CHAPTER 2

The Recording Process

ASSIGNMENT CLASSIFICATION TABLE

Lea	rning Objectives	Questions	Brief Exercises	Do It!	Exercises	A Problems	B Problems
1.	Explain what an account is and how it helps in the recording process.	1			1		
2.	Define debits and credits and explain their use in recording business transactions.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 21	1, 2, 5	1	2, 4, 6, 7, 14	1A, 2A, 3A, 5A	1B, 2B, 3B, 5B
3.	Identify the basic steps in the recording process.	10, 19	4		6, 7		
4.	Explain what a journal is and how it helps in the recording process.	11, 12, 13, 14, 16	3, 6	2	3, 5, 6, 7 10, 11, 12	1A, 2A, 3A, 5A	1B, 2B, 3B, 5B
5.	Explain what a ledger is and how it helps in the recording process.	17			8		
6.	Explain what posting is and how it helps in the recording process.	15, 17	7, 8	3	9, 12	2A, 3A, 5A	2B, 3B, 5B
7.	Prepare a trial balance and explain its purposes.	18, 20	9, 10	4	11, 13, 14, 15	2A, 3A, 4A, 5A	2B, 3B, 4B, 5B

ASSIGNMENT CHARACTERISTICS TABLE

Problem Number	Description	Difficulty Level	Time Allotted (min.)
1A	Journalize a series of transactions.	Simple	20–30
2A	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Simple	30–40
ЗА	Journalize and post transactions and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50
4A	Prepare a correct trial balance.	Moderate	30–40
5A	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50
1B	Journalize a series of transactions.	Simple	20–30
2B	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Simple	30–40
3B	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50
4B	Prepare a correct trial balance.	Moderate	30–40
5B	Journalize transactions, post, and prepare a trial balance.	Moderate	40–50

WEYGANDT FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING, IFRS Version, 2e CHAPTER 2 THE RECORDING PROCESS

Number	LO	ВТ	Difficulty	Time (min.)
BE1	2	С	Simple	6–8
BE2	2	С	Simple	4–6
BE3	4	AP	Simple	4–6
BE4	3	С	Moderate	4–6
BE5	2	С	Simple	6–8
BE6	4	AP	Simple	4–6
BE7	6	AP	Simple	4–6
BE8	6	AP	Simple	4–6
BE9	7	AP	Simple	4–6
BE10	7	AN	Moderate	6–8
DI1	2	С	Simple	3–5
DI2	4	AP	Simple	3–5
DI3	6	AP	Simple	2–4
DI4	7	AP	Simple	6–8
EX1	1	K	Simple	2–4
EX2	2	С	Simple	10–15
EX3	4	AP	Simple	8–10
EX4	2	С	Simple	6–8
EX5	4	AP	Simple	6–8
EX6	2–4	AP	Simple	6–8
EX7	2–4	AP	Simple	8–10
EX8	5	K	Simple	2–4
EX9	6, 7	AP	Simple	10–12
EX10	4, 7	AP	Moderate	10–12
EX11	4, 7	AP	Moderate	12–15
EX12	4, 6	AP	Moderate	12–15
EX13	7	AN	Moderate	6–8
EX14	2, 7	AP	Simple	8–10
EX15	7	С	Simple	4–6

THE RECORDING PROCESS (Continued)

Number	LO	ВТ	Difficulty	Time (min.)
P1A	2, 4	AP	Simple	20–30
P2A	2, 4, 6, 7	AP	Simple	30–40
P3A	2, 4, 6, 7	AP	Moderate	40–50
P4A	7	AN	Moderate	30–40
P5A	2, 4, 6, 7	AP	Moderate	40–50
P1B	2, 4	AP	Simple	20–30
P2B	2, 4, 6, 7	AP	Simple	30–40
РЗВ	2, 4, 6, 7	AP	Moderate	40–50
P4B	7	AN	Moderate	30–40
P5B	2, 4, 6, 7	AP	Moderate	40–50
BYP1	2	С	Simple	8–10
BYP2	2, 6	AN	Simple	8–10
BYP3		AP	Simple	15–20
BYP4	6, 7	AP, S	Moderate	20–30
BYP5	3, 6	S	Simple	10–15
BYP6	7	AN, E	Moderate	10–15

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY TABLE

Correlation Chart between Bloom's Taxonomy, Learning Objectives and End-of-Chapter Exercises and Problems

				, S	22.132	din E	COLLEGATION CHAIL DECRECEN BROOM 5 LAXONOM 5, LEGALINING COJECTIVES AND END-OF-CHAIPTER EXCLUSES AND FLODICING		
	Learning Objective	Knowledge	Comprehension	Apı	Application	_	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
	Explain what an account is and how it helps in the recording process.	Q2-1 E2-1							
2.	Define debits and credits and explain their use in recording business transactions.	Q2-21	Q2-2 Q2-7 BE2-3 Q2-3 Q2-8 BE2-8 Q2-4 Q2-9 DI2-1 Q2-5 Q2-14 E2-2 Q2-6 BE2-1 E2-4	BE2-2 E2-6 FBE2-5 E2-7 FD12-1 E2-14 FE2-2 P2-14 FE2-4 FE2-4 FE2-4 FE2-4 FE2-4 FE2-4 FE2-8 FE2-8 FE3-8	P2-3A F P2-5A P2-1B P2-2B P2-3B	P2-5B			
3.	Identify the basic steps in the recording process.	Q2-10	Q2-19 BE2-4	E2-6 E2-7					
4	Explain what a journal is and how it helps in the recording process.	Q2-1 2	Q2-11 Q2-13 Q2-14	Q2-16 BE2-3 BE2-6 BDI2-2 BE2-3 FE2-3 FE2-5 E2-5 FE2-6 E2-6 FE2-6 FE2-6 FE2-6 FE3-6 F	E2-7 F E2-10 F E2-11 F E2-12 F P2-1A F P2-2A P2-3A	P2-5A P2-1B P2-2B P2-3B P2-5B			
5.	Explain what a ledger is and how it helps in the recording process.	E2-8	Q2-17						
9.	Explain what posting is and how it helps in the recording process.		Q2-15 Q2-17	BE2-7 E BE2-8 F DI2-3 F E2-9 F	E2-12 F P2-2A F P2-3A F P2-5A	P2-2B P2-3B P2-5B			
7.	Prepare a trial balance and explain its purposes.		Q2-18 E2-15	BE2-9 E DI2-4 E E2-9 F E2-10 F	E2-11 F E2-14 F P2-2A F P2-3A F	P2-5A C	Q2-20 P2-4B BE2-10 E2-13 P2-4A		
ā	Broadening Your Perspective		Financial Reporting Decision–Making Across the Organization Real–World Focu	Decision-Making Across the Organization Real-World Focus	n–Makin s the zation orld Foc	v	Comparative Analysis Communication Ethics Case Decision Making Across the Organization	Communication Decision Making Across the Organization	Ethics Case

