CHAPTER 2 ANALYZING TRANSACTIONS

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1. An account is a form designed to record changes in a particular asset, liability, stockholders' equity, revenue, or expense. A ledger is a group of related accounts.
- **2.** The terms *debit* and *credit* may signify either an increase or a decrease, depending upon the nature of the account. For example, debits signify an increase in asset and expense accounts but a decrease in liability, capital stock, retained earnings, and revenue accounts.
- **3.** a. Assuming no errors have occurred, the credit balance in the cash account resulted from drawing checks for \$1,850 in excess of the amount of cash on deposit.
 - **b.** The \$1,850 credit balance in the cash account as of December 31 is a liability owed to the bank. It is usually referred to as an "overdraft" and should be classified on the balance sheet as a liability.
- **4. a.** The revenue was earned in October.
 - **b.** (1) Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Fees Earned or another appropriately titled revenue account in October.
 - (2) Debit Cash and credit Accounts Receivable in November.
- 5. No. Errors may have been made that had the same erroneous effect on both debits and credits, such as failure to record and/or post a transaction, recording the same transaction more than once, and posting a transaction correctly but to the wrong account.
- **6.** The listing of \$9,800 is a transposition; the listing of \$100 is a slide.
- 7. a. No. Because the same error occurred on both the debit side and the credit side of the trial balance, the trial balance would not be out of balance.
 - **b.** Yes. The trial balance would not balance. The error would cause the debit total of the trial balance to exceed the credit total by \$90.
- **8. a.** The equality of the trial balance would not be affected.
 - **b.** On the income statement, total operating expenses (salary expense) would be overstated by \$7,500, and net income would be understated by \$7,500. On the retained earnings statement, the beginning and ending retained earnings would be correct. However, net income and dividends would be understated by \$7,500. These understatements offset one another; ending retained earnings equity is correct. The balance sheet is not affected by the error.
- **9.** a. The equality of the trial balance would not be affected.
 - **b.** On the income statement, revenues (fees earned) would be overstated by \$300,000, and net income would be overstated by \$300,000. On the retained earnings statement, the beginning retained earnings would be correct. However, net income and ending retained earnings would be overstated by \$300,000. The balance sheet total assets is correct. However, liabilities (notes payable) is understated by \$300,000, and stockholders' equity (retained earnings) is overstated by \$300,000. The understatement of liabilities is offset by the overstatement of stockholders' equity (retained earnings); total liabilities and stockholders' equity is correct.
- 10. a. From the viewpoint of Surety Storage, the balance of the checking account represents an asset.
 - **b.** From the viewpoint of Ada Savings Bank, the balance of the checking account represents a liability.

PRACTICE EXERCISES

PE 2-1A

- 1. Debit and credit entries, normal debit balance
- 2. Credit entries only, normal credit balance
- 3. Debit and credit entries, normal credit balance
- 4. Credit entries only, normal credit balance
- 5. Credit entries only, normal credit balance
- 6. Debit entries only, normal debit balance

PE 2-1B

- 1. Debit and credit entries, normal credit balance
- 2. Debit and credit entries, normal debit balance
- 3. Debit entries only, normal debit balance
- 4. Debit entries only, normal debit balance
- 5. Debit entries only, normal debit balance
- 6. Credit entries only, normal credit balance

PE 2-2A

Feb.	12	Office Equipment	18,000	
		Cash		7,000
		Accounts Payable		11,000

PE 2-2B

Sept.	30	Office Supplies	2,500	
		Cash		800
		Accounts Payable		1,700

PE 2-3A

July	9	Accounts Receivable	12,000	
		Fees Earned		12,000

PE 2-3B

Aug.	13	Cash	9,000	
		Fees Earned		9,000

PE 2-4A

Jan.	25	Dividends	16,000	
		Cash		16,000

PE 2-4B

June	30	Dividends	11,500	
		Cash		11,500

PE 2-5A

Using the following T account, solve for the amount of cash receipts (indicated by ? below).

Cash						
Feb. 1 Bal.	14,750	93,400	Cash payments			
Cash receipts	?					
Feb. 28 Bal.	15,200					

\$15,200 = \$14,750 + Cash receipts - \$93,400 Cash receipts = \$15,200 + \$93,400 - \$14,750 = \$93,850

PE 2-5B

Using the following T account, solve for the amount of supplies expense (indicated by ? below).

Supplies					
Aug. 1 Bal.	1,025	?	Supplies expense		
Supplies purchased	3,110				
Aug. 31 Bal.	1,324				

\$1,324 = \$1,025 + \$3,110 - Supplies expense Supplies expense = \$1,025 + \$3,110 - \$1,324 = \$2,811

PE 2-6A

- a. The totals are unequal. The credit total is lower by \$900 (\$5,400 \$4,500).
- b. The totals are equal since both the debit and credit entries were journalized and posted for \$720.
- c. The totals are unequal. The debit total is higher by \$3,200 (\$1,600 + \$1,600).

PE 2-6B

- a. The totals are equal since both the debit and credit entries were journalized and posted for \$12,900.
- b. The totals are unequal. The credit total is higher by \$1,656 (\$1,840 \$184).
- c. The totals are unequal. The debit total is higher by \$4,500 (\$8,300 \$3,800).

PE 2-7A

a.	Utilities Expense	7,300	
	Miscellaneous Expense		7,300
	Utilities Expense	7,300	
	Cash		7,300

Note: The first entry in (a) reverses the incorrect entry, and the second entry records the correct entry. These two entries could also be combined into one entry as shown below; however, preparing two entries would make it easier for someone to understand later what happened and why the entries were necessary.

Utilities Expense	14,600	
Miscellaneous Expense		7,300
Cash		7,300

b.	Accounts Payable	6,100	
	Accounts Receivable		6,100

PE 2-7B

a. Cash	8,400	
Accounts Receivable		8,400
b. Supplies	2,500	
Office Equipment		2,500
Supplies	2,500	
Accounts Payable		2,500

Note: The first entry in (b) reverses the incorrect entry, and the second entry records the correct entry. These two entries could also be combined into one entry as shown below; however, preparing two entries would make it easier for someone to understand later what happened and why the entries were necessary.

Supplies	5,000	
Office Equipment		2,500
Accounts Payable		2,500

PE 2-8A

Fuller Company						
	Income Statements					
For	For Years Ended December 31					
Increase/(Decrease)						
	Amount	Percent				
Fees earned	\$680,000	\$850,000	\$(170,000)	-20.0%		
Operating expenses	541,875	637,500	(95,625)	-15.0%		
Net income	\$138,125	\$212,500	\$ (74,375)	-35.0%		
				•		

PE 2-8B

Paragon Company Income Statements					
For Years Ended December 31					
Increase/(Decrease)					
2014 2013 Amount Percent					
Fees earned	\$1,416,000	\$1,200,000	\$216,000	18.0%	
Operating expenses	1,044,000	900,000	144,000	16.0%	
Net income	\$ 372,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 72,000	24.0%	

EXERCISES

Ex. 2-1

Balance Sheet Accounts	Income Statement Accounts
<u>Assets</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Flight Equipment	Cargo and Mail Revenue
Purchase Deposits for Flight Equipment ^a	Passenger Revenue
Spare Parts and Supplies	
<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
Accounts Payable	Aircraft Fuel Expense
Air Traffic Liability ^b	Commissions (Expense) ^c
	Landing Fees (Expense) ^d

Stockholders' Equity

None

- ^a Advance payments (deposits) on aircraft to be delivered in the future
- ^D Passenger ticket sales not yet recognized as revenue
- ^c Commissions paid to travel agents
- ^d Fees paid to airports for landing rights

Ex. 2-2

	Account
Account	Number
Accounts Payable	21
Accounts Receivable	12
Capital Stock	31
Cash	11
Dividends	33
Fees Earned	41
Land	13
Miscellaneous Expense	53
Retained Earnings	32
Supplies Expense	52
Wages Expense	51

Note: Expense accounts are normally listed in order of magnitude from largest to smallest with Miscellaneous Expense always listed last. Since Wages Expense is normally larger than Supplies Expense, Wages Expense is listed as account number 51 and Supplies Expense as account number 52.

Income Statement Accounts Balance Sheet Accounts 1. Assets 4. Revenue 11 Cash 41 Fees Earned 12 Accounts Receivable 13 Supplies 5. Expenses 14 Prepaid Insurance 51 Wages Expense 15 Equipment 52 Rent Expense 53 Supplies Expense 2. Liabilities 59 Miscellaneous Expense 21 Accounts Payable

3. Stockholders' Equity

31 Capital Stock

22 Unearned Rent

- 32 Retained Earnings
- 33 Dividends

Note: The order of some of the accounts within the major classifications is somewhat arbitrary, as in accounts 13–14, accounts 21–22, and accounts 51–53. In a new business, the order of magnitude of balances in such accounts is not determinable in advance. The magnitude may also vary from period to period.

