

02

Student: _____

1. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. When an insurance premium is paid in advance, the payment is normally recorded in a liability account called Prepaid Insurance.
 - B. Goods and services are commonly sold to customers on the basis of oral or implied promises of future payment, called promissory notes.
 - C. Increases and decreases in cash are always recorded in the equity account.
 - D. An account called Land is commonly used to record increases and decreases in the land and buildings owned by a business.
 - E. None of these statements are correct.
2. If Girard Don, the owner of Girard's Software proprietorship, uses cash of the business to purchase a personal computer, the business should record this use of cash with an entry to:
 - A. Debit Salary Expense and credit Cash.
 - B. Debit Girard Don, Salary and credit Cash.
 - C. Debit Cash and credit Girard Don, Withdrawals.
 - D. Debit Girard Don, Capital and credit Cash.
 - E. Debit Girard Don, Withdrawals and credit Cash.
3. A list of all accounts used by a company, including the identification number assigned to each account, is called a:
 - A. Ledger.
 - B. Journal.
 - C. Trial balance.
 - D. Chart of accounts.
 - E. General Journal.
4. The following accounts appear on either the Income Statement (IS) or Balance Sheet (BS). In the space provided next to each account write the letters, IS or BS, that identify the statement on which the account appears.

_____ (1) Office Equipment	_____ (6) Owner, Capital
_____ (2) Salaries Expense	_____ (7) Fees Earned
_____ (3) Unearned Fees	_____ (8) Cash
_____ (4) Rent Expense	_____ (9) Notes Receivable
_____ (5) Accounts Payable	_____ (10) Wages Payable

5. Put the steps of the accounting cycle in the correct order:

Adjust
Analyze transactions
Close
Journalize
Post
Prepare adjusted trial balance
Prepare post-closing trial balance
Prepare statements
Prepare unadjusted trial balance

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

_____ (1) Rent Expense
_____ (2) Cash
_____ (3) Equipment
_____ (4) Owner, Capital
_____ (5) Fees Earned
_____ (6) Accounts Receivable
_____ (7) Accounts Payable
_____ (8) Owner, Withdrawals
_____ (9) Supplies
_____ (10) Unearned Revenue
_____ (11) Prepaid Insurance
_____ (12) Sales

7. List the steps in the accounting cycle.

8. A \$130 credit to Office Equipment was credited to Sales by mistake. By what amounts are the accounts under- or overstated as a result of this error?
- A. Office Equipment, understated \$130; Sales, overstated \$130.
B. Office Equipment, understated \$260; Sales, overstated \$130.
C. Office Equipment, overstated \$130; Sales, overstated \$130.
D. Office Equipment, overstated \$130; Sales, understated \$130.
E. Office Equipment, overstated \$260; Sales, understated \$130.

9. Jelly's Grocery Store showed the following account balances at the end of 2015:

Cash	\$32,000
Accounts receivable	39,000
Accounts payable	27,000
Fees earned	51,000
Rent expense	2,000
Insurance expense	13,600
Salary expense	8,000
Supplies	25,000
Jelly, capital	49,600
Jelly, withdrawals	8,000

If all of the accounts have normal balances, what are the totals for the trial balance?

- A. \$86,000.
 - B. \$119,600.
 - C. \$127,600.
 - D. \$186,600.
 - E. \$255,500.
10. Of the following errors, which one by itself will cause the trial balance to be out of balance?
- A. A \$200 salary payment posted as a \$200 debit to Cash and a \$200 credit to Salaries Expense.
 - B. A \$100 receipt from a customer in payment of his account posted as a \$100 debit to Cash and a \$10 credit to Accounts Receivable.
 - C. A \$75 receipt from a customer in payment of his 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. All of these errors will cause the trial balance to be out of balance.
11. If the Debit and Credit column totals of a trial balance 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. The total debit entries and total credit entries in the ledger are equal.
 - E. No sliding or transposition errors have been made.
12. The purchase on credit of a delivery truck for \$9,600 was posted to Delivery Trucks as a \$9,600 debit and to Rent Expense as a \$9,600 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 \$9,600.
 - B. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$9,600.
 - C. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$19,200.
 - D. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$19,200.
 - E. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will equal the total of the Credit column.
13. In which of the following situations would the trial balance not balance?
- A. A \$1,000 collection of an account receivable was incorrectly posted as a debit to Accounts Receivable and a credit to Cash.
 - B. The purchase of office supplies on account for \$3,250 was incorrectly recorded in the journal as \$2,350.
 - C. \$50 cash receipt for the performance of a service was not recorded.
 - D. The purchase of office equipment for \$1,200 was posted as a debit to Office Supplies.
 - E. The payment of a \$750 account payable was posted as a debit to Accounts Payable and a debit to Cash for \$750.

14. If, on a trial balance, the total of the debits is \$7,500 and the total of the credits is \$7,419, the difference could have been caused by:
- A. An error in copying an account balance from the ledger to the trial balance.
 - B. A transposition error.
 - C. A sliding error.
 - D. Posting only one side of an entry.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.
15. A \$15 credit to Sales was posted as a \$150 credit. By what amount is Sales out of balance?
- A. \$150 understated.
 - B. \$135 overstated.
 - C. \$150 overstated.
 - D. \$15 understated.
 - E. \$135 understated.
16. While in the process of posting from the journal to the ledger, the accountant for X Company failed to post a \$50 debit to the Office Supplies account. The effect of this error will be as follows:
- A. The Office Supplies 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. This error will not make any difference.
17. Which of the following statements is *true*?
- A. The trial balance is never used to prepare financial statements.
 - B. The trial balance is a list of all the accounts in the journal.
 - C. Another name for the trial balance is the "chart of accounts".
 - D. The trial balance is a list of the accounts in the general ledger.
 - E. A trial balance is only prepared at year end.
18. Zen Hatha opened an art gallery and during a short period as a dealer completed these transactions:
- (1) Started the yoga studio, Asha Yoga Studio, by investing \$50,000 in cash and equipment with a \$28,000 fair value.
 - (2) Purchased land valued at \$35,000 and a small building valued at \$80,000; paid \$30,000 cash and signed a note payable, agreeing to pay the balance over a period of years.
 - (3) Purchased office supplies on credit, \$100.
 - (4) Zen Hatha contributed his personal automobile, which had a \$12,000 fair value, for exclusive use in the business.
 - (5) Paid the yoga instructor salary, \$500.
 - (6) Completed monthly yoga classes for the value of \$6,500 cash.
 - (7) Paid \$650 cash for a magazine advertisement.
 - (8) Paid for the supplies purchased in transaction (3).
 - (9) Purchased new yoga mats for the business, paying \$300 cash.
 - (10) Completed a yoga assessment and billed the client \$400.
 - (11) Zen Hatha withdrew \$200 from the business to pay personal expenses.
 - (12) Received payment in full for the appraisal of transaction (10).

What was the total of the debit balances shown in the trial balance prepared after these transactions were posted?

- A. \$152,300.
- B. \$167,700.
- C. \$173,950.
- D. \$181,900.
- E. \$243,620.

19. A summary of the ledger that lists the accounts and their balances, in which the total debit balances should equal the total credit balances, is called a(n):
- Account balance.
 - Trial balance.
 - Ledger.
 - Chart of accounts.
 - General Journal.
20. Eli opened a new business by investing the following assets: cash, \$6,000; land, \$30,000; building, \$100,000. Also, the business will assume responsibility for a note payable of \$22,000. Eli signed the note as part of his payment for the land and building. Which journal entry should be used on the books of the new business to record the investment by Eli?
- | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Assets | 136,000 | |
| Eli, Capital | | 136,000 |
 - | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Assets | 136,000 | |
| Liability | | 22,000 |
| Eli, Capital | | 114,000 |
 - | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cash | 6,000 | |
| Land | 30,000 | |
| Building | 100,000 | |
| Eli, Capital | | 136,000 |
 - | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cash | 6,000 | |
| Land | 30,000 | |
| Building | 100,000 | |
| Note Payable | | 22,000 |
| Eli, Capital | | 114,000 |
 - | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cash | 6,000 | |
| Assets | 136,000 | |
| Eli, Capital | | 142,000 |
21. Green's Book Store purchased a new automobile that cost \$25,000, made a down payment of \$4,000, and signed a note payable for the balance. The entry to record this transaction is:
- | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| Cash | 21,000 | |
| Note Payable | 4,000 | |
| Automobile | | 25,000 |
 - | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Cash | 25,000 | |
| Automobile | | 25,000 |
 - | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Cash | | 21,000 |
| <u>Janfer</u> , Capital | | 4,000 |
 - | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Cash | | 25,000 |
 - | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Notes Payable | | 21,000 |
| Cash | | 4,000 |

22. Welder Company purchases supplies from Plumber Company on account. The entry for this transaction will include a:
- A. Debit to Accounts Payable for Welder Company.
 - B. Debit to Accounts Receivable for Welder Company.
 - C. Debit to Accounts Receivable for Plumber Company.
 - D. Credit to Accounts Payable for Plumber Company.
 - E. Credit to Accounts Receivable for Welder Company.
23. The most flexible type of journal that can be used to record any kind of transaction is called a:
- A. Ledger.
 - B. Trial balance.
 - C. Chart of accounts.
 - D. General Journal.
 - E. Balance column account.
24. A compound journal entry usually affects three or more accounts.
True False
25. A general journal entry usually includes information about the date of a transaction, titles of affected accounts, dollar amount of each debit and credit and an explanation of the transaction.
True False
26. On June 30, the Cash account of Lutness Company had a normal balance of \$4,300. During July the account was debited for a total of \$3,400 and credited for a total of \$3,600. What was the balance in the Cash account on August 1?
- A. \$-0.
 - B. \$4,100 debit.
 - C. \$3,400 credit.
 - D. \$3,400 debit.
 - E. \$4,100 credit.
27. During the month of November, Cornish Company had cash receipts of \$3,500 and paid out \$1,000 for expenses. The November 30th cash balance was \$4,300. What was the cash balance on November 1?
- A. \$1,800.
 - B. \$2,800.
 - C. \$4,300.
 - D. \$5,800.
 - E. \$7,300.
28. A credit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts, or decreases liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
 - B. Is recorded on the left side of a T-account.
 - C. Decreases asset and expense accounts, or increases liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
 - D. Decreases asset, expense and revenue accounts.
 - E. Increases the withdrawals account.
29. On May 31, Don Company had an Accounts Payable balance of \$57,000. During the month of June, total credits to Accounts Payable were \$34,000, which resulted from purchases on credit. The June 30 Accounts Payable balance was \$32,000. What was the amount of payments made during June?
- A. \$32,000.
 - B. \$34,000.
 - C. \$57,000.
 - D. \$59,000.
 - E. \$84,000.

30. A liability created by the receipt of cash from customers in payment for products or services that have not yet been delivered to the customers is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to an unearned revenue account.
 - B. Recorded as a debit to a prepaid expense account.
 - C. Recorded as a credit to an unearned revenue account.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to a prepaid expense account.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records.
31. An asset created by a payment for economic benefits that does not expire until some later time is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to an unearned revenue account.
 - B. Recorded as a debit to a prepaid expense account.
 - C. Recorded as a credit to an unearned revenue account.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to a prepaid expense account.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records.
32. Of the following accounts, the one that normally has a debit balance is:
- A. Accounts Payable.
 - B. Accounts Receivable.
 - C. Ted Neal, Capital.
 - D. Sales Revenue.
 - E. Unearned Revenue.
33. Of the following accounts, the one that normally has a credit balance is:
- A. Cash.
 - B. Office Equipment.
 - C. Sales Salaries Payable.
 - D. Ted Neal, Withdrawals.
 - E. Sales Salaries Expense.
34. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?
- A. The normal balance of the accounts receivable account is a debit.
 - B. The normal balance of the owner's withdrawals account is a debit.
 - C. The normal balance of an unearned revenues account is a credit.
 - D. The normal balance of an expense account is a credit.
 - E. The abnormal balance of a revenue account is a debit.
35. A credit is used to record:
- A. A decrease in an expense account.
 - B. A decrease in an asset account.
 - C. An increase in an unearned revenue account.
 - D. An increase in a revenue account.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.
36. A debit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts.
 - B. Decreases liability and equity accounts.
 - C. Increases the owner's withdrawals account.
 - D. Decreases revenue accounts.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.
37. The right side of a T-account is a(n):
- A. Debit.
 - B. Increase.
 - C. Credit.
 - D. Decrease.
 - E. Account balance.

38. Double-entry accounting is:
- A. An accounting system that disregards the accounting equation, $A = L + E$.
 - B. An accounting system that records the effects of transactions and other events in at least two accounts with equal debits and credits.
 - C. An accounting system in which each transaction affects and is recorded in two or more accounts with unequal debits and equal credits.
 - D. An accounting system in which the sum of the debit account balances never equals the sum of the credit account balances.
 - E. An accounting system in which errors never occur.
39. A simple account form widely used in accounting education to illustrate how debits and credits work is called a:
- A. Withdrawals account.
 - B. Capital account.
 - C. Ledger.
 - D. T-account.
 - E. Balance column account.
40. Prepaid expenses are:
- A. Payments made for economic benefits that never expire.
 - B. Classified as liabilities on the balance sheet.
 - C. Generally all combined into one account called "Miscellaneous Expenses".
 - D. Assets created by payments for economic benefits that are not used up until later.
 - E. Always debited to an expense account.
41. A record of all accounts used by a business is called a:
- A. Journal.
 - B. Book of original entry.
 - C. General Journal.
 - D. Trial balance.
 - E. Ledger.
42. A debit is used to record:
- A. An increase in a liability account.
 - B. A decrease in an asset account.
 - C. A decrease in the withdrawals account.
 - D. An increase in an asset account.
 - E. An increase in a revenue account.
43. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The left side of a T-account is the credit side.
 - B. Entries that decrease asset and expense accounts, or increase liability, equity, and revenue accounts are posted as debits.
 - C. The left side of a T-account is the debit side.
 - D. The right side of a T-account is the debit side.
 - E. Entries that increase asset, expense, and revenue accounts are posted as debits.
44. 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 increases (including the beginning balance) and decreases recorded in the account.
 - D. The same as the balance sheet equation.
 - E. Not used in the real world.

