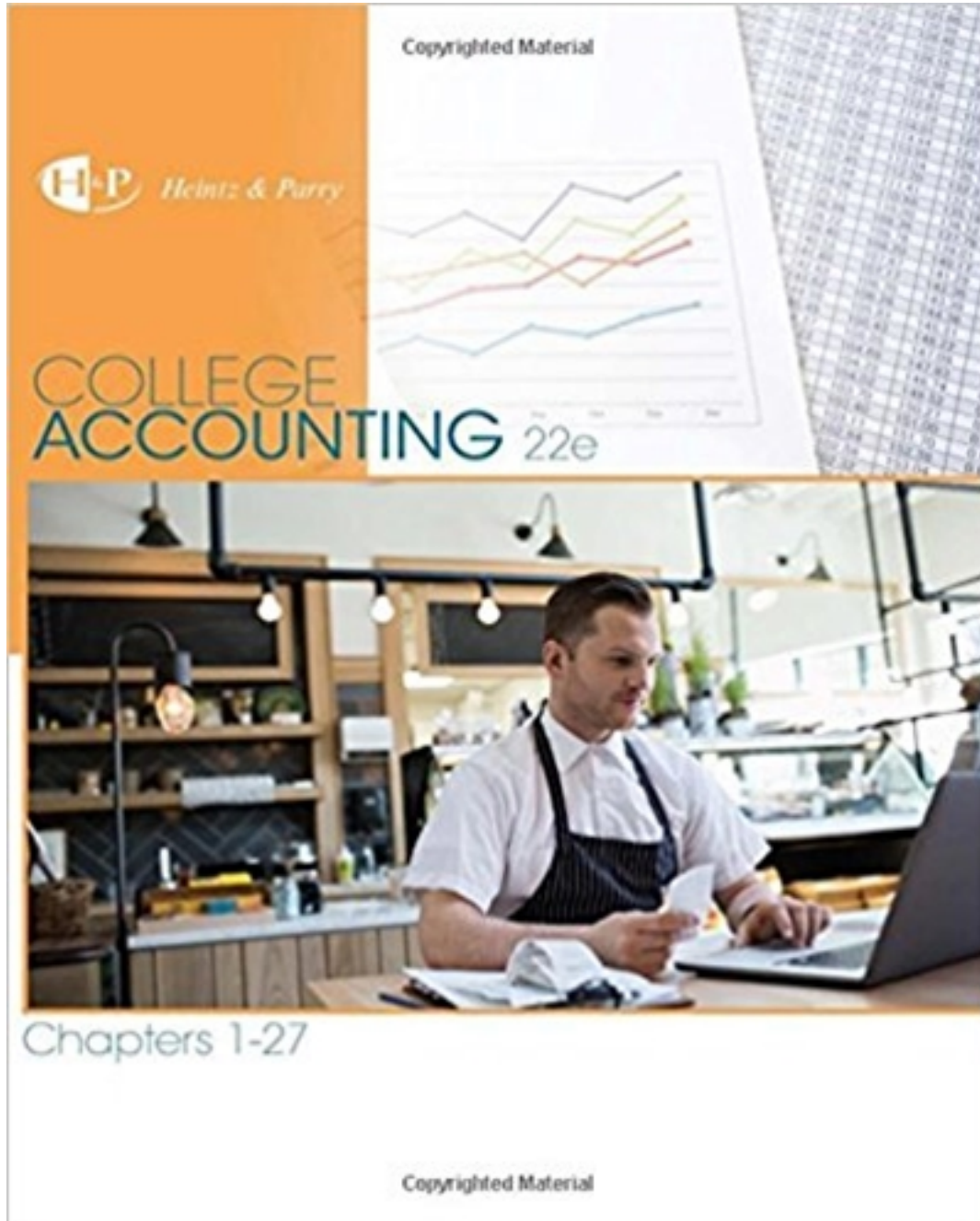


Solutions for College Accounting Chapters 1-27 22nd Edition by Heintz

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Solutions

CHAPTER 2

ANALYZING TRANSACTIONS: THE ACCOUNTING EQUATION

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. It is necessary to distinguish between business assets and liabilities and nonbusiness assets and liabilities of a single proprietor because, according to the business entity concept, nonbusiness assets and liabilities are not included in the business entity's accounting records. These distinctions allow the owner to make decisions based on the financial condition and results of the business apart from nonbusiness activities.
2. The six major elements of the accounting equation are listed below.
 - a. Assets are items owned by a business that will provide future benefits.
 - b. Liabilities are items owed to another business.
 - c. Owner's equity is the amount by which the business assets exceed the business liabilities. Other terms used for owner's equity include net worth and capital.
 - d. Revenues represent the amount a business charges customers for products sold or services performed.
 - e. Expenses represent the decrease in assets (or increase in liabilities) as a result of efforts made to produce revenues.
 - f. Withdrawals, or drawing, reduce owner's equity as a result of the owner taking cash or other assets out of the business for personal use.
3. The three basic questions that must be answered when analyzing the effects of a business transaction on the accounting equation are as follows:
 - a. What happened?
 - b. Which accounts are affected?
 - c. How is the accounting equation affected?
4. The function of an income statement is to report the profitability of business operations for a specific period of time.
5. The function of a statement of owner's equity is to report the investments and withdrawals by the owner and the profits and losses generated through operating activities for a specific period of time.
6. The function of a balance sheet is to report the assets, liabilities, and owner's equity on a specific date. It is called a balance sheet because it confirms that the accounting equation is in balance.
7. The three basic phases of the accounting process are listed below.

Input—Business transactions are used as input to the accounting process.

Processing—The transactions are processed by recognizing their effects on assets, liabilities, owner's equity, revenues, and expenses.

Output—Output from the accounting process is provided in the form of financial statements.

Exercise 2-1A

<u>Item</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Money in bank	Cash	<u>A</u>
Office supplies	Supplies	<u>A</u>
Money owed	Accounts Payable	<u>L</u>
Office chairs	Office Furniture	<u>A</u>
Net worth of owner	John Smith, Capital	<u>OE</u>
Money withdrawn by owner	John Smith, Drawing	<u>OE</u>
Money owed by customers	Accounts Receivable	<u>A</u>

Exercise 2-2A

<u>Assets</u>	=	<u>Liabilities</u>	+	<u>Owner's Equity</u>
<u>\$44,000</u>	=	\$27,000	+	\$17,000
\$32,000	=	\$18,000	+	<u>\$14,000</u>
\$27,000	=	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	+	\$20,000

Exercise 2-3A

	<u>Assets</u>	=	<u>Liabilities</u>	+	<u>Owner's Equity</u>
(a)	<u>27,000</u>				<u>27,000</u>
Bal.	<u>27,000</u>				<u>27,000</u>
(b)	<u>7,500</u>		<u>7,500</u>		
Bal.	<u>34,500</u>		<u>7,500</u>		<u>27,000</u>
(c)	<u>(1,600)</u>				
	<u>1,600</u>				
Bal.	<u>34,500</u>		<u>7,500</u>		<u>27,000</u>
(d)	<u>(2,300)</u>		<u>(2,300)</u>		
Bal.	<u>32,200</u>		<u>5,200</u>		<u>27,000</u>

Exercise 2-4A

	Owner's Equity						Description					
	Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Capital	-		Drawing	+	Revenues	-	Expenses
Bal. from E 2-3A (d)	32,200		5,200		27,000							
(e)	1,500							1,500				Service fees
(f)	(600)									(600)		Rent expense
(g)	(64)									(64)		Phone expense
(h)	(1,000)						(1,000)					
(i)	750							750				Service fees
(j)	(1,200)									(1,200)		Wages expense
(k)	400											
	(400)											
Bal.	31,586		5,200		27,000		(1,000)		2,250		(1,864)	

Total Assets	<u>\$31,586</u>	Total Liabilities	\$ 5,200
		Capital	27,000
		Drawing	(1,000)
		Revenues	2,250
		Expenses	<u>(1,864)</u>
		Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	<u>\$31,586</u>

Exercise 2-7A

Betsy Ray's Accounting Service
Statement of Owner's Equity
For Month Ended June 30, 20--

Betsy Ray, capital, June 1, 20--		\$ —
Investment during June		20,000
Total investment		\$20,000
Less: Net loss for June	\$3,000	
Withdrawals for June	8,000	
Decrease in capital		(11,000)
Betsy Ray, capital, June 30, 20--		\$ 9,000

Problem 2-8A

	<u>Assets</u>	=	<u>Liabilities</u>	+	<u>Owner's Equity</u>
1.	\$26,960		\$ 7,550		\$19,410
2.	\$35,500		\$10,910		\$24,590
3.	\$32,040		\$12,910		\$19,130

Problem 2-9A: See page 10

Problem 2-10A

Jay Pembroke
Income Statement
For Month Ended April 30, 20--

Revenues:		
Service fees		\$3,300
Expenses:		
Rent expense		750
Net income		\$2,550

Problem 2-9A

Assets				=	Liabilities	+	Owner's Equity				
(Items Owned)					(Amts. Owed)		(Owner's Investment)		(Earnings)		
Cash	+ Accounts Receivable	+ Office Supplies	+ Prepaid Insurance	=	Accounts Payable	+	J. Pembroke, Capital	- J. Pembroke, Drawing	+ Revenues	- Expenses	Description
(a) <u>18,000</u>							<u>18,000</u>				
(b) <u>(2,000)</u>		<u>4,600</u>			<u>2,600</u>						
(c) <u>(1,200)</u>			<u>1,200</u>								
(d) <u>1,300</u>	<u>2,000</u>								<u>3,300</u>		<i>Service fees</i>
(e) <u>(2,300)</u>					<u>(2,300)</u>						
(f) <u>(750)</u>										<u>750</u>	<i>Rent expense</i>
(g) <u>(100)</u>							<u>100</u>				
Bal. <u>12,950</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>4,600</u>	<u>1,200</u>		<u>300</u>		<u>18,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>750</u>	

Cash	\$12,950	Accounts Payable	\$ 300
Accounts Receivable	2,000	Jay Pembroke, Capital	18,000
Office Supplies	4,600	Jay Pembroke, Drawing	(100)
Prepaid Insurance	<u>1,200</u>	Service Fees	3,300
Total Assets	<u>\$20,750</u>	Rent Expense	<u>(750)</u>
		Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	<u>\$20,750</u>

Problem 2-11A

Jay Pembroke
Statement of Owner's Equity
For Month Ended April 30, 20--

Jay Pembroke, capital, April 1, 20--		\$ —
Investment during April		18,000
Total investment		\$18,000
Net income for April	\$2,550	
Less withdrawals for April	100	
Increase in capital		2,450
Jay Pembroke, capital, April 30, 20--		\$20,450

Problem 2-12A

Jay Pembroke
Balance Sheet
April 30, 20--

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$12,950	Accounts payable	\$ 300
Accounts receivable	2,000		
Office supplies	4,600	Owner's Equity	
Prepaid insurance	1,200	Jay Pembroke, capital	20,450
Total assets	\$20,750	Total liab. & owner's equity	\$20,750

Exercise 2-1B

<u>Account</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash	<u>A</u>
Accounts Payable	<u>L</u>
Supplies	<u>A</u>
Bill Jones, Drawing	<u>OE</u>
Prepaid Insurance	<u>A</u>
Accounts Receivable	<u>A</u>
Bill Jones, Capital	<u>OE</u>

Exercise 2-2B

<u>Assets</u>	=	<u>Liabilities</u>	+	<u>Owner's Equity</u>
<u>\$25,000</u>	=	\$20,000	+	\$ 5,000
\$30,000	=	\$15,000	+	<u>\$15,000</u>
\$20,000	=	<u>\$10,000</u>	+	\$10,000

Exercise 2-3B

	<u>Assets</u>	=	<u>Liabilities</u>	+	<u>Owner's Equity</u>
(a)	<u>30,000</u>				<u>30,000</u>
Bal.	<u>30,000</u>				<u>30,000</u>
(b)	<u>4,500</u>		<u>4,500</u>		
Bal.	<u>34,500</u>		<u>4,500</u>		<u>30,000</u>
(c)	<u>1,600</u>				
	<u>(1,600)</u>				
Bal.	<u>34,500</u>		<u>4,500</u>		<u>30,000</u>
(d)	<u>(2,000)</u>		<u>(2,000)</u>		
Bal.	<u>32,500</u>		<u>2,500</u>		<u>30,000</u>

Exercise 2-4B

	Assets	=	Liabilities	+	Owner's Equity			Description
					Capital	- Drawing	+ Revenues	
Bal. from E 2-3B (d)	32,500		2,500		30,000			
(e)	3,000						3,000	Service fees
(f)	(1,000)						1,000	Rent expense
(g)	(68)						68	Phone expense
(h)	(800)					800		
(i)	900						900	Service fees
(j)	(500)						500	Wages expense
(k)	500							
	(500)							
Bal.	<u>34,032</u>		<u>2,500</u>		<u>30,000</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>1,568</u>

Total Assets	<u>\$34,032</u>	Total Liabilities	\$ 2,500
		Capital	30,000
		Drawing	(800)
		Revenues	3,900
		Expenses	<u>(1,568)</u>
		Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	<u>\$34,032</u>

Exercise 2-7B

Lopez Financial Consulting
Statement of Owner's Equity
For Month Ended June 30, 20--

Efran Lopez, capital, June 1, 20--		\$ —
Investment during June		15,000
Total investment		\$15,000
Less: Net loss for June	\$2,000	
Withdrawals for June	7,000	
Decrease in capital		(9,000)
Efran Lopez, capital, June 30, 20--		\$ 6,000

Problem 2-8B

	<u>Assets</u>	=	<u>Liabilities</u>	+	<u>Owner's Equity</u>
1.	<u>\$22,860</u>		<u>\$ 4,605</u>		<u>\$18,255</u>
2.	<u>\$27,425</u>		<u>\$ 8,515</u>		<u>\$18,910</u>
3.	<u>\$25,235</u>		<u>\$10,165</u>		<u>\$15,070</u>

Problem 2-9B: See page 16

Problem 2-10B

David Segal
Income Statement
For Month Ended October 31, 20--

Revenues:		
Service fees		\$2,700
Expenses:		
Rent expense		650
Net income		\$2,050

Problem 2-9B

	Assets				=	Liabilities (Amts. Owed)	+	Owner's Equity				
	(Items Owned)							(Owner's Investment)		(Earnings)		Description
	Cash	+ Accounts Receivable	+ Office Supplies	+ Prepaid Insurance	=	Accounts Payable	+	D. Segal, Capital	- D. Segal, Drawing	+ Revenues	- Expenses	
(a)	15,000							15,000				
(b)	(1,800)		3,800			2,000						
(c)	(1,000)			1,000								
(d)	1,700	1,000								2,700		Service fees
(e)	(1,800)					(1,800)						
(f)	(650)										650	Rent expense
(g)	(150)							150				
Bal.	11,300	1,000	3,800	1,000		200		15,000	150	2,700	650	

Cash \$11,300
Accounts Receivable 1,000
Office Supplies 3,800
Prepaid Insurance 1,000
Total Assets \$17,100

Accounts Payable \$ 200
David Segal, Capital 15,000
David Segal, Drawing (150)
Service Fees 2,700
Rent Expense (650)
Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity \$17,100

MANAGING YOUR WRITING

The students should focus on the following differences:

1. An expense is an outflow of assets or increase in liabilities as a result of the efforts made to earn revenues. A withdrawal is an outflow of assets for the owner's personal use. The withdrawal is not related to the earning process.
2. A withdrawal that increases a liability would be unusual. Expenses often increase liabilities.

The student should focus on the following similarity:

1. Expenses and withdrawals reduce owner's equity.

Mastery Problem

1.

	Assets						=	Liabilities	+	Owner's Equity				Description									
	(Items Owned)							(Amts. Owed)		(Owner's Investment)		(Earnings)											
	Cash	+	Accts. Rec.	+	Supplies	+		Prepaid Ins.		+	Tools	+	Van		=	Accts. Payable	+	L. Vozniak, Capital	-	L. Vozniak, Drawing	+	Rev.	-
(a)	8,000														8,000								
(b)	(150)																				150		Rent expense
(c)	(5,000)									5,000													
(d)									600				600										
(e)	(200)			300									100										
(f)	(100)																				100		Wages expense
(g)	(75)																				75		Adver. expense
(h)	(480)					480																	
(i)	800																			800			Cleaning fees
(j)		500																		500			Cleaning fees
(k)	(40)																				40		Phone expense
(l)	200	(200)																					
(m)	(150)																				150		Wages expense
(n)	(200)												(200)										
(o)	600	200																		800			Cleaning fees
(p)	(100)																100						
2. Bal.	3,105	500	300	480	600	5,000	500	500	8,000	100	2,100	515											

Mastery Problem (Continued)

3.