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

- 1. A T-account has the following parts: (a) the title, (b) the left or debit side, and (c) the right or credit side.
- 2. Disagree. The terms debit and credit mean left and right respectively.
- **3.** Jason is incorrect. The double-entry system merely records the dual effect of a transaction on the accounting equation. A transaction is not recorded twice; it is recorded once, with a dual effect.
- **4.** Sandra is incorrect. A debit balance only means that debit amounts exceed credit amounts in an account. Conversely, a credit balance only means that credit amounts are greater than debit amounts in an account. Thus, a debit or credit balance is neither favorable nor unfavorable.
- **5.** (a) Asset accounts are increased by debits and decreased by credits.
 - (b) Liability accounts are decreased by debits and increased by credits.
 - (c) Revenues, Share Capital—Ordinary, and Retained Earnings are increased by credits and decreased by debits. Expenses and Dividends are increased by debits and decreased by credits.
- 6. (a) Accounts Receivable—debit balance.
 - (b) Cash—debit balance.
 - (c) Dividends—debit balance.
 - (d) Accounts Payable—credit balance.
 - (e) Service Revenue—credit balance.
 - (f) Salaries and Wages Expense—debit balance.
 - (g) Share Capital—Ordinary—credit balance.
- 7. (a) Accounts Receivable—asset—debit balance.
 - (b) Accounts Payable—liability—credit balance
 - (c) Equipment—asset—debit balance.
 - (d) Dividends—equity—debit balance.
 - (e) Supplies—asset—debit balance.
- **8.** (a) Debit Supplies and credit Accounts Payable.
 - (b) Debit Cash and credit Notes Payable.
 - (c) Debit Salaries and Wages Expense and credit Cash.
- **9.** (1) Cash—both debit and credit entries.
 - (2) Accounts Receivable—both debit and credit entries.
 - (3) Dividends—debit entries only.
 - (4) Accounts Payable—both debit and credit entries.
 - (5) Salaries and Wages Expense—debit entries only.
 - (6) Service Revenue—credit entries only.
- **10.** The basic steps in the recording process are:
 - 1. Analyze each transaction for its effect on the accounts.
 - 2. Enter the transaction information in a journal.
 - 3. Transfer the journal information to the appropriate accounts in the ledger.

Questions Chapter 2 (Continued)

- **11.** The advantages of using a journal in the recording process are:
 - (a) It discloses in one place the complete effects of a transaction.
 - (b) It provides a chronological record of transactions.
 - (c) It helps to prevent or locate errors because the debit and credit amounts for each entry can be easily compared.
- **12.** (a) The debit should be entered first.
 - (b) The credit should be indented.
- **13.** When three or more accounts are required in one journal entry, the entry is referred to as a compound entry. An example of a compound entry is the purchase of equipment, part of which is paid in cash and the remainder is on account.
- **14.** (a) No, business transaction debits and credits should not be recorded directly in the ledger.
 - (b) The advantages of using a journal are:
 - 1. It discloses in one place the complete effects of a transaction.
 - 2. It provides a chronological record of transactions.
 - 3. It helps to prevent or locate errors because the debit and credit amounts for each entry can be easily compared.
- **15.** The advantage of the last step in the posting process is to indicate that the item has been posted.

16.	(a)	Cash	9,000	9,000
	(b)	Prepaid Insurance Cash (Paid one-year insurance policy)	800	800
	(c)	Supplies	2,000	2,000
	(d)	Cash Service Revenue	7,500	7,500

- **17.** (a) The entire group of accounts maintained by a company, including all the asset, liability, and equity accounts, is referred to collectively as the ledger.
 - (b) A chart of accounts is a list of accounts and the account numbers that identify their location in the ledger. The chart of accounts is important, particularly for a company that has a large number of accounts, because it helps organize the accounts and define the level of detail that a company desires in its accounting system.

Questions Chapter 2 (Continued)

- **18.** A trial balance is a list of accounts and their balances at a given time. The primary purpose of a trial balance is to prove (check) that the debits equal the credits after posting. A trial balance also facilitates the discovery of errors in journalizing and posting. In addition, it is useful in preparing financial statements.
- **19.** No, Joe is not correct. The proper sequence is as follows:
 - (b) Business transaction occurs.
 - (c) Information entered in the journal.
 - (a) Debits and credits posted to the ledger.
 - (e) Trial balance is prepared.
 - (d) Financial statements are prepared.
- 20. (a) The trial balance would balance.
 - (b) The trial balance would not balance.
- **21.** The normal balances are Cash-debit, Accounts Payable-credit, and Interest Expense-debit.

SOLUTIONS TO BRIEF EXERCISES

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-1

		(a)	(b)	(c)
		Debit	Credit	Normal
		Effect	Effect	Balance
1.	Accounts Payable	Decrease	Increase	Credit
2.	Advertising Expense	Increase	Decrease	Debit
3.	Service Revenue	Decrease	Increase	Credit
4.	Accounts Receivable	Increase	Decrease	Debit
5.	Share Capital—Ordinary	Decrease	Increase	Credit
6.	Dividends .	Increase	Decrease	Debit

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-2

		Account Debited	Account Credited
June	1	Cash	Share Capital—Ordinary
	2	Equipment	Accounts Payable
	3	Rent Expense	Cash
1	12	Accounts Receivable	Service Revenue

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-3

June 1	CashShare Capital—Ordinary	4,000	4,000
2	EquipmentAccounts Payable	900	900
3	Rent ExpenseCash	800	800
12	Accounts Receivable	300	300

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-4

The basic steps in the recording process are:

- 1. Analyze each transaction. In this step, business documents are examined to determine the effects of the transaction on the accounts.
- 2. Enter each transaction in a journal. This step is called journalizing and it results in making a chronological record of the transactions.
- 3. Transfer journal information to ledger accounts. This step is called posting. Posting makes it possible to accumulate the effects of journalized transactions on individual accounts.

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-5

(a) Effect on Accounting Equation (b) Debit-Credit Analysis

Aug. 1 The asset Cash is increased; the equity account Share Capital—Ordinary is increased.

Debits increase assets: debit Cash R\$5,000. Credits increase equity: credit Share Capital—Ordinary R\$5,000.

4 The asset Prepaid Insurance is increased; the asset Cash is decreased.

Debits increase assets: debit Prepaid Insurance R\$1,800. Credits decrease assets: credit Cash R\$1,800.

16 The asset Cash is increased; the revenue Service Revenue is increased.

Debits increase assets: debit Cash R\$1,100. Credits increase revenues: credit Service Revenue R\$1,100.