Ex. 2-4

a.	debit	g.	credit
b.	credit	h.	debit
C.	credit	i.	debit
d.	credit	j.	credit
e.	debit	k.	debit
f.	credit	I.	debit

Ex. 2-5

- 1. debit and credit entries (c)
- 2. debit and credit entries (c)
- 3. debit and credit entries (c)
- 4. credit entries only (b)
- 5. debit entries only (a)
- 6. debit entries only (a)
- 7. debit entries only (a)

Liability—credit f. Revenue—credit a. Asset—debit Asset—debit b. g. Stockholders' equity—credit Expense—debit C. h. Asset—debit d. Asset—debit i. Stockholders' equity—debit j. Expense—debit e.

Ex. 2-7

2014				
July	1	Rent Expense	3,200	
		Cash		3,200
	3	Advertising Expense	750	
		Cash		750
	5	Supplies	1,300	
		Cash		1,300
	6	Office Equipment	12,500	
		Accounts Payable		12,500
	10	Cash	11,400	
		Accounts Receivable		11,400
	15	Accounts Payable	1,175	
		Cash		1,175
	27	Miscellaneous Expense	600	
		Cash		600
	30	Utilities Expense	180	
		Cash		180
	31	Accounts Receivable	33,760	
		Fees Earned		33,760
	31	Utilities Expense	1,300	
		Cash		1,300
	31	Dividends	4,000	
		Cash	Í	4,000

Ex. 2-8

a.

П	O	П	R	N	Δ	ı
J	v	u		14	_	_

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Date Description		Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014		Adjusting Entries			
May	22	Supplies	15	6,180	
		Accounts Payable	21		6,180
		Purchased supplies on account.			

b., c., d.

Supplies Account:

Account No. 15

			Post.			Balance	
Date	•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
May	1	Balance	✓			1,500	
	22		19	6,180		7,680	

Accounts Payable Account:

Account No. ____21

			Post.			Balance	
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
May	1	Balance	✓				16,750
	22		19		6,180		22,930

e. Yes, the rules of debit and credit apply to all companies.

Ex. 2–9			
a. (1)	Accounts Receivable	48,600	
	Fees Earned		48,600
(2)	Supplies	1,975	
	Accounts Payable		1,975
(3)	Cash	31,400	
	Accounts Receivable		31,400
(4)	Accounts Payable	1,350	
	Cash		1,350

Ex. 2-9 (Concluded)

b.

Cash				Accou	nts Payab	ole	
(3)	31,400	(4)	1,350	(4)	1,350	(2)	1,975
	Sup	plies			Fees	s Earned	
(2)	1,975		_			(1)	48,600
	Accounts	Receivab	le				
(1)	48,600	(3)	31,400				

c. No. A credit balance in Accounts Receivable could occur if a customer overpaid his or her account. Regardless, the credit balance should be investigated to verify that an error has not occurred.

Ex. 2-10

- a. The increase of \$140,000 (\$515,000 \$375,000) in the cash account does not indicate net income of that amount. Net income is the net change in all assets and liabilities from operating (revenue and expense) transactions.
- b. \$60,000 (\$200,000 \$140,000)

or

Ca	sh
Х	375,000
515,000	
200,000	

$$X = $200,000 - $515,000 + $375,000$$

$$X = $60,000$$

a.

Accounts Payable Mar.

X + \$261,000 - \$276,500 = \$76,000

X = \$76,000 + \$276,500 - \$261,000

X = \$91,500

Accounts Receivable b.

	71000011110110110110110				
July	1	49,000	525,000		
		X			
July	31	61,500			

\$49,000 + X - \$525,000 = \$61,500

X = \$61,500 + \$525,000 - \$49,000

X = \$537,500

Cash C. Sept. X 1 28.440 112,100 Sept. 30 33,200

\$28,440 + \$112,100 - X = \$33,200

X = \$28,440 + \$112,100 - \$33,200

X = \$107,340

Ex. 2-12

- Debit (negative) balance of \$16,000 (\$314,000 \$10,000 \$320,000). This negative balance means that the liabilities of the business exceed the assets.
- Yes. The balance sheet prepared at December 31 will balance, with Retained b. Earnings being reported in the stockholders' equity section as a debit (negative) balance of \$16,000.

Account Credited

5,000

5,000

Account Debited

Ex. 2-13 a. and b.

Dividends

Cash

	Account	Debited	ACC	ccount Credited	
Transaction	Туре	Effect	Туре		Effect
(1)	asset	+	stockholders	' equity	+
(2)	asset	+	asset		-
(3)	asset	+	asset		-
			liability		+
(4)	expense	+	asset		-
(5)	asset	+	revenue		+
(6)	liability	_	asset		-
(7)	asset	+	asset		_
(8)	expense	+	asset		_
(9)	dividends	+	asset		_
Ex. 2–14 (1) Cash				75,000	
Capital St	ock				75,000
(2) Supplies				4,000	
Cash					4,000
(3) Equipment				25,000	1
Accounts	Payable				22,000
Cash					3,000
(4) Operating Ex	nenses			2,700	
Cash	ponece			2,7 00	2,700
(E) A a c a consta D a	a a is calada		" "	40.500	
(5) Accounts Re				19,500	40 500
Service R	evenue				19,500
(6) Accounts Pa	yable			9,000	
Cash					9,000
(7) Cash				11,000	
Accounts	Receivable				11,000
(8) Operating Ex	penses			2,000	
Supplies					2,000

a.	GRAND CANYON TOURS CO.		
	Unadjusted Trial Balance		
	April 30, 2014		
		Debit	Credit
		Balances	Balances
	Cash	62,300	
	Accounts Receivable	8,500	
	Supplies	2,000	
	Equipment	25,000	
	Accounts Payable		13,000
	Capital Stock		75,000
	Dividends	5,000	
	Service Revenue		19,500
	Operating Expenses	4,700	
		107,500	107,500

b. Net income, \$14,800 (\$19,500 - \$4,700)

Ex. 2-16

LEAF CO. Unadjusted Trial Balance		
December 31, 2014		
	Debit	Credit
	Balances	Balances
Cash	13,500*	
Accounts Receivable	38,100	
Supplies	3,200	
Prepaid insurance	6,400	
Land	40,000	
Accounts Payable		23,500
Unearned Rent		13,500
Notes Payable		50,000
Capital Stock		8,000
Retained Earnings		42,000
Dividends	16,000	
Fees Earned		538,000
Wages Expense	476,800	
Rent Expense	36,000	
Utilities Expense	18,000	
Supplies Expense	9,000	
Insurance Expense	6,000	
Miscellaneous Expense	12,000	
	675,000	675,000

^{*\$13,500 = \$675,000 - \$12,000 - \$6,000 - \$9,000 - \$18,000 - \$36,000 - \$476,800 - \$16,000 - \$40,000 - \$6,400 - 3,200 - \$38,100}

Inequality of trial balance totals would be caused by errors described in (c) and (e). For (c), the debit total would exceed the credit total by \$9,900 (\$4,950 + \$4,950). For (e), the credit total would exceed the debit total by \$17,100 (\$19,000 - \$1,900).

Errors (b), (d), and (e) would require correcting entries. Although it is not a correcting entry, the entry that was not made in (a) should also be entered in the journal.

Ex. 2-18

RANGER CO.		
Unadjusted Trial Bala	ince	
August 31, 2014		
	Debit	Credit
	Balances	Balances
Cash	15,500	
Accounts Receivable	46,750	
Prepaid Insurance	12,000	
Equipment	190,000	
Accounts Payable		24,600
Unearned Rent		5,400
Capital Stock		40,000
Retained Earnings		70,000
Dividends	13,000	
Service Revenue		385,000
Wages Expense	213,000	
Advertising Expense	16,350	
Miscellaneous Expense	18,400	_
	525,000	525,000

Ex. 2-19

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Error	Out of Balance	Difference	Larger Total
1.	yes	\$6,000	debit
2.	no	_	_
3.	yes	5,400	credit
4.	yes	480	debit
5.	no	_	_
6.	yes	90	credit
7.	yes	360	credit

- 1. The Debit column total is added incorrectly. The sum is \$890,700 rather than \$1,189,300.
- 2. The trial balance should be dated "July 31, 2014," not "For the Month Ending July 31, 2014."
- 3. The Accounts Receivable balance should be in the Debit column.
- 4. The Accounts Payable balance should be in the Credit column.
- 5. The Dividends balance should be in the Debit column.
- 6. The Advertising Expense balance should be in the Debit column.