We Do Windows
Income Statement
For Month Ended July 31, 20--

Revenues:		
<i>Cleaning fees</i>		\$2,100
Expenses:		
<i>Wages expense</i>	\$250	
<i>Rent expense</i>	150	
<i>Advertising expense</i>	75	
<i>Phone expense</i>	40	
Total expenses		515
Net income		\$1,585

4.

We Do Windows
Statement of Owner's Equity
For Month Ended July 31, 20--

<i>Lisa Vozniak, capital, July 1, 20--</i>		\$ —
<i>Investment in July</i>		8,000
Total investment		\$8,000
<i>Net income for July</i>	\$1,585	
<i>Less withdrawals for July</i>	100	
Increase in capital		1,485
Lisa Vozniak, capital, July 31, 20--		\$9,485

Challenge Problem

Cash from customers		\$3,700
Cash paid for wages	\$450	
Cash paid for rent	300	
Cash paid for utilities	50	
Cash paid for insurance	600	
Cash paid for supplies	100	
Cash paid for phone	35	
Total cash paid for operating items		1,535
Difference between cash received from customers and cash paid for goods and services		\$2,165

Yes, there is a difference of \$2,000. Net income does a better job of measuring profits because it offers a better matching of revenues and expenses. However, cash flows are important. If you don't have enough cash to pay your bills, you will go out of business.

4 Chapter 2

Exercise 6

	ASSETS	=	LIABILITIES	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
(a)	15,000				15,000
Bal.	15,000				15,000
(b)	(4,000)				
	4,000				
Bal.	15,000				15,000
(c)	9,000		9,000		
Bal.	24,000		9,000		15,000
(d)	(2,000)		(2,000)		
Bal.	<u>22,000</u>	=	<u>7,000</u>	+	<u>15,000</u>

Exercise 7

	ASSETS (Items Owned)	=	LIABILITIES + (Amts. Owed)	+	OWNER'S EQUITY						
					(Owner's Investment)		(Earnings)				
	Cash		Accounts Payable		Glen Ross, Capital	- Glen Ross, Drawing	+ Revenues	- Expenses	Description		
Bal.	28,000		8,000		20,000						
(a)	4,000						4,000		Service Fees		
(b)	(1,200)							1,200	Rent Exp.		
(c)	(200)							200	Utilities Exp.		
(d)	(600)					600					
Bal.	<u>30,000</u>	=	<u>8,000</u>	+	<u>20,000</u>	-	<u>600</u>	+	<u>4,000</u>	-	<u>1,400</u>
	<u>30,000</u>	=					<u>30,000</u>				

Exercise 8

1.

	ASSETS (Items Owned)		=	LIABILITIES + (Amts. Owed)		OWNER'S EQUITY (Owner's Investment)			(Earnings)		Description	
	Cash	+ Office Equipment		=	Accounts Payable	+ J. Moore, Capital	- J. Moore, Drawing	+ Revenues	- Expenses			
(a)	10,000					10,000						
(b)		5,500		5,500								
(c)	900							900			Service Fees	
(d)	(6,000)	6,000										
(e)	1,500							1,500			Service Fees	
(f)	(800)								800		Rent Exp.	
(g)	(75)								75		Phone. Exp.	
(h)	(100)			(100)								
(i)	(500)							500				
Bal.	<u>4,925</u>	<u>+ 11,500</u>	=	<u>5,400</u>	+	<u>10,000</u>	-	<u>500</u>	+	<u>2,400</u>	-	<u>875</u>
	<u>16,425</u>		=	<u>16,425</u>								

2.

Total assets.....	\$ 16,425
Total liabilities.....	\$ 5,400
Owner's equity.....	\$ 11,025
Owner's equity in excess of original investment.....	\$ 1,025
Total revenues.....	\$ 2,400
Total expenses.....	\$ 875
Net income.....	\$ 1,525

6 Chapter 2

Exercise 9

Judith Moore Enterprises

Income Statement

For Month Ended July 31, 20--

Revenue:		
Service fees		\$2,400
Expenses:		
Rent expense	\$800	
Phone expense	75	
Total expenses		875
Net income		\$1,525

Exercise 10

Judith Moore Enterprises

Statement of Owner's Equity

For Month Ended July 31, 20--

Judith Moore, capital, July 1, 20--		\$ —
Investment in July		10,000
Total investment		\$10,000
Net income for July	\$1,525	
Less withdrawals for July	500	
Increase in capital		1,025
Judith Moore, capital, July 31, 20--		\$11,025

Exercise 11

Judith Moore Enterprises

Balance Sheet

July 31, 20--

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$ 4,925	Accounts payable	\$ 5,400
Office equipment	11,500		
		OWNER'S EQUITY	
		Judith Moore, capital	11,025
Total assets	\$16,425	Total liabilities and owner's equity	\$16,425

8 Chapter 2

PROBLEMS

Problem 12

	ASSETS	=	LIABILITIES	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
1.	\$18,800		\$4,700		\$14,100
2.	\$23,400		\$7,200		\$16,200
3.	\$21,900		\$6,000		\$15,900
4.	Net income for January = \$2,100				
	Net loss for February = \$300				

Problem 13

1.

	ASSETS			=	LIABILITIES		+	OWNER'S EQUITY			
	Cash	(Items Owned)			(Amts. Owed)	(Owner's Investment)		(Earnings)			
		Office Equip.	Prepaid Insur.	Accounts Payable	+ J. Moore, Capital	- J. Moore, Drawing	+	Revenues	- Expenses	Description	
(a)	12,000										
(b)		7,500		7,500							
(c)	(800)	800									
(d)	700							700		Cons. Fees	
(e)	(600)								600	Rent Exp.	
(f)	(150)								150	Wages Exp.	
(g)	(200)		200								
(h)	(3,000)			(3,000)							
(i)	(100)								100		
Bal.	<u>7,850</u>	+ <u>8,300</u>	+ <u>200</u>	=	<u>4,500</u>	+ <u>12,000</u>	-	<u>100</u>	+ <u>700</u>	-	<u>750</u>
	<u>16,350</u>			=	<u>16,350</u>						

Problem 13 (Concluded)

2.

Total assets.....	\$ 16,350
Total liabilities	\$ 4,500
Owner's equity.....	\$ 11,850
Change in owner's equity from original investment.....	\$ (150)
Total revenues.....	\$ 700
Total expenses.....	\$ 750
Net income (loss).....	\$ (50)

Problem 14

Susan Cole Consulting Services

Income Statement

For Month Ended October 31, 20—

Revenue:		
Consulting fees		\$700
Expenses:		
Rent expense	\$600	
Wages expense	150	
Total expenses		750
Net income (loss)		\$ (50)

Problem 15

Susan Cole Consulting Services

Statement of Owner's Equity

For Month Ended October 31, 20--

Susan Cole, capital, October 1, 20--		\$ —
Investment in October		12,000
Total investment		<u>\$12,000</u>
Less: Net loss for October	\$ 50	
Withdrawals for October	100	
Decrease in capital		<u>(150)</u>
Susan Cole, capital, October 31, 20--		<u>\$11,850</u>

Problem 16

Susan Cole Consulting Services

Balance Sheet

October 31, 20--

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$ 7,850	Accounts payable	\$ 4,500
Prepaid insurance	200		
Office equipment	8,300	OWNER'S EQUITY	
		Susan Cole, capital	11,850
Total assets	<u>\$16,350</u>	Total liabilities and owner's equity	<u>\$16,350</u>

Problem 17

1.

	ASSETS			=	LIABILITIES +		OWNER'S EQUITY			Description
	(Items Owned)				(Amts. Owed)		(Owner's Investment)		(Earnings)	
	Cash	+ Accounts Receivable.	+ Office Supplies	=	Accounts Payable	+ S. Cassady, Capital	- S. Cassady, Drawing	+ Revenues	- Expenses	
(a)	10,000					10,000				
(b)	(200)		200							
(c)	(400)		800		400					
(d)	300							300		Typing Fees
(e)	(600)								600	Rent Exp.
(f)	(100)						100			
(g)	200	400						600		Typing Fees
(h)	(200)				(200)					
(i)	200	(200)								
Bal.	<u>9,200</u>	+ <u>200</u>	+ <u>1,000</u>	=	<u>200</u>	+ <u>10,000</u>	- <u>100</u>	+ <u>900</u>	- <u>600</u>	
	<u>10,400</u>			=	<u>10,400</u>					

Problem 17 (Concluded)

2.

Stuart Cassady Typing Service

Income Statement

For Month Ended April 30, 20--

Revenue:		
Typing fees		\$900
Expense:		
Rent expense		600
Net income		\$300

Stuart Cassady Typing Service

Statement of Owner's Equity

For Month Ended April 30, 20--

Stuart Cassady, capital, April 1, 20--		\$ —
Investment in April		10,000
Total investment		\$10,000
Net income for April	\$300	
Less withdrawals for April	100	
Increase in owner's equity		200
Stuart Cassady, capital, April 30, 20--		\$10,200

Stuart Cassady Typing Service

Balance Sheet

April 30, 20--

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	\$ 9,200	Accounts payable	\$ 200
Accounts receivable	200		
Office supplies	1,000	OWNER'S EQUITY	
		Stuart Cassady, capital	10,200
Total assets	\$10,400	Total liabilities and owner's equity	\$10,400

Exercise M-2A

COMBINATION JOURNAL

DATE	CASH				DESCRIPTION	POST. REF.
	DEBIT		CREDIT			
1 20-- Oct. 1	15	0	0	0	00	<i>Bill Rackes, Capital</i> 1
2				3	0 0 00	<i>Rent Expense</i> 2
3						<i>Bicycle Parts</i> 3
4						<i>Accounts Payable—Tracker's Bicycle Parts</i> 4
5						<i>Office Supplies</i> 5
6						<i>Accounts Payable—Downtown Office Supplies</i> 6
7				3	8 00	<i>Phone Expense</i> 7
8	1	4	0		00	— 8
9				1	5 00	<i>Miscellaneous Expense</i> 9
10				1	0 0 00	<i>Accounts Payable—Tracker's Bicycle Parts</i> 10
11				3	0 0 00	— 11
12	3	5	0		00	— 12
13				4	8 00	<i>Utilities Expense</i> 13
14	2	5	0		00	— 14
15				5	0 00	<i>Bill Rackes, Drawing</i> 15
16				5	0 00	<i>Accounts Payable—Downtown Office Supplies</i> 16
17				3	0 0 00	— 17
18	15	7	4	1	2 0 1 00	18
19						19
20						20
21						21
22						22
23						23
24						24
25						25
26						26
27						27
28						28

Proving the Combination Journal:

Debit columns:

Credit columns:

Cash \$15,740

Cash \$ 1,201

General 2,851

General 17,250

Wages Expense 600

Repair Fees 740

\$19,191

\$19,191

MODULE

Exercise M-2A (Concluded)

	GENERAL				REPAIR FEES CREDIT	WAGES EXPENSE DEBIT	
	DEBIT		CREDIT				
1			15 000 00				1
2	3 000 00						2
3	2 000 00						3
4			2 000 00				4
5	2 500 00						5
6			2 500 00				6
7	3 800						7
8				1 400 00			8
9	1 500						9
10	1 000 00						10
11						3 000 00	11
12				3 500 00			12
13	4 800						13
14				2 500 00			14
15	5 000						15
16	5 000						16
17						3 000 00	17
18	2 851 00	17 250 00		7 400 00		6 000 00	18
19							19
20							20
21							21
22							22
23							23
24							24
25							25
26							26
27							27
28							28

Chapter 2 Analyzing Transactions: The Accounting Equation

Learning Objectives

- LO1** Define the accounting elements.
- LO2** Construct the accounting equation.
- LO3** Analyze business transactions.
- LO4** Show the effects of business transactions on the accounting equation.
- LO5** Prepare and describe the purposes of a simple income statement, statement of owner's equity, and balance sheet.
- LO6** Define the three basic phases of the accounting process.

Teaching Tips

- The definitions for the accounting elements are very important. Often students find memorizing definitions to be boring. Be sure to spend sufficient class time to ensure a solid understanding of these definitions. Throughout the course, students should be expected to identify the accounting elements represented by the accounts used in transactions.
- Now would be a good time to point out to your students that, at the end of this chapter and all subsequent chapters, there is a fully worked-out demonstration problem, which will aid them in completing and understanding their assignments.

LO1

- I. The Accounting Elements
 - A. A **business entity** is an individual, association, or organization that engages in economic activities and controls specific economic resources.
 - B. **Assets**
 - 1. Items owned by the business entity and will provide future benefits.
 - 2. Cash, merchandise, fixtures, machinery, buildings, and land are examples of assets.
 - 3. **Accounts receivable**—money owed to the business by its customers “on account” or “on credit”
 - C. **Liabilities**
 - 1. Amounts owed to another business entity.
 - 2. **Accounts payable**—an unwritten promise to pay a supplier for assets.
 - 3. **Notes payable**—a formal written promise to pay a supplier or lender.
 - D. **Owner's Equity**
 - 1. The amount by which all business assets exceed the business liabilities.
 - 2. Also called **net worth** and/or **capital**.
 - 3. The owner may have business assets/liabilities and nonbusiness assets/liabilities. According to the **business entity concept**, nonbusiness

assets/liabilities must not be included in the business entity's accounting records.

In-Class Exercise: Complete Exercises E2-1A, E2-1B (5 minutes each)

LO2

II. The Accounting Equation

A. $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Equity}$

Teaching Tip

- The left side of the equation represents the assets. The right side of the equation shows where the money came from to buy the assets. When two elements are known, the third can always be calculated.

In-Class Exercise: Complete Exercises E2-2A, E2-2B (5 minutes each)

In-Class Exercise: Complete Problems P2-8A, P2-8B (5 minutes each)

LO3

III. Analyzing Business Transactions

- A. A **business transaction** is an economic event; an event measured in dollars and has a direct impact on the business.
- B. All transactions affect at least two **accounts**, which are separate records used to summarize changes in each asset, liability, and owner's equity of the business.
- C. **Account titles** provide a description of each type of account.
- D. Three basic questions must be answered for each transaction:
 - 1. What happened?
 - 2. Which accounts are affected?
 - a) Identify the accounts.
 - b) Classify the accounts.
 - 3. How is the accounting equation affected?
 - a) Determine which accounts increased or decreased.
 - b) Ensure the accounting equation remains balanced.

LO4

Teaching Tip

- At the end of this Learning Objective (**LO4**), **Figure 2-1 Summary of Transactions Illustrated** can be used by students to see how the following transactions fit into the "big picture" on a step-by-step basis.

- IV. Summary of Transactions Illustrated (See Figure 2-1)
Effect of Transactions on the Accounting Equation
- A. Transaction (a): Investment by owner
1. An increase in an asset (Cash) is offset by an increase in owner's equity (Rohan Macsen, Capital).

Teaching Tip

- Remember, Capital does not mean Cash. The cash is shown in the cash account.

- B. Transaction-(b): Purchase of an asset for cash
1. An increase in an asset (Delivery Equipment) is offset by a decrease in another asset (Cash).

Teaching Tip

- Students often think that both sides of the accounting equation must be affected by a transaction. Point out that this is not true.

- C. Transaction (c): Purchase of an asset on account
1. An increase in an asset (Delivery Equipment) is offset by an increase in a liability (Accounts Payable).

Teaching Tip

- Many students find Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable and payments on those accounts confusing. It may be advisable to spend extra time explaining what "payment on account" means. One idea is to stress that whatever purchase or sale created the liability or receivable **was in the past**. The transaction has been completed. Accounts Receivable refers to a transaction between the business and its customers and Accounts Payable refers to a transaction between a vendor/creditor and the business.

