Solutions Manual for Principles of Financial Accounting 12th Edition by Needles

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CHAPTER 2—Solutions ANALYZING AND RECORDING BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

D	isc	ussion	Questions	
_				

DQ1.	All equipment needs normal repairs. These are considered an ongoing cost of busi-
	ness and, thus, are expenses. However, it may be argued that if the repair is major,
	such as a major overhaul that is done every five years, the expenditure will benefit
	future years and, thus, could be recorded as an asset.
DQ2.	No issue is more important than another. Each must be resolved satisfactorily for a
	transaction to be recorded correctly.
DQ3.	Owner's Capital is the most likely account to have an abnormal balance. When ex-
DQJ.	penses exceed revenues (net loss) and contributed capital, it will create an abnor-
	mal balance (debit) in owner's capital.
DQ4.	A retail company selling promotional products would have an account called
	inventory.
DQ5.	Assets and expenses are closely related because many assets are expenses that
	have not yet been used. Examples are prepaid assets and plant and equipment. As
	a result, debits increase assets and expenses, and credits decrease assets and ex-
	penses. They appear on opposite sides of the accounting equation.
DQ6.	With unearned revenues (a liability), cash is received in advance of providing a
	service. With prepaid expenses (an asset), cash is paid in advance of <i>receiving</i>
	a service.
DQ7.	The most common violation of the recognition concept is when a revenue is recog-
	nized before the earnings process is complete. For instance, the recording of an
	order as revenue before the service is performed or the product is delivered to the
	customer would overstate revenues.
DQ8.	To maintain liquidity it can seek more time from creditors, sell long-term invest-
	ments (e.g., unused equipment), or get a loan from a bank.

Short Exercises SE1. Classification of Accounts Liability Expense e. a. Asset Asset f. b. None (Owner's Equity) Liability C. g. Revenue Asset d. h. SE2. Recognition, Valuation, and Classification The concept of recognition is applied by recording the transaction at the recognition point on June 1 when the transaction takes place. Supplies are purchased with cash, and the buyer takes title to the supplies. The concept of valuation is applied by recording the supplies at cost of \$1,000. The classification concept is applied by reducing the asset Cash and increasing the asset Supplies. Supplies are classified as an asset because they have not been used up and will benefit future operations. If they were used up immediately, they could be classified as Supplies Expense. SE3. Recognition 10 Do not recognize because an order is not a complete transaction. There is no Jan. obligation on the part of either party at this point. Feb. 15 Recognize the purchase. Delivery has been made; there is an obligation to pay. 1 Recognize the payment. Cash is paid, and the obligation no longer exists. Mar. SE4. Normal Balances Credit Debit a. е. Debit Debit f. b. Debit Credit c. g. Credit Debit d. h. SE5. Transaction Analysis May 2 Debit Cash; credit S. Michael, Capital 5 Debit Office Equipment; credit Cash 7 Debit Supplies; credit Accounts Payable 19 Debit Cash; credit Programming Service Revenue 22 Debit Cash; credit Unearned Programming Service Revenue 25 Debit Rent Expense; credit Cash

Cash Unearned Programming May 2 10,000 May 5 5,000 May 22 1,200 Accounts Receivable May 31 500 Accounts Receivable May 10 10,000 May 2 10,000 May 31 500 Accounts Receivable May 10 10,000 May 10 10,000 May 31 500 Accounts Receivable May 11,000 31 500 May 7 600 Bal. 1,500 Bal. 1,500 May 7 600 May 7 600 May 1,300 Image: State S	SE6.	Record	ding Transa	ictions i	n T Ace	counts							
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Rent Expense				Revenue	•								
13,300 13,300	-		-							_1,	,300	,	
		-								13,	300	13,300	

		(General Jouri	nal			Page 4
					Post.		
Date	e	De	scription		Ref.	Debit	Credit
Sept.	6	Accounts Receivable				3,800	
•		Service Revenue					3,800
		Billed custome	r for services	s performed			
	16	Cash				1,800	
		Accounts Receivat	ble			,	1,800
		Received cash	on account f	rom			
		customer billed	l on Sept. 6				
3E9. Po	osting	to the Ledger Accoun	ts				
Cash						Account	No. 111
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	e	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Sept.	16		J4	1,800		1,800	
		<u> </u>					N 440
Accour	ts Re	ceivable		1		Account	
_			Post.			Bala	
Date	-	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Sept.	6		J4	3,800		3,800	
	16		J4		1,800	2,000	
Service	Reve					Account	No 411
			Deet			Bala	
Date	e	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Sept.	6		J4		3,800		3,800
		point, the account nui nal in SE8.				ounts in the	
		Mi	chael's Prog	ramming Ser Balance	vice		
				Balance er 30, 2014			
Cash			pronib			\$ 7,700	
	ts Re	ceivable				2,500	
Supplie						600	
Office E		ment				5,000	
Accour		-					\$ 600
		ogramming Service Re	venue				5,000
L. Stok		-					10,000
Prograi	nmin	g Service Revenue				4 000	1,500
-						4 200	
Rent Ex	pens	e				<u>1,300</u> \$17,100	\$17,100

2-4

			General Journal			
				Post.		
Dat	e		Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014						
Мау	2	Cash			10,000	
		S.	Michael Capital			10,000
			Owner invested cash to start the			
			business			
	5		Equipment		5,000	
		Ca				5,000
			Purchased a computer for cash			
	7	Suppli			600	
		Ac	counts Payable			600
			Purchased supplies on credit			
	19	Cash			1,000	
		Pro	ogramming Service Revenue			1,000
			To record receipt of payment for			
			programming service			
	22	Cash			1,200	
		Un	earned Programming Service Revenue			1,200
			Received payment for programming			
			services to be performed			
	25		xpense		1,300	
		Ca				1,300
			Paid the rent for May			
	31		nts Receivable		500	500
		Pro	ogramming Service Revenue Billed a customer for services performed			500
			Blied a customer for services performed			
SE11.	Ident	ifying E	Ethical Transactions			
	1	-	nition: A violation because the revenue from or year.	the service	was earned	in
	2	-	ion: No violation.			
			fication: No violation.			
SE12.	Timir	ng and	Cash Flows			
			Cash			
		1/	/2 2,400 1/4	1,400		
		1	, <u>11</u>			
Tha tra	near	tions	f Jan. 2 and 4 have an immediate impact on c	ach whore	as the trans	