27 The expense Salaries and Wages Expense is increased; the asset Cash is decreased.

Debits increase expenses: debit Salaries and Wages Expense R\$1,000. Credits decrease assets: credit Cash R\$1,000.

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-6

Aug. 1	CashShare Capital—Ordinary	5,000	5,000
4	Prepaid Insurance Cash	1,800	1,800
16	Cash Service Revenue	1,100	1,100
27	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash	1,000	1,000

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-7

	Ca	sh	Service	Revenue	
5/12	2,100			5/5	5,000
5/15	3,000			5/15	3,000
Ending Bal	5,100			Ending Bal.	8,000

Acc	ounts	Receivable	
5/5	5,000	5/12	2,100
Ending Bal.	2,900		

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-8

Cash

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 12		J1	2,100		2,100
15		J1	3,000		5,100

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-8 (Continued)

Accounts Receivable

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 5		J1	5,000		5,000
12		J1		2,100	2,900

Service Revenue

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
May 5		J1		5,000	5,000
15		J1		3,000	8,000

BRIEF EXERCISE 2-9

STARR COMPANY Trial Balance June 30, 2014

Cash	<u>Debit</u> \$ 6,800	Credit
Accounts Receivable	3,000	
Equipment	17,000	
Accounts Payable	•	\$ 9,000
Share Capital—Ordinary		20,000
Dividends	1,200	·
Service Revenue	•	6,000
Salaries and Wages Expense	6,000	·
Rent Expense	1,000	
•	\$35,000	\$35,000

CHENG COMPANY Trial Balance December 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	£16,800	
Prepaid Insurance	3,500	
Accounts Payable		£ 3,000
Unearned Service Revenue		4,200
Share Capital—Ordinary		13,000
Dividends	4,500	
Service Revenue		25,600
Salaries and Wages Expense	18,600	
Rent Expense	2,400	
- -	£45,800	£45,800

SOLUTIONS FOR DO IT! REVIEW EXERCISES

DO IT! 2-1

Graham would likely need the following accounts in which to record the transactions necessary to ready his photography studio for opening day:

Cash (debit balance)	Notes Payable (credit balance)
Supplies	Accounts Payable
(debit balance)	(credit balance)
Equipment	Share Capital—Ordinary (credit balance)
(debit balance)	Rent Expense (debit balance)

DO IT! 2-2

Each transaction that is recorded is entered in the general journal. The three activities would be recorded as follows:

1.	Cash	8,000	
	Share Capital—Ordinary	·	8,000
2.	Supplies	1,600	
	Cash		400
	Accounts Payable		1,200

3. No entry because no transaction has occurred.

	Ca	sh	
4/1	1,600	4/16	600
4/3	3,700	4/20	500
4/30	4,200		

DO IT! 2-4

CHILLIN' COMPANY Trial Balance December 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	R\$ 6,000	
Accounts Receivable	8,000	
Supplies	5,000	
Equipment	76,000	
Notes Payable		R\$ 20,000
Accounts Payable		9,000
Salaries and Wages Payable		3,000
Share Capital—Ordinary		25,000
Dividends	8,000	•
Service Revenue		86,000
Rent Expense	2,000	
Salaries and Wages Expense	38,000	
<u>. </u>	R\$143,000	R\$143,000

SOLUTIONS TO EXERCISES

EXERCISE 2-1

- 1. False. An account is an accounting record of a specific asset, liability, or equity item.
- 2. False. An account shows increases and decreases in the item it relates to.
- 3. False. Each asset, liability, and equity item has a separate account.
- 4. False. An account has a left, or debit side, and a right, or credit side.
- 5. True.

EXERCISE 2-2

		Account Debited	oited			Account Credited	ited	
Date	(a) Basic Type	(b) Specific Account	(c) Effect	(d) Normal Balance	(a) Basic Type	(b) Specific Account	(c) Effect	(d) Normal Balance
Jan. 2	Asset	Cash	Increase	Debit	Equity	Share Capital— Ordinary	Increase	Credit
ო	Asset	Equipment	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
o	Asset	Supplies	Increase	Debit	Liability	Accounts Payable	Increase	Credit
	Asset	Accounts Receivable	Increase	Debit	Equity	Service Revenue	Increase	Credit
16	Equity	Advertising Expense	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
20	Asset	Cash	Increase	Debit	Asset	Accounts Receivable	Decrease	Debit
53	Liability	Accounts Payable	Decrease	Credit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit
28	Equity	Dividends	Increase	Debit	Asset	Cash	Decrease	Debit

	General Journal			J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Jan. 2	CashShare Capital—Ordinary		15,000	15,000
3	Equipment Cash		7,000	7,000
9	Supplies Accounts Payable		500	500
11	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue		1,800	1,800
16	Advertising Expense Cash		200	200
20	CashAccounts Receivable		700	700
23	Accounts PayableCash		300	300
28	Dividends		1,000	

EXERCISE 2-4

Oct. 1 Debits increase assets: debit Cash ¥200,000.

Credits increase equity: credit Share Capital—Ordinary ¥200,000.

Cash.....

- 2 No transaction.
- 3 Debits increase assets: debit Equipment ¥19,000. Credits increase liabilities: credit Accounts Payable ¥19,000.

1,000

EXERCISE 2-4 (Continued)

- Oct. 6 Debits increase assets: debit Accounts Receivable ¥32,000. Credits increase revenues: credit Service Revenue ¥32,000.
 - 27 Debits decrease liabilities: debit Accounts Payable ¥8,500. Credits decrease assets: credit Cash ¥8,500.
 - Debits increase expenses: debit Salaries and Wages Expense ¥25,000.
 Credits decrease assets: credit Cash ¥25,000.

EXERCISE 2-5

General Journal

Date	Account Titles	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Oct. 1	CashShare Capital—Ordinary		200,000	200,000
2	No entry.			
3	Equipment Accounts Payable		19,000	19,000
6	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue		32,000	32,000
27	Accounts Payable Cash		8,500	8,500
30	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash		25,000	25,000

EXERCISE 2-6

- (a) 1. Increase the asset Cash, increase the liability Notes Payable.
 - 2. Increase the asset Equipment, decrease the asset Cash.
 - 3. Increase the asset Supplies, increase the liability Accounts Payable.

(b)	1.	Cash	50,000	
` '		Notes Payable	,	50,000
	2.	Equipment	25,000	·
		Cash	·	25,000
	3.	Supplies	4,500	·
		Accounts Payable	·	4,500

EXERCISE 2-7

(a)	As	sets = Liabilities + E	Equity			
	1.	+	+	(Issued shares)		
	2.	_	_	(Expense)		
	3.	+	+	(Revenue)		
	4.	-	-	(Dividends)		
(b)	1.	Cash			5,000	
` '		Share Capital-	-Ordina	ary	•	5,000
	2.	Rent Expense			1,100	
		Cash				1,100
	3.	Accounts Receiva	ble		4,700	

Service Revenue

Cash

Dividends.....