- D. Transaction (d): Payment on a loan
1. A decrease in an asset (Cash) is offset by a decrease in a liability (Accounts Payable).

In-Class Exercise: Complete Exercises E2-3A, E2-3B (10 minutes each)

- V. Expanding the Accounting Equation: Revenue, Expenses, and Withdrawals
- A. **Revenues**
1. The amount charged to customers for goods and services.
 2. Separate revenue accounts may be used.
 3. Revenues increase both assets and owner's equity.

Teaching Tip

- Revenue is not Cash. Revenue is recorded when earned through the sale of a product or providing a service. If cash is received as a result, the cash

account is increased. If not, another asset, Accounts Receivable, is increased.

B. Expenses

1. Created as a result of business operating activities that involve selling a product or providing services.
2. Expenses either decrease assets or increase liabilities.
3. Expenses reduce owner's equity.

Teaching Tips

- Students often confuse expenses and liabilities. Reinforce the definitions. An expense is the outflow of resources (decrease in assets or increase in liabilities) as a result of efforts made to produce revenues. The main purposes of recognizing an expense are to keep track of the amount and types of expenses incurred and to show the reduction in owner's equity. Note that an expense *can cause* a reduction in assets *or* an increase in liabilities. Wages earned by employees is a good example. If paid, the expense reduces an asset, Cash. If not paid, it increases a liability, Wages Payable.
- Students often think that the expense account should be decreased when expenses are incurred. Stress that each time an expense is incurred, it is recorded and added to the previous amount so that total expenses can be determined.

4. **Net income or net loss**

- a) If revenues are greater than expenses, the business has a net income.
- b) If revenues are less than expenses, the business has a net loss.

5. **Fiscal year**

- a) The concept that income determination can be made on a periodic basis is the **accounting period concept**.
- b) Any accounting period for 12 consecutive months for which business records are kept; generally coinciding with a calendar year.

C. Withdrawals or Drawing

1. Amounts taken from the business by the owner for personal use.
2. Withdrawals reduce assets.
3. Withdrawals reduce owner's equity.

VI. Effect of Revenue, Expense, and Withdrawal Transactions on the Accounting Equation

A. Transaction (e): Delivery revenues earned in cash

1. An increase in an asset (Cash) is offset by an increase in owner's equity resulting from an increase in the revenue account (Delivery Fees).

B. Transaction (f): Paid rent for month

1. A decrease in an asset (Cash) is offset by a decrease in owner's equity resulting from an increase in an expense account (Rent Expense).

Teaching Tip

- Students often think that expenses and drawing should have minus signs. Point out that as these items increase, owner's equity decreases.
- C. Transaction (g): Paid phone bill
1. A decrease in an asset (Cash) is offset by a decrease in owner's equity resulting from an increase in an expense account (Phone Expense).
- D. Transaction (h): Delivery revenues earned on account
1. An increase in an asset (Accounts Receivable) is offset by an increase in owner's equity resulting from an increase in the revenue account (Delivery Fees).
- E. Transaction (i): Purchase of supplies
1. An increase in an asset (Supplies) is offset by a decrease in an asset (Cash).
- F. Transaction (j): Payment of insurance premium
1. An increase in an asset (Prepaid Insurance) is offset by a decrease in an asset (Cash).

Teaching Tip

- If you think that the students are ready, you might mention that supplies and insurance used (expired) during this accounting period will be recognized as expenses. These "adjustments" will be discussed later.
- G. Transaction (k): Cash receipts from prior sales on account
1. An increase in an asset (Cash) is offset by a decrease in an asset (Accounts Receivable).
 2. The accounting equation in unchanged, an asset, cash, increases and another, accounts receivable, decreases in an equal amount.
- H. Transaction (l): Purchase of an asset on account making a partial payment
1. An increase in an asset (Equipment) is offset by a decrease in an asset (Cash) and an increase in a liability (Accounts Payable).
- I. Transaction (m): Payment of wages
1. A decrease in an asset (Cash) is offset by a decrease in owner's equity resulting from an increase in an expense account (Wages Expense).
- J. Transaction (n): Deliveries made for cash and on account
1. An increase in two assets (Cash and Accounts Receivable) is offset by an increase in owner's equity from an increase in a revenue account (Delivery Fees).
- K. Transaction (o): Withdrawal of cash from business
1. A decrease in an asset (Cash) is offset by a decrease in owner's equity (Rohan Macsen, Drawing) resulting from a withdrawal by the owner.

Teaching Tip

- Point out that the owner does not receive a salary from the business. Cash or other assets are withdrawn to meet living expenses. The amount withdrawn depends on the personal needs of the owner. This amount may be more or less than net income in any given year.

In-Class Exercise: Complete Exercises E2-4A, E2-4B (20 minutes each)

In-Class Exercise: Complete Problems P2-9A, P2-9B (5 minutes each)

LO5

VII. Financial Statements

Teaching Tip

- It may be helpful to tell students that the headings to the financial statements answer three questions: Who? What? When?

A. The **Income Statement** (See Figure 2-2)

1. Sometimes called the **profit and loss statement** or **operating statement**.
2. Reports the profitability of a business for a specific time period.
3. Revenue – Expenses = Net Income or Net Loss.

In-Class Exercise: Complete Problems P2-10A, P2-10B (10 minutes each)

B. The **Statement of Owner's Equity** (See Figure 2-2)

1. Reports the activities in the owner's equity for a specific time period.
2. Investments and Net Income increase capital.
3. Withdrawals and Net Losses decrease capital. (See Figure 2-3)

In-Class Exercise: Complete Exercises E2-6A, E2-6B (10 minutes each)

In-Class Exercise: Complete Exercises E2-7A, E2-7B (10 minutes each)

In-Class Exercise: Complete Problems P2-11A, P2-11B (15 minutes each)

C. The **Balance Sheet** (See Figure 2-2)

1. Reports the assets, liabilities, and owner's equity on a specific date.
2. Sometimes called a **statement of financial position** or **statement of financial condition**.
3. Assets = Liabilities + Owner's Equity

In-Class Exercise: Complete Problems P2-12A, P2-12B (10 minutes each)

D. Guidelines for Preparing Financial Statements

1. Standard formats should be used.
2. Headings should be used on all statements.
3. Single underlines should be used to add or subtract numbers above the line; double underlines indicate a total.

4. Dollar signs are used at the top of columns and beneath single (subtotal) underlines.
5. Expenses may be listed from highest to lowest dollar amount.
6. Assets are listed from most liquid to least liquid.
7. Liabilities are listed from most current to the least current.

In-Class Exercise: Complete Exercises E2-5A, E2-5B (10 minutes each)

LO6

VIII. Overview of the Accounting Process (**See Figure 2-4**)

- A. **Input.** Business transactions provide the necessary information for input.
- B. **Processing.** Recognizing the effect of transactions on the assets, liabilities, owner's equity, revenues, and expenses of a business.
- C. **Output.** Recording the processed information on financial statements.

Learning Activities

1. Ask students to talk with the manager of a small business to identify the types of expenses in the business.
2. Students should be able to identify the difference between the six different types of accounts. Classifying accounts correctly in these early chapters is a must. The instructor should ask the students to give numerous examples of the types of accounts. Find out if the students know the difference between an asset and an expense. Ask the students to explain the difference between Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable. Have them explain the effect of a "payment on account" by the business and by a customer.

Critical Thinking Activity

Mark Hahn invested \$26,000 in cash to open a law office on April 28 of the current year. On April 29, he purchased office equipment for \$10,800. He paid cash for all but \$1,550 of the office equipment. On April 30, Mark paid \$1,200 for six months' insurance for his law practice. Mark wants to know the financial condition of his business as of April 30.

Solution

Mark Hahn, Attorney at Law
Balance Sheet
April 30, 20--

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$15,550	Accounts Payable	\$ 1,550
Prepaid Insurance	1,200	Owner's Equity	
Office Equipment	<u>10,800</u>	Mark Hahn, Capital	<u>\$26,000</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$27,550</u>	Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	<u>\$27,550</u>

Homework Suggestions

- LO1** Study Guide Review Questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 7; End of Chapter Review Question 1, 2
- LO2** Study Guide Review Questions 1, 6, 8, 9, 10; Study Guide Exercises 1, 4, 5; Study Guide Problem 12
- LO3** End of Chapter Review Question 3
- LO4** Study Guide Review Questions 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; Study Guide Exercises 2, 6, 7, 8; Study Guide Problem 13; End of Chapter Review Question 2
- LO5** Study Guide Review Questions 16, 17, 18, 19; Study Guide Exercises 3, 9, 10, 11; Study Guide Problems 14, 15, 16, 17; End of Chapter Review Questions 4, 5, 6
- LO6** End of Chapter Review Question 7
- Entire Chapter:**
Managing Your Writing, Mastery Problem, and Challenge Problem

Ten Questions Your Students Will Always Ask

1. Can people be an asset?
2. Can an asset be something you cannot touch or see?
3. Is a lease you are obligated to pay a liability?
4. Do you always use two or more accounts in a journal entry?
5. Is capital the same as cash?
6. Shouldn't liabilities be subtracted?
7. How do we keep track of different receipts of cash from different people who owe us?
8. Whom do we ask if we don't understand what a particular transaction means?
9. Do all businesses use these formal statements?
10. Isn't this an unwieldy approach to keeping track of transactions?

Part 1: September 1-17

Coolspring Furniture Chart of Accounts 8/31/2014					
Classification	Account Number	Account Title	Classification	Account Number	Account Title
Assets			Revenue		
	101	Cash		401	Sales
	103	Payroll Cash		402	Sales Returns & Allow.
	105	Petty Cash	Cost		
	122	Accounts Receivable		501	Purchases
	131	Merchandise Inventory		502	Purch. Returns & Allow.
	141	Office Supplies		503	Purchases Discounts
	142	Store Supplies		504	Freight-In
	145	Prepaid Insurance	Expenses		
Long-Term Assets				511	Sales Salaries Expense
	161	Land		512	Advertising Expense
	171	Building		513	Bank Credit Card Expense
	172	Accum. Depr. - Building		514	Store Supplies Expense
	181	Store Equipment		515	Travel & Entertain. Exp.
	182	Accum.Depr.-Store Equip.		519	Depr.Expense-Store Equip.
	183	Office Equipment		522	Office Salaries Expense
	184	Accum.Depr.-Office Equip.		523	Office Supplies Expense
Liabilities				525	Telephone Expense
	202	Accounts Payable		530	Payroll Taxes Expense
	211	Emp. Fed. Inc.Tax Payable		533	Utilities Expense
	212	Soc. Sec. Tax Payable		534	Charitable Contrib. Exp.
	213	Medicare Tax Payable		535	Insurance Expense
	214	Emp.State Inc.Tax Payable		540	Depr. Expense - Building
	215	Emp. City Inc.Tax Payable		541	Depr.Expense-Office Equip.
	218	Sales Salaries Payable		549	Miscellaneous Expense
	219	Office Salaries Payable	Other Revenue		
	221	FUTA Tax Payable		550	Rent Revenue
	222	SUTA Tax Payable	Other Expenses		
	231	Sales Tax Payable		551	Interest Expense
	241	Unearned Rent Revenue		552	Cash Short and Over
Long-Term Liabilities					
	251	Mortgage Payable			
Capital					
	311	Oliver Hayden, Capital			
	312	Oliver Hayden, Drawing			
	313	Income Summary			

2 Coolspring Furniture – Set A General Journal - Key

Coolspring Furniture A			
Trial Balance			
9/17/2014			
Account Number	Account Title	Debit	Credit
101	Cash	106,396.97	-
103	Payroll Cash	1,000.00	-
105	Petty Cash	350.00	-
122	Accounts Receivable	8,658.75	-
131	Merchandise Inventory	115,750.00	-
141	Office Supplies	1,580.00	-
142	Store Supplies	1,459.15	-
145	Prepaid Insurance	8,100.00	-
161	Land	75,000.00	-
171	Building	200,000.00	-
172	Accum. Depr. - Building	-	20,500.00
181	Store Equipment	10,275.00	-
182	Accum. Depr.-Store Equip.	-	1,225.00
183	Office Equipment	13,525.00	-
184	Accum. Depr.-Office Equip.	-	1,850.00
202	Accounts Payable	-	16,966.85
211	Emp. Fed. Inc. Tax Payable	-	565.00
212	Soc. Sec. Tax Payable	-	1,021.02
213	Medicare Tax Payable	-	238.80
214	Emp. State Inc. Tax Payable	-	1,212.30
215	Emp. City Inc. Tax Payable	-	380.60
221	FUTA Tax Payable	-	44.69
222	SUTA Tax Payable	-	193.55
231	Sales Tax Payable	-	10,520.39
241	Unearned Rent Revenue	-	15,000.00
251	Mortgage Payable	-	248,724.74
311	Oliver Hayden, Capital	-	176,914.46
312	Oliver Hayden, Drawing	26,575.00	-
401	Sales	-	927,561.70
402	Sales Returns & Allowances	12,675.00	-
501	Purchases	549,570.00	-
502	Purch. Returns & Allowances	-	3,584.45
503	Purchases Discounts	-	7,094.49
504	Freight-In	11,551.00	-
511	Sales Salaries Expense	134,550.00	-
512	Advertising Expense	9,819.00	-
513	Bank Credit Card Expense	31,999.09	-
515	Travel & Entertain. Expense	22,650.00	-

COMPREHENSIVE PROBLEM 2: ACCOUNTING CYCLE WITH SUBSIDIARY LEDGERS
GENERAL JOURNAL INSTRUCTIONS

PART 1: DECEMBER

1. Restore the file TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 (Backup).QBB.

From the **File** menu, click **Open or Restore Company**. Select **Restore a backup copy** and click **Next**. Select **Local backup**, and then select **TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 (Backup).QBB** from the CD on which your data files are provided. Click **Next** when the Open or Restore Company window appears. Key a new file name of **TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Your Name.QBW** (for example, TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 John Doe.QBW).

2. The accounts listed in your text for this problem have already been opened for you.

To view the Chart of Accounts, select **Chart of Accounts** from the **Lists** menu or click on **Chart of Accounts** under **Company** from the home page. To view a list of customer accounts, click on **Customer Center** and select the **Customers & Jobs** tab. All active customers will be listed at the left of the window. To view a list of vendor accounts, click on **Vendor Center** and select the **Vendors** tab. All active vendors will be listed at the left of the window.

3. Enter the December 16-30 transactions in the General Journal, using a base year of 2015.

From the **Company** menu, select **Make General Journal Entries**. When a message window appears, click **OK**. Key the date of the transaction in the Date field, or click on the calendar icon and select the date. *For Year 1, use a date of 2015 for all entries.* Click in the Account column and select the account to be debited from the drop-down list. Tab to the Debit column and key the amount. Tab to the Memo column and key an explanation to the entry. Tab to the Name column and select a customer or vendor from the drop-down list if applicable. Tab to the next row and in the Account field, select the account to be credited. Tab over and enter the amount in the Credit column. Select a customer or vendor from the drop-down list if applicable. Click **Save and New** to continue to the next transaction or **Save and Close** if you are finished entering transactions. If a Retained Earnings or Fixed Assets alert window pops up, click **OK** and continue. For all Sales Tax Payable transactions, you must select a vendor; assume all taxes will be paid through Connecticut State Bank.

4. Generate a General Journal report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Accountant & Taxes** and then **Journal**. When the Journal window appears, select **December 16, 2015** in the From field and **December 30, 2015** in the To field. Click on **Modify Report** and unselect **Trans#, Type, and Num.** and click **OK**. Then click the **Refresh** button. For columns in which copy is getting truncated, you may wish to expand the width of the column. Do this by placing the cursor on the diamonds between the column heads, and when it turns to a cross with left and right arrows, drag the cross right to expand the width of the column. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

5. Make corrections if necessary.

To correct general journal entries, click the **Previous** button in the General Journal window until the transaction you wish to correct appears. Make the needed changes and click **Save and New** or **Save and Close** as appropriate. Click **Yes** when asked to verify the change. To delete an entry, right click while the cursor is anywhere in the entry and select **Delete General Journal** (only the current entry will be deleted). Click **Yes** when asked to verify the deletion.