E1A. Recognition	gnition												
Jan. 1	15 Not recorded. An offer is not	An offer is n		nple	ted trar	a completed transaction.							
Feb.	2 Not recorded. Notice of a pric	Votice of a p	orice inc	reas	e is not	e increase is not a transaction.	on.						
Mar. 29	29 Recorded. The utilities expense has been incurred, and the liability for payment exists.	utilities exp	ense h	as be	sen incl	irred, and th	e liability fo	r paymei	nt exi	sts.			
June 1	10 Not recorded. An order does	An order do	es not c	Suo	titute a	not constitute a recognition point.	point.						
July	6 Recorded. Abril Company now records the office equipment, and a liability to pay exists.	I Company	now rec	;ord:	s the of	fice equipme	∋nt, and a lia	bility to	pay e	xists.			
E2A. T Ac	E2A. T Accounts, Normal Balance, and the Accounting Equation	alance, and	the Ac	cour	ting Eq	uation							
		ocitilidoi	9					Owner's Equity	ir's Ec	quity			
Ϋ́Α	Habel		ß	+	т. С С	T. Captain, Capital	- T. Ca Withdr	T. Captain, Withdrawals	+	Revenues	I	Expenses	ses
		Accounts	ts		Ц. С	T. Captain,	T. Ca	T. Captain,		Service		Rent	÷
ပ	Cash	Payable	Ð		ů	Capital	Withdr	Withdrawals		Revenue		Expense	ISe
3,450			1,200			2,400	750			1,500		006	
	\$3,450 =	\$1,200		+	\$2,250								
	\$3,450 =	\$3,450	_	+									

			Type of	f Account				
				Owner's Ec	quity		Normal	Balance
			D. Minimus,	D. Minimus,				
ltem	Asset	Liability	Capital	Withdrawals	Revenue	Expense	Debit	Credit
a.	x						x	
b.						X	x	
C.	x						х	
d.			x					x
e.	x						X	
f.	x						X	
g.		x						x
h.	x						X	
i.					X			x
j.						x	X	
k.	x						X	
I.						X	X	
m.					X			X
n.				x			X	
0.		X						X
р.		x						x
q.	x						x	
r.		x						x
s.	x						x	
t.						X	X	
u.		x						x
v.	x						X	
w.	X						X	
х.						x	X	

_	The accest appount Cash was increased. Increases in accests are rea	ardad by dab	ite		
a .	The asset account Cash was increased. Increases in assets are rec Debit Cash \$2,400. A component of Owner's Equity, M. Faubert, Ca				
	Increases in owner's capital are recorded by credits. Credit M. Fault				
).	The asset Prepaid Rent was increased. Increases in assets are reco	-			
).	Debit Prepaid Rent \$1,680. The asset Cash was decreased. Decrease				
	recorded by credits. Credit Cash \$1,680.				
;.	The asset Supplies was increased. Increases in assets are recorded	d by debits. D	ebit		
	Supplies \$120. The liability Accounts Payable was increased. Increa				
	are recorded by credits. Credit Accounts Payable \$120.				
ł.	The asset Cash was increased. Increases in assets are recorded by	debits. Debit	Cash		
	\$600. The revenue Fees Earned was increased. Increases in revenu	es are record	ed		
	by credits. Credit Fees Earned \$600.				
Э.	The liability Accounts Payable was decreased. Decreases in liabiliti	es are record	ed		
	by debits. Debit Accounts Payable \$120. The asset Cash was decre	ased. Decrea	ses		
	in assets are recorded by credits. Credit Cash \$120.				
	The expense Utilities Expense was increased. Increases in expense				
	debits. Debit Utilities Expense \$72. The asset Cash was decreased.	Decreases in	assets		
	are recorded by credits. Credit Cash \$72.				
g.					
	withdrawals are recorded by debits. Debit M. Faubert, Withdrawals				
	Cash was decreased. Decreases in assets are recorded by credits.	Credit Cash \$	5100.		
:5A	A. Transaction Analysis				
		Debit	Credit		
a.	Paid for supplies purchased on credit last month.	5	1		
э.	Received cash from customers billed last month.	1	2		
).	Made a payment on accounts payable.	5	1		
J.	Purchased supplies on credit.	3	5		
).	Billed a customer for lawn services.	2	6		
i.	Made a rent payment for the current month.	8	1		
g.	Received cash from customers for repair services.	1	6		
h.	Paid employee wages.	7	1		
	Ordered equipment.	No e	entry		

Received and paid for the equipment ordered in *i*.

j.

1

4

a. g. Bal. C. a. d.	8,600 3,720 12,320 8,420 Repair Su 1,000	b. d. e. f. h.	800 600 900 400 1,200 3,900	f	C. Ferdina C. Ferdina C. Ferdinand	c. Bal. nd, Capital a. , Withdrawa	11,800
Bal. C.	12,320 8,420 Repair Su	e. f. h.	900 400 1,200	h.	C. Ferdinand	nd, Capital a.	11,800
с. а.	8,420 Repair Su	f. h.	400 1,200	h.	C. Ferdinand	a.	11,800
с. а.	8,420 Repair Su	h.	1,200	h.	C. Ferdinand	a.	11,800
с. а.	8,420 Repair Su			h.	1		
с. а.	8,420 Repair Su	oplies	3,900	h.	1	, Withdrawa	als
с. а.	Repair Su	oplies		h.	1	, Withdrawa	als
a.	-	oplies		h.	1,200		
a.	-	oplies					
a.	-	oplies					
a.	1,000				Repair Fe	es Earned	
	. 1,000					g.	3,720
						_	
	Repair Equ	ipment				Expense	
d.	3,200			е.	900		
	600						
Bal.	3,800				Rent E	xpense	
				b.	800		
E7A. A	Analysis of Transacti	ons					
a. F.	Mills, owner, invest	ed \$10,00	0 in the compa	any.			
b. Pu	urchased equipment	with cas	h, \$3,750.				
c. Bi	illed customer for se	rvices re	ndered, \$2,000	-			
d. Pu	urchased equipment	on accou	unt, \$2,250.				
e. Pa	aid wages with cash	, \$900.					
	aid cash owed on ac						
g. Re	eceived cash on acc	ount, \$37	5.				

May	1	Merchandise Inventory	1,200	
,		Accounts Payable		1,200
		Purchased merchandise inventory on account		· · · · ·
		structor: The answer given here assumes the perpetual inve		e
		most intuitive at this point in the course. The purpose of this	s exercise is to	
ocus	on	analytical thinking.		
	2	Marketable Securities	2,800	
	-	Cash	2,000	2,800
		Purchased marketable securities		2,000
	3	Accounts Payable	250	
		Merchandise Inventory		250
		Returned part of merchandise inventory for full		
		credit		
	4	Accounts Receivable	800	
		Sales		800
		Sold merchandise inventory		
		structor: A full discussion might be held at this point on what	at should be dor	ne
to the	Me	chandise Inventory account.		
	5	Land	100,000	
	3	Building	200,000	
		Cash	200,000	60,000
		Mortgage Payable		240,000
		Purchased land and building with partial		,
		payment in cash		
	6	Cash	4,000	
		Advance Deposit or Unearned Revenue	-,	4,000
	+			, -
		Recorded deposit on services of \$12,000 to be		