EXERCISE 2-8

4.

- 1. False. The general ledger contains all the asset, liability, and equity accounts.
- 2. True.
- 3. False. The accounts in the general ledger are arranged in *financial* statement order: first the assets, then the liabilities, share capital, retained earnings, dividends, revenues, and expenses.
- 4. True.
- 5. False. The general ledger is not a book of original entry; transactions are first recorded in the general journal, then in the general ledger.

4,700

700

700

EXERCISE 2-9

(a)

	Ca	ısh		Notes Payable
Aug. 1	5,000	Aug. 12	1,000	Aug. 12 4,000
10	2,700			
31	850			
Bal.	7,550			Share Capital—Ordinary
				Aug. 1 5,000
Ac	counts	Receivable	۵.	
Aug. 25	1,600	1	850	Service Revenue
Aug. 25 Bal.		1		Service Revenue Aug. 10 2,700
	1,600	1		
	1,600 750	Aug. 31		Aug. 10 2,700
	1,600 750	1		Aug. 10 2,700 25 1,600

(b) ROBERTA MENDEZ, INVESTMENT BROKER Trial Balance August 31, 2014

	<u>Debit</u>	Credit
Cash	\$ 7,550	
Accounts Receivable	750	
Equipment	5,000	
Notes Payable	•	\$ 4,000
Share Capital—Ordinary		5,000
Service Revenue		4,300
	\$13,300	\$13,300

(a)

General Journal

	Jonoral Journal			
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Apr. 1	CashShare Capital—Ordinary(Issued shares for cash)	101 311	10,000	10,000
12	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for services provided)	101 400	900	900
15	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid salaries to date)	726 101	720	720
25	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid creditors on account)	201 101	1,500	1,500
29	Cash Accounts Receivable (Received cash in payment of account)	101 112	400	400
30	Cash Unearned Service Revenue (Received cash for future services)	101 209	1,000	1,000

(b)

PADRE LANDSCAPING COMPANY Trial Balance April 30, 2014

	Suppli Accou Unearr Share Service	nts Receivable es nts Payable ned Service Revenue Capital—Ordinary e Revenue es and Wages Expense	Debit \$10,080 2,800 1,800 720 \$15,400	\$ 300 1,000 10,000 4,100 \$15,400
EXE	ERCISE	2-11		
(a)	Oct. 1	CashShare Capital—Ordinary(Issued shares for cash)	5,000	5,000
	10	Cash	650	650
	10	Cash Notes Payable (Obtained loan from bank)	3,000	3,000
	20	Cash	500	500
	20	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue (Billed clients for services provided)	940	940

EXERCISE 2-11 (Continued)

(b)

SPARKS CO. Trial Balance October 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 8,170	
Accounts Receivable	1,240	
Supplies	400	
Equipment	2,000	
Notes Payable		\$ 3,000
Accounts Payable		500
Share Capital—Ordinary		7,000
Dividends	300	
Service Revenue		2,390
Salaries and Wages Expense	500	•
Rent Expense	280	
-	\$12,890	\$12,890

EXERCISE 2-12

(a)

	General Journal			J1
Date	Account Titles	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Sept. 1	Cash	101	10,000	
•	Share Capital—Ordinary	311		10,000
5	Equipment	157	12,000	
	Cash	101		4,000
	Accounts Payable	201		8,000
25	Accounts Payable	201	2,400	
	Cash	101		2,400
30	Dividends	332	500	
	Cash	101		500

EXERCISE 2-12 (Continued)

(b)

Cash					No. 101
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 1		J1	10,000		10,000
5		J1	·	4,000	6,000
25		J1		2,400	3,600
30		J1		500	3,100
Equipme	nt				No. 157
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 5		J1	12,000		12,000
Accounts	s Payable				No. 201
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 5		J1		8,000	8,000
25		J1	2,400		5,600
Share Ca	pital—Ordinary				No. 311
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 1	Explanation	J1	DODIL	10,000	10,000
Dividend	S				No. 332
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 30		J1	500		500

EXERCISE 2-13

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Error	In Balance	Difference	Larger Column
1.	No	\$400	Debit
2.	Yes	_	_
3.	Yes	_	_
4.	No	300	Credit
5.	Yes	_	_
6.	No	36	Credit

EXERCISE 2-14

TEMPUS FUGIT DELIVERY SERVICE Trial Balance July 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash (£90,907 – Debit total without Cash		
£69,340)	£21,567	
Accounts Receivable	10,642	
Prepaid Insurance	1,968	
Equipment	49,360	
Notes Payable	,	£26,450
Accounts Payable		8,396
Salaries and Wages Payable		815
Share Capital—Ordinary		40,000
Retained Earnings		4,636
Dividends	700	.,
Service Revenue		10,610
Salaries and Wages Expense	4,428	10,010
Maintenance and Repairs Expense	961	
Gasoline Expense	758	
Utilities Expense	523	
= = = =	£90,907	£90,907

EXERCISE 2-15

Transactions 4, 5, and 7 are operating activities Transaction 3 is an investing activity Transactions 1, 2 and 6 are financing activities.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

PROBLEM 2-1A

	_
	1

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Apr. 1	CashShare Capital—Ordinary(Issued shares for cash)		50,000	50,000
4	Land Cash(Purchased land for cash)		30,000	30,000
8	Advertising Expense		1,800	1,800
11	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash(Paid salaries)		1,500	1,500
12	No entry—Not a transaction.			
13	Prepaid Insurance(Paid for one-year insurance policy)		1,500	1,500
17	Dividends Cash (Declared and paid a cash dividend)		1,400	1,400
20	Cash(Received cash for services provided)		5,700	5,700

PROBLEM 2-1A (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Apr. 25	Cash Unearned Service Revenue (Received cash for future services)		3,000	3,000
30	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for services provided)		8,900	8,900
30	Accounts PayableCash(Paid creditor on account)		900	900

PROBLEM 2-2A

(a)

(a)				J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014 May 1	CashShare Capital—Ordinary(Issued shares for cash)	101 311	20,000	20,000
2	No entry—not a transaction.			
3	Supplies	126 201	1,500	1,500
7	Rent Expense Cash(Paid office rent)	729 101	900	900
11	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue(Billed client for services provided)	112 400	2,800	2,800
12	Cash Unearned Service Revenue (Received cash for future services)	101 209	3,500	3,500
17	Cash	101 400	1,200	1,200
31	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash(Paid salaries)	726 101	2,000	2,000

PROBLEM 2-2A (Continued)

Date

May 31

Account Titles and Explanation

Accounts Payable (€1,500 X 40%)......