6. Generate a pre-adjusted Trial Balance report.

From the Reports menu, select **Accountant & Taxes** and then **Trial Balance**. When the Trial Balance window appears, click on **Modify Report** and select **December 16, 2015** in the From field and **December**

31, 2015 in the To field. Click on the **Advanced** button in the Modify Report window and under Display Rows, select **Non-zero**. Click **OK** to close the Advance Options window, and then click **OK** again to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

7. Prepare adjusting entries for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Using the Trial Balance report and the adjustment information provided in the text, enter the adjusting entries in the General Journal. For each entry, key "Adjusting Entry" in the Memo column. In QuickBooks, you will need to adjust inventory in a different manner than shown in the text. First, determine the amount of the adjustment by deducting the new inventory balance from the old inventory balance. In the General Journal window, click on the **Account** drop-down list and select **<Add New>**. Select **Other Account Types** and **Cost of Goods Sold**. Click **Continue**, and then key **Inventory Adjustment** as the new account name. Click **Save & Close**. Continue entering the journal entry, debiting Inventory Adjustment and crediting Merchandise Inventory for the adjustment amount.

8. Generate an adjusted Trial Balance report.

Generate the Trial Balance report as instructed in Step 6.

9. Generate a schedule of accounts payable.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Vendors & Payables** and then **Vendor Balance Summary**. When the Vendor Balance Summary window appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **December 16, 2015** in the From field and **December 31, 2015** in the To field. Click **OK** to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

10. Generate a schedule of accounts receivable.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Customers & Receivables** and then **Customer Balance Summary**. When the Vendor Balance Summary window appears, select **December 16, 2015** in the From field and **December 31, 2015** in the To field. Then click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

11. Generate an income statement.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Profit & Loss Standard**. When the Profit and Loss window appears, select **January 1, 2015** in the From field and **December 31, 2015** in the To field. Then click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

12. Generate a statement of owner's equity

The statement of owner's equity is not a standard option. To display the desired information, customize a Balance Sheet report. From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Balance Sheet Standard**. When the Balance Sheet window appears, select **December 31, 2015** in the As of field. Click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). Then click on **Modify Report** and the **Filters Tab**. In the Account drop-down list, select **All equity and income/expense** and click **OK**. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

13. Prepare closing entries for the year ended December 31.

Using information from the adjusted Trial Balance report, enter the closing entries in the General Journal. For each entry, key "Closing Entry" in the Memo column. Remember to close out the Inventory Adjustment account with the other expenses.

14. Generate a post-closing Trial Balance report.

Generate the Trial Balance report as instructed in Step 6.

15. Generate a Balance Sheet report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Balance Sheet Standard**. When the Balance Sheet window appears, select **December 31, 2015** in the As of field. Click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

16. Enter the reversing entry in the General Journal.

Reverse the adjusting entry for wages payable as of January 1, 2016. Key "Reversing Entry" in the Memo column.

17. Save a backup file of your work.

From the **File** menu, select **Save copy or backup**. Select **Backup copy** and click **Next**. Select **Local backup** and click **Next**. Select **Save it now** and click **Next**. Choose the drive/folder in which you want to save your work and key a file name, such as **TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Dec Your Name (Backup).QBB**, and click **Save**. Submit your backup file to your instructor if requested.

PART 2: JANUARY

1. Enter the January 1-27 transactions in the General Journal, using the year 2016.

From the **Company** menu, select **Make General Journal Entries**. When a message window appears, click OK. Key the date of the transaction in the Date field, or click on the calendar icon and select the date. *For Year 2, use a date of 2016 for all entries.* Click in the Account column and select the account to be debited from the drop-down list. Tab to the Debit column and key the amount. Tab to the Memo column and key an explanation to the entry. Tab to the Name column and select a customer or vendor from the drop-down list if applicable. Tab to the next row and in the Account field, select the account to be credited. Tab over and enter the amount in the Credit column. Select a customer or vendor from the drop-down list if applicable. Click **Save and New** to continue to the next transaction or **Save and Close** if you are finished entering transactions. If a Retained Earnings or Fixed Assets alert window pops up, click **OK** and continue. For all Sales Tax Payable transactions, you must select a vendor; assume all taxes will be paid through Connecticut State Bank.

2. Generate a General Journal report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Accountant & Taxes** and then **Journal**. When the Journal window appears, select **January 1, 2016** in the From field and **January 27, 2016** in the To field. Click on **Modify Report** and unselect **Trans#, Type, and Num.**, and click **OK**. Then click the **Refresh** button. For columns in which copy is getting truncated, you may wish to expand the width of the column. Do this by placing the cursor on the diamonds between the column heads, and when it turns to a cross with left and right arrows, drag the cross right to expand the width of the column. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

3. Make corrections if necessary.

To correct general journal entries, click the **Previous** button in the General Journal window until the transaction you wish to correct appears. Make the needed changes and click **Save and New** or **Save and Close** as appropriate. Click **Yes** when asked to verify the change. To delete an entry, right click while the cursor is anywhere in the entry and select **Delete General Journal** (only the current entry will be deleted). Click **Yes** when asked to verify the deletion.

4. Generate a pre-adjusted Trial Balance report.

From the Reports menu, select **Accountant & Taxes** and then **Trial Balance**. When the Trial Balance window appears, click on **Modify Report**. select **January 1, 2016** in the From field and **January 31, 2016** in the To field (be sure to select dates of the year used for Part 2 journal entries). Click on the **Advanced** button in the Modify Report window and under Display Rows, select **Non-zero**. Click **OK** to close the Advance Options window, and then click **OK** again to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

5. Prepare adjusting entries for January.

Using the Trial Balance report and the adjustment information provided in the text, enter the adjusting entries in the General Journal. For each entry, key "Adjusting Entry" in the Memo column. Remember to use the Inventory Adjustment account for the Merchandise Inventory adjustment, as described in Part 1, Step 7.

6. Generate an adjusted Trial Balance report.

Generate the Trial Balance report as instructed in Step 4.

7. Generate a schedule of accounts payable.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Vendors & Payables** and then **Vendor Balance Summary**. When the Vendor Balance Summary window appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **January 1, 2016** in the From field and **January 31, 2016** in the To field. Click **OK** to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

8. Generate a schedule of accounts receivable.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Customers & Receivables** and then **Customer Balance Summary**. When the Vendor Balance Summary window appears, select **January 1, 2016** in the From field and **January 31, 2016** in the To field. Then click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

9. Generate an income statement.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Profit & Loss Standard**. When the Profit and Loss window appears, select **January 1** in the From field and **January 31** in the To field. Then click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

10. Generate a statement of owner's equity

The statement of owner's equity is not a standard option. To display the desired information, customize a Balance Sheet report. From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Balance Sheet Standard**. When the Balance Sheet window appears, select **January 31, 2016** in the As of field. Click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). Then click on **Modify Report** and the **Filters Tab**. In the Account drop-down list, select **All equity and income/expense** and click **OK**. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

11. Prepare closing entries for January, 2016.

Using information from the adjusted Trial Balance report, enter the closing entries in the General Journal. For each entry, key "Closing Entry" in the Memo column.

12. Generate a post-closing Trial Balance report.

Generate the Trial Balance report as instructed in Step 4.

13. Generate a Balance Sheet report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Balance Sheet Standard**. When the Balance Sheet window appears, select **January 31, 2016** in the As of field. Click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

14. Save a backup file of your work.

From the **File** menu, select **Save copy or backup**. Select **Backup copy** and click **Next**. Select **Local backup** and click **Next**. Select **Save it now** and click **Next**. Choose the drive/folder in which you want to save your work and key a file name, such as **TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Jan Your Name (Backup).QBB**, and click **Save**. Submit your backup file to your instructor if requested.

COMPREHENSIVE PROBLEM 2: ACCOUNTING CYCLE WITH SUBSIDIARY LEDGERS
SPECIAL JOURNALS INSTRUCTIONS

PART 1: DECEMBER

1. Restore the file TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Special Journals (Backup).QBB.

From the **File** menu, click **Open or Restore Company**. Select **Restore a backup copy** and click **Next**. Select **Local backup**, and then select **TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Special Journals (Backup).QBB** from the CD on which your data files are provided. Click **Next** when the Open or Restore Company window appears. Key a new file name of **TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Special Journals Your Name.QBW** (for example, TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Special Journals John Doe.QBW).

2. The accounts listed in your text for this problem have already been opened for you.

To view the Chart of Accounts, select **Chart of Accounts** from the **Lists** menu or click on **Chart of Accounts** under **Company** from the home page. To view a list of customer accounts, click on **Customer Center** and select the **Customers & Jobs** tab. All active customers will be listed at the left of the window. To view a list of vendor accounts, click on **Vendor Center** and select the **Vendors** tab. All active vendors will be listed at the left of the window.

3. Enter the December 16-30 transactions as follows:

a. For cash receipts:

(1) **From customers on account:** Select **Receive Payments** from the **Customers** menu. (If prompted to complete an interview, click **No**.) In the **Received From** field, select a customer from the drop-down list. Enter/select a date in the **Date** field. (**Caution:** For all Part 1 transactions, be sure to choose a date for December **2015**.) In the **Memo** field, key **Cash Receipt** (key in exactly this way for all transactions to aid in generating the Cash Receipts Journal report later). In the **Deposit to** field, select **Cash**. (If asked if you want QuickBooks to automatically determine payment amounts, click **No**.) Key the amount received in the **Amount** field, which should also automatically populate the **Payment** column/field below, but if necessary, key the amount in both places. All other fields may be left blank. (If alerted that the payment is less than the full amount owed, select to **Leave this as an underpayment**.) Click **Save & Close**.

(2) **From cash customers:** Enter this transaction in the general journal, as described for "e. To record all other transactions" below. In the **Memo** field, key **Cash Receipt** (key in exactly this way for all transactions to aid in generating the Cash Receipts Journal report later).

Your first cash receipt on account transaction should appear as follows:

Customer Payment CUSTOMER BALANCE 2,800.00

RECEIVED FROM: Lucy Greene

PAYMENT AMOUNT: 1,960.00

DATE: 12/16/2015

REFERENCE #:

DEPOSIT TO: Cash

DATE	NUMBER	ORIG. AMT.	AMT. DUE	PAYMENT
12/15/2015			2,800.00	1,960.00
Totals			2,800.00	1,960.00

UNDERPAYMENT \$ 840.00

WHEN FINISHED:

LEAVE THIS AS AN UNDERPAYMENT

WRITE OFF THE EXTRA AMOUNT

VIEW CUSTOMER CONTACT INFORMATION

MEMO:

AMOUNTS FOR SELECTED INVOICES

AMOUNT DUE 2,800.00

APPLIED 1,960.00

DISCOUNT AND CREDITS APPLIED 0.00

Save & Close Save & New Clear

b. For sales on account:

Select **Create Invoices** from the **Customers** menu. In the **Customer** field, select a customer from the drop-down list. Enter/select a date in the **Date** field. (**Caution:** For all Part 1 transactions, be sure to choose a date for December **2015**.) Key the invoice number in the **Invoice #** field. Key a **1** in the **Qty.** field. In the **Item Code** field, select the code for the group of merchandise that matches the invoice number (for Invoice 640, this is Item Code **640**). The description, price, tax, and total invoice amount should immediately be entered/calculated for you. (If sales tax is not included, be sure **Tax** is selected in the **Tax** column (at right of Amount column) and **Sales Tax** is selected in **Tax** field near bottom.) All other fields may be left blank. Click **Save & Close**.

Your first sale on account transaction should appear as follows:

The screenshot shows the QuickBooks Accountant Desktop 2015 interface for creating an invoice. The window title is 'TJ's Specialty Shop - QuickBooks Accountant Desktop 2015 - [Create Invoices]'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Lists, Favorites, Accountant, Company, Customers, Vendors, Employees, Banking, Reports, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for navigation and actions like Find, New, Save, Delete, Memorize, Mark As Pending, Print, Email, Email Later, Attach File, Add Time/Costs, Apply Credits, Receive Payments, and Refund/Credit. The form is titled 'Invoice' and is for 'Intuit Product Invoice' with customer 'Kim Fields'. The date is 12/16/2015 and the invoice number is 640. The item list shows one line item: 'Merchandise' with a quantity of 1, price each of 160.00, and amount of 160.00. A tax of 8.00 is applied, resulting in a total of 168.00. The balance due is 168.00. Buttons for 'Save & Close', 'Save & New', and 'Clear' are visible at the bottom.

c. For cash payments:

(1) to vendors on account:

Select **Pay Bills** from the **Vendors** menu. Select the vendor you wish to pay from the **Vendor** list. If there is a credit to apply indicated in the lower portion of the window (from a purchases return), click **Set Credits**. If a discount applies, click on **Set Discount**. In the **Set Discount** window, enter the amount of the discount and select **Purchases Discounts** as the discount account. Click **Done**. Enter the amount in the **Amt. to Pay** column (at far right). **(Note: It is okay if the amount being paid is less than the indicated total amount owed to the selected vendor. Overwrite a computer-generated amount to pay if necessary.)** In the fields at the bottom of the window, enter/select the date (**caution: for all Part 1 transactions, be sure to choose a date for December 2015**), the method (**Check**), and account (**Cash**). Select **Assign check number**. Click on the **Pay Selected Bills** button. When the **Assign Check Numbers** window appears, select **Let me assign check numbers** and key in the check number. Click **OK**.

Your first cash payment to a vendor on account should appear as follows:

TJ's Specialty Shop - QuickBooks Accountant Desktop 2015 - [Pay Bills]

File Edit View Lists Favorites Accountant Company Customers Vendors Employees Banking Reports Window Help

Home My Company Income Tracker Calendar Snapshots Customers Vendors Employees Bank Feeds Upgrade Client Review App Center

SEARCH COMPANY OR HELP

SELECT BILLS TO BE PAID

Show bills Due on or before 01/20/2016 Show all bills

Filter By [Dropdown]

Sort By Due Date [Dropdown]

DATE DUE	VENDOR	REF. NO.	DISC. DATE	AMT. DUE	DISC. USED	CREDITS USED	AMT. TO PAY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12/25/2015	Evans Essentials		3,600.00	0.00	0.00	1,250.00
				Totals	3,600.00	0.00	1,250.00

Clear Selections

DISCOUNT & CREDIT INFORMATION FOR HIGHLIGHTED BILL

Vendor **Evans Essentials** Terms (blank) Number of Credits **0**

Bill Ref. No. (blank) Sugg. Discount **0.00** Total Credits Available **0.00**

Go to Bill Set Discount Set Credits

PAYMENT

Date 12/18/2015 Method Check To be printed Assign check number Account Cash Ending Balance **8,455.00**

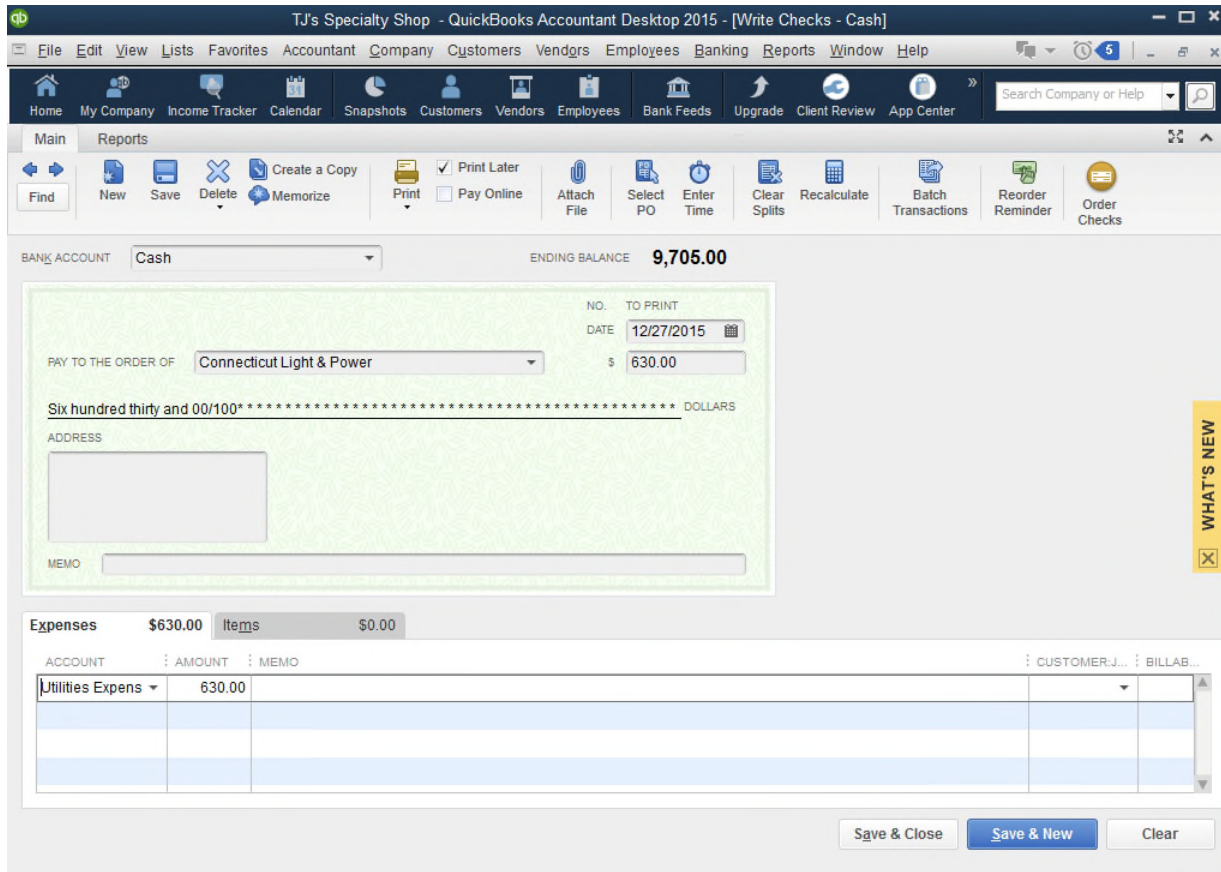
Pay Selected Bills Cancel

(2) to pay other bills: Select **Write Checks** from the **Banking** menu. Make sure the **Bank Account** field shows **Cash**. For **Pay to the Order of**, select a payee from the list as follows:

Item	Payee
For supplies	Simsbury Supplies
For utilities	Connecticut Power & Light
For telephone	Concom Communications
For wages	Payroll Cash

Key the check number in the **No.** field (if this field is not available for entry, unselect "To be printed" below). Key the amount in the **\$** field. In the **Account** column, select the account to be debited from the drop-down list. Leave all other fields blank. Click **Save & Close**.