A corrected trial balance would be as follows:

MASCOT CO. **Unadjusted Trial Balance** July 31, 2014 Debit Credit **Balances Balances** Cash 36,000 **Accounts Receivable** 112,600 **Prepaid Insurance** 18,000 Equipment 375,000 **Accounts Payable** 53.300 Salaries Payable 7,500 **Capital Stock** 100,000 **Retained Earnings** 197,200 **Dividends** 17.000 Service Revenue 682,000 Salary Expense 396,800 73,000 **Advertising Expense** Miscellaneous Expense 11,600 1,040,000 1,040,000

Ex. 2-21

a.	Prepaid Rent	13,550	
	Cash		13,550
b.	Dividends	14,000	
	Wages Expense		14,000

a.	Cash	17,600	
	Fees Earned		8,800
	Accounts Receivable		8,800

b.	Accounts Payable*	1,760	
	Supplies Expense		1,760

Supplies	1,760	
Cash		1,760

^{*} The first entry reverses the original entry. The second entry is the entry that should have been made initially.

Ex. 2-23

a. 1. Revenue:

\$2,033 million increase (\$67,390 - \$65,357)

3.1% increase (\$2,033 ÷ \$65,357)

2. Operating expenses:

\$1,454 million increase (\$62,138 - \$60,684)

2.4% increase (\$1,454 ÷ \$60,684)

3. Operating income:

\$579 million increase (\$5,252 - \$4,673)

12.4% increase (\$579 ÷ \$4,673)

b. During the recent year, revenue increased by 3.1%, while operating expenses increased by only 2.4%. As a result, operating income increased by 12.4%, a favorable trend from the prior year.

a. 1. Revenue:

\$13,764 million increase (\$421,849 – \$408,085) 3.4% increase (\$13,764 ÷ \$408,085)

2. Operating expenses:

\$12,224 million increase (\$396,307 – \$384,083) 3.2% increase (\$12,224 ÷ \$384,083)

3. Operating expenses:

\$1,540 million increase (\$25,542 - \$24,002) 6.4% increase (\$1,540 ÷ \$24,002)

- b. During the recent year, revenue increased by 3.4%, while operating expenses increased by 3.2%. As a result, operating income increased by 6.4%, a favorable trend from the prior year.
- c. Because of the size differences between Target and Walmart (Walmart has over 6 times the revenue), it is best to compare the two companies on the basis of percent changes. Target and Walmart increased their revenue from the prior year by approximately the same percent (3.1% for Target and 3.4% for Walmart). However, Target's operating expenses increased by only 2.4% compared to Walmart's 3.2% increase. As a result, Target's operating income increased by 12.4% compared to Walmart's 6.4% increase. Based upon this analysis, it appears that Target was better able to control its operating expenses as its revenue increased than was Walmart.

PROBLEMS

Prob. 2-1A

1. and 2.

i. uiiu z		sh			Equip	oment	
(a)	25,000	(b)	2,750	(d)	9,000		
(g)	11,150	(c)	4,000			•	
		(e)	1,600		Notes I	Payable	
		(f)	2,400	(j)	550	(c)	26,000
		(h)	300			Bal.	25,450
		(i)	3,500				
		(j)	550		Accounts	s Payable	
		(m)	2,200	(i)	3,500	(d)	9,000
		(n)	815			(k)	1,500
Bal.	18,035					Bal.	7,000
	Accounts	Receival	ole		Capita	l Stock	
(I)	17,300					(a)	25,000
	Sup	plies			Profession	onal Fees	
(e)	1,600					(g)	11,150
		•				(I)	17,300
						Bal.	28,450
	Prepaid I	nsuranc	e		Rent E	xpense	
(f)	2,400			(b)	2,750	ľ	
	Autom	nobiles			Salary I	Expense	
(c)	30,000			(m)	2,200		
					Blueprint	t Expense	
				(k)	1,500	-	
					Automobi	le Expense	
				(n)	815	-	
					Miscellaneo	ous Expense	9
				(h)	300		

Prob. 2-1A (Concluded)

3.	CANTWELL ARCHITECTS		
	Unadjusted Trial Balance		
	July 31, 2014		
		Debit	Credit
		Balances	Balances
	Cash	18,035	
	Accounts Receivable	17,300	
	Supplies	1,600	
	Prepaid Insurance	2,400	
	Automobiles	30,000	
	Equipment	9,000	
	Notes Payable		25,450
	Accounts Payable		7,000
	Capital Stock		25,000
	Professional Fees		28,450
	Rent Expense	2,750	
	Salary Expense	2,200	
	Blueprint Expense	1,500	
	Automobile Expense	815	
	Miscellaneous Expense	300	
		85,900	85,900

4. Net income, \$20,885 (\$28,450 - \$2,750 - \$2,200 - \$1,500 - \$815 - \$300)

CHAPTER 2 Analyzing Transactions

Prob. 2-2A

1.	(a)	Cash	23,500	
		Capital Stock		23,500
	(b)	Rent Expense	4,000	
		Cash		4,000
			1	П
	(c)	Supplies	1,800	
		Accounts Payable		1,800
	(d)	Accounts Payable	675	
	` '	Cash		675
	(e)	Cash	16,750	
		Sales Commissions		16,750
	(f)	Automobile Expense	1,000	1
	(')			
		Miscellaneous Expense	800	
		Cash		1,800
	(g)	Office Salaries Expense	2,150	
		Cash		2,150
	(h)	Supplies Expense	925	
		Supplies		925
	(i)	Dividends	1,600	
	(-)	Cash	1,000	1,600
				1,000

2.

	Ca	ısh			Sales Cor	nmissions	•
(a)	23,500	(b)	4,000			(e)	16,750
(e)	16,750	(d)	675			•	
		(f)	1,800		Rent E	xpense	
		(g)	2,150	(b)	4,000		
		(i)	1,600				
Bal.	30,025						
	Sup	plies			Office Salar	ies Expen	se
(c)	1,800	(h)	925	(g)	2,150		
Bal.	875						
	Accounts	s Payabl	e		Automobil	le Expense	9
(d)	675	(c)	1,800	(f)	1,000		
		Bal.	1,125			•	
	Capita	l Stock			Supplies	Expense	
		(a)	23,500	(h)	925		
	Divid	lends			Miscellaneo	ous Expens	se
(i)	1,600			(f)	800		

Prob. 2–2A (Concluded)

. [LEOPARD REA	LTY	
	Unadjusted Trial B	Balance	
	January 31, 2	014	
		Debit	Credit
		Balances	Balances
	Cash	30,025	
	Supplies	875	
	Accounts Payable		1,125
	Capital Stock		23,500
	Dividends	1,600	
	Sales Commissions		16,750
	Rent Expense	4,000	
	Office Salaries Expense	2,150	
	Automobile Expense	1,000	
	Supplies Expense	925	
	Miscellaneous Expense	800	
		41,375	41,375

- 4. a. \$16,750
 - b. \$8,875 (\$4,000 + \$2,150 + \$1,000 + \$925 + \$800)
 - c. \$7,875 (\$16,750 \$8,875)
- 5. \$6,275, which is the excess of net income of \$7,875 over the dividends of \$1,600.

Prob. 2-3A

1.

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			Post.		
Date)	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
June	1	Cash	11	21,500	
		Capital Stock	31		21,500
	1	Rent Expense	53	4,200	
		Cash	11		4,200
	6	Equipment	16	8,500	
		Accounts Payable	22		8,500
	8	Truck	18	28,000	
		Cash	11		3,000
		Notes Payable	21		25,000
	10	Supplies	13	1,800	
		Cash	11		1,800
	12	Cash	11	9,000	
		Fees Earned	41		9,000
	15	Prepaid Insurance	14	2,700	
		Cash	11		2,700
	00	A	40	40.050	
	23	Accounts Receivable	12	13,650	40.050
		Fees Earned	41		13,650
	24	Truck Evnance		075	
	24	Truck Expense	55	975	075
		Accounts Payable	22		975

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			Post.		
Date		Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
June	29	Utilities Expense	54	2,480	
		Cash	11		2,480
	29	Miscellaneous Expense	59	750	
		Cash	11		750

^^^^^^

30	Cash	11	7,800	
	Accounts Receivable	12		7,800
30	Wages Expense	51	5,100	
	Cash	11		5,100
30	Accounts Payable	22	4,250	
	Cash	11		4,250
30	Dividends	33	3,000	
	Cash	11		3,000

2.