Cash

	(Paid creditor on account)					
(b)						
Cash					No. 101	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2014						
May 1		J1	20,000		20,000	
7		J1		900	19,100	
12		J1	3,500		22,600	
17		J1	1,200		23,800	
31		J1		2,000	21,800	
31		J1		600	21,200	
Account	s Receivable				No. 112	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2014					_	
May 11		J1	2,800		2,800	
Supplies	i				No. 126	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2014						
May 3		J1	1,500		1,500	
Account	s Payable				No. 201	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2014					_	
May 3		J1		1,500		
31		J1	600	·	900	
Unearne	d Service Revenue				No. 209	
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2014						
May 12		J1		3,500	3,500	

Ref.

201

101

Debit

600

Credit

600

PROBLEM 2-2A (Continued)

Share Ca	apital—Ordinary				No. 311
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
May 1		J1		20,000	20,000
Service I	Revenue				No. 400
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
May11		J1		2,800	2,800
17		J1		1,200	4,000
Salaries	and Wages Expense				No. 726
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
May 31		J1	2,000		2,000
Dant Fun					No. 700
Rent Exp					No. 729
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
May 7		J1	900		900
(c)		KARA SHIN,			
		Trial Balar May 31, 20			
_				Debit	Credit
Cas				€ 21,200	
	ounts Receivable			2,800 1,500	
	plies ounts Payable			1,300	€ 900
	arned Service Reven				3,500
	re Capital—Ordinary .				20,000
Serv	ice Revenue				4,000
Salaries and Wages Expense				2,000	

€28,400

Rent Expense

PROBLEM 2-3A

(a) & (c)	Ca	ısh			Share Capit	al—Ordin	arv
Balance	8,000			-	Onare Capit	Balance	30,000
Balarioc	0,000	(1)	1,000			Balarioc	30,000
		(3)	1,700				30,000
(4)	13,000		.,				
(- /	10,000	(5)	15,000		Retained	Earnings	
(6)	5,000		,			Balance	11,000
` '	,	(7)	3,000				11,000
		(8)	2,000				
	3,300		<u> </u>		Divio	dends	
	•			(8)	2,000	leilus	
	ooounto.	Receivable	_	<u>(U)</u>	2,000		
		Receivable		-	2,000		
Balance	15,000	(4)	12 000				
(6)	9,000	(4)	13,000		Service	Revenue	
(6)	11,000			-	30.7.00	(6)	14,000
	11,000					(0)	14,000
							1 1,000
	Sup	plies					
Balance	13,000				Advertisin	g Expens	е
(2)	4,000			(1)	1,000		
	17,000			<u>. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>	1,000		
				-	1,000		
	Dronai	id Dont					
Balance		d Rent			Miscellaneo	ous Expen	se
Dalatice	3,000			(3)	1,700		
	3,000			<u> </u>	1,700		
				-	1,1 00		
	Equip	oment					
Balance	21,000			9	Salaries and V	Vages Exp	ense
	21,000			(7)	3,000	lagoo Exp	701100
	·			<u>(')</u>	3,000		
	A 1	- Dl-l-		-	3,000		
	Accounts	s Payable	40.000				
		Balance	19,000				
(5)	45.000	(2)	4,000				
(5)	15,000		9.000				
		i	0 000				

8,000

PROBLEM 2-3A (Continued)

(b)

Trans.	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
1.	Advertising Expense Cash	1,000	1,000
2.	Supplies Accounts Payable	4,000	4,000
3.	Miscellaneous Expense Cash	1,700	1,700
4.	CashAccounts Receivable	13,000	13,000
5.	Accounts PayableCash	15,000	15,000
6.	Cash Accounts Receivable Service Revenue	5,000 9,000	14,000
7.	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash	3,000	3,000
8.	Dividends Cash	2,000	2,000

(d)

BYTE REPAIR SERVICE, INC. Trial Balance January 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 3,300	
Accounts Receivable	11,000	
Supplies	17,000	
Prepaid Rent	3,000	
Equipment	21,000	
Accounts Payable		\$ 8,000
Share Capital—Ordinary		30,000
Retained Earnings		11,000
Dividends	2,000	
Service Revenue		14,000
Advertising Expense	1,000	
Miscellaneous Expense	1,700	
Salaries and Wages Expense	3,000	
	\$63,000	<u>\$63,000</u>

PROBLEM 2-4A

GARLAND COMPANY Trial Balance May 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash (£3,850 + £520 - £405)	£ 3,965	
Accounts Receivable (£2,570 – £420)	2,150	
Prepaid Insurance (£700 + £100)	800	
Supplies (£0 + £520)	520	
Equipment (£12,000 – £520)	11,480	
Accounts Payable (£4,500 - £100 + £520 - £420)		£ 4,500
Unearned Service Revenue		560
Share Capital—Ordinary (£11,700 + £1,000)		12,700
Dividends (£0 + £1,000)	1,000	
Service Revenue		8,960
Salaries and Wages Expense (£4,200 + £200)	4,400	
Advertising Expense (£1,100 + £405)	1,505	
Utilities Expense (£800 + £100)	900	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£26,720	£26,720

PROBLEM 2-5A

(a) & (c)

Cash					No. 101
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1	Balance	\checkmark			6,000
2		J1		800	5,200
9		J1	1,800		7,000
10		J1		3,000	4,000
12		J1		300	3,700
25		J1	5,200		8,900
29		J1		1,600	7,300
30		J1	90		7,390
30		J1		900	6,490
Accour	nts Receivable				No. 112
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					_
Apr. 30		J1	90		90
Prepaid	d Rent				No. 136
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 30		J1	900		900
Land					No. 140
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			10,000
Buildin	gs				No. 145
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			8,000

PROBLEM 2-5A (Continued)

Equipment					
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			6,000
Accounts	s Payable				No. 201
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1	Balance	\checkmark			2,000
10		J1	1,000		1,000
20		J1		1,000	2,000
Mortgage	e Payable				No. 275
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1	Balance	\checkmark			8,000
10		J1	2,000		6,000
Chara Ca	wital Ondinam.				N- 244
	pital—Ordinary				No. 311
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1	Balance	✓			20,000
Service F	Revenue				No. 400
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 9		J1		1,800	1,800
25		J1		5,200	7,000
Rent Rev	zenue				No. 429
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014		11011	DODIL	- Oi Cuit	Balarioc
Apr. 30		J1		180	180
Αρι.30		JI		100	100

PROBLEM 2-5A (Continued)