You first cash payment to pay another bill should appear as follows:



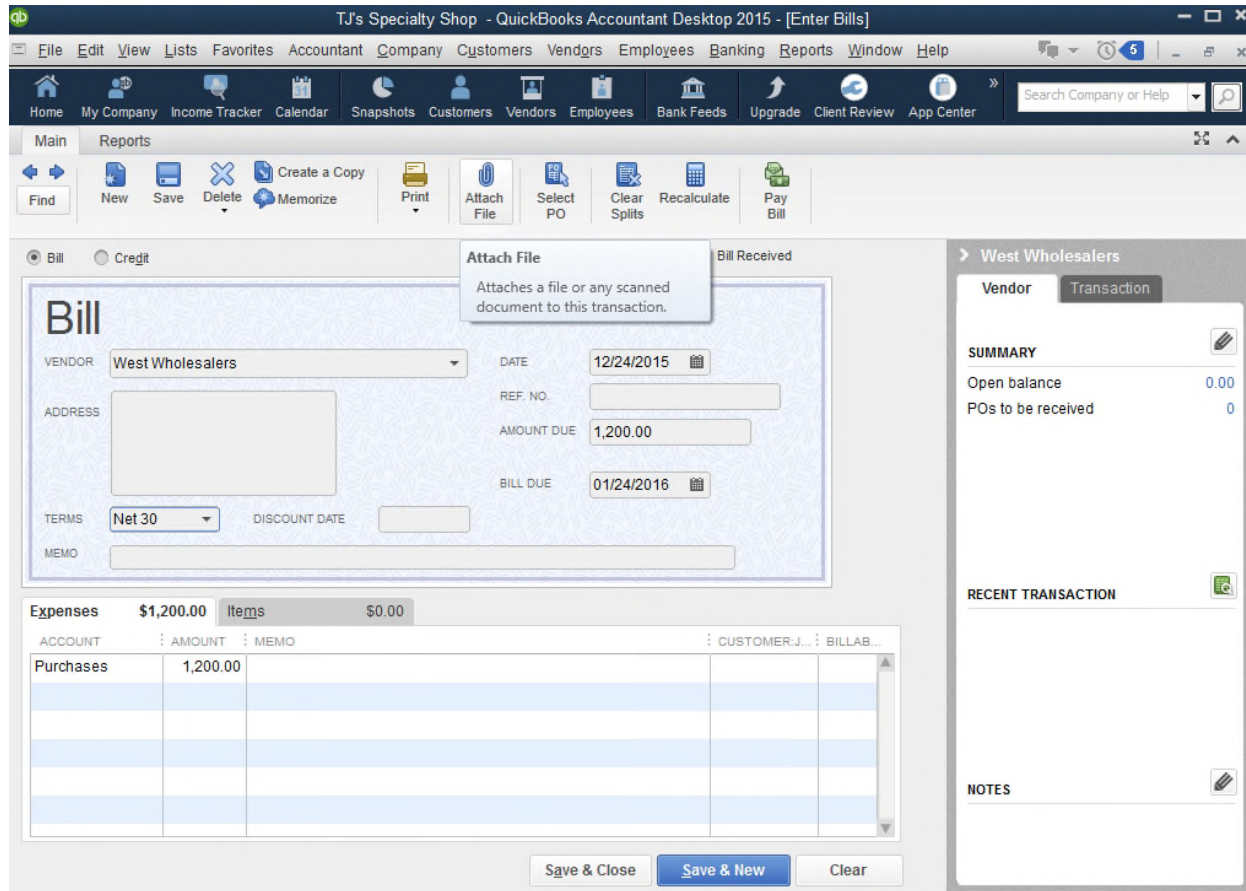
(3) For a cash purchase of merchandise to be resold:

Select **Write Checks** from the **Banking** menu. Make sure the **Bank Account** field shows **Cash**. For **Pay to the Order of**, select **<Add New>** and **Vendor**. Enter the name of the new vendor (i.e., **Meyers Trophy Shop**). Key the check number in the **No.** field (if this field is not available for entry, unselect "To be printed" below). Key the amount in the **\$** field. In the **Account** column, select the account **Purchases** from the drop-down list. Leave all other fields blank. Click **Save & Close**.

d. To record a purchase on account:

Select **Enter Bills** from the **Vendors** menu. Select a vendor from the **Vendor** drop-down list. Enter/select a date in the **Date** field. (**Caution:** For all Part 1 transactions, be sure to choose a date for December **2015**.) Enter the invoice number in the **Ref. No.** field. Enter the amount of the purchase in the **Amount Due** field. Select the terms from the drop-down list in the **Terms** field. Click on **the Expenses** tab; the amount of the purchase should appear by the **Purchases** account (select the account if necessary). All other fields may be left blank. Click **Save & Close**.

Your first purchase on account transaction should appear as follows:



e. To record all other transactions:

From the **Company** menu, select **Make General Journal Entries**. When a message window appears, click **OK**. Key the date of the transaction in the **Date** field, or click on the calendar icon and select the date. Click in the **Account** column and select the account to be debited from the drop-down list. Tab to the **Debit** column and key the amount. Tab to the **Memo** column and key an explanation to the entry. Tab to the **Name** column and select a customer or vendor from the drop-down list if applicable. Tab to the next row and in the **Account** field, select the account to be credited. Tab over and enter the amount in the **Credit** column. Select a customer or vendor from the drop-down list if applicable. Click **Save and Close**. (If a Retained Earnings or Fixed Assets alert window pops up, click **OK** and continue.) For all Sales Tax Payable transactions, you must select a vendor; assume all taxes will be paid through Connecticut State Bank.

4. Generate special journal reports.

- a. From the **Reports** menu, select **Memorized Reports** and then **Sales Journal**. Be sure the **From** and **To** dates are set from **12/16/2015** to **12/31/2015**. If not, change these dates and click **Refresh**. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.
- b. From the **Reports** menu, select **Memorized Reports** and then **Cash Receipts Journal**. Be sure the **From** and **To** dates are set from **12/16/2015** to **12/31/2015**. If not, change these dates and click **Refresh**. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.
- c. From the **Reports** menu, select **Memorized Reports** and then **Purchases Journal**. Be sure the **From** and **To** dates are set from **12/16/2015** to **12/31/2015**. If not, change these dates and click

Refresh. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

- d. From the **Reports** menu, select **Memorized Reports** and then **Cash Payments Journal**. Be sure the **From** and **To** dates are set from **12/16/2015** to **12/31/2015**. If not, change these dates and click **Refresh**. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

5. Generate a General Journal report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Accountant & Taxes** and then **Journal**. When the Journal report appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **12/16/2015** in the **From** field and **12/31/2015** in the **To** field. Unselect **Trans#**, **Type**, and **Num**. Click on **Filters** and select **Transaction Type** and **Journal**. Click **OK**. Then click the **Refresh** button. For columns in which copy is getting truncated, you may wish to expand the width of the column. Do this by placing the cursor on a diamond between the column heads, and when it turns to a cross with left and right arrows, drag the cross right to expand the width of the column. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

6. Make corrections if necessary.

To make corrections, go back to the window of original entry, click the **Previous** button until the transaction you wish to correct appears. Make the needed changes and click **Save and New** or **Save and Close** as appropriate. Click **Yes** when asked to verify the change. To delete an entry, right click while the cursor is anywhere in the entry and select **Delete** (only the current entry will be deleted). Click **Yes** when asked to verify the deletion.

7. Generate a pre-adjusted Trial Balance report.

From the Reports menu, select **Accountant & Taxes** and then **Trial Balance**. When the Trial Balance window appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **12/16/2015** on the **From** field and **12/31/2015** in the **To** field. Click on the **Advanced** button in the Modify Report window and under Display Rows, select **Non-zero**. Click **OK** to close the Advance Options window, and then click **OK** again to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

8. Prepare adjusting entries for the year ended December 31.

Using the Trial Balance report and the adjustment information provided in the text, enter the adjusting entries in the General Journal. For each entry, key **Adjusting Entry** in the **Memo** column. In QuickBooks, you will need to adjust inventory in a different manner than shown in the text. First, determine the amount of the adjustment by deducting the new inventory balance from the old inventory balance. In the General Journal window, click on the **Account** drop-down list and select **<Add New>**. Select **Other Account Types** and **Cost of Goods Sold**. Click **Continue**, and then key **Inventory Adjustment** as the new account name. Click **Save & Close**. Continue entering the journal entry, debiting Inventory Adjustment and crediting Merchandise Inventory for the adjustment amount.

9. Generate an adjusted Trial Balance report.

Generate the Trial Balance report as instructed in Step 7.

10. Generate a schedule of accounts payable.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Vendors & Payables** and then **Vendor Balance Summary**. When the Vendor Balance Summary window appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **12/16/2015** in the **From** field and **12/31/2015** in the **To** field. For Sort by and Sort in options, select **Total** and **Descending Order**. Click **OK** to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

11. Generate a schedule of accounts receivable.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Customers & Receivables** and then **Customer Balance Summary**. When the Vendor Balance Summary window appears, select **12/16/2015** in the From field and **12/31/2015** in the To field. Then click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

12. Generate an income statement.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Profit & Loss Standard**. When the Profit and Loss window appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **12/16/2015** in the **From** field and **12/31/2015** in the **To** field. Click on the **Advanced** button and set Display Rows to **Non-Zero**. Click **OK** to close the Advanced window and click **OK** again to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

13. Generate a statement of owner's equity

The statement of owner's equity is not a standard option. To display the desired information, customize a Balance Sheet report. From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Balance Sheet Standard**. When the Balance Sheet report appears, select **12/31/2015** in the **As of** field. Click on **Modify Report** and the **Filters** tab. In the **Account** drop-down list, select **All equity and expense** and click **OK**. Click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

14. Prepare closing entries for the year ended December 31.

Using information from the adjusted Trial Balance report, enter the closing entries in the General Journal. For each entry, key **Closing Entry** in the **Memo** column. Remember to include the newly added Inventory Adjustment account in the closing entries.

15. Generate a post-closing Trial Balance report.

Generate the Trial Balance report as instructed in Step 7.

16. Generate a Balance Sheet report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Balance Sheet Standard**. When the Balance Sheet window appears, select **12/31/2015** in the **As of** field. Click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

17. Enter the reversing entry in the General Journal.

Reverse the adjusting entry for wages payable. Key "Reversing Entry" in the Memo column.

18. Save a backup file of your work.

From the **File** menu, select **Save copy or backup**. Select **Backup copy** and click **Next**. Select **Local backup** and click **Next**. Select **Save it now** and click **Next**. Choose the drive/folder in which you want to save your work and key a file name, such as **TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Special Journals Dec Your Name (Backup).QBB**, and click **Save**. Submit your backup file and/or report printouts to your instructor if requested.

PART 2: JANUARY

1. Enter the January 1-27 transactions.

Following the procedures you used in December (Step 3), EXCEPT use dates for January **2016**.

2. Generate special journal reports.

- a. From the **Reports** menu, select **Memorized Reports** and then **Sales Journal**. Modify the report by selecting **01/01/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the To field. Click **Refresh**. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.
- b. From the **Reports** menu, select **Memorized Reports** and then **Cash Receipts Journal**. Modify the report by selecting **01/01/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the To field. Click **Refresh**. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.
- c. From the **Reports** menu, select **Memorized Reports** and then **Purchases Journal**. Modify the report by selecting **01/01/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the To field. Click **Refresh**. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.
- d. From the **Reports** menu, select **Memorized Reports** and then **Cash Payments Journal**. Modify the report by selecting **01/01/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the To field. Click **Refresh**. If some entered cash payments are missing, click on **Write Checks** from the **Banking** menu and using the **Previous** button, review all cash payments you've issued and ensure "Cash Payment" is included in the **Memo** field. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

3. Generate a General Journal report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Accountant & Taxes** and then **Journal**. When the Journal report appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **01/13/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the To field. Unselect **Trans#**, **Type**, and **Num**. Click on the Filters tab and select **Transaction Type** and **Journal**. Click **OK**. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. For columns in which copy is getting truncated, you may wish to expand the width of the column. Do this by placing the cursor on a diamond between the column heads, and when it turns to a cross with left and right arrows, drag the cross right to expand the width of the column. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

4. Make corrections if necessary.

To make corrections, go back to the window of original entry, click the **Previous** button until the transaction you wish to correct appears. Make the needed changes and click **Save and New** or **Save and Close** as appropriate. Click **Yes** when asked to verify the change. To delete an entry, right click while the cursor is anywhere in the entry and select **Delete** (only the current entry will be deleted). Click **Yes** when asked to verify the deletion.

5. Generate a pre-adjusted Trial Balance report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Accountant & Taxes** and then **Trial Balance**. When the Trial Balance report appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **01/01/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the To field. Click on the **Advanced** button in the Modify Report window and under Display Rows, select **Non-zero**. Click **OK** to close the Advance Options window, and then click **OK** again to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

6. Prepare adjusting entries for January.

Using the Trial Balance report and the adjustment information provided in the text, enter the adjusting

entries in the General Journal. For each entry, key **Adjusting Entry** in the **Memo** column. Remember to use the Inventory Adjustment account for the Merchandise Inventory adjustment, as described in Part 1, Step 8.

7. Generate an adjusted Trial Balance report.

Generate the Trial Balance report as instructed in Step 5.