45. An unconditional written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date (or dates) is a(n):
- A. Unearned revenue.
 - B. Prepaid expense.
 - C. Account payable.
 - D. Promissory note.
 - E. Account receivable.
46. A place or location within an accounting system in which the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, or equity item is recorded and stored is called a(n):
- A. Journal.
 - B. Ledger.
 - C. Trial balance.
 - D. Account.
 - E. Chart of accounts.
47. An account used to record the owner's investments in the business plus any more or less permanent changes in the equity is called a(n):
- A. Withdrawals account.
 - B. Capital account.
 - C. Asset account.
 - D. Expense account.
 - E. Revenue account.
48. The account sometimes referred to as the owner's personal account or drawing account is called a(n):
- A. Revenue account.
 - B. Withdrawals account.
 - C. Capital account.
 - D. Expense account.
 - E. Liability account.
49. A trial balance that is in balance is proof that no errors were made in journalizing the transactions, posting to the ledger, and preparing the trial balance.
True False
50. If an account was incorrectly debited for \$300 instead of correctly credited for \$300, the account is out of balance by \$300.
True False
51. If an error is discovered in either the journal or the ledger, it must be corrected by erasing the incorrect amount and entering the corrected amount.
True False
52. The accounting cycle begins with:
- A. Preparing financial statements and other reports.
 - B. Analysis of economic events and recording their effects.
 - C. Posting to the ledger.
 - D. Presentation of financial information to decision makers.
 - E. None of these answers is correct.
53. Posting is the process of copying the debit and credit amounts from a journal to the ledger accounts.
True False
54. Since all figures are eventually posted to the ledger, the posting reference column in a journal is not necessary.
True False

55. Unearned revenues are:
- A. Revenues that have been earned and received.
 - B. Revenues that have been earned but not yet collected.
 - C. Liabilities created by advance cash payments from customers for products or services.
 - D. Recorded as an asset in the accounting records.
 - E. Increases to owners' equity.

56. The following transactions occurred during July for Hurley Services:

- (1) Received \$800 cash for photography services provided to customer during the month.
- (2) Received \$500 cash from Barbara Blanc, the owner of the business.
- (3) Received \$300 from a customer in partial payment of his account receivable which arose as a result of sales during June.
- (4) Rendered photography services to a customer on credit, \$1,500.
- (5) Borrowed \$800 from the bank by signing a promissory note.
- (6) Received \$500 from a customer in payment for services to be rendered next year.

How much revenue was earned in July?

- A. \$1,200.
- B. \$2,300.
- C. \$2,800.
- D. \$5,500.
- E. \$7,000.

57. An abnormal balance in an account refers to a balance on the side where decreases are recorded.
True False

58. The trial balance is a list of the accounts that have balances in the ledger.
True False

59. Step Two of the accounting cycle requires that we record transactions in a record called a journal.
True False

60. If a company sells products and receives from the customer a formal written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date (or dates), the seller should debit the promised amount to Accounts Receivable.
True False

61. A transaction that decreases an asset account and increases a liability account must also affect another account.
True False

62. When a business sends a bill for \$200 to a customer for services rendered, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a \$200 credit to Accounts Receivable.
True False

63. A transaction that increases an asset account and decreases a liability account must also affect another account.
True False

64. A credit purchase of a business expense item should be recorded with a debit to an expense account and a credit to Accounts Payable.
True False

65. If a company purchases land, paying part with cash and issuing a note payable for the balance, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a debit to Cash.
True False

66. Prepaid Insurance is an expense account which is used for recording expenses that have been paid in advance.
True False
67. Because they decrease equity, withdrawals made by a business owner are credited to his/her withdrawals account.
True False
68. Asset accounts normally have credit balances and expense accounts normally have debit balances.
True False
69. The normal balance of an account refers to the debit or credit side where increases are recorded.
True False
70. The chart of accounts is a list of all the accounts used by a company.
True False
71. Purchasing supplies on credit increases assets while decreasing liabilities.
True False
72. Credits to accounts are always increases.
True False
73. To credit an expense account means to decrease it.
True False
74. Increases in liabilities are recorded as debits.
True False
75. Debits to accounts are normally decreases.
True False
76. All increases and decreases in cash are not necessarily recorded in the Cash account.
True False
77. A revenue account normally has a debit balance.
True False
78. Double-entry accounting means that every transaction affects and is recorded in at least two accounts.
True False
79. Debits increase asset and expense accounts.
True False
80. The accounting equation can be expressed as liabilities = assets - equity.
True False
81. In a double-entry accounting system, total debits must always equal total credits.
True False
82. The left side of a T-account is always the credit side, while the right side is always the debit side.
True False
83. The accounting equation is expressed as assets = liabilities - equity.
True False
84. A T-Account is a formal account frequently used in business.
True False
85. An account balance is the difference between the increases and decreases recorded in an account.
True False

86. Cash withdrawn by the owner of an unincorporated business in the form of a monthly salary should be treated as an expense of the business.
True False
87. When a company sells services for which cash will not be received until some future date, the company should credit an unearned revenues account for the amount charged to the customer.
True False
88. To make it easier for the bookkeeper, the cost of land is separated from the cost of buildings located on the land.
True False
89. Unearned revenues are assets, because a service or product is owed to the customer.
True False
90. Withdrawals are a type of transaction that affects equity.
True False
91. A building is an example of an asset that does not provide any benefit to its owner.
True False
92. A ledger is a type of account.
True False
93. Goods sold on credit to customers are called accounts payable.
True False
94. As prepaid assets are used up, the costs of the assets become expenses.
True False
95. The first step in the accounting cycle is transaction analysis.
True False
96. An account is a detailed record of increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability or equity item.
True False
97. A compound journal entry is:
A. A journal entry that has three or more debits and three or more credits.
B. A journal entry that affects at least three accounts.
C. A journal entry that affects at least four accounts.
D. A journal entry involving at least two accounting periods.
E. A journal entry involving only two ledger accounts.
98. A book of original entry is:
A. A book in which amounts are posted from a journal.
B. Another name for the cash account.
C. Another name for the general journal.
D. Also called a ledger.
E. Sometimes called a book of final entry.
99. A ledger is:
A. A book of original entry.
B. A journal in which transactions are first recorded.
C. A book in which a complete record of transactions is recorded and from which transaction amounts are posted to the accounts.
D. A book of final entry.
E. Another name for the bank account.

100. A balance column ledger account is:
- A. An account entered on the balance sheet.
 - B. An account with debit and credit columns for recording entries and a third 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 education to illustrate the debits and credits required in recording a transaction.
101. The general journal provides a place for recording:
- 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. All of these answers are correct.
102. A journal in which transactions are first recorded is:
- A. A book of original entry.
 - B. A ledger.
 - C. A book of final entry.
 - D. A revenue account.
 - E. The cash ledger.
103. A column in journals and accounts used to cross reference journal and ledger entries is called the:
- A. Account balance.
 - B. Debit.
 - C. Posting reference.
 - D. Credit.
 - E. Description.
104. The process of copying journal information to the ledger is called:
- A. Double-entering.
 - B. Posting.
 - C. An internal business transaction.
 - D. Journalizing.
 - E. An external business transaction.
105. The first step in the accounting cycle is transaction analysis.
True False
106. An account is a detailed record of increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability or equity item.
True False
107. A ledger is a type of account.
True False
108. Goods sold on credit to customers are called accounts payable.
True False
109. As prepaid assets are used up, the costs of the assets become expenses.
True False
110. Withdrawals are a type of transaction that affects equity.
True False
111. A building is an example of an asset that does not provide any benefit to its owner.
True False

112. To make it easier for the bookkeeper, the cost of land is separated from the cost of buildings located on the land.
True False
113. Unearned revenues are assets, because a service or product is owed to the customer.
True False
114. Cash withdrawn by the owner of an unincorporated business in the form of a monthly salary should be treated as an expense of the business.
True False
115. When a company sells services for which cash will not be received until some future date, the company should credit an unearned revenues account for the amount charged to the customer.
True False
116. A T-Account is a formal account frequently used in business.
True False
117. An account balance is the difference between the increases and decreases recorded in an account.
True False
118. The left side of a T-account is always the credit side, while the right side is always the debit side.
True False
119. The accounting equation is expressed as $\text{assets} = \text{liabilities} - \text{equity}$.
True False
120. The accounting equation can be expressed as $\text{liabilities} = \text{assets} - \text{equity}$.
True False
121. In a double-entry accounting system, total debits must always equal total credits.
True False
122. Double-entry accounting means that every transaction affects and is recorded in at least two accounts.
True False
123. Debits increase asset and expense accounts.
True False
124. Credits to accounts are always increases.
True False
125. To credit an expense account means to decrease it.
True False
126. Increases in liabilities are recorded as debits.
True False
127. All increases and decreases in cash are not necessarily recorded in the Cash account.
True False
128. A revenue account normally has a debit balance.
True False
129. Debits to accounts are normally decreases.
True False
130. Because they decrease equity, withdrawals made by a business owner are credited to his/her withdrawals account.
True False

131. Asset accounts normally have credit balances and expense accounts normally have debit balances.
True False
132. The normal balance of an account refers to the debit or credit side where increases are recorded.
True False
133. The chart of accounts is a list of all the accounts used by a company.
True False
134. Purchasing supplies on credit increases assets while decreasing liabilities.
True False
135. Prepaid Insurance is an expense account which is used for recording expenses that have been paid in advance.
True False
136. A credit purchase of a business expense item should be recorded with a debit to an expense account and a credit to Accounts Payable.
True False
137. If a company purchases land, paying part with cash and issuing a note payable for the balance, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a debit to Cash.
True False
138. If a company sells products and receives from the customer a formal written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date (or dates), the seller should debit the promised amount to Accounts Receivable.
True False
139. A transaction that decreases an asset account and increases a liability account must also affect another account.
True False
140. When a business sends a bill for \$200 to a customer for services rendered, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a \$200 credit to Accounts Receivable.
True False
141. A transaction that increases an asset account and decreases a liability account must also affect another account.
True False
142. Step Two of the accounting cycle requires that we record transactions in a record called a journal.
True False
143. A compound journal entry usually affects three or more accounts.
True False
144. A general journal entry usually includes information about the date of a transaction, titles of affected accounts, dollar amount of each debit and credit and an explanation of the transaction.
True False
145. Posting is the process of copying the debit and credit amounts from a journal to the ledger accounts.
True False
146. Since all figures are eventually posted to the ledger, the posting reference column in a journal is not necessary.
True False
147. An abnormal balance in an account refers to a balance on the side where decreases are recorded.
True False

148. The trial balance is a list of the accounts that have balances in the ledger.
True False
149. A trial balance that is in balance is proof that no errors were made in journalizing the transactions, posting to the ledger, and preparing the trial balance.
True False
150. If an account was incorrectly debited for \$300 instead of correctly credited for \$300, the account is out of balance by \$300.
True False
151. If an error is discovered in either the journal or the ledger, it must be corrected by erasing the incorrect amount and entering the corrected amount.
True False
152. The accounting cycle begins with:
A. Preparing financial statements and other reports.
B. Analysis of economic events and recording their effects.
C. Posting to the ledger.
D. Presentation of financial information to decision makers.
E. None of these answers is correct.
153. A place or location within an accounting system in which the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, or equity item is recorded and stored is called a(n):
A. Journal.
B. Ledger.
C. Trial balance.
D. Account.
E. Chart of accounts.
154. An account used to record the owner's investments in the business plus any more or less permanent changes in the equity is called a(n):
A. Withdrawals account.
B. Capital account.
C. Asset account.
D. Expense account.
E. Revenue account.
155. The account sometimes referred to as the owner's personal account or drawing account is called a(n):
A. Revenue account.
B. Withdrawals account.
C. Capital account.
D. Expense account.
E. Liability account.
156. Which of the following statements is correct?
A. When an insurance premium is paid in advance, the payment is normally recorded in a liability account called Prepaid Insurance.
B. Goods and services are commonly sold to customers on the basis of oral or implied promises of future payment, called promissory notes.
C. Increases and decreases in cash are always recorded in the equity account.
D. An account called Land is commonly used to record increases and decreases in the land and buildings owned by a business.
E. None of these statements are correct.