GENERAL LEDGER

Account: Cash Account No. 11

			Post.			Balance	
Date	•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	1		1	21,500		21,500	
	1		1		4,200	17,300	
	8		1		3,000	14,300	
	10		1		1,800	12,500	
	12		1	9,000		21,500	
	15		1		2,700	18,800	
	29		2		2,480	16,320	
	29		2		750	15,570	
	30		2	7,800		23,370	
	30		2		5,100	18,270	
	30		2		4,250	14,020	
	30		2		3,000	11,020	

Account: Account Receivable Account No. 12

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	9	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	23		1	13,650		13,650	
	30		2		7,800	5,850	

Prob. 2	–3A	(Continued)					
Account	: .	Supplies			_	Account No.	13
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	10		1	1,800		1,800	
Account		Prepaid Insurance				Account No.	14
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	15		1	2,700		2,700	
Account	: .	Equipment				Account No.	16
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	6		1	8,500		8,500	
Account	: .	Truck				Account No.	18
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	8		1	28,000		28,000	
Account		Notes Payable				Account No.	21
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	8		1		25,000		25,000
Account		Accounts Payable				Account No.	22
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	6		1		8,500		8,500
	24		1		975		9,475
	30		2	4,250			5,225

Analyzing Transactions CHAPTER 2

29

June

Prob. 2	–3A	(Continued)					
Account	:	Capital Stock				Account No.	31
			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	;	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	1		1		21,500		21,500
Account	:	Dividends				Account No.	33
			Post.			Bala	ance
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	30		2	3,000		3,000	
Account	:	Fees Earned				Account No.	41
			Post.			Bala	ance
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	12		1		9,000		9,000
	23		1		13,650		22,650
Account	: .	Wages Expense				Account No.	51
			Post.			Bala	ance
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	30		2	5,100		5,100	
Account	:	Rent Expense				Account No.	53
			Post.			Bala	ance
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June	1		1	4,200		4,200	
Account	:	Utilities Expense				Account No.	54
			Post.			Bala	ance
Date	,	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							

2

2,480

2,480

Account: Truck Expense Account No. 55

		Post.				Bala	nce
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June 24			1	975		975	

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
June 29			2	750		750	

Prob. 2-3A (Concluded)

3.	FIRST-CLASS DESIGNS		
	Unadjusted Trial Balance		
	June 30, 2014		
		Debit	Credit
		Balances	Balances
	Cash	11,020	
	Accounts Receivable	5,850	
	Supplies	1,800	
	Prepaid Insurance	2,700	
	Equipment	8,500	
	Truck	28,000	
	Notes Payable		25,000
	Accounts Payable		5,225
	Capital Stock		21,500
	Dividends	3,000	
	Fees Earned		22,650
	Wages Expense	5,100	
	Rent Expense	4,200	
	Utilities Expense	2,480	
	Truck Expense	975	
	Miscellaneous Expense	750	
		74,375	74,375

- 4. \$9,145 (\$22,650 \$5,100 \$4,200 \$2,480 \$975 \$750)
- 5. As will be discussed in Chapter 3, various adjustments are normally required at the end of the accounting period. For example, adjustments for supplies used, insurance expired, and depreciation would probably be required.

Note to Instructors: At this point, students have not been exposed to depreciation, but some insightful students might recognize the need for recording supplies used and insurance expired. You might use this as an opportunity to discuss what is coming in Chapter 3.

Prob. 2–4A 2. and 3.

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			Post.		
Date	•	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Apr.	1	Rent Expense	52	6,500	
		Cash	11		6,500
	2	Office Supplies	14	2,300	
		Accounts Payable	21		2,300
	5	Prepaid Insurance	13	6,000	
		Cash	11		6,000
	10	Cash	11	52,300	
		Accounts Receivable	12		52,300
	15	Land	16	200,000	
		Cash	11		30,000
		Notes Payable	23		170,000
	17	Accounts Payable	21	6,450	
		Cash	11		6,450
	20	Accounts Payable	21	325	
		Office Supplies	14		325
	23	Advertising Expense	53	4,300	
		Cash	11		4,300

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			Post.		
Date	Э	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Apr.	27	Cash	11	2,500	
		Salary and Commission Expense	51		2,500
	28	Automobile Expense	54	1,500	
		Cash	11		1,500
	29	Miscellaneous Expense	59	1,400	
		Cash	11		1,400

^^^^^^^^

30	Accounts Receivable	12	57,000	
	Fees Earned	41		57,000
30	Salary and Commission Expense	51	11,900	
	Cash	11		11,900
30	Dividends	33	4,000	
	Cash	11		4,000
30	Cash	11	10,000	
	Unearned Rent	22		10,000

1. and 3.

GENERAL LEDGER

Account: Cash Account No. 11

			Post.			Balance		
Date	Э	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			26,300		
	1		18		6,500	19,800		
	5		18		6,000	13,800		
	10		18	52,300		66,100		
	15		18		30,000	36,100		
	17		18		6,450	29,650		
	23		18		4,300	25,350		
	27		19	2,500		27,850		
	28		19		1,500	26,350		
	29		19		1,400	24,950		
	30		19		11,900	13,050		
	30		19		4,000	9,050	_	
	30		19	10,000	_	19,050	_	

Account: Account Receivable Account No. 12

			Post.			Bala	ince
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			61,500	
	10		18		52,300	9,200	
	30		19	57,000		66,200	

Account:	Prepaid Insurance	Account No.	13

			Post.			Balance	
Date	9	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			3,000	
	5		18	6,000		9,000	

Account: Office Supplies Account No. 14

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			1,800	
	2		18	2,300		4,100	
	20		18		325	3,775	

Account: Land Account No. 16

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	15		18	200,000		200,000	

Account: Account Payable Account No. 21

		Post.			Bala	ance	
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓				14,000
	2		18		2,300		16,300
	17		18	6,450			9,850
	20		18	325			9,525

Account: Unearned Rent Account No. 22

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	30		19		10,000		10,000

Account: Notes Payable Account No. 23

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	15		18		170,000		170,000

Account:	Capital Stock	Account No.	31

			Post.			Balance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓				10,000

Account: Retained Earnings Account No. 32

			Post.			Balance	
Date)	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓				36,000

Account: Dividends Account No. 33

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			2,000	
	30		19	4,000		6,000	

Account: Fees Earned Account No. 41

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓				240,000
	30		19		57,000		297,000

Account: Salary and Commission Expense Account No. 51

			Post.			Balance	
Date	9	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			148,200	
	27		19		2,500	145,700	
	30		19	11,900		157,600	

Account: Rent Expense Account No. 52

			Post.			Balance	
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			30,000	
	1		18	6,500		36,500	

Account: Advertising Expense Account No. 53

			Post.			Bala	ınce
Date	9	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			17,800	
	23		18	4,300		22,100	

Account: Automobile Expense Account No. 54

			Post.			Bala	ance	
Date	9	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			5,500		
	28		19	1,500		7,000		

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

			Post.			Balance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Apr.	1	Balance	✓			3,900	
	29		19	1,400		5,300	

Prob. 2-4A (Concluded)

4.

ELITE REALTY					
Unadjusted Trial Balance	,				
April 30, 2014					
	Debit	Credit			
	Balances	Balances			
Cash	19,050				
Accounts Receivable	66,200				
Prepaid Insurance	9,000				
Office Supplies	3,775				
Land	200,000				
Accounts Payable		9,525			
Unearned Rent		10,000			
Notes Payable		170,000			
Capital Stock		10,000			
Retained Earnings		36,000			
Dividends	6,000				
Fees Earned		297,000			
Salary and Commission Expense	157,600				
Rent Expense	36,500				
Advertising Expense	22,100				
Automobile Expense	7,000				
Miscellaneous Expense	5,300				
	532,525	532,525			

- 5. (a) The unadjusted trial balance in (4) still balances, since the debits equaled the credits in the original journal entry.
 - (b) The correcting entry for \$7,200 (\$19,100 \$11,900) would be as follows:

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Date		Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Apr.	30	Salary and Commission Expense	51	7,200	
		Cash	11		7,200

(c) Transposition

Prob. 2-5A

1.	THE COLBY GROUP				
	Unadjusted Trial Balance				
	August 31, 2014				
		Debit	Credit		
		Balances	Balances		
	Cash*	22,400			
	Accounts Receivable	48,000			
	Supplies	8,750			
	Prepaid Insurance	4,300			
	Equipment	196,000			
	Notes Payable		117,600		
	Accounts Payable		30,800		
	Capital Stock		35,000		
	Retained Earnings		87,150		
	Dividends	63,000			
	Fees Earned		454,450		
	Wages Expense	270,000			
	Rent Expense	58,100			
	Advertising Expense	25,200			
	Gas, Electricity, and Water Expense	24,150			
	Miscellaneous Expense	5,100			
		725,000	725,000		

^{* \$17,300 + \$6,000 (}a) - \$900 (b)

2. No. The trial balance indicates only that the debits and credits are equal. Any errors that have the same effect on debits and credits will not affect the balancing of the trial balance.

Prob. 2-1B

1. and 2.