Adverti	sing Expense					No. 610
Date	Explanation	Ref.	De	bit	Credit	Balance
2014						
Apr. 12		J1		300		300
Salarie	s and Wages Expense					No. 726
Date	Explanation	Ref.	De	bit	Credit	Balance
2014						
Apr. 29		J1	1,	600		1,600
Rent Ex	rpense					No. 729
Date	Explanation	Ref.	De	bit	Credit	Balance
2014						
Apr. 2		J1		800		800
20		J1	1,	000		1,800
(b)						
()						J1
Date	Account Titles and Expla	anation		Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014						
Apr. 2	Rent Expense			729	800	
	Cash			101		800
	(Paid film rental)					
3	No entry—not a transact	tion.				
9	Cash			101	1,800	
	Service Revenue			400		1,800
	(Received cash f	or servic	es			
	provided)					
10	Mortgage Payable			275	2,000	
10	Accounts Payable			201	1,000	
	Cashْ			101	,	3,000
	(Made payments	on				
	mortgage and a	ccounts				
	payable)					

PROBLEM 2-5A (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Apr. 11	No entry—not a transaction.			
12	Advertising Expense Cash (Paid advertising expenses)	610 101	300	300
20	Rent ExpenseAccounts Payable(Rented film on account)	729 201	1,000	1,000
25	Cash	101 400	5,200	5,200
29	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash(Paid salaries)	726 101	1,600	1,600
30	Cash	101 112 429	90 90	180
30	Prepaid Rent Cash (Paid cash for future film rentals)	136 101	900	900

PROBLEM 2-5A (Continued)

(d)

CLASSIC THEATER Trial Balance April 30, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 6,490	
Accounts Receivable	90	
Prepaid Rent	900	
Land	10,000	
Buildings	8,000	
Equipment	6,000	
Accounts Payable	•	\$ 2,000
Mortgage Payable		6,000
Share Capital—Ordinary		20,000
Service Revenue		7,000
Rent Revenue		180
Advertising Expense	300	
Salaries and Wages Expense	1,600	
Rent Expense	1,800	
•	\$35,180	<u>\$35,180</u>

				0.
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Mar. 1	CashShare Capital—Ordinary(Issued shares for cash)		60,000	60,000
3	Land Buildings Equipment Cash (Purchased Lee's Golf Land)		23,000 9,000 6,000	38,000
5	Advertising Expense Cash (Paid for advertising)		1,600	1,600
6	Prepaid Insurance Cash (Paid for one-year insurance policy)		2,400	2,400
10	Equipment Accounts Payable (Purchased equipment on account)		1,050	1,050
18	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for services provided)		340	340
19	Cash Unearned Service Revenue (Received cash for coupon books sold)		1,800	1,800

PROBLEM 2-1B (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
Mar. 25	Dividends Cash (Declared and paid a cash dividend)		800	800
30	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid salaries)		250	250
30	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid creditor on account)		1,050	1,050
31	CashService Revenue(Received cash for services provided)		200	200

(a)

				J1
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014 Apr. 1	Cash Share Capital—Ordinary (Issued shares for cash)	101 311	40,000	40,000
1	No entry—not a transaction.			
2	Rent Expense Cash (Paid monthly office rent)	729 101	1,400	1,400
3	Supplies Accounts Payable (Purchased supplies on account from Halo Company)	126 201	5,200	5,200
10	Accounts Receivable Service Revenue (Billed clients for services provided)	112 400	6,600	6,600
11	Cash Unearned Service Revenue (Received cash for future service)	101 209	1,000	1,000
20	Cash Service Revenue (Received cash for services provided)	101 400	2,100	2,100
30	Salaries and Wages Expense Cash (Paid monthly salary)	726 101	2,400	2,400

PROBLEM 2-2B (Continued)

Date	Account Tit	les	F	Ref. Debi	t Credit
Apr. 30	Accounts Payable Cash (Paid Halo Compaccount)			201 1,90 101	0 1,900
(b) Cash					No. 101
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1		J1	40,000		40,000
2		J1		1,400	38,600
11		J1	1,000		39,600
20		J1	2,100		41,700
30		J1		2,400	39,300
30		J1		1,900	37,400
Accounts	Receivable				No. 112
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014 Apr. 10 Supplies		J1	6,600		6,600 No. 126
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014	Explanation	ivei.	Debit	Orean	Dalance
Apr. 3		J1	5,200		5,200
Accounts	Payable				No. 201
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 3		J1		5,200	5,200
30		J1	1,900		3,300
Unearned	Service Revenue				No. 209
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014 Apr. 11		J1		1,000	1,000

PROBLEM 2-2B (Continued)

Share Ca	pital—Ordinary				No. 311
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 1		J1		40,000	40,000
Service F	Revenue				No. 400
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 10		J1		6,600	6,600
20		J1		2,100	8,700
Salaries	and Wages Expense	9			No. 726
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 30		J1	2,400		2,400
Rent Exp	ense				No. 729
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Apr. 2		J1	1,400		1,400
(c)		JUDI DENCH, I	DENTIST		
(0)	•	Trial Bala			
		April 30, 2			
				Debit	Credit
	h			\$37,400	
	ounts Receivable			6,600	
	plies			5,200	•
	ounts Payable				\$ 3,300
	arned Service Rever				1,000
	re Capital—Ordinary vice Revenue				40,000
	ries and Wages Exp			2,400	8,700
	t Expense			2,400 1,400	
	xpo:::00 ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			<u>\$53,000</u>	<u>\$53,000</u>

PROBLEM 2-3B

(a)

Trans.	Account Titles	Debit	Credit
1.	Cash	50,000	
	Share Capital—Ordinary		50,000
2.	No entry—Not a transaction.		
3.	Prepaid Rent	24,000	
	Cash		24,000
4.	Equipment	30,000	
	Cash		8,000
	Accounts Payable		22,000
5 .	Prepaid Insurance	1,800	
	Cash		1,800
6.	Supplies	750	
	Cash		750
7.	Supplies	1,300	
	Accounts Payable		1,300
8.	Cash	8,000	
	Accounts Receivable	12,000	
	Service Revenue		20,000
9.	Accounts Payable	400	
	Cash		400
10.	Cash	3,000	
	Accounts Receivable		3,000
11.	Utilities Expense	260	
	Accounts Payable		260

PROBLEM 2-3B (Continued)