157. Unearned revenues are:
- A. Revenues that have been earned and received.
 - B. Revenues that have been earned but not yet collected.
 - C. Liabilities created by advance cash payments from customers for products or services.
 - D. Recorded as an asset in the accounting records.
 - E. Increases to owners' equity.
158. Prepaid expenses are:
- A. Payments made for economic benefits that never expire.
 - B. Classified as liabilities on the balance sheet.
 - C. Generally all combined into one account called "Miscellaneous Expenses".
 - D. Assets created by payments for economic benefits that are not used up until later.
 - E. Always debited to an expense account.
159. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The left side of a T-account is the credit side.
 - B. Entries that decrease asset and expense accounts, or increase liability, equity, and revenue accounts are posted as debits.
 - C. The left side of a T-account is the debit side.
 - D. The right side of a T-account is the debit side.
 - E. Entries that increase asset, expense, and revenue accounts are posted as debits.
160. An unconditional written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date (or dates) is a(n):
- A. Unearned revenue.
 - B. Prepaid expense.
 - C. Account payable.
 - D. Promissory note.
 - E. Account receivable.
161. A simple account form widely used in accounting education to illustrate how debits and credits work is called a:
- A. Withdrawals account.
 - B. Capital account.
 - C. Ledger.
 - D. T-account.
 - E. Balance column account.
162. 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 increases (including the beginning balance) and decreases recorded in the account.
 - D. The same as the balance sheet equation.
 - E. Not used in the real world.
163. A record of all accounts used by a business is called a:
- A. Journal.
 - B. Book of original entry.
 - C. General Journal.
 - D. Trial balance.
 - E. Ledger.
164. The right side of a T-account is a(n):
- A. Debit.
 - B. Increase.
 - C. Credit.
 - D. Decrease.
 - E. Account balance.

165. Double-entry accounting is:
- A. An accounting system that disregards the accounting equation, $A = L + E$.
 - B. An accounting system that records the effects of transactions and other events in at least two accounts with equal debits and credits.
 - C. An accounting system in which each transaction affects and is recorded in two or more accounts with unequal debits and equal credits.
 - D. An accounting system in which the sum of the debit account balances never equals the sum of the credit account balances.
 - E. An accounting system in which errors never occur.
166. A debit is used to record:
- A. An increase in a liability account.
 - B. A decrease in an asset account.
 - C. A decrease in the withdrawals account.
 - D. An increase in an asset account.
 - E. An increase in a revenue account.
167. Of the following accounts, the one that normally has a debit balance is:
- A. Accounts Payable.
 - B. Accounts Receivable.
 - C. Ted Neal, Capital.
 - D. Sales Revenue.
 - E. Unearned Revenue.
168. Of the following accounts, the one that normally has a credit balance is:
- A. Cash.
 - B. Office Equipment.
 - C. Sales Salaries Payable.
 - D. Ted Neal, Withdrawals.
 - E. Sales Salaries Expense.
169. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?
- A. The normal balance of the accounts receivable account is a debit.
 - B. The normal balance of the owner's withdrawals account is a debit.
 - C. The normal balance of an unearned revenues account is a credit.
 - D. The normal balance of an expense account is a credit.
 - E. The abnormal balance of a revenue account is a debit.
170. A credit is used to record:
- A. A decrease in an expense account.
 - B. A decrease in an asset account.
 - C. An increase in an unearned revenue account.
 - D. An increase in a revenue account.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.
171. A debit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts.
 - B. Decreases liability and equity accounts.
 - C. Increases the owner's withdrawals account.
 - D. Decreases revenue accounts.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.
172. A credit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts, or decreases liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
 - B. Is recorded on the left side of a T-account.
 - C. Decreases asset and expense accounts, or increases liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
 - D. Decreases asset, expense and revenue accounts.
 - E. Increases the withdrawals account.

173. A list of all accounts used by a company, including the identification number assigned to each account, is called a:
- A. Ledger.
 - B. Journal.
 - C. Trial balance.
 - D. Chart of accounts.
 - E. General Journal.
174. An asset created by a payment for economic benefits that does not expire until some later time is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to an unearned revenue account.
 - B. Recorded as a debit to a prepaid expense account.
 - C. Recorded as a credit to an unearned revenue account.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to a prepaid expense account.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records.
175. A liability created by the receipt of cash from customers in payment for products or services that have not yet been delivered to the customers is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to an unearned revenue account.
 - B. Recorded as a debit to a prepaid expense account.
 - C. Recorded as a credit to an unearned revenue account.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to a prepaid expense account.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records.
176. On May 31, Don Company had an Accounts Payable balance of \$57,000. During the month of June, total credits to Accounts Payable were \$34,000, which resulted from purchases on credit. The June 30 Accounts Payable balance was \$32,000. What was the amount of payments made during June?
- A. \$32,000.
 - B. \$34,000.
 - C. \$57,000.
 - D. \$59,000.
 - E. \$84,000.
177. On June 30, the Cash account of Lutness Company had a normal balance of \$4,300. During July the account was debited for a total of \$3,400 and credited for a total of \$3,600. What was the balance in the Cash account on August 1?
- A. \$-0.
 - B. \$4,100 debit.
 - C. \$3,400 credit.
 - D. \$3,400 debit.
 - E. \$4,100 credit.
178. During the month of November, Cornish Company had cash receipts of \$3,500 and paid out \$1,000 for expenses. The November 30th cash balance was \$4,300. What was the cash balance on November 1?
- A. \$1,800.
 - B. \$2,800.
 - C. \$4,300.
 - D. \$5,800.
 - E. \$7,300.

179. The following transactions occurred during July for Hurley Services:

- (1) Received \$800 cash for photography services provided to customer during the month.
- (2) Received \$500 cash from Barbara Blanc, the owner of the business.
- (3) Received \$300 from a customer in partial payment of his account receivable which arose as a result of sales during June.
- (4) Rendered photography services to a customer on credit, \$1,500.
- (5) Borrowed \$800 from the bank by signing a promissory note.
- (6) Received \$500 from a customer in payment for services to be rendered next year.

How much revenue was earned in July?

- A. \$1,200.
- B. \$2,300.
- C. \$2,800.
- D. \$5,500.
- E. \$7,000.

180. If Girard Don, the owner of Girard's Software proprietorship, uses cash of the business to purchase a personal computer, the business should record this use of cash with an entry to:

- A. Debit Salary Expense and credit Cash.
- B. Debit Girard Don, Salary and credit Cash.
- C. Debit Cash and credit Girard Don, Withdrawals.
- D. Debit Girard Don, Capital and credit Cash.
- E. Debit Girard Don, Withdrawals and credit Cash.

181. The process of copying journal information to the ledger is called:

- A. Double-entering.
- B. Posting.
- C. An internal business transaction.
- D. Journalizing.
- E. An external business transaction.

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

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

183. A journal in which transactions are first recorded is:

- A. A book of original entry.
- B. A ledger.
- C. A book of final entry.
- D. A revenue account.
- E. The cash ledger.

184. The general journal provides a place for recording:

- 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. All of these answers are correct.

185. A balance column ledger account is:
- A. An account entered on the balance sheet.
 - B. An account with debit and credit columns for recording entries and a third 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 education to illustrate the debits and credits required in recording a transaction.
186. A ledger is:
- A. A book of original entry.
 - B. A journal in which transactions are first recorded.
 - C. A book in which a complete record of transactions is recorded and from which transaction amounts are posted to the accounts.
 - D. A book of final entry.
 - E. Another name for the bank account.
187. A book of original entry is:
- A. A book in which amounts are posted from a journal.
 - B. Another name for the cash account.
 - C. Another name for the general journal.
 - D. Also called a ledger.
 - E. Sometimes called a book of final entry.
188. A compound journal entry is:
- A. A journal entry that has three or more debits and three or more credits.
 - B. A journal entry that affects at least three accounts.
 - C. A journal entry that affects at least four accounts.
 - D. A journal entry involving at least two accounting periods.
 - E. A journal entry involving only two ledger accounts.
189. The most flexible type of journal that can be used to record any kind of transaction is called a:
- A. Ledger.
 - B. Trial balance.
 - C. Chart of accounts.
 - D. General Journal.
 - E. Balance column account.
190. Welder Company purchases supplies from Plumber Company on account. The entry for this transaction will include a:
- A. Debit to Accounts Payable for Welder Company.
 - B. Debit to Accounts Receivable for Welder Company.
 - C. Debit to Accounts Receivable for Plumber Company.
 - D. Credit to Accounts Payable for Plumber Company.
 - E. Credit to Accounts Receivable for Welder Company.

191. Green's Book Store purchased a new automobile that cost \$25,000, made a down payment of \$4,000, and signed a note payable for the balance. The entry to record this transaction is:

- A.
- | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| Cash | 21,000 | |
| Note Payable | 4,000 | |
| Automobile | | 25,000 |
- B.
- | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Cash | 25,000 | |
| Automobile | | 25,000 |
- C.
- | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Cash | | 21,000 |
| Janfer, Capital | | 4,000 |
- D.
- | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Cash | | 25,000 |
- E.
- | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Notes Payable | | 21,000 |
| Cash | | 4,000 |

192. Eli opened a new business by investing the following assets: cash, \$6,000; land, \$30,000; building, \$100,000. Also, the business will assume responsibility for a note payable of \$22,000. Eli signed the note as part of his payment for the land and building. Which journal entry should be used on the books of the new business to record the investment by Eli?

- A.
- | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Assets | 136,000 | |
| Eli, Capital | | 136,000 |
- B.
- | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Assets | 136,000 | |
| Liability | | 22,000 |
| Eli, Capital | | 114,000 |
- C.
- | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cash | 6,000 | |
| Land | 30,000 | |
| Building | 100,000 | |
| Eli, Capital | | 136,000 |
- D.
- | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cash | 6,000 | |
| Land | 30,000 | |
| Building | 100,000 | |
| Note Payable | | 22,000 |
| Eli, Capital | | 114,000 |
- E.
- | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------|
| Cash | 6,000 | |
| Assets | 136,000 | |
| Eli, Capital | | 142,000 |

193. Zen Hatha opened an art gallery and during a short period as a dealer completed these transactions:

- (1) Started the yoga studio, Asha Yoga Studio, by investing \$50,000 in cash and equipment with a \$28,000 fair value.
- (2) Purchased land valued at \$35,000 and a small building valued at \$80,000; paid \$30,000 cash and signed a note payable, agreeing to pay the balance over a period of years.
- (3) Purchased office supplies on credit, \$100.
- (4) Zen Hatha contributed his personal automobile, which had a \$12,000 fair value, for exclusive use in the business.
- (5) Paid the yoga instructor salary, \$500.
- (6) Completed monthly yoga classes for the value of \$6,500 cash.
- (7) Paid \$650 cash for a magazine advertisement.
- (8) Paid for the supplies purchased in transaction (3).
- (9) Purchased new yoga mats for the business, paying \$300 cash.
- (10) Completed a yoga assessment and billed the client \$400.
- (11) Zen Hatha withdrew \$200 from the business to pay personal expenses.
- (12) Received payment in full for the appraisal of transaction (10).

What was the total of the debit balances shown in the trial balance prepared after these transactions were posted?

- A. \$152,300.
- B. \$167,700.
- C. \$173,950.
- D. \$181,900.
- E. \$243,620.

194. A summary of the ledger that lists the 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.

195. Which of the following statements is *true*?

- A. The trial balance is never used to prepare financial statements.
- B. The trial balance is a list of all the accounts in the journal.
- C. Another name for the trial balance is the "chart of accounts".
- D. The trial balance is a list of the accounts in the general ledger.
- E. A trial balance is only prepared at year end.

196. While in the process of posting from the journal to the ledger, the accountant for X Company failed to post a \$50 debit to the Office Supplies account. The effect of this error will be as follows:

- A. The Office Supplies 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. This error will not make any difference.

197. A \$15 credit to Sales was posted as a \$150 credit. By what amount is Sales out of balance?

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

- 198.If, on a trial balance, the total of the debits is \$7,500 and the total of the credits is \$7,419, the difference could have been caused by:
- An error in copying an account balance from the ledger to the trial balance.
 - A transposition error.
 - A sliding error.
 - Posting only one side of an entry.
 - All of these answers are correct.
- 199.In which of the following situations would the trial balance not balance?
- A \$1,000 collection of an account receivable was incorrectly posted as a debit to Accounts Receivable and a credit to Cash.
 - The purchase of office supplies on account for \$3,250 was incorrectly recorded in the journal as \$2,350.
 - \$50 cash receipt for the performance of a service was not recorded.
 - The purchase of office equipment for \$1,200 was posted as a debit to Office Supplies.
 - The payment of a \$750 account payable was posted as a debit to Accounts Payable and a debit to Cash for \$750.
- 200.The purchase on credit of a delivery truck for \$9,600 was posted to Delivery Trucks as a \$9,600 debit and to Rent Expense as a \$9,600 debit. What effect would this error have on the trial balance?
- The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$9,600.
 - The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$9,600.
 - The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$19,200.
 - The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$19,200.
 - The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will equal the total of the Credit column.
- 201.If the Debit and Credit column totals of a trial balance are equal, then:
- All transactions have been recorded correctly.
 - All entries from the journal have been posted to the ledger correctly.
 - All ledger account balances are correct.
 - The total debit entries and total credit entries in the ledger are equal.
 - No sliding or transposition errors have been made.

202.Jelly's Grocery Store showed the following account balances at the end of 2015:

Cash	\$32,000
Accounts receivable	39,000
Accounts payable	27,000
Fees earned	51,000
Rent expense	2,000
Insurance expense	13,600
Salary expense	8,000
Supplies	25,000
Jelly, capital	49,600
Jelly, withdrawals	8,000

If all of the accounts have normal balances, what are the totals for the trial balance?

- \$86,000.
- \$119,600.
- \$127,600.
- \$186,600.
- \$255,500.

203. Of the following errors, which one by itself will cause the trial balance to be out of balance?
- A. A \$200 salary payment posted as a \$200 debit to Cash and a \$200 credit to Salaries Expense.
 - B. A \$100 receipt from a customer in payment of his account posted as a \$100 debit to Cash and a \$10 credit to Accounts Receivable.
 - C. A \$75 receipt from a customer in payment of his 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. All of these errors will cause the trial balance to be out of balance.
204. A \$130 credit to Office Equipment was credited to Sales by mistake. By what amounts are the accounts under- or overstated as a result of this error?
- A. Office Equipment, understated \$130; Sales, overstated \$130.
 - B. Office Equipment, understated \$260; Sales, overstated \$130.
 - C. Office Equipment, overstated \$130; Sales, overstated \$130.
 - D. Office Equipment, overstated \$130; Sales, understated \$130.
 - E. Office Equipment, overstated \$260; Sales, understated \$130.
205. List the steps in the accounting cycle.