	Ca	ısh			Accounts	s Payable	
(a)	18,000	(b)	2,500	(h)	1,800	(e)	6,500
(g)	12,000	(c)	3,150			(j)	2,500
		(d)	1,450			Bal.	7,200
		(f)	2,400				
		(h)	1,800		Capita	I Stock	
		(i)	375			(a)	18,000
		(I)	2,800				
		(m)	200		Profession	nal Fees	
		(n)	300			(g)	12,000
		(o)	550			(k)	15,650
Bal.	14,475					Bal.	27,650
	Accounts	Receivab	le		Rent E	xpense	
(k)	15,650		_	(c)	3,150		
	Sup	plies			Salary E	Expense	
(d)	1,450		_	(I)	2,800		
	Prepaid I	nsurance	•		Blueprint	Expense	
(f)	2,400			(j)	2,500		
	Autom	nobiles			Automobil	e Expense)
(b)	19,500			(o)	550	•	
	Equip	oment			Miscellaneo	us Expens	se
(e)	6,500			(i)	375		
		•		(m)	200		
	Notes I	Payable		Bal.	575		
(n)	300	(b)	17,000				
		Bal.	16,700				

Prob. 2–1B (Concluded)

3.	JONES ARCHITECTS		
	Unadjusted Trial Balance		
	April 30, 2014		
		Debit	Credit
		Balances	Balances
	Cash	14,475	
	Accounts Receivable	15,650	
	Supplies	1,450	
	Prepaid Insurance	2,400	
	Automobiles	19,500	
	Equipment	6,500	
	Notes Payable		16,700
	Accounts Payable		7,200
	Capital Stock		18,000
	Professional Fees		27,650
	Rent Expense	3,150	
	Salary Expense	2,800	
	Blueprint Expense	2,500	
	Automobile Expense	550	
	Miscellaneous Expense	575	
		69,550	69,550

4. Net income, \$18,075 (\$27,650 - \$3,150 - \$2,800 - \$2,500 - \$550 - \$575)

CHAPTER 2 Analyzing Transactions

Prob. 2-2B

	1			
1.	(a)	Cash	17,500	
		Capital Stock		17,500
	(b)	Supplies	2,300	
		Accounts Payable		2,300
	1			1
	(c)	Cash	13,300	
		Sales Commissions		13,300
	(d)	Rent Expense	3,000	
	(u)	-	3,000	0.000
		Cash		3,000
	(e)	Accounts Payable	1,150	
		Cash		1,150
	/£ \	Dividends	1,800	1
	(f)		1,000	
		Cash		1,800
	(g)	Automobile Expense	1,500	
	νο,	Miscellaneous Expense	400	
		Cash		1,900
				11
	(h)	Office Salaries Expense	2,800	
		Cash		2,800
	(i)	Supplies Expense	1,050	
	(')		1,000	4.050
		Supplies		1,050

2.

	Ca	sh			Sales Cor	nmissions	•
(a)	17,500	(d)	3,000			(c)	13,300
(c)	13,300	(e)	1,150				
		(f)	1,800		Rent E	xpense	
		(g)	1,900	(d)	3,000		
		(h)	2,800			•	
Bal.	20,150						
	Sup	plies			Office Salar	ies Expen	se
(b)	2,300	(i)	1,050	(h)	2,800		
Bal.	1,250						
	Accounts	s Payabl	e		Automobil	le Expense	9
(e)	1,150	(b)	2,300	(g)	1,500		
		Bal.	1,150				
	Capita	l Stock			Supplies	Expense	
	-	(a)	17,500	(i)	1,050		
	Divid	ends			Miscellaneo	ous Expen	se
(f)	1,800			(g)	400		

Prob. 2–2B (Concluded)

3.	PLANET REALTY		
	Unadjusted Trial Balance		
	August 31, 2014		
		Debit	Credit
		Balances	Balances
	Cash	20,150	
	Supplies	1,250	
	Accounts Payable		1,150
	Capital Stock		17,500
	Dividends	1,800	
	Sales Commissions		13,300
	Rent Expense	3,000	
	Office Salaries Expense	2,800	
	Automobile Expense	1,500	
	Supplies Expense	1,050	
	Miscellaneous Expense	400	
		31,950	31,950

- 4. a. \$13,300
 - b. \$8,750 (\$3,000 + \$2,800 + \$1,500 + \$1,050 + \$400)
 - c. \$4,550 (\$13,300 \$8,750)
- 5. \$2,750, which is the excess of net income of \$4,550 over the dividends of \$1,800.

Prob. 2-3B

1.

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			Post.		
Date)	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Oct.	1	Cash	11	18,000	
		Capital Stock	31		18,000
	4	Rent Expense	53	3,000	
		Cash	11		3,000
	10	Truck	18	23,750	
		Cash	11		3,750
		Notes Payable	21		20,000
	13	Equipment	16	10,500	
		Accounts Payable	22		10,500
	14	Supplies	13	2,100	
		Cash	11		2,100
	15	Prepaid Insurance	14	3,600	
		Cash	11		3,600
	15	Cash	11	8,950	
		Fees Earned	41		8,950

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			Post.		
Date		Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Oct.	21	Accounts Payable	22	2,000	
		Cash	11		2,000
	24	Accounts Receivable	12	14,150	
		Fees Earned	41		14,150
	26	Truck Expense	55	700	
		Accounts Payable	22		700
	27	Utilities Expense	54	2,240	
		Cash	11		2,240

^^^^^^^^

27	Miscellaneous Expense	59	1,100	
	Cash	11		1,100
20	Cash	11	7,600	
23	Accounts Receivable	12	7,000	7,600
30	Wages Expense	51	4,800	
	Cash	11		4,800
31	Dividends	33	3,500	
	Cash	11		3,500

2.

GENERAL LEDGER

Account: Cash Account No. 11

			Post.			Bala	nce
Dat	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	1		1	18,000		18,000	
	4		1		3,000	15,000	
	10		1		3,750	11,250	
	14		1		2,100	9,150	
	15		1		3,600	5,550	
	15		1	8,950		14,500	
	21		2		2,000	12,500	
	27		2		2,240	10,260	
	27		2		1,100	9,160	
	29		2	7,600		16,760	
	30		2		4,800	11,960	
	31		2		3.500	8.460	

Account: Account Receivable Account No. 12

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	е	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	24		2	14,150		14,150	
	29		2		7,600	6,550	

26

Prob. 2		'					
Account	:	Supplies				Account No.	13
			Post.			Bala	ince
Date	•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	14		1	2,100		2,100	
Account	:	Prepaid Insurance				Account No.	14
			Post.			Bala	ince
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	15		1	3,600		3,600	
Account	:	Equipment				Account No.	16
			Post.			Bala	ince
Date	•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	13		1	10,500		10,500	
Account	:	Truck				Account No.	18
Account	:	Truck	Post.			Account No.	
Account Date		Truck	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit		
Date				Debit	Credit	Bala	ince
				Debit 23,750	Credit	Bala	ince
Date 2014	10		Ref.		Credit	Bala Debit	credit
Date 2014 Oct.	10	Item	Ref.		Credit	Bala Debit 23,750	Credit
Date 2014 Oct.	10	Item	Ref.		Credit	Debit 23,750 Account No.	Credit
Date 2014 Oct. Account	10	Item Notes Payable	Ref.	23,750		Bala Debit 23,750 Account No.	Credit 21 Ince Credit
Date 2014 Oct. Account	10	Item Notes Payable	Ref.	23,750		Bala Debit 23,750 Account No. Bala Debit	Credit 21 Ince Credit
Date 2014 Oct. Account Date 2014	10	Item Notes Payable	Post. Ref.	23,750	Credit	Bala Debit 23,750 Account No. Bala Debit	21 Ince Credit 221 Ince Credit 20,000
Date 2014 Oct. Account Date 2014 Oct.	10	Notes Payable Item	Post. Ref.	23,750	Credit	Bala Debit 23,750 Account No. Bala Debit	Credit 21 Ince Credit 20,000
Date 2014 Oct. Account Date 2014 Oct.	10	Notes Payable Item	Post. Ref.	23,750	Credit	Bala Debit 23,750 Account No. Bala Debit Account No.	Credit 21 Ince Credit 20,000
Date 2014 Oct. Account Date 2014 Oct. Account	10	Notes Payable Item Accounts Payable	Post. Ref. Post. Post.	23,750 Debit	Credit 20,000	Bala Debit 23,750 Account No. Bala Debit Account No. Bala	credit 21 credit Credit 20,000 22 credit
Date 2014 Oct. Account Date 2014 Oct. Account	10	Notes Payable Item Accounts Payable	Post. Ref. Post. Post.	23,750 Debit	Credit 20,000	Bala Debit 23,750 Account No. Bala Debit Account No. Bala	credit 21 credit Credit 20,000 22 credit

700

9,200

2

Account:	Capital Stock	Account No.	31

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit Credit	
2014							
Oct.	1		1		18,000		18,000

Account: Dividends Account No. 33

			Post.			Balance	
Date	•	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	31		2	3,500		3,500	