	Ferdinand Repair Service		
	Trial Balance		
	June 30, 2014	1	
Cash		8,420	
		1,000	
		3,800	
	ounts Payable		600
	erdinand, Capital		11,800
		1,200	
	air Fees Earned		3,720
	ries Expense	900	
Rent	Expense	800	
	<u> </u>	<u>6,120</u>	<u>16,120</u>
	. Preparing a Trial Balance		
	Shah Company Trial Balance		
	March 31, 2014		
Cash		5,400	
		1,800	
	aid Insurance	660	
Land		3,120	
Build		0,400	
		7,200	
	s Payable	1,200	12,000
	ounts Payable		7,710
	nah, Capital		18,870
<u> </u>		8,580	38,580
		0,300	30,300
*\$38	8,580 – (\$12,000 + \$18,870) = \$7,710		
E11A	. Effects of Errors on a Trial Balance		
a.	Unequal totals. The total debits would be \$54 more than the total credit	ts.	
b.	Equal balance. However, both Accounts Receivable (an asset account)	and Acc	ounts
	Payable (a liability account) would be overstated by \$300.		
C.	Equal balance. However, both accounts would be incorrect. Cash would	d be ove	rstated
	by \$756, and Office Supplies would be understated by \$756.		
d.	Equal balance. However, an error has been made by debiting the wrong	n asset 1	There-
u.	fore, Supplies would be overstated by \$900, and Equipment would be u	-	
	by \$900.	an iuti sidi	

Hasson Se	arvices	
Trial Bal		
July 31,	П	
Cash	2,030	
Accounts Receivable	2,890	
Supplies	120	
Prepaid Insurance	180	
Equipment	3,700	
Notes Payable		1,200
Accounts Payable		1,930
N. Hasson, Capital		5,280
N. Hasson, Withdrawals	550	
Revenues		2,960
Salaries Expense	1,300	
Rent Expense	300	
Advertising Expense	170	
Utilities Expense	130	
	11,370	11,370

		General Journal		
2014				
a	a. (Cash	8,600	
		Repair Equipment	3,200	
		C. Ferdinand, Capital		11,800
		Invested cash and repair equipment in		
		the business		
b	b.	Rent Expense	800	
		Cash		800
		Paid current month rent		
C	c.	Repair Supplies	1,000	
		Accounts Payable		1,000
		Purchased repair supplies on credit		
Ċ	d.	Repair Equipment	600	
		Cash		600
		Purchased additional repair equipment		
		for cash		
e	ə. 🗄	Salaries Expense	900	
		Cash		900
		Paid salary to a helper		
f	. /	Accounts Payable	400	
		Cash		400
		Paid \$400 of the amount purchased on		
		credit in transaction c.		
g	g. (Cash	3,720	
		Repair Fees Earned		3,720
		Accepted cash for repairs completed		
h	h. (C. Ferdinand, Withdrawals	1,200	
		Cash		1,200
		Withdrew cash from the business		

E14A.	Reco	rdin	ng Transactions in th	e General J	ournal and Po	osting to the L	edger Accou	nts	
				Genera	I Journal			Page 10	
						Post.			
Dat	е		Des	scription		Ref.	Debit	Credit	
Dec.	14	Off	ice Equipment			146	12,000		
			Cash			111		4,000	
			Accounts Payable			212		8,000	
			Purchased equ	ipment; pai	d one-third				
			in cash						
	28	Ac	counts Payable			212	6,000		
			Cash			111		6,000	
			Paid for part of	equipment	purchased				
			on credit						
				Gene	ral Ledger				
Cash							Account	No. 111	
		Post.					Bala	nce	
Dat	е		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
Dec.	13			✓			16,000		
	14			J10		4,000	12,000		
	28			J10		6,000	6,000		
Office	Equip	ome	ent				Account	No. 146	
				Post.			Balance		
Dat	е		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
Dec.	14			J10	12,000		12,000		
Accou	nts P	aya	ble				Account	No. 212	
				Post.			Bala	nce	
Dat	е		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
Dec.	14			J10		8,000		8,000	
	28			J10	6,000			2,000	

E15A. Application of Recognition Point

1. Purchases recognized on date shipped

Order	Date	Shipped	Date F	Received	Amount
b	July	10	July	15	\$1,500
С		16		22	800
d		23		30	1,200
е		27	Aug.	1	1,500
			Total Jul	y purchases	\$5,000

2. Purchases recognized on date received

Order	Date	Shipped	Date F	Received	Amount
а	June	26	July	5	\$ 600
b	July	10		15	1,500
С		16		22	800
d		23		30	1,200
			Total Ju	y purchases	\$4,100

E16A. Cash Flow Analysis

enues ervices	Cash	Cas	sh	Cash	Expe	nses	
1,500	Sale	• 1,500	1,100	Purchase	1,100		
3,300		2,700	1,800		2,400		
		900					
Credit Sale	on Acc						
				Payn	nent on	Paya	
1,800	1,200			Ac	count	700	1,300
600							600
	ervices 1,500 1,800 3,300 Credit Sale Accor Receiv 1,800	ervicesCash Sale1,5003ale1,8003ale3,300Collection3,300CollectionSaleCollectionCreditCollectionSaleCollectionAccounts ReceivableCollection1,8001,200	ervices Cash Sale Cash 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,800 1,200 3,300 2,700 3,300 900 Credit Sale Collection on Account Accounts Receivable 1,200 1,800 1,200	ervices Cash Cash 1,500 1,500 1,100 1,800 1,200 700 3,300 2,700 1,800 3,300 900 900 Credit Collection on Account Accounts 1,200 Receivable 1,200	Cash Sale Cash 1,500 Cash Purchase 1,500 1,100 Cash Purchase 1,800 1,200 700 3,300 2,700 1,800 900 900 900 Credit Sale Collection on Accounts Payn Accounts Receivable 1,200	Cash Sale Cash 1,500 Cash Purchase Experi- Purchase 1,500 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,800 1,200 700 1,300 1,300 3,300 2,700 1,800 2,400 2,400 Credit Sale Collection on Account Payment on Account Payment on Account Payment on Account	Cash Sale Cash 1,500 Cash Purchase Expenses 1,500 1,100 1,100 1,100 1,800 1,200 700 1,300 3,300 2,700 1,800 900 900 2,400 Credit Sale Collection on Account Credit Purchase Accounts Receivable Collection on Account Account 1,800 1,200 700

Accounts Payable) is \$600.

Note to Instructor: Solutions for Exercises: Set B are provided separately on the Instructor's Resource CD and website.