206. Put the steps of the accounting cycle in the correct order:

Adjust
Analyze transactions
Close
Journalize
Post
Prepare adjusted trial balance
Prepare post-closing trial balance
Prepare statements
Prepare unadjusted trial balance

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

- _____ (1) Rent Expense
- _____ (2) Cash
- _____ (3) Equipment
- _____ (4) Owner, Capital
- _____ (5) Fees Earned
- _____ (6) Accounts Receivable
- _____ (7) Accounts Payable
- _____ (8) Owner, Withdrawals
- _____ (9) Supplies
- _____ (10) Unearned Revenue
- _____ (11) Prepaid Insurance
- _____ (12) Sales

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ (1) Office Equipment | _____ (6) Owner, Capital |
| _____ (2) Salaries Expense | _____ (7) Fees Earned |
| _____ (3) Unearned Fees | _____ (8) Cash |
| _____ (4) Rent Expense | _____ (9) Notes Receivable |
| _____ (5) Accounts Payable | _____ (10) Wages Payable |

209. David Thomas is a computer consultant and software engineer. Below are the names of several accounts in his ledger with each account name preceded by a number. Following the account names are several transactions completed by Mr. Thomas. Indicate the accounts debited and credited in recording each transaction by placing the proper account numbers in the boxes to the right of each transaction.

- (1) Accounts Payable

(2) Accounts Receivable

(3) Cash

(4) Engineering Fees Earned

(5) Office Supplies

(6) Office Supplies Expense

(7) Telephone Expense

(8) Unearned Engineering Fees

(9) David Thomas, Capital

(10) David Thomas, Withdrawals

		<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Example	Completed consulting for a client who promised to pay at a later date.	2	4
(1)	Received payment in advance for designing a software package.	_____	_____
(2)	Purchased office supplies on credit.	_____	_____
(3)	David Thomas wrote a cheque on the bank account of the business to pay his home telephone bill. There were no business calls on the bill.	_____	_____
(4)	Received the telephone bill of the business and immediately issued a cheque to pay it.	_____	_____
(5)	Returned for credit a portion of the supplies purchased in Transaction 2.	_____	_____

210.Dawn Roberts is a real estate consultant and property manager. Below are the names of several accounts in her ledger with each account name preceded by a number. Following the account names are several transactions completed by Ms. Roberts. Indicate the accounts debited and credited in recording each transaction by placing the proper account numbers in the boxes to the right of each transaction.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Accounts Payable | (9) Management Fees Earned |
| (2) Accounts Receivable | (10) Prepaid Insurance |
| (3) Appraisal Fees Earned | (11) Salaries Expense |
| (4) Cash | (12) Telephone Expense |
| (5) Insurance Expense | (13) Unearned Appraisal Fees |
| (6) Office Equipment | (14) Unearned Management Fees |
| (7) Office Supplies | (15) Dawn Roberts, Capital |
| (8) Office Supplies Expense | (16) Dawn Roberts, Withdrawals |

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Example: Completed an appraisal for a client who promised to pay at a later date.	2	3
(1) Received payment in advance for managing an office building.	_____	_____
(2) Purchased office supplies on credit.	_____	_____
(3) Dawn Roberts wrote a cheque on the bank account of the business to pay her home telephone bill. There were no business calls on the bill.	_____	_____
(4) Received the telephone bill of the business and immediately issued a cheque to pay it.	_____	_____
(5) Paid the salary of the office assistant.	_____	_____
(6) Paid for the supplies purchased in Transaction 2.	_____	_____
(7) Complete an appraisal for a client and immediately collected cash for the work done.	_____	_____

211.Explain the steps in processing transactions in an accounting system.

212.Explain how accounts are used in recording information about transactions.

213.Explain the difference between a ledger and a chart of accounts.

214.Explain debits and credits and their role in the accounting system.

215.Indicate whether a debit or a credit entry would be made 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.

216.The following list of accounts is for Shannon Sales Co.:

- (A) Shannon, Capital

(B) Advertising Expense

(C) Notes Receivable

(D) Land

(E) Prepaid Rent
- (F) Unearned Rent Revenue

(G) Interest Payable

(H) Commissions Earned

(I) Shannon, Withdrawals

(J) Service Fees Earned

Use the form below to identify the type of account and its normal balance. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	Type of Accounts			Normal Balance	
	<u>Asset</u>	<u>Liab.</u>	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Dr.</u>	<u>Cr.</u>
(A)	_____	_____	<u>X</u>	_____	<u>X</u>
(B)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(C)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(D)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(E)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(F)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(G)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(H)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(I)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(J)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

217.Discuss how the following transactions affect accounts and financial statements.

- (1) Jillian Robb invested \$30,000 cash in Profile Design Co.
- (2) Profile Design Co. purchased supplies for \$5,000 on its credit card.
- (3) Profile Design Co. purchased equipment for \$19,000 and signed a note payable.

218.The Shreddy Company receives a \$3,200 bill from a supplier for delivery services rendered. Set up two or more T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

219.A business paid \$2,500 to satisfy a previously recorded account payable. Set up two or more T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

--	--	--

220.A business paid \$100 to Karen Smith (the owner of the business) for her personal use. Set up two or more T-accounts below and show how this transaction would be recorded directly in those accounts.

--	--	--

221.The following are all of the accounts of Vita Mix Company that have a balance at the end of August, the company's first month of operation:

Accounts receivable	\$11,000	Cash	\$10,100
Equipment	39,700	Utilities expense	3,000
Service revenues earned	42,000	Accounts payable	13,800
Rent expense	1,500	Withdrawals, J.Parsons	2,000
Office supplies	2,300	Salaries expense	19,000
Notes payable	22,500	Capital, J. Parsons	10,300

All accounts have normal balances.

- (A) Calculate net income.
- (B) Calculate the amount of equity to be shown on the August 31 balance sheet.

222.Record the following transactions by making entries directly to the T-accounts provided.

- (a) Caren Krispy began an auditing firm by investing \$10,000 cash and a computer equipment with a \$3,000 fair value.
- (b) Purchased equipment from Johnson Bros. on credit, \$2,500.
- (c) Completed auditing work and received \$1,000 cash in full payment.
- (d) Paid Johnson Bros. \$2,500 for the amount owed.
- (e) Completed auditing work for clients on credit, \$3,500.
- (f) Caren Krispy withdrew \$500 cash from the practice for personal use.
- (g) Received \$3,500 for the audit work completed for the clients in Transaction e.
- (h) Paid secretary's salary, \$2,000.

Cash	Equipment	Accounts Payable	Accounts Receivable
Caren Krispy, Withdrawal	Salary Expense	Caren Krispy, Capital	Audit Revenue

223.On December 2, 2015, the Tropic Company paid \$400 for office supplies. Prepare the general journal entry to record this transaction.

224.On February 3, 2015, Fusilli Stores purchased a computer that cost \$5,000. The firm made a down payment of \$500 and signed a note payable for the balance. Show the general journal entry to record this transaction.

225. Krenz Kar Kare, owned and operated by Karl Krenz, began business in September of the current year. Karl, a master mechanic, had no experience with keeping a set of books. As a result, Karl entered all of September's transactions directly to the General Ledger accounts. When he tried to locate a particular entry originally made on September 8, he found it confusing and time-consuming. He has hired you to improve his bookkeeping procedures. The accounts in his General Ledger follow:

Cash 100		Equipment 150	
9/1 (a) 2,550	9/8 (b) 375	9/1 (a) 450	
9/11(d) 45		9/8 (b) 1,125	
9/15(e) 22			
K.Krenz, Capital 300		Notes Payable 250	
	9/1 (a) 3,000		9/8(b) 750
Accounts Receivable 105		Revenue 400	
9/9 (c) 90	9/15(e) 22		9/9 (c) 90
			9/11 (d) 45

Prepare the general journal entries, in chronological order, from the general ledger entries shown. Include a brief description of the probable nature of each transaction.

226. Girard Cohen began a computer servicing business and during the month of October completed these transactions:

- Began business by investing cash, \$12,000, and computer equipment with a fair value of \$3,000.
- Paid rent for one year in advance, \$6,000.
- Completed a computer servicing assignment and billed the client for \$3,000.
- Paid the utilities bill for the month, \$100.
- Wrote a \$1,000 cheque on the business bank account for personal expenses.

Prepare journal entries to record the above transactions. Include a brief description for each entry.

227. Jay Smith's Word Processing began business and completed these transactions during the month of November:

- (a) Purchased office supplies on account, \$75.
- (b) Completed work for a publisher on credit, \$500.
- (c) Paid for the office supplies purchased in Transaction a.
- (d) Completed work for a resume writing service and received \$85 cash.
- (e) Received \$500 for the work described in Transaction b.

Prepare journal entries to record the above transactions. Include a brief description for each entry.

228. D. Brown Plumbing Co completed the following transactions during February of the current year:

- Feb. 1 Began a plumbing service company by investing \$12,000 in cash and office equipment having a \$5,000 fair value.
- Feb. 2 Purchased plumbing tools for \$1,000 on account.
- Feb. 4 Completed dishwasher repair work for \$900 on account.

- Feb. 8 Completed hot water tank repair for \$500 cash.
- Feb. 10 Paid for the items purchased on credit on February 2.
- Feb. 14 Paid \$600 for the annual rent.
- Feb. 18 Received payment in full from for the work completed on February 4.
- Feb. 27 D. Brown withdrew \$200 cash from the practice to pay personal expenses.
- Feb. 28 Paid the February utility bills, \$100.

Prepare general journal entries to record the transactions. Include a brief description for each entry.

229. On June 20, 2015, Lucie Majeau invested the following assets in a new sole proprietorship: cash, \$12,000; office equipment, \$6,000; land, \$100,000; building, \$115,000. Majeau owes the bank a \$25,000 note payable that is secured by the land and building. Prepare the general journal entry to record Majeau's investments in the new business.

230. Explain the recording and posting processes.

231.Discuss the use of the trial balance.

232.For each of the following errors, indicate on the schedule the amount it will cause the trial balance to be out of balance and which trial balance column (i.e., debit or credit) will have the larger total as a result of the error.

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

Error	Amount Out of Balance	Column Having Larger Total
(a)	_____	_____
(b)	_____	_____
(c)	_____	_____
(d)	_____	_____
(e)	_____	_____

233. After preparing an unadjusted trial balance at year-end, the accountant for Chu Design Company discovered the following errors:

- (1) The payment of the \$225 telephone bill for December was recorded twice.
- (2) The payment of a \$1,000 note payable was recorded as a debit to Cash and a debit to Notes Payable.
- (3) A \$900 withdrawal by the owner was recorded to the correct accounts as \$90.
- (4) An additional investment of \$5,000 by the owner was recorded as a debit to G. Chu, 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 if each error would cause the trial balance to be out of balance.

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

Error	Yes	No
(1)	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____
(4)	_____	_____
(5)	_____	_____

234. The balances for the accounts of Mike's Maintenance Co. for the year ended December 31, 2015 are shown below. Each account shown has a normal balance.

Accounts payable	\$ 22,000	Equipment	\$12,250
Accounts receivable	18,300	Wages expense	26,400
Cash	?	Utilities expense	2,520
Maintenance supplies	5,500	Mike, withdrawals	?
Building	51,625	Notes payable	87,239
Supplies expense	17,600	Land	27,000
Mike, capital, beginning	5,000*	Unearned maintenance fees	2,536
Maintenance revenue	104,400		

*The ending balance of the capital account is \$20,000; the only addition to the account for the year was net income.

Calculate the correct balances for Cash and Mike, Withdrawals and prepare a trial balance.

235.Charlene Addemup prepared the following trial balance from the general ledger of Big Blue Cleaning Service. It did not balance.

Big Blue Cleaning Service
Trial Balance
October 31, 2015

Cash	\$ 975	
Accounts receivable	3,800	
Cleaning equipment	13,500	
Office equipment	6,600	
Accounts payable		\$ 4,510
Fred Tullis, capital		23,000
Fred Tullis, withdrawals	4,200	
Cleaning fees earned		10,875
Cleaning expense	<u>8,600</u>	
Totals	<u>\$37,675</u>	<u>\$38,385</u>

Because the trial balance did not balance, Charlene decided to examine the accounting records very closely. She found that the following errors had been made:

- (1) A purchase of cleaning equipment on account for \$245 was posted as a debit to Cleaning Equipment and as a debit to Accounts Payable.
- (2) An investment of \$500 by the owner was debited to Fred Tullis, Capital and credited to Cash.
- (3) In calculating the balance of the Accounts Receivable account, a debit of \$600 was omitted from the calculation.
- (4) One debit of \$300 to the Fred Tullis, Withdrawals account was posted as a credit.
- (5) Office equipment purchased for \$800 was posted to the Cleaning Equipment account.
- (6) One entire entry was not posted to the general ledger. The transaction involved the receipt of \$125 for cleaning services performed for cash.

Prepare a corrected trial balance for the Big Blue Cleaning Service at October 31, 2015.

236.The _____ consists of the steps repeated each reporting period for the purpose of preparing financial statements for users.

237.Unearned revenue is classified as a(n) _____ that is satisfied by delivering products or services in the future.

238.Increases in assets are _____ to asset accounts, and increases in liabilities are _____ to liability accounts.