Account: Fees Earned Account No. 41

			Post.			Bala	nce	
Date	•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Oct.	15		1		8,950		8,950	
	24		2		14,150		23,100	

Account: Wages Expense Account No. 51

		Post.			Balance		nce
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014		_					
Oct.	30		2	4,800		4,800	

Account: Rent Expense Account No. 53

		Post.				Bala	nce
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	4		1	3,000		3,000	

Account: Utilities Expense Account No. 54

		Post.				Balance	
Date	•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	27		2	2,240		2,240	

Account: Truck Expense Account No. 55

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	26		2	700		700	

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

	Pos		Post.			Bala	ance
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Oct.	27		2	1,100		1,100	

Prob. 2-3B (Concluded)

3.	PIONEER DESIGNS		
	Unadjusted Trial Balance		
	October 31, 2014		
		Debit	Credit
		Balances	Balances
	Cash	8,460	
	Accounts Receivable	6,550	
	Supplies	2,100	
	Prepaid Insurance	3,600	
	Equipment	10,500	
	Truck	23,750	
	Notes Payable		20,000
	Accounts Payable		9,200
	Capital Stock		18,000
	Dividends	3,500	
	Fees Earned		23,100
	Wages Expense	4,800	
	Rent Expense	3,000	
	Utilities Expense	2,240	
	Truck Expense	700	
	Miscellaneous Expense	1,100	
		70,300	70,300

- 4. \$11,260 (\$23,100 \$4,800 \$3,000 \$2,240 \$700 \$1,100)
- 5. As will be discussed in Chapter 3, various adjustments are normally required at the end of the accounting period. For example, adjustments for supplies used, insurance expired, and depreciation would probably be required.

Note to Instructors: At this point, students have not been exposed to depreciation, but some insightful students might recognize the need for recording supplies used and insurance expired. You might use this as an opportunity to discuss what is coming in Chapter 3.

Prob. 2–4B 2. and 3.

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			Post.		
Date		Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014		-			
Aug.	1	Office Supplies	14	3,150	
		Accounts Payable	21		3,150
	2	Rent Expense	52	7,200	
		Cash	11		7,200
	3	Cash	11	83,900	
		Accounts Receivable	12		83,900
	5	Prepaid Insurance	13	12,000	
		Cash	11		12,000
	9	Accounts Payable	21	400	
		Office Supplies	14		400
	17	Advertising Expense	53	8,000	
		Cash	11		8,000
	23	Accounts Payable	21	13,750	
		Cash	11		13,750

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			Post.		
Date	Э	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Aug.	29	Miscellaneous Expense	59	1,700	
		Cash	11		1,700
	30	Automobile Expense	54	2,500	
		Cash	11	-	2,500
	31	Cash	11	2,000	
		Salary and Commission Expense	51		2,000
	31	Salary and Commission Expense	51	53,000	
		Cash	11		53,000

^^^^^^

31	Accounts Receivable	12	183,500	
	Fees Earned	41		183,500
31	Land	16	75,000	
	Cash	11	,	7,500
	Notes Payable	23		67,500
24	Dividende	22	4 000	
31	Dividends	33	1,000	4 000
	Cash	11		1,000
31	Cash	11	5,000	
	Unearned Rent	22		5,000

1. and 3.

GENERAL LEDGER

Account: Cash Account No. 11

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			52,500	
	2		18		7,200	45,300	
	3		18	83,900		129,200	
	5		18		12,000	117,200	
	17		18		8,000	109,200	
	23		18		13,750	95,450	
	29		19		1,700	93,750	
	30		19		2,500	91,250	
	31		19	2,000		93,250	
	31		19		53,000	40,250	
	31		19		7,500	32,750	
	31		19		1,000	31,750	
	31		19	5,000		36,750	_

Account: Accounts Receivable Account No. 12

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			100,100	
	3		18		83,900	16,200	
	31		19	183,500		199,700	

Account:	Prepaid insurance		Account No.	13
		11	1	

			Post.			Bala	ınce
Date	Э	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			12,600	
	5		18	12,000		24,600	

Account: Office Supplies Account No. 14

		Post.				Balance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			2,800	
	1		18	3,150		5,950	
	9		18		400	5,550	

Account: Land Account No. 16

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	31		19	75,000		75,000	

Account: Account Payable Account No. 21

			Post.			Bal	lance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
Aug.	1	Balance	✓				21,000	
	1		18		3,150		24,150	
	9		18	400			23,750	
	23		18	13,750			10,000	

Account: Unearned Rent Account No. 22

			Post.			Balance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	31		19		5,000		5,000

Account: Notes Payable Account No. 23

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	31		19		67,500		67,500

Account:	Capital Stock	Account No.	31

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit Credi	
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓				17,500

Account: Retained Earnings Account No. 32

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓				70,000

Account: Dividends Account No. 33

		Post.			Balance		
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			44,800	
	31		19	1,000		45,800	

Account: Fees Earned Account No. 41

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓				591,500
	31		19		183,500		775,000

Account: Salary and Commission Expense Account No. 51

		Post.			Bala	ance	
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			385,000	
	31		19		2,000	383,000	
	31		19	53,000		436,000	

Account: Rent Expense Account No. 52

			Post.		Balance		ince
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			49,000	
	2		18	7,200		56,200	

Account: Advertising Expense Account No. 53

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	9	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			32,200	
	17		18	8,000		40,200	

Account: Automobile Expense Account No. 54

			Post.			Bala	ınce
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			15,750	
	30		19	2,500		18,250	

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
Aug.	1	Balance	✓			5,250	
	29		19	1,700		6,950	

Prob. 2-4B (Concluded)

4.

VALLEY REALTY		
Unadjusted Trial Balance		
August 31, 2014		
	Debit	Credit
	Balances	Balances
Cash	36,750	
Accounts Receivable	199,700	
Prepaid Insurance	24,600	
Office Supplies	5,550	
Land	75,000	
Accounts Payable		10,000
Unearned Rent		5,000
Notes Payable		67,500
Capital Stock		17,500
Retained Earnings		70,000
Dividends	45,800	
Fees Earned		775,000
Salary and Commission Expense	436,000	
Rent Expense	56,200	
Advertising Expense	40,200	
Automobile Expense	18,250	
Miscellaneous Expense	6,950	
	945,000	945,000

- 5. (a) The unadjusted trial balance in (4) still balances, since the debits equaled the credits in the original journal entry.
 - (b) The correcting entry for \$9,000 (\$10,000 \$1,000) would be as follows:

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Date		Description	Post. Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
Aug.	31	Dividends	33	9,000	
		Cash	11		9,000

(c) Slide

Prob. 2-5B

1.	TECH SUPPORT SERVICES		
	Unadjusted Trial Balance		
	January 31, 2014		
		Debit	Credit
		Balances	Balances
	Cash*	20,250	
	Accounts Receivable	56,400	
	Supplies	6,750	
	Prepaid Insurance	9,600	
	Equipment	162,000	
	Notes Payable		54,000
	Accounts Payable		16,650
	Capital Stock		18,000
	Retained Earnings		89,850
	Dividends	39,000	
	Fees Earned		534,000
	Wages Expense	306,000	
	Rent Expense	62,550	
	Advertising Expense	28,350	
	Gas, Electricity, and Water Expense	17,000	
	Miscellaneous Expense	4,600	
		712,500	712,500

^{* \$25,550 - \$8,000 (}a) + \$2,700 (b)

2. No. The trial balance indicates only that the debits and credits are equal.

Any errors that have the same effect on debits and credits will not affect the balancing of the trial balance.

CONTINUING PROBLEM

2. and 3.

JOURNAL Page

			Post.		
Date	е	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
July	1	Cash	11	5,000	
		Capital Stock	31		5,000
	1	Office Rent Expense	51	1,750	
		Cash	11		1,750
	1	Prepaid Insurance	15	2,700	
		Cash	11		2,700
	2	Cash	11	1,000	
		Accounts Receivable	12		1,000
	3	Cash	11	7,200	
	 	Unearned Revenue	23	- ,,200	7,200
-		Chournou Novembe	20		7,200
	3	Accounts Payable	21	250	
		Cash	11		250
	4	Miscellaneous Expense	59	900	
		Cash	11		900
	5	Office Equipment	17	7,500	
		Accounts Payable	21	,,,,,,,	7,500
		-			
	8	Advertising Expense	55	200	
		Cash	11		200
	11	Cash	11	1,000	
		Fees Earned	41		1,000
	13	Equipment Rent Expense	52	700	
		Cash	11		700
	4.4	Wa 5		4 000	
	14	Wages Expense	50	1,200	4 000
		Cash	11		1,200

2. and 3.