Problems								
P1. T Accounts, Normal Balance, and The Accounting Equation	Balance, an	d The Accour	ting Equation					
						Owner's Equity	t Equity	
Assets		LIADIIITIES	+ R. Mehta, Capital	ita,	R. Mehta, Withdrawals		+ Revenues	- Expenses
Cash	Acc Pay	Accounts Payable	R. Mehta, Capital	lta,	R. Mehta, Withdrawals	hta, wals	Design Revenue	Rent Expense
18,400		6,420		74,000	36,000		210,000	11,880
Accounts Receivable	Pa)	Loans Payable						Telephone Expense
78,000		10,000						960
	Une	Unearned						Wages
Equipment	Rev	Revenue						Expense
49,180		18,000						124,000
Accounting equation without Equipment:	thout Equipn	nent:						
Equipment	+ \$96,400		\$145,580					
	Equipment		\$49,180					
Accounting equation in balance:	balance:							
\$145,580 =	= \$34,420	+ \$111,160	0					
\$145,580 =	= \$145,580							

P2. ⁻	Fransaction Analysis		
		Debit	Credit
a.	Paid for supplies purchased on credit last month.	7	1
b.	Received a bill for repairs.	12	7
C.	Paid the current month's rent.	11	1
d.	Purchased supplies on credit.	3	7
e.	Received cash from customers for services performed but	1	10
	not yet billed.		
f.	Purchased equipment on account.	5	7
g.	Billed customers for services performed.	2	10
h.	Returned part of the equipment purchased in <i>f</i> for a credit.	7	5
i.	Received payments from customers previously billed.	1	2
j.	Paid the bill received in <i>b</i> .	7	1
k.	Received an order for services to be performed.	No e	entry
I.	Paid for repairs with cash.	12	1
m.	Made a payment to reduce the principal of the note payable.	6	1
n.	Made a cash withdrawal.	9	1

1 and	2.											
	Ca	sh			Accounts	Rece	vable		Sup	plies		
a.	5,700	b.	260	f.	1,740	j.	1,080	e.	330			
j.	1,080	c.	190	Bal.	660							
		h.	330									
		i.	40									
		k.	90									
		Ι.	440									
		m.	300									
	6,780		1,650									
Bal.	5,130											
	Computers				Office Equipment				Account	s Paya	ble	
a.	4,300			a.	3,600			h.	330	e.	330	
g.	480			g.	380					g.	860	
Bal.	4,780			Bal.	3,980				330		1,190	
										Bal.	860	
	J. Lopez	, Cap	ital		J. Lopez, Withdrawals				Tuition Revenue			
		a.	13,600	m.	300					f.	1,740	
Salaries Expense					Utilities	Ехре	nse	Rent Expense				
I. 440			k.	90			b.	260				
Repair Expense					Advertising Expense							
i.	40			C.	190							
d.	No entry											

3.	Lopez Office Training									
	Trial Balance									
	(Current Date)									
	Cash	5,130								
	Accounts Receivable	660								
	Supplies	330								
	Computers	4,780								
	Office Equipment	3,980								
	Accounts Payable		86							
	J. Lopez, Capital		13,60							
	J. Lopez, Withdrawals	300								
	Tuition Revenue		1,74							
	Salaries Expense	440								
	Utilities Expense	90								
	Rent Expense	260								
	Repair Expense	40								
	Advertising Expense	190								
		16,200	<u>16,20</u>							
4.	The revenues were \$1,740, and only \$1,080 of cash was received from those revenues.									
	The company accepts credit sales to accommodate its students an	d encourage th	em							
	to enroll. The company must consider the possibility that it will not	receive the cas	sh							
	until later and that some students will not be able to pay.									

2014				
April	2	Cash	14,400	
		S. Patel, Capital		14,40
		For initial owner investment in Patel Rentals		
	3	Supplies	300	
		Accounts Payable		30
		To purchase supplies on account		
	4	Bicycles	5,000	
		Cash		2,40
		Accounts Payable		2,60
		To purchase bicycles; made partial payment		
		and agreed to pay the rest later		
	5	Shed	5,800	
		Cash		5,80
		To purchase shed to store bicycles		
	8	Shed	800	
		Cash		80
		To install shed		
	9	No entry		
	10	Maintenance Expense	150	
		Cash		15
		To pay for cleanup		
	13	Cash	1,940	
		Rental Revenue		1,94
		To record rentals made for cash		
	17	Accounts Payable	300	
		Cash		30
		To pay for supplies purchased on April 3		
	18	Repair Expense	110	
		Cash		11
		To repair bicycles		
	23	Accounts Receivable	220	
		Rental Revenue		22
		To bill company for rentals		
	25	Concession Fee Expense	200	
		Cash		20
		To pay monthly concession fee		
	27	Cash	1,920	
		Rental Revenue		1,92
		To record rentals made for cash		
	29	Wages Expense	480	
		Cash		48
		To pay wages of assistant		
	30	S. Patel, Withdrawals	1,000	
		Cash		1,00
		To disburse a cash withdrawal		

2-20

P4. T	ransaction	Analy	sis, Journal	Form,	r Account	s, an	d Trial B	alance (Continued)		
2.											
	Ca	ish		•	ccounts R	ocoiv	abla		Sun	plies	
					r		able	-	-	plies	
4/2	14,400	4/4	2,400	4/23	220			4/3	300		
4/13	1,940	4/5	5,800								
4/27	1,920	4/8	800								
		4/10	150								
		4/17	300								
		4/18	110								
		4/25	200								
		4/29	480								
		4/30	1,000								
	18,260		11,240								
Bal.	7,020										
	Shed				Bicyc	les			Account	s Paya	ble
4/5	5,800			4/4	5,000			4/17	300	4/3	300
4/8	800									4/4	2,600
Bal.	6,600								300		2,900
	II	•								Bal.	2,600
	S. Patel, Capital			S. Patel, Withdrawals			Rental Revenue				
		4/2	14,400	4/30	1,000					4/13	1,940
	<u> </u>									4/23	220
										4/27	1,920
										Bal.	4,080
Wages Expense			Maintenance Expense			Repair Expense					
4/29	480	-		4/10	150			4/18	110	-	
	oncession	Fee F	nense							•	
4/25											
4/23	200										