239.Decreases in expenses are _____ to expense accounts, and decreases in revenues are _____ to revenue accounts.

240. FastForward purchased \$25,000 worth of equipment for cash. The Equipment account is _____ for \$25,000 and the cash account is _____ for \$25,000.

241. A(n) _____ is a list of all the accounts used by a company.

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

243. The accounting process for the trial balance includes (1) preparing journal entries, (2) _____, (3) calculating account balances, (4) _____, and (5) totalling the trial balance columns.

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

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----|
| 1. Posting | An accounting system where every transaction affects and is recorded in at least two accounts; the sum of the debits for all entries must equal the sum of the credits for all entries. | __ |
| 2. Source document | An entry that decreases asset and expense accounts, or increases liability, equity, and revenue accounts; recorded on the right side of a T-account. | __ |
| 3. Double-entry accounting | A place or location within an accounting system in which the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability or equity account are recorded and stored. | __ |
| 4. T-account | A journal entry that affects at least three accounts. | __ |
| 5. Journal | The process of copying journal entry information to the ledger. | __ |
| 6. Compound journal entry | A book of original entry where transactions are recorded before they are posted to the accounts. | __ |
| 7. Account | Another name for business papers. | __ |
| 8. Credit | A simple account form used as a helpful tool in showing the effects of transactions and events on specific accounts. | __ |
| 9. Debit | A record containing all accounts used by a business. | __ |
| 10. Ledger | An entry that increases asset and expense accounts, or decreases liability, equity, and revenue accounts; recorded on the left side of a T-account. | __ |

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

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|----------|
| 1. Promissory note | An entry that decreases asset and expense accounts, or increases liability, equity, and revenue accounts; recorded on the right side of a T-account. | __
__ |
| 2. Internal transactions | Exchanges within an organization that can also affect the accounting equation. | __
__ |
| 3. Account balance | An entry that increases asset and expense accounts, or decreases liability, equity, and revenue accounts; recorded on the left side of a T-account. | __
__ |
| 4. Trial balance | The difference between the increases (including the beginning balance) and decreases recorded in an account. | __
__ |
| 5. Debit | A list of accounts and their balances at a point in time; the total debit balances should equal the total credit balances. | __
__ |
| 6. Normal balance | The debit or credit side on which an account increases. | __
__ |
| 7. External transactions | Exchanges between the entity and some other person or organization. | __
__ |
| 8. Chart of accounts | An account with debit and credit columns for recording entries and a third column for showing the balance of the account after each entry is posted. | __
__ |
| 9. Balance column ledger account | An unconditional written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date. | __
__ |
| 10. Credit | A list of all accounts used by a company; includes the identification number assigned to each account. | __
__ |

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Un
earned
revenues | Liabilities created when customers pay in advance for products or services; created when cash is received before revenues are earned; satisfied by delivering the products or services in the future. | __
__
__ |
| 2. Accou
nt | The most flexible type of journal, which can be used to record any kind of transaction. | __
__
__ |
| 3. Note
receivabl
e | Exchanges between the entity and some other person or organization. | __
__
__ |
| 4. Po
sting
reference
column | A journal entry that affects at least three accounts. | __
__
__ |
| 5. Ex
ternal
transactio
ns | A column in journals where individual account numbers are entered when entries are posted to the ledger. | __
__
__ |
| 6. Genera
l Journal | A simple form used as a helpful tool in showing the effect of transactions and events on specific accounts. | __
__
__ |
| 7. Chart
of
accounts | A place or location within an accounting system in which the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability or equity account are recorded and stored. | __
__
__ |
| 8. T-
account | A list of all accounts used by a company: includes the identification number assigned to each account. | __
__
__ |
| 9. Com
pound
journal
entry | Exchanges within an organization that can also affect the accounting equation. | __
__
__ |
| 10. In
ternal
transactio
ns | An unconditional written promise from a customer to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date. | __
__
__ |

02 Key

1. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. When an insurance premium is paid in advance, the payment is normally recorded in a liability account called Prepaid Insurance.
 - B. Goods and services are commonly sold to customers on the basis of oral or implied promises of future payment, called promissory notes.
 - C. Increases and decreases in cash are always recorded in the equity account.
 - D. An account called Land is commonly used to record increases and decreases in the land and buildings owned by a business.
 - E. None of these statements are correct.**

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #52

Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.

Type: Knowledge

2. If Girard Don, the owner of Girard's Software proprietorship, uses cash of the business to purchase a personal computer, the business should record this use of cash with an entry to:
- A. Debit Salary Expense and credit Cash.
 - B. Debit Girard Don, Salary and credit Cash.
 - C. Debit Cash and credit Girard Don, Withdrawals.
 - D. Debit Girard Don, Capital and credit Cash.
 - E. Debit Girard Don, Withdrawals and credit Cash.**

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #76

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

3. A list of all accounts used by a company, including the identification number assigned to each account, is called a:
- A. Ledger.
 - B. Journal.
 - C. Trial balance.
 - D. Chart of accounts.**
 - E. General Journal.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #69

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

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

_____ (1) Office Equipment	_____ (6) Owner, Capital
_____ (2) Salaries Expense	_____ (7) Fees Earned
_____ (3) Unearned Fees	_____ (8) Cash
_____ (4) Rent Expense	_____ (9) Notes Receivable
_____ (5) Accounts Payable	_____ (10) Wages Payable

(1) BS (2) IS (3) BS (4) IS (5) BS (6) BS (7) IS (8) BS (9) BS (10) BS

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #104

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

5. Put the steps of the accounting cycle in the correct order:

Adjust
Analyze transactions
Close
Journalize
Post
Prepare adjusted trial balance
Prepare post-closing trial balance
Prepare statements
Prepare unadjusted trial balance

1. Analyze transactions
2. Journalize
3. Post
4. Prepare unadjusted trial balance
5. Adjust
6. Prepare adjusted trial balance
7. Prepare statements
8. Close
9. Prepare post-closing trial balance

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #102

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

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

_____ (1) Rent Expense
_____ (2) Cash
_____ (3) Equipment
_____ (4) Owner, Capital
_____ (5) Fees Earned
_____ (6) Accounts Receivable
_____ (7) Accounts Payable
_____ (8) Owner, Withdrawals
_____ (9) Supplies
_____ (10) Unearned Revenue
_____ (11) Prepaid Insurance
_____ (12) Sales

(1) E (2) A (3) A (4) E (5) R (6) A (7) L (8) E (9) A (10) L (11) A (12) R

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #103

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

7. List the steps in the accounting cycle.

(1) Analyze transactions, (2) Journalize, (3) Post, (4) Prepare unadjusted trial balance, (5) Adjust, (6) Prepare adjusted trial balance, (7) Prepare statements, (8) Close, (9) Prepare post-closing trial balance

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #101

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

8. A \$130 credit to Office Equipment was credited to Sales by mistake. By what amounts are the accounts under- or overstated as a result of this error?
- Office Equipment, understated \$130; Sales, overstated \$130.
 - Office Equipment, understated \$260; Sales, overstated \$130.
 - C.** Office Equipment, overstated \$130; Sales, overstated \$130.
 - Office Equipment, overstated \$130; Sales, understated \$130.
 - Office Equipment, overstated \$260; Sales, understated \$130.

*Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #100*

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

9. Jelly's Grocery Store showed the following account balances at the end of 2015:

Cash	\$32,000
Accounts receivable	39,000
Accounts payable	27,000
Fees earned	51,000
Rent expense	2,000
Insurance expense	13,600
Salary expense	8,000
Supplies	25,000
Jelly, capital	49,600
Jelly, withdrawals	8,000

If all of the accounts have normal balances, what are the totals for the trial balance?

- \$86,000.
- \$119,600.
- C.** \$127,600.
- \$186,600.
- \$255,500.

*Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #98*

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

10. Of the following errors, which one by itself will cause the trial balance to be out of balance?
- A \$200 salary payment posted as a \$200 debit to Cash and a \$200 credit to Salaries Expense.
 - B.** A \$100 receipt from a customer in payment of his account posted as a \$100 debit to Cash and a \$10 credit to Accounts Receivable.
 - A \$75 receipt from a customer in payment of his account posted as a \$75 debit to Cash and a \$75 credit to Cash.
 - A \$50 cash purchase of office supplies posted as a \$50 debit to Office Equipment and a \$50 credit to Cash.
 - All of these errors will cause the trial balance to be out of balance.

*Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #99*

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

11. If the Debit and Credit column totals of a trial balance are equal, then:
- All transactions have been recorded correctly.
 - All entries from the journal have been posted to the ledger correctly.
 - All ledger account balances are correct.
 - D.** The total debit entries and total credit entries in the ledger are equal.
 - No sliding or transposition errors have been made.

*Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #97*

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

12. The purchase on credit of a delivery truck for \$9,600 was posted to Delivery Trucks as a \$9,600 debit and to Rent Expense as a \$9,600 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 \$9,600.
 - B. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$9,600.
 - C.** The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$19,200.
 - D. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$19,200.
 - E. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will equal the total of the Credit column.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #96

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

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

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #95

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

14. If, on a trial balance, the total of the debits is \$7,500 and the total of the credits is \$7,419, the difference could have been caused by:
- A. An error in copying an account balance from the ledger to the trial balance.
 - B. A transposition error.
 - C. A sliding error.
 - D. Posting only one side of an entry.
 - E.** All of these answers are correct.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #94

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

15. A \$15 credit to Sales was posted as a \$150 credit. By what amount is Sales out of balance?
- A. \$150 understated.
 - B.** \$135 overstated.
 - C. \$150 overstated.
 - D. \$15 understated.
 - E. \$135 understated.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #93

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

16. While in the process of posting from the journal to the ledger, the accountant for X Company failed to post a \$50 debit to the Office Supplies account. The effect of this error will be as follows:
- A. The Office Supplies 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. This error will not make any difference.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #92

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

17. Which of the following statements is *true*?
- A. The trial balance is never used to prepare financial statements.
 - B. The trial balance is a list of all the accounts in the journal.
 - C. Another name for the trial balance is the "chart of accounts".
 - D.** The trial balance is a list of the accounts in the general ledger.
 - E. A trial balance is only prepared at year end.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #91
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

18. Zen Hatha opened an art gallery and during a short period as a dealer completed these transactions:

- (1) Started the yoga studio, Asha Yoga Studio, by investing \$50,000 in cash and equipment with a \$28,000 fair value.
- (2) Purchased land valued at \$35,000 and a small building valued at \$80,000; paid \$30,000 cash and signed a note payable, agreeing to pay the balance over a period of years.
- (3) Purchased office supplies on credit, \$100.
- (4) Zen Hatha contributed his personal automobile, which had a \$12,000 fair value, for exclusive use in the business.
- (5) Paid the yoga instructor salary, \$500.
- (6) Completed monthly yoga classes for the value of \$6,500 cash.
- (7) Paid \$650 cash for a magazine advertisement.
- (8) Paid for the supplies purchased in transaction (3).
- (9) Purchased new yoga mats for the business, paying \$300 cash.
- (10) Completed a yoga assessment and billed the client \$400.
- (11) Zen Hatha withdrew \$200 from the business to pay personal expenses.
- (12) Received payment in full for the appraisal of transaction (10).

What was the total of the debit balances shown in the trial balance prepared after these transactions were posted?

- A. \$152,300.
- B. \$167,700.
- C. \$173,950.
- D.** \$181,900.
- E. \$243,620.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #89
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

19. A summary of the ledger that lists the 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.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #90
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

20. Eli opened a new business by investing the following assets: cash, \$6,000; land, \$30,000; building, \$100,000. Also, the business will assume responsibility for a note payable of \$22,000. Eli signed the note as part of his payment for the land and building. Which journal entry should be used on the books of the new business to record the investment by Eli?

A.	Assets	136,000	
	Eli, Capital		136,000
B.	Assets	136,000	
	Liability		22,000
	Eli, Capital		114,000
C.	Cash	6,000	
	Land	30,000	
	Building	100,000	
	Eli, Capital		136,000
<u>D.</u>	Cash	6,000	
	Land	30,000	
	Building	100,000	
	Note Payable		22,000
	Eli, Capital		114,000
E.	Cash	6,000	
	Assets	136,000	
	Eli, Capital		142,000

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #88

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

21. Green's Book Store purchased a new automobile that cost \$25,000, made a down payment of \$4,000, and signed a note payable for the balance. The entry to record this transaction is:

A.	Cash	21,000	
	Note Payable	4,000	
	Automobile		25,000
B.	Cash	25,000	
	Automobile		25,000
C.	Automobile	25,000	
	Cash		21,000
	Janfer, Capital		4,000
D.	Automobile	25,000	
	Cash		25,000
<u>E.</u>	Automobile	25,000	
	Notes Payable		21,000
	Cash		4,000

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #87

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

22. Welder Company purchases supplies from Plumber Company on account. The entry for this transaction will include a:
- A. Debit to Accounts Payable for Welder Company.
 - B. Debit to Accounts Receivable for Welder Company.
 - C. Debit to Accounts Receivable for Plumber Company.**
 - D. Credit to Accounts Payable for Plumber Company.
 - E. Credit to Accounts Receivable for Welder Company.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #86

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

23. The most flexible type of journal that can be used to record any kind of transaction is called a:
- A. Ledger.
 - B. Trial balance.
 - C. Chart of accounts.
 - D. General Journal.**
 - E. Balance column account.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #85

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

24. A compound journal entry usually affects three or more accounts.
TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #39

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

25. A general journal entry usually includes information about the date of a transaction, titles of affected accounts, dollar amount of each debit and credit and an explanation of the transaction.
TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #40

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

26. On June 30, the Cash account of Lutness Company had a normal balance of \$4,300. During July the account was debited for a total of \$3,400 and credited for a total of \$3,600. What was the balance in the Cash account on August 1?
- A. \$-0.
 - B. \$4,100 debit.**
 - C. \$3,400 credit.
 - D. \$3,400 debit.
 - E. \$4,100 credit.

