,500	
Accounts receivable	475	
Beauty supplies	2,500	
Beauty shop equipment	17,000	
Accounts payable		\$745
S. Crawford, Capital		21,155
S. Crawford, Withdrawals	36,000	
Revenue earned		72,000

Beauty supplies expense	3,425	
Rent expense	6,000	
Wages expense	<u>22,000</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$93,900</u>	<u>\$93,900</u>

Sally's Salon Income Statement For Year Ended December 31		
Revenue earned		\$72,000
Expenses:		
Beauty supplies expense	\$3,425	
Rent expense	6,000	

Wages expense	22,000	
Total expenses		<u>31,425</u>
Net Income		<u>\$40,575</u>

Sally's Salon Statement of Owner's Equity For Year Ended December 31	
S. Crawford, Capital, January 1	\$21,155
Plus: Net income	<u>40,575</u>
	\$61,730
Less: Withdrawals by owner	<u>(36,000)</u>
S. Crawford, Capital, December 31	<u>\$25,730</u>

Sally's Salon Balance Sheet At December 31			
Assets		Liabilities	

Cash	\$6,500	Accounts payable	\$745
Accounts receivable	475		
Beauty supplies	2,500	Equity	
Beauty shop equipment	<u>17,000</u>	S. Crawford, Capital	<u>\$25,730</u>
Total assets	<u>\$26,475</u>	Total liabilities and equity.	<u>\$26,475</u>

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Using a Trial Balance to Prepare Financial Statements

207. George Butler owned a tugboat and was tired of his current job. He decided to open a business that provides day tugboat tours to tourists along the Mississippi River near his hometown. Prepare journal entries to record the following transactions.

May 1	Butler invested \$20,000 cash and his tugboat valued at \$90,000 in the business.
May 2	Butler paid \$3,000 cash for office equipment to help him keep track of business activities.
May 3	Butler bought boating supplies costing \$2,500 on credit.
May 4	Butler paid the river master \$500 cash for the first month's dock rental.
May 5	Butler paid \$1,800 cash for a six-month insurance policy.
May 10	Butler received \$2,000 cash from clients for his first tour.
May 12	Butler provided a \$3,500 tour on credit, the customer has agreed to pay within

	10 days.
May 19	Butler paid for the boating supplies originally purchased on May 3.
May 22	Butler receives payment on the account from the client entry on May 12.
May 25	Butler received \$2,750 cash for additional tours.
May 31	Butler paid his crew member a salary of \$1,000.
May 31	Butler withdrew \$2,000 for personal use.

May 1	Cash	20,000	
	Tugboat	90,000	
	G. Butler, Capital		110,000

	<i>Owner invested in business.</i>		
2	Office Equipment	3,000	
	Cash		3,000
	<i>Purchased office equipment.</i>		
3	Boating Supplies	2,500	
	Accounts Payable		2,500
	<i>Purchased supplies on account.</i>		
4	Rent expense	500	
	Cash		500
	<i>Paid for dock rent.</i>		

5	Prepaid Insurance	1,800	
	Cash		1,800
	<i>Paid for six month insurance policy.</i>		
10	Cash	2,000	
	Tugboat Tour Revenue		2,000
	<i>Recorded tour revenue.</i>		
12	Accounts Receivable	3,500	
	Tugboat Tour Revenue		3,500
	<i>Recorded tour revenue provided on account.</i>		
19	Accounts Payable	2,500	
	Cash		2,500

	<i>Paid on account.</i>		
22	Cash	3,500	
	Accounts Receivable		3,500
	<i>Record collection on account.</i>		
25	Cash	2,750	
	Tugboat Tour Revenue		2,750
	<i>Recorded tour revenue.</i>		
31	Salary expense	1,000	
	Cash		1,000
	<i>Paid assistant's salary.</i>		

31	G. Butler, Withdrawals	2,000	
	Cash		2,000
	<i>Record owner's withdrawals.</i>		

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

208. Based on the following trial balance for Barry's Automotive Shop, prepare an income statement, statement of owner's equity, and a balance sheet. Barry made no additional investments in the company during the year.