S. Patel, Capital 14,44 S. Patel, Withdrawals 1,000 Rental Revenue 4,00 Wages Expense 480 Maintenance Expense 150 Repair Expense 110 Concession Fee Expense 200	3.	Patel Rentals								
Cash 7,020 Accounts Receivable 220 Supplies 300 Shed 6,600 Bicycles 5,000 Accounts Payable 2,60 S. Patel, Capital 14,44 S. Patel, Withdrawals 1,000 Rental Revenue 4,00 Wages Expense 480 Maintenance Expense 110 Concession Fee Expense 21,000 A. April 3 and 10 are the recognition points for these transactions. April 3 is the recognition point for the purchase of supplies, because it is on April 3 when the title to the supplies passes and there is an obligation to pay. April 10 is the recognition point for the cleaning work because this is when the cleaning is done and there is an obligation to pay. April 10 is the recognition point for the cleaning work because this is when the cleaning is done and there is an obligation to pay. April 10 is the recognition point for the cleaning work because this is when the cleaning is done and there is an obligation to pay. The supplies purchased on April 3 are classified as an asset, Supplies, because the supplies are not used immediately but will be used up in the future. The purchase of cleaning work is classified as owner's equity, Maintenance Expense, because it is necessary now in the current period for the company to continue running. Also the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance </th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>										
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Supplies 300 Shed 6,600 Bicycles 5,000 Accounts Payable 2,60 S. Patel, Capital 14,44 S. Patel, Withdrawals 1,000 Rental Revenue 4,00 Wages Expense 480 Maintenance Expense 110 Concession Fee Expense 2100 Concession Fee Expense 200 It and 10 are the recognition points for these transactions. April 3 is the recognition point for the purchase of supplies, because it is on April 3 when the title to the supplies passes and there is an obligation to pay. April 10 is the recognition point for the cleaning work because this is when the cleaning is done and there is an obligation to pay for it. Both transactions are recorded at cost, the amount that the company is obligated to pay. The supplies purchased on April 3 are classified as an asset, Supplies, because the supplies are not used immediately but will be used up in the future. The purchase of cleaning work is classified as owner's equity, Maintenance Expense, because it is necessary now in the current period for the company to continue running. Also the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance		Cash	7,020							
Shed 6,600 Bicycles 5,000 Accounts Payable 2,66 S. Patel, Capital 14,44 S. Patel, Withdrawals 1,000 Rental Revenue 4,00 Wages Expense 480 Maintenance Expense 480 Concession Fee Expense 110 Concession Fee Expense 200 21,080 21,080 A. April 3 and 10 are the recognition points for these transactions. April 3 is the recognition point for the purchase of supplies, because it is on April 3 when the title to the supplies passes and there is an obligation to pay. April 10 is the recognition point for the cleaning work because this is when the cleaning is done and there is an obligation to pay for it. Both transactions are recorded at cost, the amount that the company is obligated to pay. The supplies purchased on April 3 are classified as an asset, Supplies, because the supplies are not used immediately but will be used up in the future. The purchase of cleaning work is classified as owner's equity, Maintenance Expense, because it is necessary now in the current period for the company to continue running. Also the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance		Accounts Receivable	220							
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Accounts Payable 2,66 S. Patel, Capital 14,44 S. Patel, Withdrawals 1,000 Rental Revenue 4,00 Wages Expense 480 Maintenance Expense 150 Repair Expense 110 Concession Fee Expense 200		Shed	6,600							
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S. Patel, Withdrawals 1,000 Rental Revenue 4,00 Wages Expense 480 Maintenance Expense 150 Repair Expense 110 Concession Fee Expense 200		Accounts Payable		2,600						
Rental Revenue 4,00 Wages Expense 480 Maintenance Expense 150 Repair Expense 110 Concession Fee Expense _200 21,080 21,080 21,080 21,080 21,080 21,080 4. April 3 and 10 are the recognition points for these transactions. April 3 is the recognition point for the purchase of supplies, because it is on April 3 when the title to the supplies passes and there is an obligation to pay. April 10 is the recognition point for the cleaning work because this is when the cleaning is done and there is an obligation to pay for it. Both transactions are recorded at cost, the amount that the company is obligated to pay. The supplies purchased on April 3 are classified as an asset, Supplies, because the supplies are not used immediately but will be used up in the future. The purchase of cleaning work is classified as owner's equity, Maintenance Expense, because it is necessary now in the current period for the company to continue running. Also the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance		S. Patel, Capital		14,400						
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of cleaning work is classified as owner's equity, Maintenance Expense, because it is necessary now in the current period for the company to continue running. Also the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance		The supplies purchased on April 3 are classified as an asset,	Supplies, because t	he						
is necessary now in the current period for the company to continue running. Also the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance										
the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts Payable, a liability, because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance			-							
supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the payment to a maintenance										
day of purchase.		supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the paym person is classified as Cash, an asset, because the cleaning v								

P5. Transaction Analysis, General Journal, Ledger Accounts, and Trial Balance

3. (Requirements 1, 2, 4, and 5 follow)

		General Journal			Page 22			
			Post.					
Dat	e	Description Ref. Debit						
2014								
Sept.	2	Rent Expense	514	650				
		Cash	111		650			
		To pay September rent						
	3	Cash	111	2,300				
		Accounts Receivable	113		2,300			
		To record receipt of cash on account						
	7	No entry						
	10	Accounts Receivable	113	2,800				
		Marketing Fees	411		2,800			
		To bill customers for services						
	12	Accounts Payable	212	1,300				
		Cash	111		1,30			
		To pay on account						
	14	Office Supplies	116	380				
		Accounts Payable	212		380			
		To purchase supplies on credit						
	17	Accounts Payable	212	80				
		Office Supplies	116		80			
		To return supplies for credit						
	19	Cash	111	4,800				
		Marketing Fees	411		4,800			
		To record receipt of payment for						
		services						
	24	Utilities Expense	512	250				
		Cash	111		250			
		To pay September utility bill						
	26	Advertising Expense	516	700				
		Accounts Payable	212		700			
		To record receipt of September						
		advertising bill						
	29	Accounts Receivable	113	2,700				
		Marketing Fees	411		2,70			
		To bill customer for services						
	30	Salaries Expense	511	3,800				
		Cash	111		3,800			
		To pay salaries for September						
	30	D. Guetta, Withdrawals	313	1,200				
		Cash	111		1,200			
		To record a withdrawal						

P5. Transaction Analysis, General Journal, Ledger Accounts, and Trial Balance (Continued)

1, 2, and 4.

Cash						Account	No 111	
Cash								
			Post.			Bala		
Dat	e	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014		<u> </u>						
Aug.	31	Balance				10,590		
Sept.	2		J22		650	9,940		
	3		J22	2,300		12,240		
	12		J22		1,300	10,940		
	19		J22	4,800		15,740		
	24		J22		250	15,490		
	30		J22		3,800	11,690		
	30		J22		1,200	10,490		
Accoun	ts Rec	eivable				Account No. 113		
			Post.			Bala	nce	
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Aug.	31	Balance				5,500		
Sept.	3		J22		2,300	3,200		
	10		J22	2,800		6,000		
	29		J22	2,700		8,700		
Office S	Supplie	S				Account	No. 116	
			Post.			Balance		
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Aug.	31	Balance				610		
Sept.	14		J22	380		990		
	17		J22		80	910		
Office Equipment						Account		
			Post.			Bala		
Dat	е	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Aug.	31	Balance				4,200		

					Π			
Accoun	ts Pay	/able		11		Account		
			Post.			Bala	nce	
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Aug.	31	Balance					2,600	
Sept.	12		J22	1,300			1,300	
	14		J22		380		1,680	
	17		J22	80			1,600	
	26		J22		700		2,300	
D. Guet	ta, Ca	pital				Account	No. 311	
		·	Post.			Bala	nce	
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014				2001	vuit	- 0011	U. VAIL	
Aug.	31	Balance					18,300	
D. Guet	ta, Wi	thdrawals				Account		
			Post.			Bala		
Dat	e	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014 Sept.	30		J22	1 200		1,200		
Sept.	30		JZZ	1,200		1,200		
Marketi	ng Fe	es				Account	No. 411	
			Post.			Balance		
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Sept.	10		J22		2,800		2,800	
	19		J22		4,800		7,600	
	29		J22		2,700		10,300	
Salaries	: Fyne					Account	No 511	
Ualarica			Deet			Account No. 511 Balance		
Dat	e	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014		Kom		Desit	Orean	DODI	Orcan	
Sept.	30		J22	3,800		3,800		
	F					A	No. 540	
Utilities	Ехре	nse				Account		
Dat		Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Bala Debit	nce Credit	
2014	G	item	rtei.	Depit	Credit	Depit	Credit	
Sept.	24		J22	250		250		