8. Generate a schedule of accounts payable.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Vendors & Payables** and then **Vendor Balance Summary**. When the Vendor Balance Summary report appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **01/01/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the **To** field. For Sort by and Sort in options, select **Total** and **Descending Order**. Click **OK** to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

9. Generate a schedule of accounts receivable.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Customers & Receivables** and then **Customer Balance Summary**. When the Vendor Balance Summary window appears, select **01/01/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the **To** field. Then click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

10. Generate an income statement.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Profit & Loss Standard**. When the Profit and Loss window appears, click on **Modify Report**. Select **01/01/2016** in the **From** field and **01/31/2016** in the **To** field. Click on the **Advanced** button and set Display Rows to **Non-Zero**. Click **OK** to close the Advanced window and click **OK** again to close the Modify Reports window. Then click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

11. Generate a statement of owner's equity.

The statement of owner's equity is not a standard option. To display the desired information, customize a Balance Sheet report. From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Balance Sheet Standard**. When the Balance Sheet report appears, select **01/01/2016** in the **As of** field. Click on **Modify Report** and the **Filters** tab. In the **Account** drop-down list, select **All equity and expense** and click **OK**. Click the **Refresh** button to display the report with the new settings. To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

12. Prepare closing entries for January 2016.

Using information from the adjusted Trial Balance report, enter the closing entries in the General Journal. For each entry, key **Closing Entry** in the **Memo** column. Remember to include the Inventory Adjustment account in the closing entries.

13. Generate a post-closing Trial Balance report.

Generate the Trial Balance report as instructed in Step 5.

14. Generate a Balance Sheet report.

From the **Reports** menu, select **Company & Financial** and then **Balance Sheet Standard**. When the Balance Sheet window appears, select **01/31/2016** in the **As of** field. Click the **Refresh** button (or press Enter). To print the report, click on the **Print** button.

15. Save a backup file of your work.

From the **File** menu, select **Save copy or backup**. Select **Backup copy** and click **Next**. Select **Local backup** and click **Next**. Select **Save it now** and click **Next**. Choose the drive/folder in which you want to save your work and key a file name, such as **TJ's Specialty Shop CP2 Special Journals Jan Your Name (Backup).QBB**, and click **Save**. Submit your backup file and/or report printouts to your instructor if requested.

6 *Trey's Fast Cleaning Service - Key*

Part 2: December 19-31

Trey's Fast Cleaning Service Bank Reconciliation 12/27/2014		
Checkbook Balance		24,662.32

Adjusted Checkbook Balance		24,662.32
		=====
Bank Statement Balance		22,542.05
Plus Outstanding Deposits:		
	8,075.00	

		8,075.00
Less Outstanding Checks:		
	C482 23.90	
	C487 53.00	
	C488 72.83	
	C489 75.00	
	C490 100.00	
	C491 35.00	
	C492 50.00	
	C493 5,310.00	
	C494 235.00	

		5,954.73

Adjusted Bank Balance		24,662.32
		=====

Trey's Fast Cleaning Service				
Trial Balance				
12/31/2014				
Account Number	Account Title	Debit	Credit	
101	Cash	24,834.05	-	
105	Petty Cash	625.00	-	
110	Accounts Receivable	3,260.00	-	
141	Cleaning Supplies	12,738.90	-	
142	Office Supplies	7,884.83	-	
150	Prepaid Insurance	1,270.00	-	
181	Office Equipment	29,224.00	-	
182	Accum.Depr.-Office Equip.	-	6,260.00	
188	Vehicles	70,670.00	-	
189	Accum.Depr.-Vehicles	-	24,280.00	
201	Accounts Payable	-	685.89	
311	Trey Anderson, Capital	-	62,500.00	
312	Trey Anderson, Drawing	65,364.37	-	
401	Service Revenue	-	204,656.70	
512	Advertising Expense	1,454.35	-	
521	Rent Expense	25,800.00	-	
522	Salary Expense	36,790.00	-	
525	Telephone Expense	1,854.40	-	
534	Charitable Contr. Expense	1,540.00	-	
535	Insurance Expense	4,326.00	-	
538	Vehicles Expense	8,961.17	-	
549	Miscellaneous Expense	1,785.52	-	
	Totals	298,382.59	298,382.59	

Trey's Fast Cleaning Service		Trey's Fast Cleaning Service	
Schedule of Accounts Receivable		Schedule of Accounts Payable	
12/31/14		12/31/14	
Name	Balance	Name	Balance
L&T Tanning Salon	1,570.00	Computer Specialists	184.64
Petegry	840.00	Olympia Supplies	201.25
Shore to Shore Realty	850.00	Topper Supply Co.	300.00
	-----		-----
Total	3,260.00	Total	685.89
	=====		=====

8 *Trey's Fast Cleaning Service - Key*

Trey's Fast Cleaning Service General Journal 12/31/2014 (before adjustments)							
Date	Refer.	Acct.	Title	Debit	Credit	Vendor	Customer
12/19		101	Cash	1,450.00			
		110	Accounts Receivable		1,450.00		Shore to Shore Realty
12/19		110	Accounts Receivable	840.00			Petegry
		401	Service Revenue		840.00		
12/20	C487	312	Trey Anderson, Drawing	53.00			
		101	Cash		53.00		
12/20		101	Cash	1,265.00			
		110	Accounts Receivable		1,265.00		Stars and Stripes Inc.
12/20	C488	201	Accounts Payable	72.83		Jack Dandy Supply Co.	
		101	Cash		72.83		
12/21		101	Cash	550.00			
		401	Service Revenue		550.00		
12/21	C489	549	Miscellaneous Expense	75.00			
		101	Cash		75.00		
12/21	C490	312	Trey Anderson, Drawing	100.00			
		101	Cash		100.00		
12/22		101	Cash	1,270.00			
		110	Accounts Receivable		1,270.00		Studio Line
12/22		101	Cash	1,740.00			
		401	Service Revenue		1,740.00		
12/23	C491	549	Miscellaneous Expense	35.00			
		101	Cash		35.00		
12/23		101	Cash	1,800.00			
		110	Accounts Receivable		1,800.00		Refreshing Waters Inc.
12/23	C492	534	Charitable Contr. Expense	50.00			
		101	Cash		50.00		
12/24	C493	312	Trey Anderson, Drawing	5,310.00			
		101	Cash		5,310.00		
12/24	C494	522	Salary Expense	235.00			
		101	Cash		235.00		

(continued)

12/27		110	Accounts Receivable	1,570.00					
		401	Service Revenue		1,570.00				L&T Tanning Salon
12/29	C495	538	Vehicles Expense	615.20					
		101	Cash		615.20				
12/29		101	Cash	2,950.00					
		110	Accounts Receivable		2,950.00				Klyn & Stanford
12/29		101	Cash	730.00					
		401	Service Revenue		730.00				
12/30	C496	201	Accounts Payable	256.75					Sunshine Cleaners
		101	Cash		256.75				
12/30	C497	538	Vehicles Expense	57.50					
		101	Cash		57.50				
12/31	C498	312	Trey Anderson, Drawing	255.15					
		101	Cash		255.15				
12/31	C499	522	Salary Expense	1,340.00					
		101	Cash		1,340.00				
12/31	C500	522	Salary Expense	425.00					
		101	Cash		425.00				
12/31	C501	312	Trey Anderson, Drawing	115.00					
		525	Telephone Expense	11.30					
		534	Charitable Contr. Expense	150.00					
		538	Vehicles Expense	129.50					
		549	Miscellaneous Expense	152.87					
		101	Cash		558.67				
			Totals	23,604.10	23,604.10				
				=====	=====				

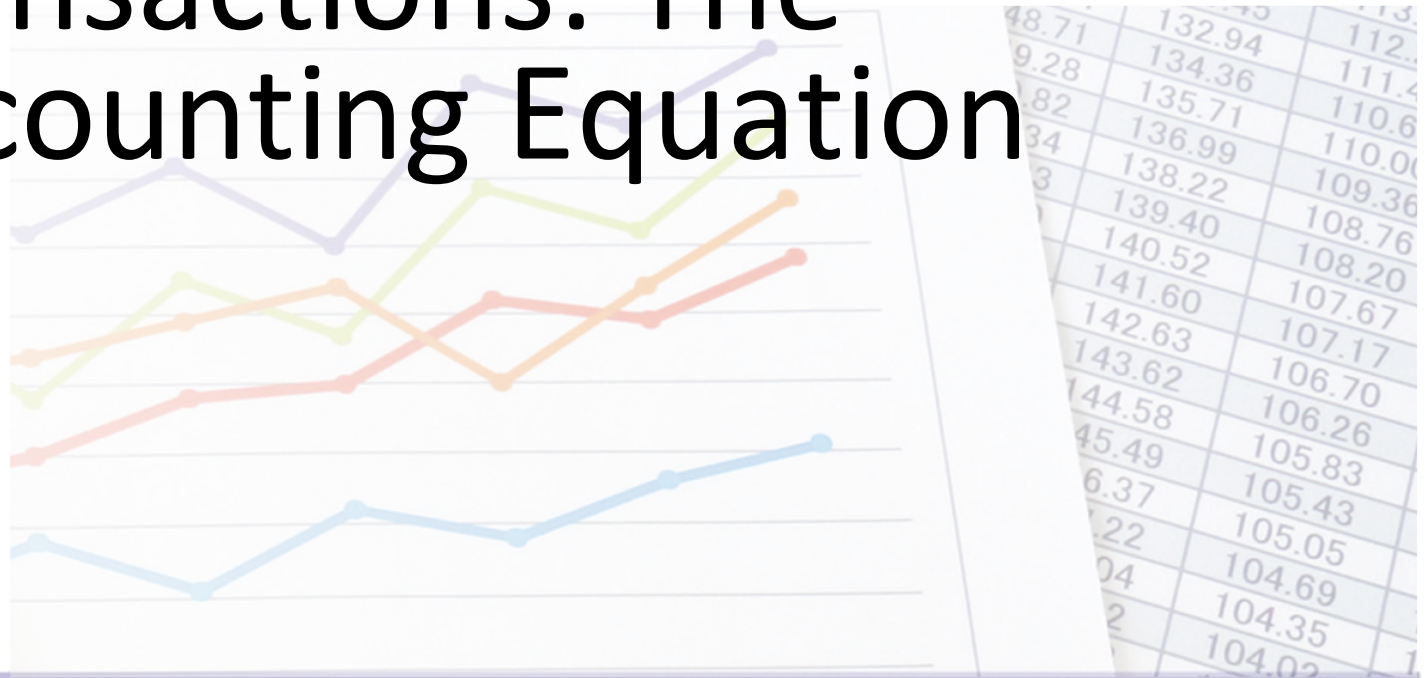


COLLEGE ACCOUNTING 22e

A portion of a spreadsheet showing numerical data in a grid format. The numbers are arranged in rows and columns, with some values appearing to be currency or percentages.

Chapter 2

Analyzing Transactions: The Accounting Equation



Learning Objective 1

Define the accounting elements.

Business Entity

- An individual, association, or organization that engages in economic activities and controls specific economic resources
- The business entity's finances are kept separate from the owner's nonbusiness assets and liabilities (business entity concept)

Assets, Part 1

- Items owned by a business that will provide future benefits.

MUST BE "OWNED"

NOT RENTED

Assets, Part 2

- Items owned by a business that will provide future benefits.

BUT DOESN'T HAVE TO BE PAID OFF, COULD STILL BE MAKING PAYMENTS ON IT

Assets, Part 3

- Examples:
 - Cash
 - Merchandise
 - Furniture
 - Fixtures
 - Machinery
 - Buildings
 - Land
 - Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable

- The amount of money owed to the business by its customers as a result of making sales “on account” or “on credit”
- Simply put, the customers have promised to pay sometime in the future.

Liabilities, Part 1

- Something owed to another business entity
- A probable future outflow of assets as a result of a past transaction or event.

IN OTHER WORDS, DEBTS OR OBLIGATIONS OF THE BUSINESS THAT CAN BE PAID WITH CASH, GOODS, OR SERVICES.

Liabilities, Part 2

- Examples:
 - Accounts Payable
 - Notes Payable

Accounts Payable

- An unwritten promise to pay a supplier for assets purchased or services received
- Referred to as making a purchase “on account” or “on credit”

*Be careful!! Don't confuse accounts receivable and accounts payable. Ask yourself: Are we waiting to receive?
Or waiting to pay?*

Notes Payable

- Formal written promises to pay suppliers or lenders specified sums of money at definite future times

Owner's Equity

- Amount by which the business assets exceed the business liabilities.

Also Called:

NET WORTH

OR

CAPITAL

Business Entity Concept

- The owner of a business may have business assets and liabilities as well as nonbusiness assets and liabilities.
- Nonbusiness assets and liabilities are not included in the business entity's accounting records.
- If the owner invests money or other assets in the business, the investment is now reclassified as a business asset.

A Broader View

Assets and the Cost of Products We Buy

Next time you buy something, think of all the assets a company needs to produce that product. If the product comes from a capital-intensive industry, one that requires heavy investments in assets, the company must price the product high enough to cover the cost of using the assets and replacing them when they wear out. For example, AT&T recently reported that the cost of property, plant, and equipment used for operating purposes came to over \$274 billion.

Learning Objective 2

Construct the accounting equation.

The Accounting Equation, Part 1

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Equity}$$

*The left side
shows the
assets.*

The Accounting Equation, Part 2

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Equity}$$

The right side shows where the money came from to buy the assets.

Example, Part 1

- If a business has total assets of \$60,400 and total liabilities of \$5,400, what is the owner's equity?

Once the debts are paid, the remaining assets belong to the owner (owner's equity).

Example, Part 2

- If a business has total assets of \$60,400 and total liabilities of \$5,400, what is the owner's equity?

ASSETS – LIABILITES = OWNER'S EQUITY

$$\text{\$60,400} - \text{\$5,400} = \text{\$55,000}$$

Can also be expressed as:

Assets = Liabilities + Owner's Equity

Learning Objective 3

**Analyze business
transactions.**

Business Transaction

- An economic event that has a direct impact on the business
- Usually requires an exchange with an outside entity.
- We must be able to measure this exchange in dollars.
- All business transactions affect the accounting equation through specific accounts.

Account

- A separate record used to summarize changes in each asset, liability, and owner's equity of a business.

Analyzing Business Transactions

- **Three Questions:**
 - What happened?
 - Which accounts are affected?
 - How is the accounting equation affected?

Question #1, Part 1

- **What happened?**
 - Make certain you understand the event that has taken place.

Question #2, Part 1

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

Question #3

- **How is the accounting equation affected?**
 - Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.
 - Make certain that the accounting equation remains in balance after the transaction has been entered.

Learning Objective 4

Show the effects of
business transactions on
the accounting equation.

Rohan's Campus Delivery

- Let's analyze the effect of transactions on the accounting equation.

Investment Example

- Rohan Macsen, the owner, invested \$2,000 in the business.

Question #1, Part 2

- **What happened?**

Rohan took \$2,000 from his personal bank account and deposited it in a new account in the business's name.

Question #2A

- Identify the accounts that are affected.

CASH

R.M.,
CAPITAL

Question #2B

- Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

CASH
ASSET

R.M.,
CAPITAL
**OWNER'S
EQUITY**

Question #3A, Part 1

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

CASH

INCREASED

R.M.,
CAPITAL

Question #3B, Part 1

- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS	=	LIABILITIES	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
CASH	=			R.M., CAPITAL
+\$2,000	=			+\$2,000

It balances! Assets of \$2,000 = Liabilities of \$0 + Owner's Equity of \$2,000

Cash Purchase Example Question #1

- **What happened?**
 - Purchased delivery equipment for \$1,200 cash.

Question #2, Part 2

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

DELIVERY
EQUIPMENT
ASSET

CASH
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 2

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

DELIVERY
EQUIPMENT
ASSET

DECREASED

CASH
ASSET

Question #3B, Part 2

- Let's look at the accounting equation

ASSETS		=	LIAB.	+	O. E.
CASH	+	DEL. EQUIP.	=		
-\$1,200	+	+\$1,200	=		

The right hand side of the equation is not affected.

Question #3B, Part 3

- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS		=	LIAB.	+	O. E.
CASH	+	DEL. EQUIP.	=		
-\$1,200	+	+\$1,200	=		

*Yes! Total assets stayed the same.
One asset increased, the other
decreased. No change in liabilities
or owner's equity.*

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 1

		ASSETS	
	CASH		DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$2,000		
	- 1,200		+ \$1,200
BAL.	\$ 800		\$1,200

LEFT SIDE OF EQUATION:
CASH \$800
DEL. EQUIP. 1,200
TOTAL ASSETS \$2,000

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 2

	LIABILITIES	OWNER'S EQUITY
BAL.	\$ 0	\$2,000
<hr/>		
BAL.	\$ 0	\$2,000

RIGHT SIDE OF EQUATION:
LIABILITES \$0
OWNER'S EQUITY 2,000
TOTAL LIAB. & O.E. \$2,000

Purchase On Account Example

- Purchased delivery equipment on account for \$900.