	Accou	nt Titles	and Explana	ation		Debit	Credit
12.			Wages Exper			5,600	5,600
(b)							
(4)		ash		(4)		ment	
(1)	50,000	(0)	04.000	<u>(4)</u>	30,000		
		(3)	24,000		30,000		
		(4)	8,000				
		(5)	1,800		_		
(0)		(6)	750		Accounts		
(8)	8,000	(2)				(4)	22,000
(4.0)		(9)	400			(7)	1,300
(10)	3,000	(4.0)		(9)	400		
		(12)	5,600			(11)	260
	20,450	<u> </u>					23,160
A (8)	ccounts 12,000	Receiva (10)	3,000	S	hare Capit	al—Ordi (1)	nary 50,000 50,000
			<u> </u>				
	9,000						
					Service	Revenue	e
(0)	Sup	plies			Service	Revenue	e 20,000
(6)	Sup 750				Service	1	
(6) (7)	Sup 750 1,300				Service	1	20,000
	Sup 750				Service	1	20,000
	Sup 750 1,300				Service	(8)	20,000 20,000
(7)	Sup 750 1,300 2,050			Sala		(8)	20,000 20,000
(7)	Sup 750 1,300 2,050 Prepaid I		ce		ries and V	(8)	20,000 20,000
(7)	Sup 750 1,300 2,050		ce		ries and V 5,600	(8)	20,000 20,000

(3)

Prepaid Rent

24,000 24,000 (11)

Utilities Expense

260

260

PROBLEM 2-3B (Continued)

(c) CHAMBERLAIN SERVICES Trial Balance May 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	£20,450	
Accounts Receivable	9,000	
Supplies	2,050	
Prepaid Insurance	1,800	
Prepaid Rent	24,000	
Equipment	30,000	
Accounts Payable	·	£23,160
Share Capital—Ordinary		50,000
Service Revenue		20,000
Salaries and Wages Expense	5,600	·
Utilities Expense	260	
•	£93,160	£93,160

PROBLEM 2-4B

RON SALEM CO. Trial Balance June 30, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash (\$3,840 + \$180)	\$ 4,020	
Accounts Receivable (\$2,898 – \$180)	2,718	
Supplies (\$800 – \$620)	180	
Equipment (\$3,000 + \$620)	3,620	
Accounts Payable (\$2,666 - \$309 - \$390)		\$ 1,967
Unearned Service Revenue		2,200
Share Capital—Ordinary		9,000
Dividends (\$800 + \$600)	1,400	
Service Revenue (\$2,380 + \$801)		3,181
Salaries and Wages Expense (\$3,400 + \$700 - \$600)	3,500	
Utilities Expense	910	
	<u>\$16,348</u>	<u>\$16,348</u>

PROBLEM 2-5B

(a) & (c)

Cash					No. 101
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar. 1	Balance	\checkmark			8,000
2		J1		1,000	7,000
9		J1	4,000		11,000
10		J1		4,100	6,900
12		J1		450	6,450
20		J1	5,000		11,450
20		J1		2,400	9,050
31		J1		2,500	6,550
31		J1	375		6,925
31		J1	9,000		15,925
Account	s Receivable				No. 112
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar. 31		J1	375		375
Land					No. 140
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar. 1	Balance	✓			21,000
Building	s				No. 145
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar. 1	Balance	\checkmark			10,000
Equipme	ent				No. 157
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar. 1	Balance	✓			8,000

PROBLEM 2-5B (Continued)

Account	s Payable				No. 201
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar. 1	Balance	✓			7,000
2		J1		2,500	9,500
10		J1	4,100		5,400
Share Ca	apital—Ordinary				No. 311
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar. 1	Balance	✓			40,000
Service	Revenue				No. 400
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					_
Mar. 9		J1		4,000	4,000
20		J1		5,000	9,000
31		J1		9,000	18,000
Rent Re	venue				No. 429
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar.31		J1		750	750
Advertis	sing Expense				No. 610
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Mar.12		J1	450		450

PROBLEM 2-5B (Continued)

Salaries	and Wages Expense					No. 726
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Deb	oit	Credit	Balance
2014 Mar. 31		J1	2,5	00		2,500
IVIAI. JI		31	2,5	00		2,300
Rent Ex	pense					No. 729
Date	Explanation	Ref.	Deb	oit	Credit	Balance
2014				••		. =
Mar. 2		J1	3,5			3,500
20		J1	2,4	UU		5,900
(b)						J1
Date	Account Titles and Expla	nation		Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014	-					
Mar. 2	Rent Expense			729	3,500	
	Accounts Payable			201		2,500
	Cash (Rented films for ca on account)			101		1,000
3	No entry.					
9	Cash			101	4,000	
	Service Revenue			400	,	4,000
	(Received cash for provided)	service	S			·
10	Accounts Payable (\$2,500	+ \$1,600))	201	4,100	
	Cash		-	101	·	4,100
	(Paid creditors on a	account)			
11	No entry.					
12	Advertising Expense			610	450	
	Cash			101		450
	(Paid advertising e	xpense))			

PROBLEM 2-5B (Continued)

Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit
20	Cash	101	5,000	
	Service Revenue	400		5,000
	(Received cash for services provided)			
20	Rent Expense	729	2,400	
	Cash(Paid film rental)	101		2,400
31	Salaries and Wages Expense	726	2,500	
	Cash(Paid salaries)	101		2,500
31	Cash	101	375	
	Accounts Receivable	112	375	
	Rent Revenue(15% X \$5,000)	429		750
	(Received cash and balance			
	on account for concession revenue)			
31	Cash	101	9,000	
	Service Revenue(Received cash for services provided)	400		9,000

(d)

RUSSO THEATER Trial Balance March 31, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$15,925	
Accounts Receivable	375	
Land	21,000	
Buildings	10,000	
Equipment	8,000	
Accounts Payable	·	\$ 5,400
Share Capital—Ordinary		40,000
Service Revenue		18,000
Rent Revenue		750
Advertising Expense	450	
Salaries and Wages Expense	2,500	
Rent Expense	5,900	
•	<u>\$64,150</u>	\$64,150

CCC2 CONTINUING COOKIE CHRONICLE

(a)		GENERAL JOURNAL		J1
		Account Titles	Debit	Credit
2014 Nov.	8	No entry required for selling her investments—this is a personal transa	ction.	
	8	CashShare Capital—Ordinary	500	500
	11	Advertising Expense Cash	65	65
	13	Supplies Cash	125	125
	14	Equipment Share Capital—Ordinary	300	300
	16	Cash Notes Payable	2,000	2,000
	17	Equipment Cash	900	900
	20	Cash Service Revenue	125	125
	25	CashUnearned Service Revenue	30	30
	30	Prepaid Insurance Cash	1,320	1,320

CCC2 (Continued)

30

(b)

	Cash	1		
Date Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014				
Nov. 8	J1	500		500
11	J1		65	435
13	J1		125	310
16	J1	2,000		2,310
17	J1		900	1,410
20	J1	125		1,535
25	J1	30		1,565

Supplies

J1

1,320

245

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Nov. 13	3	J1	125		125

Prepaid Insurance

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Nov. 30		J1	1,320		1,320

Equipment

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Nov. 14	ļ	J1	300		300
17	7	J1	900		1,200

Unearned Service Revenue

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Nov. 2	5	J1		30	30

CCC2 (Continued)

(b) (Continued)

Notes	Payable Payable
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Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Nov.	16	J1		2,000	2,000

Share Capital—Ordinary

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Nov.	8	J1		500	500
1	4	J1		300	800

Service Revenue

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Nov. 2	0	J1		125	125

Advertising Expense

Date	Explanation	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Balance
2014					
Nov. 1	1	J1	65		65

(c)

COOKIE CREATIONS Trial Balance November 30, 2014

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 245	
Supplies	125	
Prepaid Insurance	1,320	
Equipment	1,200	
Unearned Service Revenue	·	\$ 30
Notes Payable		2,000
Share Capital—Ordinary		800
Service Revenue		125
Advertising Expense	65	
	<u>\$2,955</u>	\$2,955

Note to instructors: Because the notes payable is not due for 24 months, it follows Unearned Service Revenue in the accounts and the trial balance.