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #73

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

27. During the month of November, Cornish Company had cash receipts of \$3,500 and paid out \$1,000 for expenses. The November 30th cash balance was \$4,300. What was the cash balance on November 1?
- A. \$1,800.**
 - B. \$2,800.
 - C. \$4,300.
 - D. \$5,800.
 - E. \$7,300.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #74

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

28. A credit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts, or decreases liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
 - B. Is recorded on the left side of a T-account.
 - C.** Decreases asset and expense accounts, or increases liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
 - D. Decreases asset, expense and revenue accounts.
 - E. Increases the withdrawals account.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #68

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

29. On May 31, Don Company had an Accounts Payable balance of \$57,000. During the month of June, total credits to Accounts Payable were \$34,000, which resulted from purchases on credit. The June 30 Accounts Payable balance was \$32,000. What was the amount of payments made during June?
- A. \$32,000.
 - B. \$34,000.
 - C. \$57,000.
 - D.** \$59,000.
 - E. \$84,000.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #72

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe a chart of accounts and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

30. A liability created by the receipt of cash from customers in payment for products or services that have not yet been delivered to the customers is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to an unearned revenue account.
 - B. Recorded as a debit to a prepaid expense account.
 - C.** Recorded as a credit to an unearned revenue account.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to a prepaid expense account.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #71

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Application

31. An asset created by a payment for economic benefits that does not expire until some later time is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to an unearned revenue account.
 - B.** Recorded as a debit to a prepaid expense account.
 - C. Recorded as a credit to an unearned revenue account.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to a prepaid expense account.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #70

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Knowledge

32. Of the following accounts, the one that normally has a debit balance is:
- A. Accounts Payable.
 - B.** Accounts Receivable.
 - C. Ted Neal, Capital.
 - D. Sales Revenue.
 - E. Unearned Revenue.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #63

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Knowledge

33. Of the following accounts, the one that normally has a credit balance is:
- A. Cash.
 - B. Office Equipment.
 - C. Sales Salaries Payable.**
 - D. Ted Neal, Withdrawals.
 - E. Sales Salaries Expense.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #64

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

34. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?
- A. The normal balance of the accounts receivable account is a debit.
 - B. The normal balance of the owner's withdrawals account is a debit.
 - C. The normal balance of an unearned revenues account is a credit.
 - D. The normal balance of an expense account is a credit.**
 - E. The abnormal balance of a revenue account is a debit.

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #65

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

35. A credit is used to record:
- A. A decrease in an expense account.
 - B. A decrease in an asset account.
 - C. An increase in an unearned revenue account.
 - D. An increase in a revenue account.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.**

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #66

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Knowledge

36. A debit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts.
 - B. Decreases liability and equity accounts.
 - C. Increases the owner's withdrawals account.
 - D. Decreases revenue accounts.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.**

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #67

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

37. The right side of a T-account is a(n):
- A. Debit.
 - B. Increase.
 - C. Credit.**
 - D. Decrease.
 - E. Account balance.

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #60

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Knowledge

38. Double-entry accounting is:
- A. An accounting system that disregards the accounting equation, $A = L + E$.
 - B.** An accounting system that records the effects of transactions and other events in at least two accounts with equal debits and credits.
 - C. An accounting system in which each transaction affects and is recorded in two or more accounts with unequal debits and equal credits.
 - D. An accounting system in which the sum of the debit account balances never equals the sum of the credit account balances.
 - E. An accounting system in which errors never occur.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #61

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

39. A simple account form widely used in accounting education to illustrate how debits and credits work is called a:
- A. Withdrawals account.
 - B. Capital account.
 - C. Ledger.
 - D.** T-account.
 - E. Balance column account.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #57

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

40. Prepaid expenses are:
- A. Payments made for economic benefits that never expire.
 - B. Classified as liabilities on the balance sheet.
 - C. Generally all combined into one account called "Miscellaneous Expenses".
 - D.** Assets created by payments for economic benefits that are not used up until later.
 - E. Always debited to an expense account.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #54

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

41. A record of all accounts used by a business is called a:
- A. Journal.
 - B. Book of original entry.
 - C. General Journal.
 - D. Trial balance.
 - E.** Ledger.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #59

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

42. A debit is used to record:
- A. An increase in a liability account.
 - B. A decrease in an asset account.
 - C. A decrease in the withdrawals account.
 - D.** An increase in an asset account.
 - E. An increase in a revenue account.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #62

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

43. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The left side of a T-account is the credit side.
 - B. Entries that decrease asset and expense accounts, or increase liability, equity, and revenue accounts are posted as debits.
 - C.** The left side of a T-account is the debit side.
 - D. The right side of a T-account is the debit side.
 - E. Entries that increase asset, expense, and revenue accounts are posted as debits.

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #55

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Type: Knowledge

44. 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 increases (including the beginning balance) and decreases recorded in the account.
 - D. The same as the balance sheet equation.
 - E. Not used in the real world.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #58

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Knowledge

45. An unconditional written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date (or dates) is a(n):
- A. Unearned revenue.
 - B. Prepaid expense.
 - C. Account payable.
 - D.** Promissory note.
 - E. Account receivable.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #56

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Knowledge

46. A place or location within an accounting system in which the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, or equity item is recorded and stored is called a(n):
- A. Journal.
 - B. Ledger.
 - C. Trial balance.
 - D.** Account.
 - E. Chart of accounts.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #49

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Application

47. An account used to record the owner's investments in the business plus any more or less permanent changes in the equity is called a(n):
- A. Withdrawals account.
 - B.** Capital account.
 - C. Asset account.
 - D. Expense account.
 - E. Revenue account.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #50

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Knowledge

48. The account sometimes referred to as the owner's personal account or drawing account is called a(n):
- A. Revenue account.
 - B. Withdrawals account.**
 - C. Capital account.
 - D. Expense account.
 - E. Liability account.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #51
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.
Type: Knowledge

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

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #45
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

50. If an account was incorrectly debited for \$300 instead of correctly credited for \$300, the account is out of balance by \$300.
FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #46
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

51. If an error is discovered in either the journal or the ledger, it must be corrected by erasing the incorrect amount and entering the corrected amount.
FALSE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #47
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

52. The accounting cycle begins with:
- A. Preparing financial statements and other reports.
 - B. Analysis of economic events and recording their effects.**
 - C. Posting to the ledger.
 - D. Presentation of financial information to decision makers.
 - E. None of these answers is correct.

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #48
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

53. Posting is the process of copying the debit and credit amounts from a journal to the ledger accounts.
TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #41
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

54. Since all figures are eventually posted to the ledger, the posting reference column in a journal is not necessary.
FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #42
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

55. Unearned revenues are:
- A. Revenues that have been earned and received.
 - B. Revenues that have been earned but not yet collected.
 - C. Liabilities created by advance cash payments from customers for products or services.**
 - D. Recorded as an asset in the accounting records.
 - E. Increases to owners' equity.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #53

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

56. The following transactions occurred during July for Hurley Services:

- (1) Received \$800 cash for photography services provided to customer during the month.
- (2) Received \$500 cash from Barbara Blanc, the owner of the business.
- (3) Received \$300 from a customer in partial payment of his account receivable which arose as a result of sales during June.
- (4) Rendered photography services to a customer on credit, \$1,500.
- (5) Borrowed \$800 from the bank by signing a promissory note.
- (6) Received \$500 from a customer in payment for services to be rendered next year.

How much revenue was earned in July?

- A. \$1,200.
- B. \$2,300.**
- C. \$2,800.
- D. \$5,500.
- E. \$7,000.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #75

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

57. An abnormal balance in an account refers to a balance on the side where decreases are recorded.
TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #43

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

58. The trial balance is a list of the accounts that have balances in the ledger.
TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #44

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

59. Step Two of the accounting cycle requires that we record transactions in a record called a journal.
TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #38

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

60. If a company sells products and receives from the customer a formal written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date (or dates), the seller should debit the promised amount to Accounts Receivable.
FALSE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #34

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

61. A transaction that decreases an asset account and increases a liability account must also affect another account.
TRUE
- Difficulty: Moderate*
Larson - Chapter 02 #35
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge
62. When a business sends a bill for \$200 to a customer for services rendered, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a \$200 credit to Accounts Receivable.
FALSE
- Difficulty: Hard*
Larson - Chapter 02 #36
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge
63. A transaction that increases an asset account and decreases a liability account must also affect another account.
TRUE
- Difficulty: Easy*
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge
64. A credit purchase of a business expense item should be recorded with a debit to an expense account and a credit to Accounts Payable.
TRUE
- Difficulty: Easy*
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge
65. If a company purchases land, paying part with cash and issuing a note payable for the balance, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a debit to Cash.
FALSE
- Difficulty: Moderate*
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge
66. Prepaid Insurance is an expense account which is used for recording expenses that have been paid in advance.
FALSE
- Difficulty: Moderate*
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge
67. Because they decrease equity, withdrawals made by a business owner are credited to his/her withdrawals account.
FALSE
- Difficulty: Hard*
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge
68. Asset accounts normally have credit balances and expense accounts normally have debit balances.
FALSE
- Difficulty: Moderate*
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge
69. The normal balance of an account refers to the debit or credit side where increases are recorded.
TRUE
- Difficulty: Easy*
Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe a chart of accounts and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge
70. The chart of accounts is a list of all the accounts used by a company.
TRUE
- Difficulty: Hard*
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Knowledge

71. Purchasing supplies on credit increases assets while decreasing liabilities.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Knowledge

72. Credits to accounts are always increases.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

73. To credit an expense account means to decrease it.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

74. Increases in liabilities are recorded as debits.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

75. Debits to accounts are normally decreases.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

76. All increases and decreases in cash are not necessarily recorded in the Cash account.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

77. A revenue account normally has a debit balance.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

78. Double-entry accounting means that every transaction affects and is recorded in at least two accounts.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

79. Debits increase asset and expense accounts.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

80. The accounting equation can be expressed as liabilities = assets - equity.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

81. In a double-entry accounting system, total debits must always equal total credits.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

82. The left side of a T-account is always the credit side, while the right side is always the debit side.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

83. The accounting equation is expressed as assets = liabilities - equity.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

84. A T-Account is a formal account frequently used in business.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

85. An account balance is the difference between the increases and decreases recorded in an account.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

86. Cash withdrawn by the owner of an unincorporated business in the form of a monthly salary should be treated as an expense of the business.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Application

87. When a company sells services for which cash will not be received until some future date, the company should credit an unearned revenues account for the amount charged to the customer.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Application

88. To make it easier for the bookkeeper, the cost of land is separated from the cost of buildings located on the land.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Application

89. Unearned revenues are assets, because a service or product is owed to the customer.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

90. Withdrawals are a type of transaction that affects equity.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Knowledge

91. A building is an example of an asset that does not provide any benefit to its owner.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Knowledge

92. A ledger is a type of account.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

93. Goods sold on credit to customers are called accounts payable.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

94. As prepaid assets are used up, the costs of the assets become expenses.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Knowledge

95. The first step in the accounting cycle is transaction analysis.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

96. An account is a detailed record of increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability or equity item.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

97. A compound journal entry is:

A. A journal entry that has three or more debits and three or more credits.

B. A journal entry that affects at least three accounts.

C. A journal entry that affects at least four accounts.

D. A journal entry involving at least two accounting periods.

E. A journal entry involving only two ledger accounts.

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Knowledge

98. A book of original entry is:

A. A book in which amounts are posted from a journal.

B. Another name for the cash account.

C. Another name for the general journal.

D. Also called a ledger.

E. Sometimes called a book of final entry.

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

99. A ledger is:

A. A book of original entry.

B. A journal in which transactions are first recorded.

C. A book in which a complete record of transactions is recorded and from which transaction amounts are posted to the accounts.

D. A book of final entry.

E. Another name for the bank account.

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

100. A balance column ledger account is:

A. An account entered on the balance sheet.

B. An account with debit and credit columns for recording entries and a third 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 education to illustrate the debits and credits required in recording a transaction.

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

101. The general journal provides a place for recording:
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. All of these answers are correct.

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.
Type: Knowledge

102. A journal in which transactions are first recorded is:
A. A book of original entry.
B. A ledger.
C. A book of final entry.
D. A revenue account.
E. The cash ledger.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.
Type: Knowledge

103. A column in journals and accounts used to cross reference journal and ledger entries is called the:
A. Account balance.
B. Debit.
C. Posting reference.
D. Credit.
E. Description.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

104. The process of copying journal information to the ledger is called:
A. Double-entering.
B. Posting.
C. An internal business transaction.
D. Journalizing.
E. An external business transaction.