Question #1, Part 3

- **What happened?**

Rohan is buying this delivery equipment “on account.” He will be making payments on it over the next three months.

NO CASH WAS EXCHANGED TODAY.

Question #2, Part 3

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

DEL. EQUIP.

ASSET

ACCOUNTS

PAYABLE

LIABILITY

Question #3A, Part 3

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

DEL.
EQUIP.
ASSET

INCREASED

ACCOUNTS
PAYABLE
LIABILITY

INCREASED

Question #3B, Part 4

- Let's look at the accounting equation.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{ASSETS} & = & \text{LIABILITIES} + \text{OWNER'S EQUITY} \\ \hline \text{DEL. EQUIP.} & = & \text{ACCOUNTS} \\ & & \text{PAYABLE} \\ +\$900 & = & +\$900 \end{array}$$

This transaction had no effect on owner's equity.

Question #3B, Part 5

- Does the accounting equation balance?

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \underline{\text{ASSETS}} & = & \underline{\text{LIABILITIES} + \text{OWNER'S EQUITY}} \\ \text{DEL. EQUIP.} & = & \text{ACCOUNTS} \\ & & \text{PAYABLE} \\ +\$900 & = & +\$900 \end{array}$$

It balances! Assets increased by \$900 = Liabilities increased by \$900

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 3

		ASSETS	
		CASH	+ DEL. EQUIP.
		\$2,000	
	-	1,200	\$1,200
BAL.	\$	800	\$1,200
			+ 900
BAL.	\$	800	\$2,100



$$\$800 + (\$1,200 + \$900) =$$
$$\$2,900 \text{ TOTAL ASSETS}$$

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 4

LIABILITIES		OWNER'S EQUITY
ACCTS. PAY.		R.M., CAPITAL
		+\$2,000
BAL.		\$2,000
	+\$900	
BAL.	\$900	\$2,000

*\$900 + \$2,000 = \$2,900 TOTAL
LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY*

Loan Payment Example Question #1

- **What happened?**
 - Made \$300 payment on equipment loan.

Question #2, Part 4

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

CASH
ASSET

ACCOUNTS
PAYABLE
LIABILITY

Question #3A, Part 4

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

CASH
ASSET

DECREASED

ACCOUNTS
PAYABLE
LIABILITY

DECREASED

Question #3B, Part 6

- Let's look at the accounting equation.

ASSETS = LIABILITIES + OWNER'S EQUITY

CASH = ACCOUNTS
PAYABLE

-\$300 = -\$300

*This transaction had
no effect on owner's
equity.*

Question #3B, Part 7

- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS = LIABILITIES + OWNER'S EQUITY


CASH = ACCOUNTS
PAYABLE

-\$300 = -\$300

*It balances! Assets decreased
by \$300 = Liabilities decreased
by \$300*

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 5

		ASSETS	
		CASH	DEL. EQUIP.
		\$2,000	
		– 1,200	\$1,200
BAL.	\$ 800		\$1,200
			+ 900
BAL.	\$ 800		\$2,100
		– 300	
BAL.	\$ 500		\$2,100


\$2,600

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 6

LIABILITIES		OWNER'S EQUITY
ACCTS. PAY.		R.M., CAPITAL
		+\$2,000
BAL.		\$2,000
	+\$900	
BAL.	\$900	\$2,000
	- 300	
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000

\$2,600

Owner's Equity Transactions

FOUR TYPES:

DECREASE:

EXPENSES

DRAWING

INCREASE:

REVENUES

INVESTMENTS

Revenues, Part 1

- The amount a business charges customers for products sold or services performed
- Recognized when earned (even if cash has not yet been received)
- Increase both assets (cash or accounts receivable) and owner's equity

Revenues, Part 2

- **Examples:**
 - Delivery Fees
 - Consulting Fees
 - Rent Revenue (if the business rents space to others)
 - Interest Revenue (for interest earned on bank deposits)
 - Sales (for sales of merchandise)

Expenses, Part 1

- Represent the decrease in assets (or increase in liabilities) as a result of efforts made to produce revenues
- Separate accounts are maintained for each type of expense.
- Either *decrease* assets or *increase* liabilities, but **ALWAYS decrease** owner's equity.

Expenses, Part 2

- **Examples:**
 - Rent
 - Salaries
 - Supplies consumed
 - Taxes

Net Income

REVENUES greater than EXPENSES = NET INCOME

EXAMPLE: Luke Perkins performed \$6,000 of tax services (revenue) this year and incurred expenses of \$1,500 for rent, \$500 for supplies, and \$3,000 in salaries.

REVENUE – EXPENSES = NET INCOME

\$6,000 – \$5,000 = \$1,000

$\$1,500 + \$500 + \$3,000$

Net Loss

EXPENSES greater than REVENUES = NET LOSS

EXAMPLE: John Atwood performed \$8,000 of delivery services (revenue) this year and incurred expenses of \$3,500 for rent, \$500 for supplies, \$3,000 in salaries, and \$2,500 for gasoline.

$$\begin{array}{rccccccc} \text{REVENUE} & - & \text{EXPENSES} & = & \text{NET LOSS} \\ \$8,000 & - & \$9,500 & = & (\$1,500) \\ & & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \quad \nearrow \quad \nearrow \quad \nearrow \\ \$3,500 + \$500 + \$3,000 + \$2,500 \end{array} & & \end{array}$$

Accounting Period Concept

- The concept that income determination can be made on a periodic basis (month, quarter, year, etc.)
- Any accounting period of 12 months is called a fiscal year.

Withdrawals

- The owner taking (withdrawing) cash or other assets from the business for personal use
- Reduces owner's equity and assets
- Also referred to as drawing

Revenue Example Question #1

- **What happened?**
 - Rohan performed services and received \$500 in cash.

Question #2, Part 5

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

**DELIVERY
FEES O.E.
REVENUE**

**CASH
ASSET**

Question #3A, Part 5

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

DELIVERY
FEES

INCREASED

CASH

Question #3B, Part 8

- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS	=	LIAB.	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
CASH	=			DELIVERY FEES
+\$500	=			+\$500

It balances! Assets increased by \$500 = Owner's equity increased by \$500


Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 7

ASSETS		
	CASH	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$ 500	\$2,100
	+ 500	
<hr/>		
BAL.	\$ 1,000	\$2,100

The diagram illustrates the sum of the two asset categories. Two orange arrows originate from the bottom row of the table: one points from the \$1,000 value under CASH, and the other points from the \$2,100 value under DEL. EQUIP. Both arrows converge on a central orange rounded rectangle containing the text \$3,100, representing the total assets.

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 8

	LIAB.	OWNER'S EQUITY	
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	DELIVERY FEES
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	
			+\$500
<hr/>			
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$500

**\$3,100**

Expense Example Question #1, Part 1

- **What happened?**
 - Rohan paid \$200 for office rent.

Question #2, Part 6

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

RENT
EXPENSE
O.E.
EXPENSE

CASH
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 6

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

DECREASED

RENT
EXPENSE

CASH

Question #3A, Part 7

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

RENT
EXPENSE

CASH

BE CAREFUL! While incurring an expense will increase the expense account, it will cause an overall DECREASE in OWNER'S EQUITY.

Question #3B, Part 9


- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS	=	LIAB. +	OWNER'S EQUITY
CASH	=		RENT EXPENSE
-\$200	=		-\$200

It balances! Assets decreased by \$200 = Owner's equity decreased by \$200

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 9


ASSETS		
	CASH	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$1,000	\$2,100
	- 200	
<hr/>		
BAL.	\$ 800	\$2,100



\$2,900

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 10

LIAB.		OWNER'S EQUITY	
ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL. \$600	\$2,000	\$500	+\$200
<hr/>			
BAL. \$600	\$2,000	\$500	\$200



$$\$600 + \$2,000 + \$500 - \$200 = \$2,900$$

Expense Example Question #1, Part 2

- **What happened?**
 - Rohan paid \$50 for phone service.

Question #2, Part 7

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

PHONE
EXPENSE
O.E.
EXPENSE

CASH
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 8

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

DECREASED

PHONE
EXPENSE

CASH

Question #3B, Part 10


- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS	=	LIAB.	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
CASH	=			PHONE EXPENSE
-\$50	=			-\$50

*It balances! Assets decreased by \$50
= Owner's equity decreased by \$50*

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 11


ASSETS		
	CASH	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$ 800	\$2,100
	- 50	
<hr/>		
BAL.	\$ 750	\$2,100



\$2,850

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 12

	LIAB.		OWNER'S EQUITY	
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$500	\$ 200
				+ 50
<hr/>				
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$500	\$ 250



$$\$600 + \$2,000 + \$500 - \$250 = \$2,850$$

Revenue On Account Example

- Rohan performed \$600 of delivery services on account.

Question #1, Part 4

- **What happened?**

*Rohan has performed services for a client.
The client will be paying Rohan at a later
date.*

***IT IS REVENUE EVEN THOUGH NO CASH
CHANGES HANDS TODAY!***

Question #2, Part 8

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

DELIVERY
FEES **O.E.**
REVENUE

ACCOUNTS
RECEIVABLE
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 9

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

DELIVERY
FEES

INCREASED

ACCOUNTS
RECEIVABLE

Question #3B, Part 11

- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS	=	LIAB.	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
ACCTS. RECEIVABLE	=			DELIVERY FEES
+\$600	=			+\$600

It balances! Assets increased by \$600 = Owner's equity increased by \$600

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 14

	LIAB.		OWNER'S EQUITY	
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$ 500 + 600	\$250
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250

$$\$600 + \$2,000 + \$1,100 - \$250 = \$3,450$$

Purchase Of Supplies Example

Question #1

- **What happened?**
 - Purchased supplies for \$80 cash.

Question #2, Part 9

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

SUPPLIES
ASSET

CASH
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 10

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

DECREASED

**SUPPLIES
ASSET**

**CASH
ASSET**

Question #3B, Part 12


- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS		=	LIAB. + O. E.	
CASH	+		SUPPLIES	
-\$80	+		+\$80	

It balances! Total assets stayed the same. One asset increased, the other decreased. No change in liabilities or owner's equity.

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 15

ASSETS				
	CASH	ACCTS. REC.	SUPPLIES	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$750	\$600		\$2,100
	- 80		+\$80	
<hr/>				
BAL.	\$670	\$600	\$80	\$2,100

**\$3,450**

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 16

	LIAB.		OWNER'S EQUITY	
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250



$$\$600 + \$2,000 + \$1,100 - \$250 = \$3,450$$

Prepaid Insurance Premium Example

Question #1

- **What happened?**
 - Rohan paid for an eight-month liability insurance policy with \$200 cash.
 - Insurance is paid in advance and will provide future benefits.

Question #2, Part 10

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

PREPAID
INSURANCE
ASSET

CASH
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 11

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

PREPAID
INSURANCE
ASSET

DECREASED

CASH
ASSET

Question #3B, Part 13


- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS		=	LIAB.	+	O. E.
CASH	+ PREPAID INS.	=			
-\$200	+ \$200	=			

*It balances! Total assets stayed the same.
One asset increased, the other decreased.
No change in liabilities or owner's equity.*

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 17

	ASSETS				
	CASH	ACCTS. REC.	SUPPLIES	PREPD. INS.	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$670	\$600	\$80		\$2,100
	- 200			+\$200	
<hr/>					
BAL.	\$470	\$600	\$80	\$200	\$2,100


\$3,450

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 18

	LIAB.	OWNER'S EQUITY		
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250
<hr/>				
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250


$$\$600 + \$2,000 + \$1,100 - \$250 = \$3,450$$

Customer Payment Example

- Received \$570 in cash for services recognized in an earlier transaction.

Question #1, Part 5

- **What happened?**

When Rohan performed the delivery services, the client agreed to pay at a later date.

TODAY HE RECEIVED CASH OF \$570 AS A PARTIAL PAYMENT.

Question #2, Part 11

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

CASH
ASSET

ACCOUNTS
RECEIVABLE
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 12

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

DECREASED

CASH

ACCOUNTS
RECEIVABLE

Question #3B, Part 14


- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS		=	LIAB. + O. E.	
CASH	+		ACCTS. REC.	=
+\$570	+		-\$570	=

It balances! Total assets stayed the same.
One asset increased, the other decreased.
No change in liabilities or owner's equity.

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 19

	ASSETS				
	CASH	ACCTS. REC.	SUPPLIES	PREPD. INS.	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$ 470	\$600	\$80	\$200	\$2,100
	+ 570	- 570			
<hr/>					
BAL.	\$1,040	\$ 30	\$80	\$200	\$2,100

**\$3,450**

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 20

	LIAB.	OWNER'S EQUITY		
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250

BAL.	\$600	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250
-------------	--------------	----------------	----------------	--------------


$$\$600 + \$2,000 + \$1,100 - \$250 = \$3,450$$

Purchase by Partial Payment and On Account Example

- Purchased delivery equipment for \$300 cash and \$1,200 on account.

Question #1, Part 6

- **What happened?**

Rohan is buying this delivery equipment by paying some cash now and the rest “on account.” He will be making payments on it over the next four months.

Question #2, Part 12

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

CASH
ASSET

DELIVERY
EQUIP.
ASSET

ACCOUNTS
PAYABLE
LIABILITY

Question #3A, Part 13

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

DECREASED

CASH
ASSET

INCREASED

DELIVERY
EQUIP.
ASSET

INCREASED

ACCOUNTS
PAYABLE
LIABILITY

Question #3B, Part 15


- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS		=	LIABILITIES	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
CASH	+ DEL. EQUIP.	=	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		
-\$300	+ \$1,500	=	+\$1,200		

*It balances! Assets increased by \$1,200
= Liabilities increased by \$1,200*

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 21

ASSETS					
	CASH	ACCTS. REC.	SUPPLIES	PREPD. INS.	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$1,040	\$30	\$80	\$200	\$2,100
	- 300				+1,500
<hr/>					
BAL.	\$ 740	\$30	\$80	\$200	\$3,600


\$4,650

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 22

	LIAB.	OWNER'S EQUITY		
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL.	\$ 600 +1,200	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250
BAL.	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250

$$\$1,800 + \$2,000 + \$1,100 - \$250 = \$4,650$$

Payment Of Wages Example Question #1

- **What happened?**
 - Rohan paid his part-time employees \$650 in wages.

Question #2, Part 13

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

WAGES
EXPENSE
O.E.
EXPENSE

CASH
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 14

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

**WAGES
EXPENSE**

DECREASED

CASH

Question #3B, Part 16

- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS	=	LIAB.	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
CASH	=			WAGES EXPENSE
-\$650	=			-\$650

*It balances! Assets decreased by \$650 =
Owner's equity decreased by \$650*

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 23

ASSETS					
	CASH	ACCTS. REC.	SUPPLIES	PREPD. INS.	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$740	\$30	\$80	\$200	\$3,600
	-650				
<hr/>					
BAL.	\$ 90	\$30	\$80	\$200	\$3,600

The diagram illustrates the proof of the accounting equation by summing the asset balances. Five orange arrows originate from the asset balance row: one from \$90, one from \$30, one from \$80, one from \$200, and one from \$3,600. All five arrows point towards a central orange box with a drop shadow that contains the value \$4,000.

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 24

	LIAB.	OWNER'S EQUITY		
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL.	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$250 + 650
BAL.	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$1,100	\$900

$$\$1,800 + \$2,000 + \$1,100 - \$900 = \$4,000$$

Deliveries for Cash and On Account

Question #1

- **What happened?**
 - Rohan received delivery fees as follows:
\$430 in cash and \$620 on account.