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			Post.		
Date)	Description	Ref.	Debit	Credit
2014					
July	16	Cash	11	2,000	
		Fees Earned	41		2,000
	18	Supplies	14	850	
		Accounts Payable	21		850
	21	Music Expense	54	620	
		Cash	11		620
	22	Advertising Expense	55	800	
		Cash	11		800
	23	Cash	11	750	
		Accounts Receivable	12	1,750	
		Fees Earned	41		2,500
	27	Utilities Expense	53	915	
		Cash	11		915
	28	Wages Expense	50	1,200	
		Cash	11		1,200
	29	Miscellaneous Expense	59	540	
		Cash	11		540
	30	Cash	11	500	
		Accounts Receivable	12	1,000	
		Fees Earned	41		1,500
	31	Cash	11	3,000	
		Fees Earned	41		3,000
	31	Music Expense	54	1,400	
		Cash	11		1,400
	31	Dividends	33	1,250	
		Cash	11		1,250

1. and 3.

Account: Cash Account No. 11

			Doot			Dala	
_			Post.			Bala	
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			3,920	
	1		1	5,000		8,920	
	1		1		1,750	7,170	
	1		1		2,700	4,470	
	2		1	1,000		5,470	
	3		1	7,200		12,670	
	3		1		250	12,420	
	4		1		900	11,520	
	8		1		200	11,320	
	11		1	1,000		12,320	
	13		1		700	11,620	
	14		1		1,200	10,420	
	16		2	2,000		12,420	
	21		2		620	11,800	
	22		2		800	11,000	
	23		2	750		11,750	
	27		2		915	10,835	
	28		2		1,200	9,635	
	29		2		540	9,095	
	30		2	500		9,595	
	31		2	3,000		12,595	
	31		2		1,400	11,195	
	31		2		1,250	9,945	

Account: Accounts Receivable Account No. 12

			Post.			Balance	
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			1,000	
	2		1		1,000	_	_
	23		2	1,750		1,750	
	30		2	1,000		2,750	

: .	Supplies				Account No.	14
Post.				Bala	nce	
•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
1	Balance	✓			170	
18		2	850		1,020	
	1	ltem 1 Balance	Post. Ref.	Post. Ref. Debit 1 Balance	Post. Ref. Debit Credit 1 Balance	Post. Ref. Debit Credit Debit 1 Balance Y 1 1 Balance

Account:	Prepaid Insurance				Account No.	15
		Post.			Bala	ance
Date	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit

			FUSI.			Dalatice	
Date)	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1		1	2,700		2,700	

Account: Office Equipment Account No. 17

	Post.			Balance			
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	5		1	7,500		7,500	

Account: Account Payable Account No. 21

			Post.			Bala	ance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
2014								
July	1	Balance	✓				250	
	3		1	250		_	_	
	5		1		7,500		7,500	
	18		2		850		8,350	

Account: Unearned Revenue Account No. 23

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date	•	ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	3		1		7,200		7,200

Account: Capital Stock Account No. 31

			Post.			Bala	ance
Date)	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓				4,000
	1		1		5,000		9,000

Account: Dividends Account No. 33

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	9	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			500	
	31		2	1,250		1,750	

Account: Fees Earned Account No. 41

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date	•	Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓				6,200
	11		1		1,000		7,200
	16		2		2,000		9,200
	23		2		2,500		11,700
	30		2		1,500		13,200
	31		2		3,000		16,200

Account: Wages Expense Account No. 50

		Post.				Balance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			400	
	14		1	1,200		1,600	
	28		2	1,200		2,800	

Account: Office Rent Expense Account No. 51

		Post.			Bala	ınce	
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			800	
	1		1	1,750		2,550	

Account: Equipment Rent Expense Account No. 52

		Post.			Balance		
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			675	
	13		1	700		1,375	

CHAPTER 2 Analyzing Transactions

Continuing Problem (Continued)

Account: Utilities Expense Account No. 53

			Post.			ınce	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			300	
	27		2	915		1,215	

Account: Music Expense Account No. 54

			Post.			Balance	
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			1,590	
	21		2	620		2,210	
	31		2	1,400		3,610	

Account: Advertising Expense Account No. 55

			Post.			Balance	
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			500	
	8		1	200		700	
	22		2	800		1,500	

Account: Supplies Expense Account No. 56

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		ltem	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			180	

Account: Miscellaneous Expense Account No. 59

			Post.			Bala	nce
Date		Item	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
2014							
July	1	Balance	✓			415	
	4		1	900		1,315	
	29		2	540		1,855	

Continuing Problem (Concluded)

4. PS MUSIC

Unadjusted Trial Bal	ance	
July 31, 2014		
	Debit	Credit
	Balances	Balances
Cash	9,945	
Accounts Receivable	2,750	
Supplies	1,020	
Prepaid Insurance	2,700	
Office Equipment	7,500	
Accounts Payable		8,350
Unearned Revenue		7,200
Capital Stock		9,000
Dividends	1,750	
Fees Earned		16,200
Music Expense	3,610	
Wages Expense	2,800	
Office Rent Expense	2,550	
Advertising Expense	1,500	
Equipment Rent Expense	1,375	
Utilities Expense	1,215	
Supplies Expense	180	
Miscellaneous Expense	1,855	
	40,750	40,750

CASES & PROJECTS

CP 2-1

Acceptable ethical conduct requires that Gil look for the difference. If Gil cannot find the difference within a reasonable amount of time, he should confer with his supervisor as to what action should be taken so that the financial statements can be prepared by the 5 o'clock deadline. Gil's responsibility to his employer is to act with integrity, objectivity, and due care, so that users of the financial statements will not be misled.

CP 2-2

The following general journal entry should be used to record the receipt of tuition payments in advance of classes:

Cash	XXXX	
Unearned Tuition Deposits		XXXX

Cash is an asset account, and Unearned Tuition Deposits is a liability account. As the classes are taught throughout the term, the unearned tuition deposits become earned revenue.

CP 2-3

The journal is called the book of original entry. It provides a time-ordered history of the transactions that have occurred for the firm. This time-ordered history is very important because it allows one to trace ledger account balances back to the original transactions that created those balances. This process is called an "audit trail." If the firm recorded transactions by posting to ledgers directly, it would be nearly impossible to reconstruct actual transactions. The debits and credits would all be separated and accumulated into the ledger balances. Once the transactions become part of the ledger balances, the original transactions would be lost. That is, there would be no audit trail, and any errors that might occur in recording transactions would be almost impossible to trace. Thus, firms first record transaction debits and credits in a journal. These transactions are then posted to the ledger to update the account balances. The journal and ledger are linked using posting references. This allows an analyst to trace the transaction flow forward or backward, depending on the need.

CP 2-4

1. The rules of debit and credit must be memorized. Dot is correct in that the rules of debit and credit could be reversed as long as everyone accepted and abided by the rules. However, the important point is that everyone accepts the rules as the way in which transactions should be recorded. This generates uniformity across the accounting profession and reduces errors and confusion. Since the current rules of debit and credit have been used for centuries, Dot should adapt to the current rules of debit and credit, rather than devise her own.

The primary reason that all accounts do not have the same rules for increases and decreases is for control of the recording process. The double-entry accounting system, which includes both (1) the rules of debit and credit and (2) the accounting equation, guarantees that (1) debits always equal credits and (2) assets always equal liabilities plus stockholders' equity. If all increases in the account were recorded by debits, then the control that debits always equal credits would be removed. In addition, the control that the normal balance of assets is a debit would also be removed. The accounting equation would still hold, but the control over recording transactions would be weakened.

Dot is correct that we could call the left and right sides of an account different terms, such as "LE" or "RE." Again, centuries of tradition dictate the current terminology used. One might note, however, that in Latin, *debere* (debit) means left and *credere* (credit) means right.

2. The accounting system may be designed to capture information about the buying habits of various customers or vendors, such as the quantity normally ordered, average amount ordered, number of returns, etc. Thus, in a sense, there can be other "sides" of (information about) a transaction that are recorded by the accounting system. Such information would be viewed as supplemental to the basic double-entry accounting system.

CP 2-5

a. Although the titles and numbers of accounts may differ, depending on how expenses are classified, the following accounts would be adequate for recording transaction data for Eagle Caddy Service:

	Balance Sheet Accounts	<u>In</u>	come Statement Accounts
	1. Assets		4. Revenue
11	Cash	41	Service Revenue
12	Accounts Receivable		
13	Supplies		5. Expenses
		51	Rent Expense
	2. Liabilities	52	Supplies Expense
21	Accounts Payable	53	Wages Expense
		54	Utilities Expense
	3. Owner's Equity	55	Miscellaneous Expense
31	Cory Neece, Capital		
32	Cory Neece, Drawing		

b.	EAGLE CADDY SERVICE								
	Income Statement	Income Statement							
	For Month Ended June 30, 2014								
	Service revenue		\$11,400						
	Expenses:								
	Rent expense	\$3,500							
	Supplies expense	1,925							
	Wages expense	850							
	Utilities expense	340							
	Miscellaneous expense	395							
	Total expenses		7,010						
	Net income		\$ 4,390						

Note to Instructors: Students may have prepared slightly different income statements, depending upon the titles of the major expense classifications chosen. Regardless of the classification of expenses, however, the total sales, total expenses, and net income should be as presented above.