Ren	t Exper	se					Account	No. 514				
				Post.			Bala	nce				
	Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit				
2014	4											
Sep	t.	2		J22	650		650					
٩dv	ertising	Expe	nse				Account	No. 516				
	•			Post.			Bala	nce				
	Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit				
2014												
Sep	t. 2	6		J22	700		700					
5.	Nordtown Company Trial Balance											
			14	I								
Cash					10,490							
	Αссοι		8,700									
	Office		910									
	Office		4,200									
	Αссοι			2,30								
	D. Gu			18,30								
			lithdrawals				1,200					
	Marke							10,30				
	Salari	-					3,800					
	Rent E	-					650					
	Utilitie						250					
	Adver	ising	Expense				<u>700</u>					
							<u>30,900</u>	<u>30,90</u>				
ò.	The re	venue	s were \$10,300	, and only \$4,	800 of cash w	as received f	rom those rev	enues.				
							previous mor					

	Alternate Problems	6							
T Accounts, Normal Balance, and the Accounting Equation Assets = Liabilities + B. Cartson, Cash + Revenues 13,760 13,760 1 3,900 1 40,000 1 17,400 13,760 13,760 1 3,900 1 40,000 1 17,400 Accounts Notes Earlson, Totol B. Cartson, Totol B. Cartson, Totol Revenues 17,400 Accounts Notes Cash 20,000 1 40,000 7,000 1 17,400 Supplies 5,500 20,000 1 20,000 1 17,400 1 17,400 Supplies 5,500 20,000 1 20,000 1 17,400 1 1 Supplies 6,500 20,000 20,000 1 2,000 1 1 1 Supplies 6,500 20,000 20,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>									
		al B	alance, and	d the Accour	nting Equation				
Assets = Ladrinues * B. Carlson, Cash * B. Carlson, Payable * Revenues Cash Accounts Accounts B. Carlson, Payable B. Carlson, Payable B. Carlson, Mithdrawals B. Carlson, Payable B. Carlson, Mithdrawals Fevenue 7/500 Accounts Notes B. Carlson, Payable B. Carlson, Mithdrawals B. Carlson, Mithdrawals B. Carlson, Mithdrawals Fevenue 13/760 Accounts Notes Capital Withdrawals Earned 10,120 Payable 0,000 Payable Payable Payable Payable 0,120 Payable Payable Payable Payable Payable Payable 0,120 Payable Payayable	Accede					ŇŎ	/ner's Eq	luity	
Cash Accounts B. Carlson, To00 B. Carlson, Withdrawals Revent Earner 3,760 Accounts Payable Capital Withdrawals Earner 3,760 Accounts Notes Accounts Notes Accounts Notes Accounts Notes Notes Notes Accounts Notes Accounts Notes Accounts <	ASSES	II					+		Expenses
3,760 7,000 7,000 7,000 Accounts Payable Notes Payable Accounts Payable 20,000 10,120 0,120 1 20,000 1 0,120 20,000 20,000 1 0,120 20,000 20,000 1 0,120 20,000 1 20,000 0,120 20,000 1 20,000 0,120 1 20,000 1 0,120 1 20,000 1 0,120 1 20,000 1 0,120 1 20,000 1 0,120 1 1 1 1,120 1 1 1 1 1 51,880 1 1 1 51,780 533,980 557,880 2,57,880 2,53,980	Cash		Acc Pay	ounts able	B. Carlson, Capital	B. Carlson, Withdrawals		Revenue Earned	Supplies Expense
Accounts Notes Receivable Payable 10,120 20 Supplies 20 Supplies 5500 Equipment 20 27,500 557,880 + \$13,760 Inting equation without Cash: 113,760 Inting equation in balance: 557,880 S57,880 \$57,880	13,760			3,900	40,000	7,000		17,400	7,200
Keceivable Payable 0,120 2 Supplies 2 Supplies 2 Supplies 2 Supplies 2 Supplies 5 Supplies 5 Supplies 5 Supplies 5 Supplies 5 S7,500 5 Inting equation without Cash: 1 Inting equation without Cash: 5 Inting equation in the stance: 5 Inting equation in balance: 5 S57,880 5 S57,880 5	Accounts		ž	otes					Utilities
Supplies 500 27,500 27,500 Equipment 27,500 1 57,880 27,500 1 \$57,880 1 Inting equation without Cash: 13,760 1 Inting equation in balance: 57,880 1 S57,880 257,880 1	Receivable		Рау	able 20.000					420
Supplies 6,500 6,500 Equipment 27,500 Inting equation without Cash: 4 \$44,120 \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880 	-0,-20	+		-0,000					077
6,500	Supplies								Wages Expense
Equipment Equipment 27,500 Inting equation without Cash: + \$44,120 + \$13,760 Cash \$13,760 Inting equation in balance: \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880 \$57,880	6,500								8,800
27,500	Equipment								
Inting equation without Cash: + \$44,120 = \$57,880 Cash = \$13,760 Inting equation in balance: \$57,880 + \$57,880 = \$57,880	27,500	$\ $							
+ \$44,120 = \$57,880 - Cash = \$13,760 - - \$13,760 - Inting equation in balance: \$57,880 = \$23,900 \$57,880 = \$57,880 +	Accounting equation	withc	out Cash:						
+ 00 00 08	Cash + \$44,12	ш О	\$57,880						
+	Cas								
+ 000									
= \$23,900 + = \$57,880	Accounting equation	in ba	llance:						
II	\$57,88								
I	\$57,88	ш О	\$57,880						

P7.	Transaction Analysis		
		Debit	Credit
a.	Paid for supplies purchased on credit last month.	7	1
b.	Billed customers for services performed.	2	10
c.	Paid the current month's rent.	11	1
d.	Purchased supplies on credit.	3	7
e.	Received cash from customers for services per-	1	10
	formed but not yet billed.		
f.	Purchased equipment on account.	5	7
g.	Received a bill for repairs.	12	7
h.	Returned part of the equipment purchased in <i>f</i> for a credit.	7	5
i.	Received payments from customers previously billed.	1	2
j.	Paid the bill received in <i>g</i> .	7	1
k.	Received an order for services to be performed.	Noe	entry
Ι.	Paid for repairs with cash.	12	1
m.	Made a payment to reduce the principal of the note payable.	6	1
n.	Made a cash withdrawal.	9	1