Question #2, Part 14

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

CASH
ASSET

ACCTS.
REC.
ASSET

DELIVERY
FEES **O.E.**
REVENUE

Question #3A, Part 15

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

INCREASED

INCREASED

CASH
ASSET

ACCTS.
REC.
ASSET

DELIVERY
FEES **O.E.**
REVENUE

Question #3B, Part 17

- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS		=	LIAB.	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
CASH	ACCTS. REC.	=			DELIVERY FEES
+\$430	+\$620	=			+\$1,050

*It balances! Assets increased by \$1,050 =
Owner's equity increased by \$1,050*

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 25

ASSETS				
CASH	ACCTS. REC.	SUPPLIES	PREPD. INS.	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL. \$ 90	\$ 30	\$80	\$200	\$3,600
+ 430	+ 620			
<hr/>				
BAL. \$520	\$650	\$80	\$200	\$3,600

\$5,050

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 26

	LIAB.		OWNER'S EQUITY	
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAPITAL	REVENUES	EXPENSES
BAL.	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$ 1,100 + 1,050	\$900
BAL.	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$ 2,150	\$900

$$\$1,800 + \$2,000 + \$2,150 - \$900 = \$5,050$$

Cash Withdrawal Example

- Rohan withdrew \$150 for personal expenses.

Question #1, Part 7

- **What happened?**

Rohan is withdrawing some of his equity in the business by taking home an asset (cash). This will reduce the assets and reduce his owner's equity.

Question #2, Part 15

- **Which accounts are affected?**
 - Identify the accounts that are affected.
 - Classify these accounts as assets, liabilities, or owner's equity.

R.M.,
DRAWING
O.E.
DRAWING

CASH
ASSET

Question #3A, Part 16

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

INCREASED

DECREASED

R.M.,
DRAWING

CASH

Question #3A, Part 17

- Determine which accounts have increased or decreased.

R.M.,
DRAWING

CASH

BE CAREFUL! Just like expenses, the drawing account will increase in this situation, but it will cause an overall DECREASE IN OWNER'S EQUITY.

Question #3B, Part 18


- Does the accounting equation balance?

ASSETS	=	LIAB.	+	OWNER'S EQUITY
CASH	=			R.M., DRAWING
-\$150	=			+\$150

*It balances! Assets decreased by \$150 =
Owner's equity decreased by \$150*

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 27

ASSETS					
	CASH	ACCTS. REC.	SUPPLIES	PREPD. INS.	DEL. EQUIP.
BAL.	\$ 520	\$650	\$80	\$200	\$3,600
	- 150				
<hr/>					
BAL.	\$370	\$650	\$80	\$200	\$3,600


\$4,900

Proving the Accounting Equation Balances, Part 28

	LIAB.		OWNER'S EQUITY		
	ACCTS. PAY.	R.M., CAP.	R.M., DRAWING	REV.	EXP.
BAL.	\$1,800	\$2,000		\$2,150	\$900
			+\$150		
BAL.	\$1,800	\$2,000	\$150	\$2,150	\$900

$$\$1,800 + \$2,000 - \$150 + \$2,150 - \$900 = \$4,900$$

Learning Objective 5

Prepare and describe the purposes of a simple income statement, statement of owner's equity, and balance sheet.

Financial Statements

- Three commonly prepared financial statements:
 - Income statement
 - Statement of owner's equity
 - Balance sheet

Income Statement

- Reports the profitability of business operations for a specific period of time
- Expenses are subtracted from revenues to determine net income/loss
- Also called the profit and loss statement or operating statement

Rohan's Campus Delivery Income Statement For Month Ended June 30, 20--, Part 1

Financial statement headings:

1st line: The name of the company

2nd line: The title of the statement

*3rd line: The time period covered or the date of
the statement*

Rohan's Campus Delivery Income Statement For Month Ended June 30, 20--, Part 5

Revenues

Delivery fees	\$2,150
---------------	----------------

Expenses

Wages expense	\$ 650
---------------	---------------

Rent expense	200
--------------	------------

Phone expense	50
---------------	-----------

Total expenses	900
-----------------------	------------

Underline before totaling.

Rohan's Campus Delivery Income Statement For Month Ended June 30, 20-- , Part 6

Revenues		
Delivery fees		\$2,150
Expenses		
Wages expense	\$ 650	
Rent expense	200	
Phone expense	50	
Total expenses		900
Net income		\$1,250

*Revenues are greater than expenses,
therefore the total is called NET INCOME.*

Rohan's Campus Delivery Income Statement For Month Ended June 30, 20--, Part 7

Revenues		
Delivery fees		\$2,150
Expenses		
Wages expense	\$ 650	
Rent expense	200	
Phone expense	50	
Total expenses		900
Net income		\$1,250

Double underline the net income total.

The Statement Of Owner's Equity

- Reports the activities that affected owner's equity for a specific period of time
- Uses Net Income from the income statement

Rohan's Campus Delivery Statement of Owner's Equity For Month Ended June 30, 20--, Part 1

Rohan Macsen, capital, June 1, 20--	\$2,000
Net Income for June	\$1,250

Instead of showing revenue increasing and expenses decreasing the owner's equity, this statement uses the net effect (net income/loss) from the income statement.

Rohan's Campus Delivery Statement of Owner's Equity For Month Ended June 30, 20---, Part 2

Rohan Macsen, capital, June 1, 20--	\$2,000
Net Income for June	\$1,250

Instead of showing revenue increasing and expenses decreasing the owner's equity, this statement uses the net effect (net income/loss) from the income statement.

Rohan's Campus Delivery Statement of Owner's Equity For Month Ended June 30, 20--, Part 3

Rohan Macsen, capital, June 1, 20--		\$2,000
Net Income for June	\$1,250	
Less Withdrawals for June	150	
	<hr/>	1,100

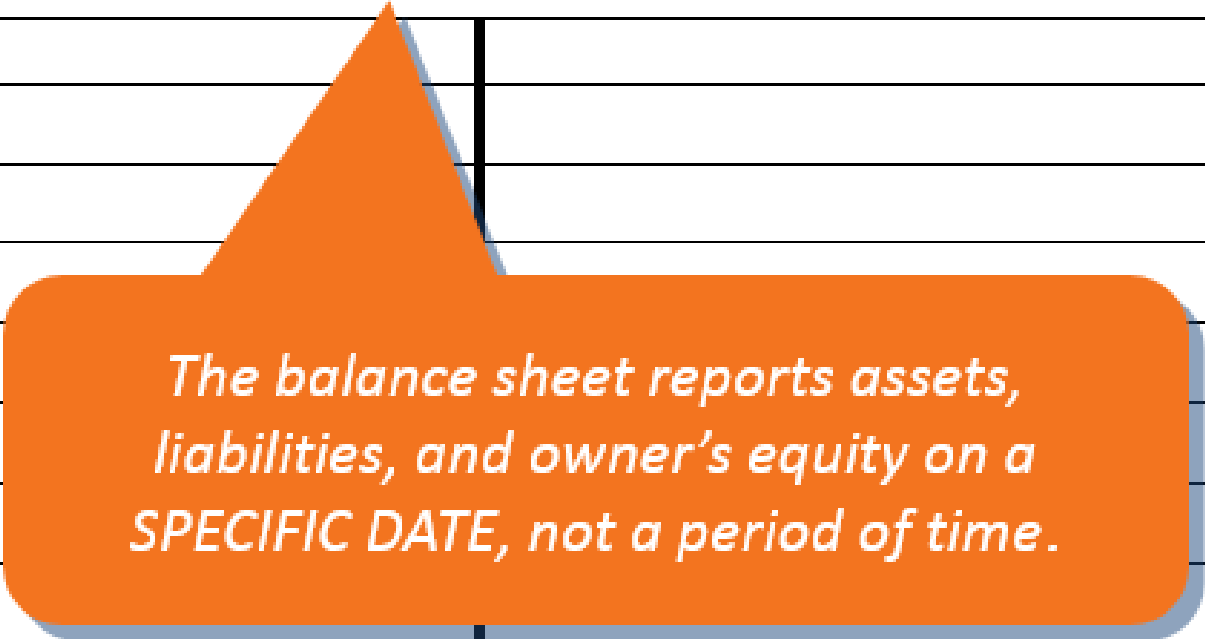
*\$1,250 net income – \$150 withdrawal =
\$1,100 increase in capital*

The Balance Sheet

- Reports a firm's assets, liabilities, and owner's equity on a specific date
- Confirms that the accounting equation has remained in balance
- Also referred to as a statement of financial position or statement of financial condition

Rohan's Campus Delivery Balance Sheet

June 30, 20--, Part 1



*The balance sheet reports assets, liabilities, and owner's equity on a **SPECIFIC DATE**, not a period of time.*

Rohan's Campus Delivery Balance Sheet

June 30, 20--, Part 2

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 370	Accounts payable	\$1,800
Accounts receivable	650		
Supplies	80	Owner's Equity	
Prepaid insurance	200	Rohan Macsen, capital	<u>3,100</u>
Delivery equipment	<u>3,600</u>		
		Total liabilities and	
Total assets	<u><u>\$4,900</u></u>	owner's equity	<u><u>\$4,900</u></u>

It balances!!!

Learning Objective 6

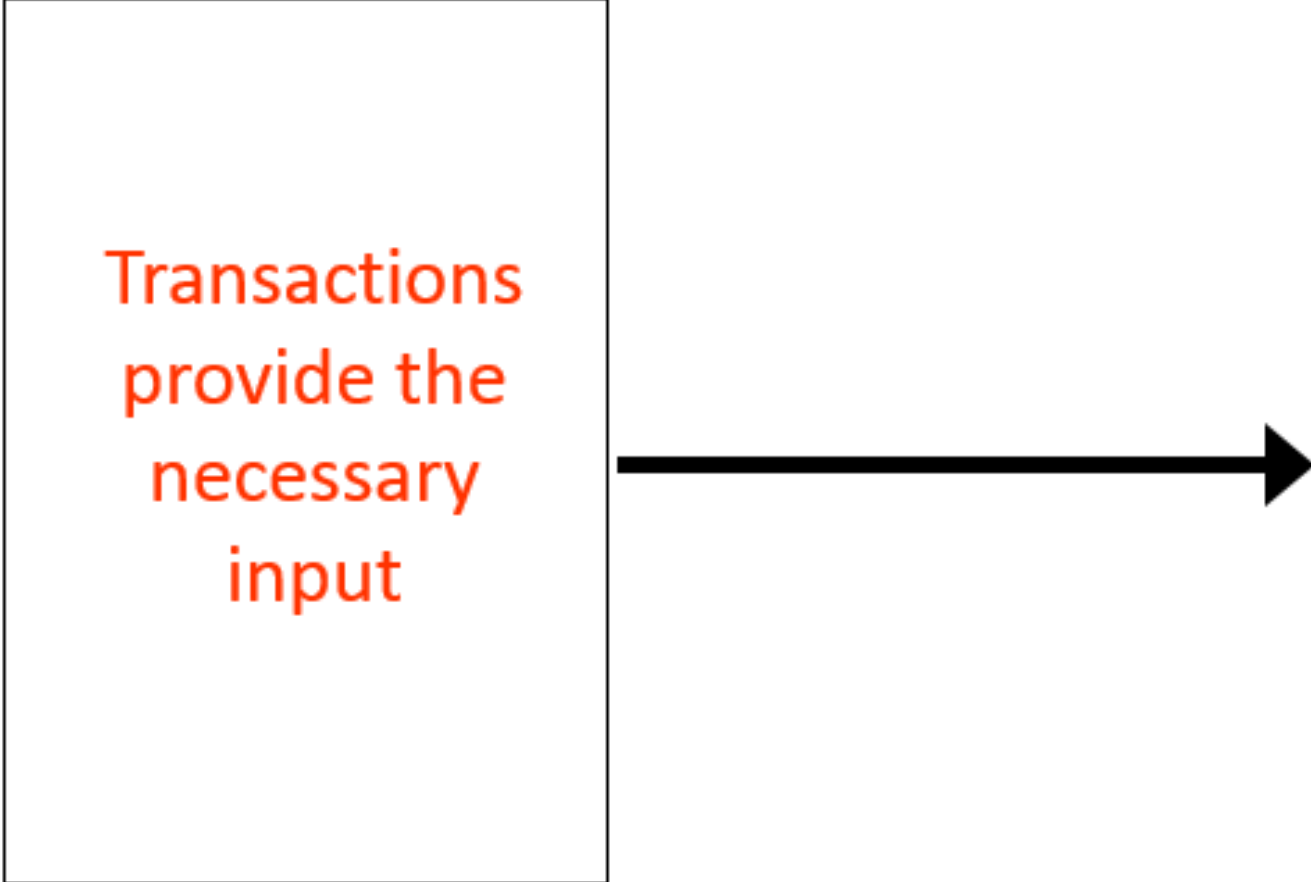
Define the three basic phases of the accounting process.

Accounting Process

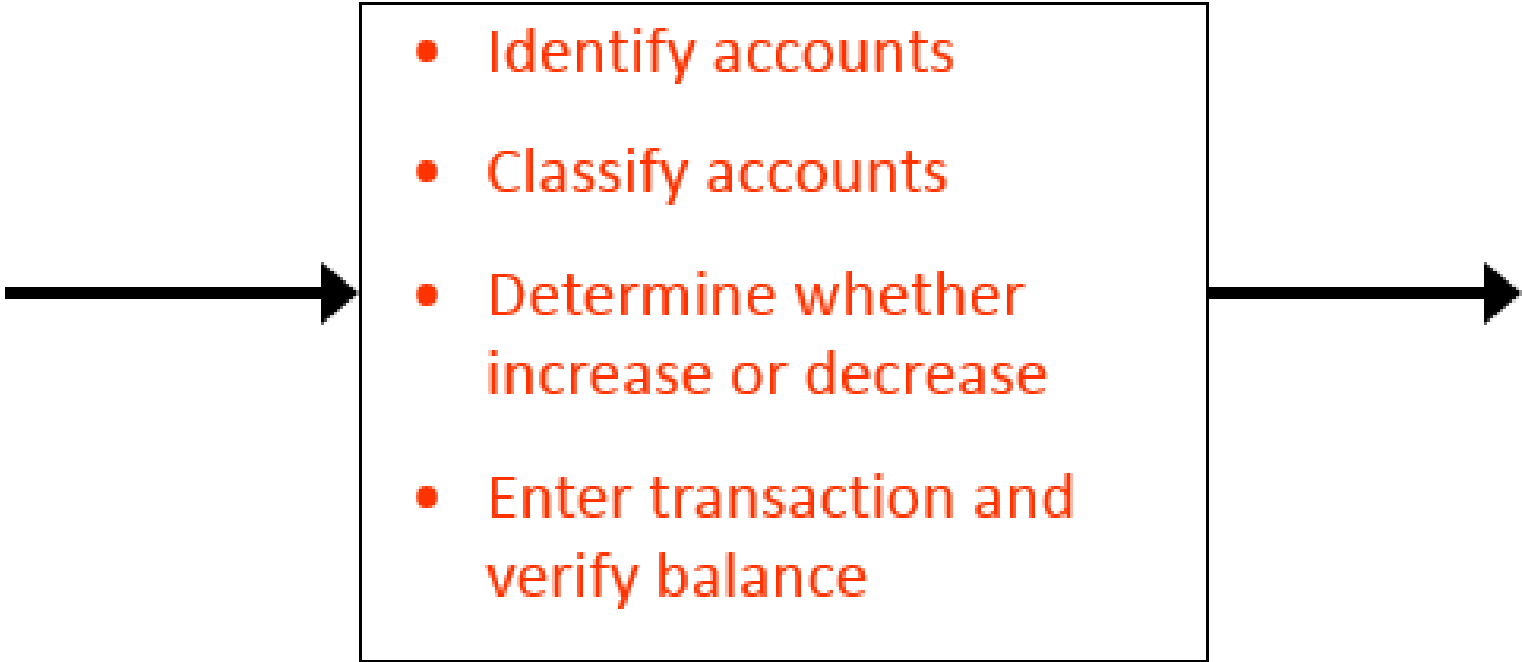
- Three basic phases:
 - Input
 - Processing
 - Output

Input

Transactions
provide the
necessary
input



Processing

- 
- Identify accounts
 - Classify accounts
 - Determine whether increase or decrease
 - Enter transaction and verify balance

Output, Part 1

INCOME STATEMENT

REVENUES

-

EXPENSES

=

NET INCOME

STATEMENT OF OWNER'S EQUITY

BEGINNING CAPITAL

+

INVESTMENTS

+

NET INCOME

-

WITHDRAWALS

=

ENDING CAPITAL



Output, Part 2

BALANCE SHEET

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{ASSETS} \\ = \\ \text{LIABILITES} \\ + \\ \text{OWNER'S EQUITY} \\ \text{(Ending Capital)} \end{array}$$