T accounts are not required for the preparation of the income statement of Eagle Caddy Service. The following presentation illustrates one solution using T accounts. Alternative solutions are possible if students used different accounts. In presenting the following T account solution, instructors may wish to emphasize the advantages of using T accounts (or a journal and four-column accounts) when a large number of transactions must be recorded.

CHAPTER 2 Analyzing Transactions

CP 2-5 (Continued)

	- (,								
		(Cash		11			Service	Revenue	41
2014			2014						2014	
June	1	2,000	June	1	500				June 15	5,400
	15	5,400		2	750				25	1,800
	30	4,200		3	600				30	4,200
	30	1,500		17	1,000				Bal.	11,400
				20	2,400					
				28	395					
				30	340			Rent E	xpense	51
	_			30_	850	2014				
Bal.		6,265				June	1	500		
							3_	3,000		
						Bal.		3,500		
		Accounts I	Receiva	hle	12			Supplie	s Expense	52
2014		71000411101	2014		<u>'-</u>	2014		Gappiio		
June	25	1,800	June	30	1,500	June	30	1,925		
Bal.		300		_	1,000	Guno		1,020	1	
			ı							
		Su	pplies		13			Wages	Expense	53
2014			2014			2014				
June	2	750	June	30	1,925	June	30	850		
	7	1,000								
	22	850								
Bal.		675								
		Accounts	Payab	le	21			Utilities	Expense	54
2014			2014			2014				
June	17	1,000	June	3	2,400	June	30	340		
	20	2,400		7	1,000					
	_			22_	850					
			Bal.		850					
		Cory Nee		ital	31	2011	Mis	cellaneou	s Expense	55
			2014	4	0.000	2014	00	205		
			June	1	2,000	June	28	395		

CP 2-5 (Concluded)

c. \$6,265, computed in the following manner:

Cash receipts:

Initial investment	\$2,000	
Cash sales	9,600	
Collections on accounts	1,500	
Total cash receipts during June		\$13,100
Cash disbursements:		
Rent expense (\$500 + \$600 + \$2,400)	\$3,500	
Supplies purchased for cash	750	
Wages expense	850	
Payment for supplies on account	1,000	
Utilities expense	340	
Miscellaneous expense	<u>395</u>	
Total cash disbursements during June		6,835
Cash on hand according to records*		\$ 6,265

^{*} If the student used T accounts in completing part (b), or this part, this amount (\$6,265) should agree with the balance of the cash account.

d. The difference of \$90 (\$6,265 – \$6,175) between the cash on hand according to records (\$6,265) and the cash on hand according to the count (\$6,175) could be due to many factors, including errors in the record keeping and withdrawals made by Cory.

CP 2-6

Note to Instructors: The purpose of this activity is to familiarize students with the job opportunities available in accounting or in fields that require (or prefer) the employee to have some knowledge of accounting.

An example of an advertisement for an accounting job is shown on the next page.

Source: CareerBuilders.com

CP 2-6 (Continued)

ACCOUNTING MANAGER Accountants One

JOB SNAPSHOT:

Location: North East metro Atlanta area, GA Experience: 3 to 8 years

Base Pay: \$60,000-\$65,000/Year Travel: None

Other Pay: Excellent corporate benefits

Employee Type: Full-Time

Post Date: 5/9/2011

Industry: Manufacturing

Contact Information

Manages Others: Yes Contact:

Job Type: Accounting Phone: 555-395-6969 Education: 4-Year Degree Ref ID: RD5694

DESCRIPTION:

A growing and well-established Atlanta company has asked us to recruit an Accounting Manager. This person will report to the Controller and be responsible for all day-to-day management of the department.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS:

- Provide management with timely and accurate data and reports
- Responsible for accuracy of accounting entries, monthly P & L and Balance Sheets
- Perform analysis of financial reports and performance
- Personally conduct and manage collection activities
- Process biweekly employee payroll in an accurate and timely manner
- Supervise, train, and develop Accounts Payable Coordinator and additional accounting staff as necessary
- Interact with vendors and customers in a payables and receivables management process
- Initiate bank wires and ACH transfers
- Interact with internal and external auditors in completing audits
- Perform other duties as assigned

REQUIREMENTS:

- BS degree in Accounting, successful completion of CPA exams is a plus. Minimum 3 years experience as an accounting manager or supervisor in a manufacturing environment is absolutely required. Working knowledge of Microsoft Dynamics 10.0 is strongly preferred.
- Exceptional analytical and problem-solving abilities
- Must be well-versed in the financial aspects of inventory as well as state and federal financial regulations
- Must possess the ability to professionally interact with internal and external customers
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills
- Proficient knowledge of Excel and Word
- Experience with EXACT software as well as LOTUS Notes would be a plus
- Ability to analyze financial data and prepare financial reports, statements, and projections

CLIENT IS INTERVIEWING FOR AN IMMEDIATE HIRE!

NO CALLS PLEASE, AND LOCAL CANDIDATES ONLY need apply by emailing confidential resume as soon as possible. All qualified candidates will be contacted immediately.

CHAPTER 2 Analyzing Transactions

CP 2-6 (Continued)

An example of a job advertisement requiring accounting knowledge is as follows:

Source: CareerBuilders.com

EAST REGION FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DIRECTOR Jefferson Wells

JOB SNAPSHOT:

Location: Atlanta, GA 30301 Experience: Not Specified Employee Type: Full-Time Travel: Up to 50% Industry: Accounting—Finance Post Date: 5/17/2011 Manages Others: Yes Contact Information Job Type: Accounting Ref ID: 1294

DESCRIPTION:

Directors at Jefferson Wells are crucial to our success. They bring a wealth of experience and knowledge to our various service offerings and are responsible for ensuring the development and execution of the strategic plan for their respective market. Their goal is to drive the development of the Solution Area with the goal of significant growth and profitability. They provide technical expertise and leverage a network of clients and contacts. The Director plays a critical role in the leadership and development of our Engagement Managers and Professional Consultants.

Directors create and implement the Marketing Operating Plan, as well as create revenue strategies to meet revenue targets. They drive development and execution of effective client solutions to key targets. Directors work closely with Business Development Managers on proposals and business development calls. Directors serve as the business advisor to clients to ensure quality assurance standards are met. They manage, direct, and monitor multiple client services teams on client engagements. They maintain strong communication with clients to manage expectations, ensure client satisfaction and adherence to deadlines. Other key success factors include:

- Solid history of excellent performance, management capability, and revenue growth
- Proven ability to drive a business including selling, work plan development, proposal writing, and overseeing service delivery
- Management experience of a large group of professionals of 10 or more, with demonstrated history of building a solution area—hiring, training, and mentoring
- Demonstrated ability in developing meaningful client relationships, and capacity to bring and leverage relationships to Jefferson Wells

The East Region Financial Institutions Director works under the general supervision of the East Region Vice President and has a dotted line relationship to the Managing Directors in the region. This Director will be recognized as a financial institution industry leader with expertise in the areas of commercial and residential loan origination/servicing, deposit operations, and the corresponding GAAP accounting requirements as well as regulatory compliance. He/she will be accountable for overseeing the following projects/activities at Jefferson Wells' financial institution clients in one or all of the following areas:

- Regulatory Compliance including Loan Compliance and BSA/AML
- Troubled Debt Restructuring
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Loan Reviews (Commercial and/or Consumer) and Credit Risk
- FAS 15 and FAS 114
- Foreclosure Application Processing
- Loss Mitigation
- Financial Process Documentation and Improvement
- Policy and Procedure Development

CP 2-6 (Concluded)

Jefferson Wells (www.jeffersonwells.com) delivers professional services in the areas of internal audit and controls, technology risk management, tax, and finance and accounting-related services. The firm's unique, agile structure aligns experienced professionals with proven processes to deliver pragmatic and cost-effective results. Headquartered in Milwaukee, Jefferson Wells serves clients, including Fortune 500 and Global 1000 companies, from offices worldwide. Jefferson Wells is an independently operating, wholly owned subsidiary of ManpowerGroup. (NYSE: MAN).

Jefferson Wells is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

REQUIREMENTS:

- Minimum 12 years or more of clearly progressive, professional development in the general area of accounting services/internal auditing, including a mix of public accounting and managerial level financial institution industry experience
- Bachelor's degree in accounting
- CPA, CIA, and/or MBA preferred
- Consulting delivery experience
- Strong leadership skills
- Senior-level internal compliance experience within a large financial institution
- Willingness and ability to travel

Corporate Financial Accounting 12th Edition Warren Solutions Manual