Barry's Automotive Shop Trial Balance December 31		
Cash	\$12,500	
Accounts receivable	1,500	
Supplies	500	
Repair shop equipment	27,000	
Service truck	33,000	
Accounts payable		\$2,600
Barry, Capital		38,525
Barry, Withdrawals	36,000	
Service revenue		125,000
Supplies expense	3,425	

Rent expense	18,000	
Utilities expense	5,000	
Gas expense	7,200	
Wages expense	<u>22,000</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$166,125</u>	<u>166,125</u>

Barry's Automotive Shop Income Statement For Year Ended December 31		
Service revenue		\$125,000
Expenses:		
Supplies expense	\$3,425	
Rent expense	18,000	
Utilities expense	5,000	
Gas expense	7,200	
Wages expense	<u>22,000</u>	
Total expenses		<u>55,625</u>
Net Income		<u>\$69,375</u>

Barry's Automotive Shop Statement of Owner's Equity For Year Ended December 31	
Barry, Capital, January 1	\$38,525
Plus: Net income	<u>69,375</u>
	\$107,900
Less: Withdrawals by owner	<u>(36,000)</u>
Barry, Capital, December 31	<u>\$71,900</u>

Barry's Automotive Shop Balance Sheet December 31			
Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$12,500	Accounts payable	\$2,600
Accounts receivable	1,500		
Supplies	500	Equity	
Repair shop equipment	27,000		
Service truck	<u>33,000</u>	Barry, Capital	<u>\$71,900</u>

Total assets	<u>\$74,500</u>	Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$74,500</u>
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AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Financial Statements

209. For each of the accounts in the following table (1) identify the type of account as an asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense, and (2) identify the normal balance of the account.

	Account Type	Normal Balance
a. Wages Expense		
b. Accounts Receivable		
c. Commissions Earned		
d. Salaries Payable		
e. Owner, Capital		
f. Unearned Advertising Revenue		
g. Salaries Expense		
h. Magazine Subscription Revenue		

i. Owner, Withdrawal		
j. Prepaid Insurance		

	Account Type	Normal Balance
a. Wages Expense	expense	debit
b. Accounts Receivable	asset	debit
c. Commissions Earned	revenue	credit
d. Salaries Payable	liability	credit
e. Owner, Capital	equity	credit
f. Unearned Advertising Revenue	liability	credit
g. Salaries Expense	expense	debit
h. Magazine Subscription Revenue	revenue	credit

i. Owner, Withdrawal	equity	debit
j. Prepaid Insurance	asset	debit

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

210. For each of the following accounts, identify whether a debit or credit yields the indicated change.

a. To increase Fees Earned	
b. To decrease Cash	
c. To decrease Unearned Revenue	
d. To increase Accounts Receivable	
e. To increase Owner, Capital	
f. To decrease Notes Payable	
g. To increase Prepaid Rent	
h. To increase Salaries Expense	
i. To increase Accounts Payable	
j. To decrease Prepaid Insurance	

a. To increase Fees Earned	credit
b. To decrease Cash	credit
c. To decrease Unearned Revenue	debit
d. To increase Accounts Receivable	debit
e. To increase Owner, Capital	credit
f. To decrease Notes Payable	debit
g. To increase Prepaid Rent	debit
h. To increase Salaries Expense	debit

i. To increase Accounts Payable	credit
j. To decrease Prepaid Insurance	credit

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

211. Indicate on which of the financial statements the following items appears. Use I for income statement, E for statement of owner's equity, and B for balance sheet. More than one statement may be appropriate for some items.

a. Fees Earned	
b. Cash	
c. Unearned Revenue	
d. Rent expense	
e. Owner, Capital	
f. Notes Payable	
g. Prepaid Rent	
h. Salaries Expense	
i. Notes Payable	
j. Owner, Withdrawal	

a. Fees Earned	I
b. Cash	B
c. Unearned Revenue	B
d. Rent expense	I
e. Owner, Capital	E,B
f. Notes Payable	B
g. Prepaid Rent	B
h. Salaries Expense	I
i. Notes Payable	B
j. Owner, Withdrawal	E

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-P3 Prepare financial statements from business transactions.