Difficulty: Moderate
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

105. The first step in the accounting cycle is transaction analysis.
TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #1
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.
Type: Knowledge

106. An account is a detailed record of increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability or equity item.
TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #2
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

107. A ledger is a type of account.
FALSE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #3
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

108. Goods sold on credit to customers are called accounts payable.
FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #4
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

109. As prepaid assets are used up, the costs of the assets become expenses.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #5
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

110. Withdrawals are a type of transaction that affects equity.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #6
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

111. A building is an example of an asset that does not provide any benefit to its owner.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #7
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

112. To make it easier for the bookkeeper, the cost of land is separated from the cost of buildings located on the land.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #8
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

113. Unearned revenues are assets, because a service or product is owed to the customer.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #9
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

114. Cash withdrawn by the owner of an unincorporated business in the form of a monthly salary should be treated as an expense of the business.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #10
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

115. When a company sells services for which cash will not be received until some future date, the company should credit an unearned revenues account for the amount charged to the customer.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #11
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

116. A T-Account is a formal account frequently used in business.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #12
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

117. An account balance is the difference between the increases and decreases recorded in an account.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #13
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

118. The left side of a T-account is always the credit side, while the right side is always the debit side.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #14
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

119. The accounting equation is expressed as $\text{assets} = \text{liabilities} - \text{equity}$.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #15
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

120. The accounting equation can be expressed as $\text{liabilities} = \text{assets} - \text{equity}$.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #16
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

121. In a double-entry accounting system, total debits must always equal total credits.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #17
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

122. Double-entry accounting means that every transaction affects and is recorded in at least two accounts.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #18
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

123. Debits increase asset and expense accounts.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #19
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

124. Credits to accounts are always increases.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #20
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

125. To credit an expense account means to decrease it.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #21
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

126. Increases in liabilities are recorded as debits.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #22
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

127. All increases and decreases in cash are not necessarily recorded in the Cash account.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #23
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

128. A revenue account normally has a debit balance.

FALSE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #24
Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

129. Debits to accounts are normally decreases.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #25

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

130. Because they decrease equity, withdrawals made by a business owner are credited to his/her withdrawals account.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #26

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

131. Asset accounts normally have credit balances and expense accounts normally have debit balances.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #27

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

132. The normal balance of an account refers to the debit or credit side where increases are recorded.

TRUE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #28

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

133. The chart of accounts is a list of all the accounts used by a company.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #29

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe a chart of accounts and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

134. Purchasing supplies on credit increases assets while decreasing liabilities.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #30

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

135. Prepaid Insurance is an expense account which is used for recording expenses that have been paid in advance.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #31

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Knowledge

136. A credit purchase of a business expense item should be recorded with a debit to an expense account and a credit to Accounts Payable.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #32

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Knowledge

137. If a company purchases land, paying part with cash and issuing a note payable for the balance, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a debit to Cash.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #33

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

138. If a company sells products and receives from the customer a formal written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date (or dates), the seller should debit the promised amount to Accounts Receivable.

FALSE

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #34

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Application

139. A transaction that decreases an asset account and increases a liability account must also affect another account.

TRUE

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #35

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Knowledge

140. When a business sends a bill for \$200 to a customer for services rendered, the journal entry to record this transaction will include a \$200 credit to Accounts Receivable.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #36

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Application

141. A transaction that increases an asset account and decreases a liability account must also affect another account.

TRUE

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #37

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Knowledge

142. Step Two of the accounting cycle requires that we record transactions in a record called a journal.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #38

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Type: Knowledge

143. A compound journal entry usually affects three or more accounts.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #39

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Type: Knowledge

144. A general journal entry usually includes information about the date of a transaction, titles of affected accounts, dollar amount of each debit and credit and an explanation of the transaction.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #40

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Type: Knowledge

145. Posting is the process of copying the debit and credit amounts from a journal to the ledger accounts.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #41

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Type: Knowledge

146. Since all figures are eventually posted to the ledger, the posting reference column in a journal is not necessary.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #42

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Type: Knowledge

147. An abnormal balance in an account refers to a balance on the side where decreases are recorded.

TRUE

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #43

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Type: Knowledge

148. The trial balance is a list of the accounts that have balances in the ledger.

TRUE

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #44

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Knowledge

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

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #45

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Knowledge

150. If an account was incorrectly debited for \$300 instead of correctly credited for \$300, the account is out of balance by \$300.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #46

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Application

151. If an error is discovered in either the journal or the ledger, it must be corrected by erasing the incorrect amount and entering the corrected amount.

FALSE

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #47

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Knowledge

152. The accounting cycle begins with:

A. Preparing financial statements and other reports.

B. Analysis of economic events and recording their effects.

C. Posting to the ledger.

D. Presentation of financial information to decision makers.

E. None of these answers is correct.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #48

Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.

Type: Knowledge

153. A place or location within an accounting system in which the increases and decreases in a specific asset, liability, or equity item is recorded and stored is called a(n):

A. Journal.

B. Ledger.

C. Trial balance.

D. Account.

E. Chart of accounts.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #49

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

154. An account used to record the owner's investments in the business plus any more or less permanent changes in the equity is called a(n):
- A. Withdrawals account.
 - B. Capital account.**
 - C. Asset account.
 - D. Expense account.
 - E. Revenue account.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #50

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

155. The account sometimes referred to as the owner's personal account or drawing account is called a(n):
- A. Revenue account.
 - B. Withdrawals account.**
 - C. Capital account.
 - D. Expense account.
 - E. Liability account.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #51

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

156. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. When an insurance premium is paid in advance, the payment is normally recorded in a liability account called Prepaid Insurance.
 - B. Goods and services are commonly sold to customers on the basis of oral or implied promises of future payment, called promissory notes.
 - C. Increases and decreases in cash are always recorded in the equity account.
 - D. An account called Land is commonly used to record increases and decreases in the land and buildings owned by a business.
 - E. None of these statements are correct.**

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #52

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

157. Unearned revenues are:
- A. Revenues that have been earned and received.
 - B. Revenues that have been earned but not yet collected.
 - C. Liabilities created by advance cash payments from customers for products or services.**
 - D. Recorded as an asset in the accounting records.
 - E. Increases to owners' equity.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #53

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

158. Prepaid expenses are:
- A. Payments made for economic benefits that never expire.
 - B. Classified as liabilities on the balance sheet.
 - C. Generally all combined into one account called "Miscellaneous Expenses".
 - D. Assets created by payments for economic benefits that are not used up until later.**
 - E. Always debited to an expense account.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #54

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

159. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The left side of a T-account is the credit side.
 - B. Entries that decrease asset and expense accounts, or increase liability, equity, and revenue accounts are posted as debits.
 - C.** The left side of a T-account is the debit side.
 - D. The right side of a T-account is the debit side.
 - E. Entries that increase asset, expense, and revenue accounts are posted as debits.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #55

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

160. An unconditional written promise to pay a definite sum of money on demand or on a defined future date (or dates) is a(n):
- A. Unearned revenue.
 - B. Prepaid expense.
 - C. Account payable.
 - D.** Promissory note.
 - E. Account receivable.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #56

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

161. A simple account form widely used in accounting education to illustrate how debits and credits work is called a:
- A. Withdrawals account.
 - B. Capital account.
 - C. Ledger.
 - D.** T-account.
 - E. Balance column account.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #57

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

162. 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 increases (including the beginning balance) and decreases recorded in the account.
 - D. The same as the balance sheet equation.
 - E. Not used in the real world.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #58

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

163. A record of all accounts used by a business is called a:
- A. Journal.
 - B. Book of original entry.
 - C. General Journal.
 - D. Trial balance.
 - E.** Ledger.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #59

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

164. The right side of a T-account is a(n):
A. Debit.
B. Increase.
C. Credit.
D. Decrease.
E. Account balance.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #60

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

165. Double-entry accounting is:
A. An accounting system that disregards the accounting equation, $A = L + E$.
B. An accounting system that records the effects of transactions and other events in at least two accounts with equal debits and credits.
C. An accounting system in which each transaction affects and is recorded in two or more accounts with unequal debits and equal credits.
D. An accounting system in which the sum of the debit account balances never equals the sum of the credit account balances.
E. An accounting system in which errors never occur.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #61

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

166. A debit is used to record:
A. An increase in a liability account.
B. A decrease in an asset account.
C. A decrease in the withdrawals account.
D. An increase in an asset account.
E. An increase in a revenue account.

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #62

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

167. Of the following accounts, the one that normally has a debit balance is:
A. Accounts Payable.
B. Accounts Receivable.
C. Ted Neal, Capital.
D. Sales Revenue.
E. Unearned Revenue.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #63

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

168. Of the following accounts, the one that normally has a credit balance is:
A. Cash.
B. Office Equipment.
C. Sales Salaries Payable.
D. Ted Neal, Withdrawals.
E. Sales Salaries Expense.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #64

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

169. Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?
- A. The normal balance of the accounts receivable account is a debit.
 - B. The normal balance of the owner's withdrawals account is a debit.
 - C. The normal balance of an unearned revenues account is a credit.
 - D.** The normal balance of an expense account is a credit.
 - E. The abnormal balance of a revenue account is a debit.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #65

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

170. A credit is used to record:
- A. A decrease in an expense account.
 - B. A decrease in an asset account.
 - C. An increase in an unearned revenue account.
 - D. An increase in a revenue account.
 - E.** All of these answers are correct.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #66

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

171. A debit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts.
 - B. Decreases liability and equity accounts.
 - C. Increases the owner's withdrawals account.
 - D. Decreases revenue accounts.
 - E.** All of these answers are correct.

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #67

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

172. A credit entry:
- A. Increases asset and expense accounts, or decreases liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
 - B. Is recorded on the left side of a T-account.
 - C.** Decreases asset and expense accounts, or increases liability, equity, and revenue accounts.
 - D. Decreases asset, expense and revenue accounts.
 - E. Increases the withdrawals account.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #68

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.
Type: Knowledge

173. A list of all accounts used by a company, including the identification number assigned to each account, is called a:
- A. Ledger.
 - B. Journal.
 - C. Trial balance.
 - D.** Chart of accounts.
 - E. General Journal.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #69

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe a chart of accounts and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

174. An asset created by a payment for economic benefits that does not expire until some later time is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to an unearned revenue account.
 - B.** Recorded as a debit to a prepaid expense account.
 - C. Recorded as a credit to an unearned revenue account.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to a prepaid expense account.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records.

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #70

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Knowledge

175. A liability created by the receipt of cash from customers in payment for products or services that have not yet been delivered to the customers is:
- A. Recorded as a debit to an unearned revenue account.
 - B. Recorded as a debit to a prepaid expense account.
 - C.** Recorded as a credit to an unearned revenue account.
 - D. Recorded as a credit to a prepaid expense account.
 - E. Not recorded in the accounting records.

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #71

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Knowledge

176. On May 31, Don Company had an Accounts Payable balance of \$57,000. During the month of June, total credits to Accounts Payable were \$34,000, which resulted from purchases on credit. The June 30 Accounts Payable balance was \$32,000. What was the amount of payments made during June?
- A. \$32,000.
 - B. \$34,000.
 - C. \$57,000.
 - D.** \$59,000.
 - E. \$84,000.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #72

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Application

177. On June 30, the Cash account of Lutness Company had a normal balance of \$4,300. During July the account was debited for a total of \$3,400 and credited for a total of \$3,600. What was the balance in the Cash account on August 1?
- A. \$-0.
 - B.** \$4,100 debit.
 - C. \$3,400 credit.
 - D. \$3,400 debit.
 - E. \$4,100 credit.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #73

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Application

178. During the month of November, Cornish Company had cash receipts of \$3,500 and paid out \$1,000 for expenses. The November 30th cash balance was \$4,300. What was the cash balance on November 1?
- A.** \$1,800.
 - B. \$2,800.
 - C. \$4,300.
 - D. \$5,800.
 - E. \$7,300.

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #74

Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.

Type: Application

179. The following transactions occurred during July for Hurley Services:

- (1) Received \$800 cash for photography services provided to customer during the month.
- (2) Received \$500 cash from Barbara Blanc, the owner of the business.
- (3) Received \$300 from a customer in partial payment of his account receivable which arose as a result of sales during June.
- (4) Rendered photography services to a customer on credit, \$1,500.
- (5) Borrowed \$800 from the bank by signing a promissory note.
- (6) Received \$500 from a customer in payment for services to be rendered next year.

How much revenue was earned in July?

- A. \$1,200.
- B. \$2,300.**
- C. \$2,800.
- D. \$5,500.
- E. \$7,000.

*Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #75*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application*

180. If Girard Don, the owner of Girard's Software proprietorship, uses cash of the business to purchase a personal computer, the business should record this use of cash with an entry to:

- A. Debit Salary Expense and credit Cash.
- B. Debit Girard Don, Salary and credit Cash.
- C. Debit Cash and credit Girard Don, Withdrawals.
- D. Debit Girard Don, Capital and credit Cash.
- E. Debit Girard Don, Withdrawals and credit Cash.**

*Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #76*

*Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application*

181. The process of copying journal information to the ledger is called:

- A. Double-entering.
- B. Posting.**
- C. An internal business transaction.
- D. Journalizing.
- E. An external business transaction.

*Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #77*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge*

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

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

*Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #78*

*Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge*

183. A journal in which transactions are first recorded is:
A. A book of original entry.
B. A ledger.
C. A book of final entry.
D. A revenue account.
E. The cash ledger.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #79

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

184. The general journal provides a place for recording:
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. All of these answers are correct.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #80

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

185. A balance column ledger account is:
A. An account entered on the balance sheet.
B. An account with debit and credit columns for recording entries and a third 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 education to illustrate the debits and credits required in recording a transaction.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #81

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

186. A ledger is:
A. A book of original entry.
B. A journal in which transactions are first recorded.
C. A book in which a complete record of transactions is recorded and from which transaction amounts are posted to the accounts.
D. A book of final entry.
E. Another name for the bank account.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #82

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

187. A book of original entry is:
A. A book in which amounts are posted from a journal.
B. Another name for the cash account.
C. Another name for the general journal.
D. Also called a ledger.
E. Sometimes called a book of final entry.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #83

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

188. A compound journal entry is:
- A. A journal entry that has three or more debits and three or more credits.
 - B.** A journal entry that affects at least three accounts.
 - C. A journal entry that affects at least four accounts.
 - D. A journal entry involving at least two accounting periods.
 - E. A journal entry involving only two ledger accounts.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #84

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

189. The most flexible type of journal that can be used to record any kind of transaction is called a:
- A. Ledger.
 - B. Trial balance.
 - C. Chart of accounts.
 - D.** General Journal.
 - E. Balance column account.