											-
	Ca	sh		Accounts Receivable					Sup	plies	
a.	11,400	b.	520	f.	3,480	j.	2,160	e.	660		
j.	2,160	c.	380	Bal.	1,320						
		h.	660								
		i.	80								
		k.	180								
		I.	880								
		m.	600								
	13,560		3,300								
Bal.	10,260										
	Comp	uters			Office Eq	uipm	ent		Account	s Paya	ıble
a.	8,600			a.	7,200			h.	660	e.	660
g.	960			g.	760					g.	1,720
Bal.	9,560			Bal.	7,960				660		2,380
										Bal.	1,720
	B. Turner	, Capi	tal	В	. Turner, W	/ithdr	awals		Tuition	Reven	ue
		a.	27,200	m.	600					f.	3,480
	Salaries I	Expen	se		Utilities E	Exper	nse		Rent E	xpens	e
I.	880			k.	180	-		b.	520		
	Repair E	xpens	se		Advertising	g Exp	ense				
i.	. 80			C.	380						
d.	No entry	•									

3.	Blitz Secretarial Training								
-	Trial Balance								
	(Current Date)								
	Cash	10,260							
	Accounts Receivable	1,320							
	Supplies	660							
	Computers	9,560							
	Office Equipment	7,960							
	Accounts Payable		1,720						
	B. Turner, Capital		27,200						
	B. Turner, Withdrawals	600							
	Tuition Revenue		3,480						
	Salaries Expense	880							
	Utilities Expense	180							
	Rent Expense	520							
	Repair Expense	80							
	Advertising Expense	380							
		32,400	32,400						
4.	The revenues were \$3,480, and only \$2,160 of cash was received	from those reven	ues.						
	The company accepts credit sales to accommodate its students a								
	to enroll. The company must consider the possibility that it will not receive the cash								

1 and 2.

		Ca	ash					Accounts	Receiva	ble	
Aug.	1	30,000	Aug.	3	5,600	Aug.	21	2,680	Aug.	27	1,200
	12	1,920		4	2,400	Bal.		1,480			
	27	1,200		9	2,160					I I	
				17	3,000						
				24	, 160						
				31	1,400						
		33,120			14,720						
Bal.		18,400									
		Cleaning	J Supplie	es				Prepai	d Lease		
Aug.	7	6,000				Aug.	4	2,400			
		Cleaning	Equipm	ent				Account	s Payab	le	
Aug.	3	5,600				Aug.	17	3,000	Aug.	7	6,000
									Bal.		3,000
		D. Rober	ts, Capi	tal				D. Roberts,	Withdra	wals	
			Aug.	1	30,000	Aug.	31	1,400			
		Cleaning	j Reveni	le				Repair	Expense	9	
			Aug.	12	1,920	Aug.	9	2,160			
			-	21	2,680		24	160			
			Bal.		4,600	Bal.		2,320			
Aug.	2	No entry									

3.	Roberts Upholstery Cleaning							
	Trial Balance							
	August 31, 2014							
	Cash	18,400						
	Accounts Receivable	1,480						
	Cleaning Supplies	6,000						
	Prepaid Lease	2,400						
	Cleaning Equipment	5,600						
	Accounts Payable		3,000					
	D. Roberts, Capital		30,000					
	D. Roberts, Withdrawals	1,400						
	Cleaning Revenue		4,600					
	Repair Expense	2,320						
		37,600	37,600					
	nition point for the purchase of supplies rather than August 2 when the supplies were ordered, because it is on August 7 when title to the supplies passes and there is an obligation to pay. August 9 is the recognition point for the repairs because this is when the repairs are done and there is an obligation to pay for them. Both transactions are recorded at cost, the amount that the company is obligated to pay. The supplies purchased on August 7 are classified as an asset, Supplies, because the supplies are not used immediately but will be used up in the future. On the other							
	hand, the purchase of repairs is classified as Repairs Expense, an owner's equity ac- count, because they are necessary now in the current period for the van to continue							
	running. Also, the purchase of supplies is classified as Accounts P							
	because the supplies are to be paid for in the future. Conversely, the purchase of							

P10. Transaction Analysis, General Journal, Ledger Accounts, and Trial Balance

3. (Requirements 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 follow)

		General Journal			Page 17	
			Post.			
Dat	е	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit	
2014						
Feb.	2	Rent Expense	511	270		
		Cash	111		27	
		To pay February rent				
	3	Cash	111	650		
		Service Revenue	411		65	
		To record receipt of fees for this month's services				
	4	Supplies	115	85		
		Accounts Payable	212		8	
		To purchase supplies on account				
	5	Gas and Oil Expense	512	40		
		Cash	111		4	
		To reimburse bus driver for gas				
	6	No entry				
	8	Accounts Payable	212	170		
		Cash	111		17	
		To make payment to creditors				
	9	Cash	111	1,200		
		Accounts Receivable	113		1,20	
		To record receipt of cash on				
		account				
	10	Accounts Receivable	113	700		
		Service Revenue	411		70	
		To bill customers for services				
	11	Accounts Payable	212	85		
		Cash	111		8	
		To make payment to creditors				
	13	B Equipment 141 1,000				
		Cash 111				
		To purchase equipment				
	17	Equipment	141	290		
		Accounts Payable	212		29	
		To purchase equipment on				
		account				
	19	Utilities Expense	514	145		
		Cash To pay February utility bill	111		14	

General Journal							
		Post.					
Date Description Ref.				Debit	Credit		
2014							
Feb.	22	Cash	111	500			
		Accounts Receivable	113		500		
		To record receipt of cash on					
		account from customers					
	26	Wages Expense	513	460			
		Cash	111		460		
		To pay part-time assistants					
	27	Gas and Oil Expense	512	325			
		Accounts Payable	212		325		
		To purchase gas and oil for bus					
		on account					
	28	J. Ziden, Withdrawals	313	110			
		Cash	111		110		
		To make a cash withdrawal					

1, 2,	and	4.
-------	-----	----

Cash						Account	No. 111	
				Balance				
Date		Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Jan.	31	Balance				1,870		
Feb.	2		J17		270	1,600		
	3		J17	650		2,250		
	5		J17		40	2,210		
	8		J17		170	2,040		
	9		J17	1,200		3,240		
	11		J17		85	3,155		
	13		J17		1,000	2,155		
	19		J17		145	2,010		
	22		J18	500		2,510		
	26		J18		460	2,050		
	28		J18		110	1,940		
Accoun	counts Receivable						Account No. 113	
			Post.			Balance		
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Jan.	31	Balance				1,700		
Feb.	9		J17		1,200	500		
	10		J17	700		1,200		
	22		J18		500	700		
Supplie	S					Account	No. 115	
			Post.			Bala	nce	
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Feb.	4		J17	85		85		
Equipm	Equipment					Account	No. 141	
			Post.			Bala	nce	
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Jan.	31	Balance				1,040		
Feb.	13		J17	1,000		2,040		
	17		J17	290		2,330		