Topic: Using a Trial Balance to Prepare Financial Statements

212. Jason Hope decided to open a hotel in his hometown. Prepare journal entries to record the following transactions. Hope uses the accounts Room Rental Revenue and Event Revenue. All expenses for special events are recorded as Event Expense.

June 1	Hope invested \$400,000 into the business.
June 2	Hope purchased an existing building and land for the hotel costing \$900,000. The purchase appraisal allocated \$100,000 for land and \$800,000 to the building. Hope paid \$250,000 and financed the remainder with a mortgage note payable.
June 3	Paid \$6,000 for a six month insurance policy on the hotel.
June 5	Purchased linens and other supplies costing \$4,000 on account.
June 10	Received advance payments of \$12,000 from customers that will be staying at the hotel in July. Payments will be refunded if the customer cancels within 7 days of their scheduled arrival time.
June 14	Received cash payments of \$13,000 from current customers staying at the hotel in June.
June 15	Paid the staff \$2,000 for the first semi-monthly payroll.
June 16	Paid \$500 for general maintenance and repairs expense.
June 17	Received \$10,000 payment for a wedding reception during the weekend.
June 18	Paid the caterer \$2,500 for providing catering services for the wedding reception.
June 18	Paid Fixture Rentals \$1,000 for table and chair rental.
June 19	Paid the florist \$2,000 for flowers for the event.
June 24	Paid for the linens and supplies purchased on June 5.
June 25	Recorded an additional \$5,000 from current hotel customers for June.
June 30	Paid the staff \$2,000 for the second semi-monthly payroll.
June 30	The owner withdrew \$4,000 for personal use.

June 1	Cash	400,000	
	J. Hope, Capital		400,000
June 2	Land	100,000	
	Building	800,000	
	Cash		250,000
	Mortgage Note Payable		650,000
June 3	Prepaid Insurance	6,000	
	Cash		6,000
June 5	Supplies	4,000	
	Accounts Payable		4,000

June 10	Cash	12,000	
	Unearned Rental Revenue		12,000
June 14	Cash	13,000	
	Room Rental Revenue		13,000
June 15	Salaries expense	2,000	
	Cash		2,000
June 16	Maintenance and repairs expense	500	
	Cash		500
June 17	Cash	10,000	
	Event Revenue		10,000

June 18	Catering expense	2,500	
	Cash		2,500
June 18	Event expense	1,000	
	Cash		1,000
June 19	Event expense	2,000	
	Cash		2,000
June 24	Accounts Payable	4,000	
	Cash		4,000
June 25	Cash	5,000	

	Room Rental Revenue		5,000
June 30	Salaries expense	2,000	
	Cash		2,000
June 30	J. Hope, Withdrawals	4,000	
	Cash		4000

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Measurement

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

213. For each of the following (1) identify the type of account as an asset, liability, equity, revenue, or expense, and (2) identify the normal balance of the account.

Account Title	Account Type	Normal Balance (Debit or Credit)
a. Prepaid Insurance		
b. Accounts Payable		
c. J. Jason, Capital		
d. Utilities expense		
e. Land		
f. Services revenue		
g. Notes Receivable		
h. Advertising expense		
i. Unearned Revenue		
j. Service Revenue		

Account Title	Account Type	Normal Balance
a. Prepaid Insurance	asset	debit
b. Accounts Payable	liability	credit
c. J. Jason, Capital	equity	credit
d. Utilities expense	expense	debit
e. Land	asset	debit
f. Services revenue	revenue	credit
g. Notes Receivable	asset	debit
h. Advertising expense	expense	debit
i. Unearned Revenue	liability	credit
j. Service Revenue	revenue	credit

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

214. The steps in the accounting process focus on analyzing and recording financial transactions and events within a company. Those steps are shown below. Using the number system of 1 as the first step and 4 as the last step in the process, number the steps in the correct order in which they would occur (1 thru 4).