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #85

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Knowledge

190. Welder Company purchases supplies from Plumber Company on account. The entry for this transaction will include a:
- A. Debit to Accounts Payable for Welder Company.
 - B. Debit to Accounts Receivable for Welder Company.
 - C.** Debit to Accounts Receivable for Plumber Company.
 - D. Credit to Accounts Payable for Plumber Company.
 - E. Credit to Accounts Receivable for Welder Company.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #86

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Application

191. Green's Book Store purchased a new automobile that cost \$25,000, made a down payment of \$4,000, and signed a note payable for the balance. The entry to record this transaction is:

- A.
- | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|
| Cash | 21,000 | |
| Note Payable | 4,000 | |
| Automobile | | 25,000 |
- B.
- | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Cash | 25,000 | |
| Automobile | | 25,000 |
- C.
- | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Cash | | 21,000 |
| Janfer, Capital | | 4,000 |
- D.
- | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Cash | | 25,000 |
- E.**
- | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| Automobile | 25,000 | |
| Notes Payable | | 21,000 |
| Cash | | 4,000 |

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #87

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Type: Application

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------|---------|
| A. | Assets | 136,000 | |
| | Eli, Capital | | 136,000 |
| B. | Assets | 136,000 | |
| | Liability | | 22,000 |
| | Eli, Capital | | 114,000 |
| C. | Cash | 6,000 | |
| | Land | 30,000 | |
| | Building | 100,000 | |
| | Eli, Capital | | 136,000 |
| <u>D.</u> | | | |
| | Cash | 6,000 | |
| | Land | 30,000 | |
| | Building | 100,000 | |
| | Note Payable | | 22,000 |
| | Eli, Capital | | 114,000 |
| E. | Cash | 6,000 | |
| | Assets | 136,000 | |
| | Eli, Capital | | 142,000 |

Type: Application

193. Zen Hatha opened an art gallery and during a short period as a dealer completed these transactions:

- (1) Started the yoga studio, Asha Yoga Studio, by investing \$50,000 in cash and equipment with a \$28,000 fair value.
- (2) Purchased land valued at \$35,000 and a small building valued at \$80,000; paid \$30,000 cash and signed a note payable, agreeing to pay the balance over a period of years.
- (3) Purchased office supplies on credit, \$100.
- (4) Zen Hatha contributed his personal automobile, which had a \$12,000 fair value, for exclusive use in the business.
- (5) Paid the yoga instructor salary, \$500.
- (6) Completed monthly yoga classes for the value of \$6,500 cash.
- (7) Paid \$650 cash for a magazine advertisement.
- (8) Paid for the supplies purchased in transaction (3).
- (9) Purchased new yoga mats for the business, paying \$300 cash.
- (10) Completed a yoga assessment and billed the client \$400.
- (11) Zen Hatha withdrew \$200 from the business to pay personal expenses.
- (12) Received payment in full for the appraisal of transaction (10).

What was the total of the debit balances shown in the trial balance prepared after these transactions were posted?

- A. \$152,300.
- B. \$167,700.
- C. \$173,950.
- D. \$181,900.**
- E. \$243,620.

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #89

Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Application

194. A summary of the ledger that lists the 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.

Difficulty: Easy

Larson - Chapter 02 #90

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Knowledge

195. Which of the following statements is *true*?

- A. The trial balance is never used to prepare financial statements.
- B. The trial balance is a list of all the accounts in the journal.
- C. Another name for the trial balance is the "chart of accounts".
- D. The trial balance is a list of the accounts in the general ledger.**
- E. A trial balance is only prepared at year end.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #91

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.

Type: Knowledge

196. While in the process of posting from the journal to the ledger, the accountant for X Company failed to post a \$50 debit to the Office Supplies account. The effect of this error will be as follows:
- A. The Office Supplies 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. This error will not make any difference.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #92

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

197. A \$15 credit to Sales was posted as a \$150 credit. By what amount is Sales out of balance?
- A. \$150 understated.
 - B. \$135 overstated.**
 - C. \$150 overstated.
 - D. \$15 understated.
 - E. \$135 understated.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #93

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

198. If, on a trial balance, the total of the debits is \$7,500 and the total of the credits is \$7,419, the difference could have been caused by:
- A. An error in copying an account balance from the ledger to the trial balance.
 - B. A transposition error.
 - C. A sliding error.
 - D. Posting only one side of an entry.
 - E. All of these answers are correct.**

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #94

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Knowledge

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

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #95

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

200. The purchase on credit of a delivery truck for \$9,600 was posted to Delivery Trucks as a \$9,600 debit and to Rent Expense as a \$9,600 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 \$9,600.
 - B. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$9,600.
 - C. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Credit column by \$19,200.**
 - D. The total of the Credit column of the trial balance will exceed the total of the Debit column by \$19,200.
 - E. The total of the Debit column of the trial balance will equal the total of the Credit column.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #96

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

201. If the Debit and Credit column totals of a trial balance 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. The total debit entries and total credit entries in the ledger are equal.**
 - E. No sliding or transposition errors have been made.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #97

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Knowledge

202. Jelly's Grocery Store showed the following account balances at the end of 2015:

Cash	\$32,000
Accounts receivable	39,000
Accounts payable	27,000
Fees earned	51,000
Rent expense	2,000
Insurance expense	13,600
Salary expense	8,000
Supplies	25,000
Jelly, capital	49,600
Jelly, withdrawals	8,000

If all of the accounts have normal balances, what are the totals for the trial balance?

- A. \$86,000.
- B. \$119,600.
- C. \$127,600.**
- D. \$186,600.
- E. \$255,500.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #98

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

203. Of the following errors, which one by itself will cause the trial balance to be out of balance?
- A. A \$200 salary payment posted as a \$200 debit to Cash and a \$200 credit to Salaries Expense.
 - B. A \$100 receipt from a customer in payment of his account posted as a \$100 debit to Cash and a \$10 credit to Accounts Receivable.**
 - C. A \$75 receipt from a customer in payment of his 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. All of these errors will cause the trial balance to be out of balance.

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #99

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

204. A \$130 credit to Office Equipment was credited to Sales by mistake. By what amounts are the accounts under- or overstated as a result of this error?
- A. Office Equipment, understated \$130; Sales, overstated \$130.
 - B. Office Equipment, understated \$260; Sales, overstated \$130.
 - C. Office Equipment, overstated \$130; Sales, overstated \$130.**
 - D. Office Equipment, overstated \$130; Sales, understated \$130.
 - E. Office Equipment, overstated \$260; Sales, understated \$130.

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #100

Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Application

205. List the steps in the accounting cycle.

(1) Analyze transactions, (2) Journalize, (3) Post, (4) Prepare unadjusted trial balance, (5) Adjust, (6) Prepare adjusted trial balance, (7) Prepare statements, (8) Close, (9) Prepare post-closing trial balance

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #101
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.
Type: Knowledge

206. Put the steps of the accounting cycle in the correct order:

Adjust
Analyze transactions
Close
Journalize
Post
Prepare adjusted trial balance
Prepare post-closing trial balance
Prepare statements
Prepare unadjusted trial balance

1. Analyze transactions
2. Journalize
3. Post
4. Prepare unadjusted trial balance
5. Adjust
6. Prepare adjusted trial balance
7. Prepare statements
8. Close
9. Prepare post-closing trial balance

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #102
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.
Type: Knowledge

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

_____ (1) Rent Expense
_____ (2) Cash
_____ (3) Equipment
_____ (4) Owner, Capital
_____ (5) Fees Earned
_____ (6) Accounts Receivable
_____ (7) Accounts Payable
_____ (8) Owner, Withdrawals
_____ (9) Supplies
_____ (10) Unearned Revenue
_____ (11) Prepaid Insurance
_____ (12) Sales

(1) E (2) A (3) A (4) E (5) R (6) A (7) L (8) E (9) A (10) L (11) A (12) R

Difficulty: Easy
Larson - Chapter 02 #103
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

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

_____ (1) Office Equipment	_____ (6) Owner, Capital
_____ (2) Salaries Expense	_____ (7) Fees Earned
_____ (3) Unearned Fees	_____ (8) Cash
_____ (4) Rent Expense	_____ (9) Notes Receivable
_____ (5) Accounts Payable	_____ (10) Wages Payable

(1) BS (2) IS (3) BS (4) IS (5) BS (6) BS (7) IS (8) BS (9) BS (10) BS

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #104
Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.
Type: Knowledge

209. David Thomas is a computer consultant and software engineer. Below are the names of several accounts in his ledger with each account name preceded by a number. Following the account names are several transactions completed by Mr. Thomas. Indicate the accounts debited and credited in recording each transaction by placing the proper account numbers in the boxes to the right of each transaction.

(1) Accounts Payable	(6) Office Supplies Expense
(2) Accounts Receivable	(7) Telephone Expense
(3) Cash	(8) Unearned Engineering Fees
(4) Engineering Fees Earned	(9) David Thomas, Capital
(5) Office Supplies	(10) David Thomas, Withdrawals

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Example Completed consulting for a client who promised to pay at a later date.	2	4
(1) Received payment in advance for designing a software package.	_____	_____
(2) Purchased office supplies on credit.	_____	_____
(3) David Thomas wrote a cheque on the bank account of the business to pay his home telephone bill. There were no business calls on the bill.	_____	_____
(4) Received the telephone bill of the business and immediately issued a cheque to pay it.	_____	_____
(5) Returned for credit a portion of the supplies purchased in Transaction 2.	_____	_____

(1) debit 3, credit 8 (2) debit 5, credit 1 (3) debit 10, credit 3 (4) debit 7, credit 3 (5) debit 1, credit 5

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #105
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

210. Dawn Roberts is a real estate consultant and property manager. Below are the names of several accounts in her ledger with each account name preceded by a number. Following the account names are several transactions completed by Ms. Roberts. Indicate the accounts debited and credited in recording each transaction by placing the proper account numbers in the boxes to the right of each transaction.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Accounts Payable | (9) Management Fees Earned |
| (2) Accounts Receivable | (10) Prepaid Insurance |
| (3) Appraisal Fees Earned | (11) Salaries Expense |
| (4) Cash | (12) Telephone Expense |
| (5) Insurance Expense | (13) Unearned Appraisal Fees |
| (6) Office Equipment | (14) Unearned Management Fees |
| (7) Office Supplies | (15) Dawn Roberts, Capital |
| (8) Office Supplies Expense | (16) Dawn Roberts, Withdrawals |

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Example: Completed an appraisal for a client who promised to pay at a later date.	2	3
(1) Received payment in advance for managing an office building.	_____	_____
(2) Purchased office supplies on credit.	_____	_____
(3) Dawn Roberts wrote a cheque on the bank account of the business to pay her home telephone bill. There were no business calls on the bill.	_____	_____
(4) Received the telephone bill of the business and immediately issued a cheque to pay it.	_____	_____
(5) Paid the salary of the office assistant.	_____	_____
(6) Paid for the supplies purchased in Transaction 2.	_____	_____
(7) Complete an appraisal for a client and immediately collected cash for the work done.	_____	_____

- (1) debit 4, credit 14 (2) debit 7, credit 1 (3) debit 16, credit 4 (4) debit 12, credit 4 (5) debit 11, credit 4 (6) debit 1, credit 4 (7) debit 4, credit 3

Difficulty: Hard
Larson - Chapter 02 #106
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Type: Application

211. Explain the steps in processing transactions in an accounting system.

Business transactions and events are documented by source documents. These source documents are analyzed for the effects of the transactions and events on the accounting records. The information is recorded into the accounting system. The information is then posted to the accounts and organized in the trial balance. The final step is the preparation of financial statements and reports for decision makers.

Difficulty: Moderate
Larson - Chapter 02 #107
Learning Objective: 02-01 Explain the accounting cycle.
Learning Objective: 02-05 Analyze the impact of transactions on accounts.
Learning Objective: 02-06 Record transactions in a journal and post entries to a ledger.
Learning Objective: 02-07 Prepare and explain the use of a trial balance.
Type: Knowledge

212. Explain how accounts are used in recording information about transactions.

Accounts are classified into five major classifications: assets, liabilities, equity, revenues and expenses. Accounts are used to record detailed information about increases or decreases of specific items in these categories. The accounts serve as the information resource for financial statements and reports.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #108

Learning Objective: 02-02 Describe an account; its use; and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

213. Explain the difference between a ledger and a chart of accounts.

A ledger is a record containing all of the accounts of a business. The chart of accounts is a list of all of the accounts in the ledger. The chart of accounts usually includes a numbering system for the accounts.

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #109

Learning Objective: 02-04 Describe a chart of accounts and its relationship to the ledger.

Type: Knowledge

214. Explain debits and credits and their role in the accounting system.

Debit refers to the left side of an account and credit refers to the right side of an account. Debits and credits form the basis 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. The left side is the normal balance for assets and the right side is the normal balance for liabilities and equity. Revenues have a right-side normal balance and expenses have a left-side normal balance.

Difficulty: Hard

Larson - Chapter 02 #110

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Knowledge

215. Indicate whether a debit or a credit entry would be made 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

Difficulty: Moderate

Larson - Chapter 02 #111

Learning Objective: 02-03 Define debits and credits and explain their role in double-entry accounting.

Type: Application