Buses						Account	No. 143	
	Post.						nce	
Dat	e	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Jan.	31	Balance				17,400		
	1 11							
Notes F	Payable	9				Account	No. 211	
			Post.			Bala	nce	
Dat	e	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Jan.	31	Balance					15,000	
	1 11					U		
Accoun	its Pay	able				Account	No. 212	
			Post.			Bala	nce	
Dat	e	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Jan.	31	Balance					1,640	
Feb.	4		J17		85		1,72	
	8		J17	170			1,55	
	11		J17	85			1,47	
	17		J17		290		1,76	
	27		J18		325		2,08	
J. Zider	n, Capi	tal				Account	No. 311	
			Post.			Balance		
Dat	e	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Jan.	31	Balance					5,370	
J. Zider	n, With	drawals				Account No. 313		
			Post.			Bala	nce	
Dat	e	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Feb.	28		J18	110		110		
Service Revenue							Account No. 411	
Post.			Post.			Bala	nce	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Feb.	3		J17		650		65	
	10		J17		700		1,35	

Rent Ex	kpense					Account	No. 511
	-		Post.			Balance	
Dat	te	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Feb.	2		J17	270		270	
Gas an	d Oil E	mense				Account	No 512
		(ponoo	Post.			Balance	
Dat	te	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Feb.	5		J17	40		40	
	27		J18	325		365	
Wages	Expens	Se.				Account	No. 513
<u></u>			Deet			Balar	
Dat	te	Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Feb.	26		J18	460		460	
Utilities	Exper	ISE				Account	No. 514
	-		Balar	nce			
Date		Item	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Feb.	19		J17	145		145	

5.	Mount Prospect Nursery School Company							
	Trial Balance							
	February 28, 2014							
	Cash	1,940						
	Accounts Receivable	700						
	Supplies	85						
	Equipment	2,330						
	Buses	17,400						
	Notes Payable		15,000					
	Accounts Payable		2,085					
	J. Ziden, Capital		5,370					
	J. Ziden, Withdrawals	110						
	Service Revenue		1,350					
	Rent Expense	270						
	Gas and Oil Expense	365						
	Wages Expense	460						
	Utilities Expense	145						
		<u>23,805</u>	<u>23,805</u>					
6.	Revenues were earned on February 3 (\$650) and February 10 (\$700) for a total of							
	\$1,350. Cash was received on account on February 9 from last month (\$1,200) and							
	February 22 (\$500) for a total of \$1,700. Revenues and cash received do not corre-							
	spond when a company sells on credit.							
	The main business issue that arises from this situation is t	hat the company may						
	need to arrange for a loan or other financing to pay expenses until the accounts							

Cases

	Memorandum						
Date:	Today's date						
To:	Owners						
From:	Student's name						
Re:	Accounting Policy for Delivery Trucks						
You hav	e asked me to record our newly purchased delivery trucks at cu	urrent market	value.				
	r, to do this will not be in accord with the cost principle. This pr						
	hould be recorded initially at cost because it is a verifiable amo						
	e subjective and thus are not as reliable and do not represent th	ne actual cost	that				
we have	incurred.						
The ent	y to record the purchase should be made as follows:						
Delivery	Trucks	XXX					
Cas	sh		XXX				
	t the delivery trucks are an asset on our balance sheet because						
	eriods. The fact that we made a bargain purchase will be reflect	ed in increase	ed				
profits a	s we allocate a lower expense over the life of the asset.						
C2. Con	ceptual Understanding: Recording of Rebates						
This cas	e raises classification issues. Rebates, as the SEC says, shoul	d not be class	ified				
as rever	nues. They should be classified as a reduction of costs and exp	enses. Think o	of it				
this way	: If you buy a product for \$100 with a mail-in rebate of \$30, you	would consid	er				
its cost	to be \$70, not a cost of \$100 and revenue of \$30. The latter wou	uld not affect y	/our				
income,	but you would be overstating costs and revenues by the same	amount. The	same				
situatio	n applies to the companies. The SEC does not want them to ove	erstate revenu	es				
	incorrect classification.						

C3.	C3. Interpreting Financial Statements: Interpreting a Bank's Financial Statements								
1.	Cash and D	ue fro	om Banks	Asset					
	Loans to Cu	Loans to Customers			Asset				
	Securities Available for Sale			Asset					
	Deposits by	Deposits by Customers Liability			ty				
2.	Cash and Due				anks				
	(b))	2,000	(a)	2,000				
				(c)	5,000				
			Securities Ava	ailable fo	or Sale				
	(a))	2,000						
			Loans to (Custome	rs				
	(c) 5,000								
			Deposits by	Custon	ners				
				(b)	2,000				
C4.	Interpreting	Finan	cial Statements: Cash Flo	ws					
Fina	ancial statem	nents	are prepared on the accrua	al basis,	which will differ from cash	flows.			
				-	s on credit, which increases				
-					so paying off accounts pay				
-					effort to collect its accounts urage more cash sales and				
-					y could work with its supp				
		_			the facts, the company ma				
-			or investing in long-term as			<u> </u>			
						· · ·			
		ort Ca	se: Recognition, Valuation	n, and C	assification				
1.			e financial statements stat						
	- -		he related advertising take						
2.	CVS's notes the lower of		e financial statements stat	te that "I	nventory is stated at				
2				to that "(Sach and each aquiva				
3.			e financial statements state ash and temporary investr						
			hen purchased."						
μ									

C6. Comparison Analysis: Revenue Recognition

CVS's revenues are \$107,100 million. Southwest's revenues are \$15,658 million.

The way in which these companies earn revenue is quite different. CVS sells mainly to retail customers who pay directly for prescriptions or CVS bills the insurance company and receives payment later after the revenue is recognized when the prescription is filled. Southwest, on the other hand, receives payment from most of its customers in advance as unearned income. These payments do not become revenue until the customer takes the flight.

C7. Ethical Dilemma: Recognition Point and Ethical Considerations

In a normal sale, which this appears to be, title passes when the sale is made. So the transaction was recorded properly as a sale when shipment was made on December 31. But Shah undoubtedly was taking advantage of the company's accounting policy. In some companies, a very liberal return policy is offered to encourage customers to buy. Other companies limit returns, especially of commodities like copier paper, to a small percentage of a sale. We do not know the company's policy in this case, but it is unlikely that an office supply firm would routinely accept such a large return. If a company is in a business in which substantial returns are usual—publishing, for example—it is appropriate to estimate returns in the financial statements.

Opinions will vary about the ethics of Shah's action. Most students will argue that his behavior was not ethical. Others may insist that the action fell within the company's rules and that the conversation with the buyer was simply an aggressive sales tactic. They may claim that the purchaser might very well have kept the large order. However, if both transactions stand, Quality Office Supplies Corporation loses in two ways: First, it must pay Shah a bonus that he did not earn; second, it incurs the costs associated with the return (possibly shipping, insurance, handling, or even damage).

C8: Continuing Case: Annual Report Project

Note to Instructor: Answers will vary depending on the company selected by the students.

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