- ____ Record relevant transactions and events in a journal
- ____ Post journal information to the ledger accounts
- ____ Prepare and analyze the trial balance
- ____ Analyzing each transaction

- 2 Record relevant transactions and events in a journal
- 3 Post journal information to the ledger accounts
- 4 Prepare and analyze the trial balance
- 1 Analyzing each transaction

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Reporting

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

Fill in the Blank Questions

215. _____ and _____ are the starting points for the *analyzing and recording* process.

Business transactions; Events

Answers can appear in either order.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

216. The second step in the analyzing and recording process is to record the transactions and events in the book of original entry, called the _____.

journal

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

217. The third step in the analyzing and recording process is to post the information to the _____.

ledger accounts

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

218. _____ documents identify and describe transactions and events and provide objective evidence and amounts for recording.

Source

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C1 Explain the steps in processing transactions and the role of source documents.

Topic: Analyzing and Recording Process

219. Revenues and expenses are two categories of _____ accounts.

equity

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

220. The _____ is a record containing all accounts used by a company as well as the transactions and ending balances of each of the accounts.

general ledger (or ledger)

Either answer is acceptable.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

221. _____ are promises of payment from customers to sellers.

Accounts receivable

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

222. Unearned revenue is classified as a(an) _____ on a business's balance sheet.

liability

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

223. The four categories of equity accounts are _____, _____,
_____, and _____.

owner, capital; owner, withdrawals; revenues; expenses

Answers can appear in any order.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

224. A _____ is a *list* of all the accounts used by a company and their identification codes but does not contain the balances.

chart of accounts

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

225. A record containing all the separate accounts for a company as well as all of their balances is called the _____.

ledger

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C3 Describe a ledger and a chart of accounts.

Topic: Ledger and Chart of Accounts

226. _____ requires that each transaction affect, and be recorded in, at least two accounts. It also means that total amounts debited must equal total amounts credited for each transaction.

Double-entry accounting

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

227. The _____ is found by determining the difference between total debits and total credits for an account, including any beginning balance.

account balance

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

228. To increase an asset account we would _____ it and to increase a liability account, we would _____ it.

debit; credit

Answers need to appear in the order shown above.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

229. Funky Music purchased \$25,000 of equipment for cash. The Equipment asset account is _____ for \$25,000 and the cash account is _____ for \$25,000.

debited; credited

Answers need to appear in the order as shown above.

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

230. Jackson Brown Footwear had total liabilities of \$130 million and total assets of \$375 million. Its debt ratio was _____.

34.7%

Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities/Total Assets

Debt Ratio = \$130 million/\$375 million = 34.7%

AACSB: Analytic

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Learning Objective: 02-A2 Compute the debt ratio and describe its use in analyzing financial condition.

Topic: Debt Ratio

231. _____ is the process of transferring journal entry information from the journal to the ledger.

Posting

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

232. A _____ gives a complete record of each transaction in one place, and shows debits and credits for each transaction.

journal

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

233. A more structured format that is similar to a T-account in that it has columns for debits and credits, but that is different in that it has columns for transaction date, explanation, and the account balance is the _____.

balance column account

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C2 Describe an account and its use in recording transactions.

Topic: The Account and Its Analysis

234. The posting process is the link between the _____ and the _____.

journal; ledger

Answers can be recorded in either order.

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-P1 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Topic: Journalizing and Posting Transactions

235. You increase the *Service Revenue* account on the _____ side of its account.

right or credit

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits

236. You decrease the *Accounts Payable* account on the _____ side of its account.

left or debit

AACSB: Communication

AICPA: BB Industry

AICPA: FN Decision Making

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Learning Objective: 02-C4 Define debits and credits and explain double-entry accounting.

Topic: Debits and Credits