(a)	<u>Account</u>	(1) Increase Side	(1) Decrease Side	(2) Normal Balance
	Accounts (Trade) Payable	Credit	Debit	Credit
	Accounts (Trade) Receivable	Debit	Credit	Debit
	Property, Plant, and Equipment	Debit	Credit	Debit
	Tax Payable	Credit	Debit	Credit
	Interest Expense (finance cost)	Debit	Credit	Debit
	Inventories	Debit	Credit	Debit

- (b) 1. Cash is increased.
 - 2. Cash is decreased.
 - 3. Cash is decreased or Accounts Payable is increased.
- (c) 1. Cash is decreased or Interest Payable is increased.
 - 2. Cash is decreased or Notes or Mortgage Payable or Share Capital—Ordinary is increased.

(a)	a)Nestlé			Zetar			
	1.	Inventory:	debit	1.	Accounts (Trade) Receivable:	debit	
	2.	Property, Plant, and Equipment:	debit	2.	Cash and Cash Equivalents:	debit	
	3.	Accounts (Trade) Payable:	credit	3.	Cost of Goods Sold (expense):	debit	
	4.	Interest Expense (Finance Cost):	debit	4.	Sales (revenue)	credit	

(b) The following other accounts are ordinarily involved:

- 1. Increase in Accounts Receivable: Service Revenue or Sales Revenue is increased (credited).
- 2. Decrease in Salaries and Wages Payable: Cash is decreased (credited).
- 3. Increase in Property, Plant, and Equipment: Notes Payable is increased (credited) or Cash is decreased (credited) or Share Capital—Ordinary is increased (credited).
- 4. Increase in Interest Expense: Cash is decreased (credited) or Interest Payable is increased (credited).

REAL-WORLD FOCUS

The answer is dependent upon the company selected by the student.

BYP 2-4 DECISION-MAKING ACROSS THE ORGANIZATION

(a) May 1	Correct.		
5	CashLesson Revenue	250	250
7	Cash Unearned Boarding Revenue	500	500
14	Office EquipmentCash	800	800
15	Dividends Cash	440	440
20	CashRiding Revenue	184	184
30	Correct.		
31	Hay and Feed SuppliesAccounts Payable	1,500	1,500
• •	rors in the entries of May 14 and 20 would pee from balancing.	orevent the	trial
Add:	come as reported 5/15, Salaries expense (Dividends paid) 5/31, Hay and feed expense (still on hand)	\$ 440 _1,500	\$4,600 <u>1,940</u>
	5/7, Boarding revenue unearnedt net income		6,540 500 \$6,040
Add:	s reported 5/20, Transposition error5/31, Purchase on accountttcast	\$ 36 _1,500	\$12,475 <u>1,536</u> <u>\$14,011</u>

BYP 2-5

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

Date: May 25, 2014

To: Accounting Instructor

From: Student

In the first transaction, bills totaling \$6,000 were sent to customers for services rendered. Therefore, the asset Accounts Receivable is increased \$6,000 and the revenue Service Revenue is increased \$6,000. Debits increase assets and credits increase revenues, so the journal entry is:

Accounts Receivable	6,000	
Service Revenue		6,000
(Bill customers for services provided)		

The \$6,000 amount is then posted to the debit side of the general ledger account Accounts Receivable and to the credit side of the general ledger account Service Revenue.

In the second transaction, \$2,000 was paid in salaries to employees. Therefore, the expense Salaries and Wages Expense is increased \$2,000 and the asset Cash is decreased \$2,000. Debits increase expenses and credits decrease assets, so the journal entry is:

Salaries and Wages Expense	2,000	
Cash		2,000
(Salaries paid)		·

The \$2,000 amount is then posted to the debit side of the general ledger account Salaries and Wages Expense and to the credit side of the general ledger account Cash.

- (a) The stakeholders in this situation are:
 - ► Sara Rankin, assistant chief accountant.
 - ▶ Users of the company's financial statements.
 - ► The Hokey Company.
- (b) By adding \$1,000 to the Equipment account, that account total is intentionally misstated. By not locating the error causing the imbalance, some other account may also be misstated by \$1,000. If the amount of \$1,000 is determined to be immaterial, and the intent is not to commit fraud (cover up an embezzlement or other misappropriation of assets), Sara's action might not be considered unethical in the preparation of interim financial statements. However, if Sara is violating a company accounting policy by her action, then she is acting unethically.
- (c) Sara's alternatives are:
 - 1. Miss the deadline but find the error causing the imbalance.
 - 2. Tell her supervisor of the imbalance and suffer the consequences.
 - 3. Do as she did and locate the error later, making the adjustment in the next quarter.

GAAP EXERCISE

GAAP 2-1

In deciding whether the U.S. should adopt IFRS, the SEC should consider the following.

- Whether IFRS is sufficiently developed and consistent in application
- Whether the IASB is sufficiently independent
- Whether IFRS is established for the benefit to investors
- The issues involved in educating investors about IFRS
- The impact of a switch to IFRS on U.S. laws and regulations
- The impact on companies including changes to their accounting systems, contractual arrangements, corporate governance, and litigation
- The issues involved in educating accountants, so they can prepare statements under IFRS

GAAP FINANCIAL REPORTING PROBLEM

GAAP 2-2

(a)

	(1)		(2)
	Increase	Decrease	Normal
	Side	Side	Balance
Accounts Payable	Credit	Debit	Credit
Accounts Receivable	Debit	Credit	Debit
Buildings	Debit	Credit	Debit
Inventories	Debit	Credit	Debit
Rent Revenue	Credit	Debit	Credit
Rent Expense	Debit	Credit	Debit

- (b) The following other accounts are ordinarily involved:
 - 1. Accounts Receivable is decreased: Cash is increased (debited).
 - 2. Accounts Payable is decreased: Cash is decreased (credited).
 - 3. Inventories is increased: Cash is decreased (credited) or Accounts Payable is increased (credited).