

***Intermediate Accounting 11th edition Spiceland
Solutions Manual***

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Chapter 2 Review of the Accounting Process

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW OF KEY TOPICS

Question 2–1

External events involve an exchange transaction between the company and a separate economic entity. For every external transaction, the company is receiving something in exchange for something else. Internal events do not involve an exchange transaction but do affect the financial position of the company. Examples of external events are the purchase of inventory, a sale to a customer, and the borrowing of cash from a bank. Examples of internal events include the recording of depreciation expense, the expiration of prepaid rent, and the accrual of salary expense.

Question 2–2

According to the accounting equation, there is equality between the total economic resources of an entity, its assets, and the claims to those resources, liabilities, and equity. This implies that, since resources must always equal claims, the net effect of any transaction cannot affect one side of the accounting equation differently than the other side.

Question 2–3

The purpose of a journal is to capture, in chronological order, the dual effect of a transaction in storage areas called accounts. A general ledger is an organized collection of accounts. The purpose is to keep track of the increases, decreases, and balances in each account.

Answers to Questions (continued)

Question 2–4

Permanent accounts represent the financial position of a company—assets, liabilities and owners' equity—at a particular point in time. Temporary accounts represent the changes in shareholders' equity, the retained earnings component of equity for a corporation, caused by revenue, expense, gain, loss, and dividend transactions. It would be cumbersome and less informative to record revenue/expense, gain/loss, and dividend transactions directly into the permanent retained earnings account. Recording these transactions in temporary accounts facilitates the preparation of the financial statements.

Question 2–5

Assets are increased by debits and decreased by credits. Liabilities and equity accounts are increased by credits and decreased by debits.

Question 2–6

Revenues and gains are increased with credits and decreased with debits. Expenses, losses, and dividends are increased with debits (thus causing owners' equity to decrease) and decreased with credits (thus causing owners' equity to increase).

Question 2–7

The first step in the accounting processing cycle is to identify external transactions affecting the accounting equation. Source documents, such as sales invoices, bills from suppliers, and cash register tapes, help to identify the transactions and then provide the information necessary to process the transaction.

Question 2–8

Transaction analysis is the process of reviewing the source documents to determine the dual effect on the accounting equation and the specific elements involved.

Answers to Questions (continued)

Question 2–9

After transactions are recorded in a journal, the debits and credits must be transferred to the appropriate general ledger accounts. This transfer is called *posting*.

Question 2–10

In Transaction 1 we record the purchase of \$20,000 of inventory on account. In Transaction 2 we record a credit sale of \$30,000 and the corresponding cost of goods sold of \$18,000.

Question 2–11

An *unadjusted* trial balance is a list of the general ledger accounts and their balances at a time before any end-of-period adjusting entries have been recorded. An *adjusted* trial balance is prepared after adjusting entries have been recorded and posted to the accounts.

Question 2–12

We use adjusting entries to record the effect on financial position of internal events, those that do not involve an exchange transaction with another entity. We record them at the end of any period when financial statements are prepared to properly reflect financial position and results of operations according to the accrual accounting model, that is, to update accounts to their proper balances before we report those balances in the financial statements.

Question 2–13

Closing entries transfer the balances in the temporary owners' equity accounts (revenues, expenses, gains, losses, dividends) to a permanent owners' equity account, retained earnings for a corporation. This occurs only at the end of a reporting period in order to reduce the temporary accounts to zero before beginning the next reporting year.

Answers to Questions (continued)

Question 2–14

Prepaid expenses represent assets recorded when a cash disbursement creates benefits that extend beyond the current reporting period. Examples are supplies on hand at the end of a period, prepaid rent, and prepaid insurance.

Question 2–15

The adjusting entry required when deferred revenues are recognized is a debit to the deferred revenue liability and a credit to revenue.

Question 2–16

Accrued liabilities are recorded when an expense has been incurred that will not be paid until a subsequent reporting period. The adjusting entry needed to record an accrued liability is a debit to an expense and a credit to a liability.

Question 2–17

Income statement—The purpose of the income statement is to summarize the profit-generating activities of a company during a particular period of time. It is a “change statement” that reports the changes in shareholders’ (owners’) equity that occurred during the period as a result of revenues, expenses, gains, and losses.

Statement of comprehensive income—The statement of comprehensive income extends the income statement to report changes in shareholders’ equity during the reporting period that were not a result of transactions with owners. This statement includes net income and also other comprehensive income items.

Balance sheet—The purpose of the balance sheet is to present the financial position of a company at a particular point in time. It is an organized list of assets, liabilities, and permanent shareholders’ equity accounts.

Statement of cash flows—The purpose of the statement of cash flows is to disclose the events that caused cash to change during the period.

Statement of shareholders’ equity—The purpose of the statement of shareholders’ equity is to disclose the sources of the changes in the various shareholders’ equity accounts that occurred during the period. This statement includes changes resulting from investments by owners, distributions to owners, net income, and other comprehensive income.

Answers to Questions (continued)

Question 2–18

A worksheet provides a way to organize the accounting information needed to prepare adjusting and closing entries and the financial statements. This error would result in an *overstatement* of revenue and thus net income and thus retained earnings, and an *understatement* of liabilities.

Question 2–19

Reversing entries are recorded at the beginning of a reporting period. They reverse the effects of some of the adjusting entries recorded at the end of the previous reporting period. This simplifies the journal entries recorded during the new period by allowing cash payments or cash receipts to be entered directly into the expense or revenue account without regard to the accrual recorded at the end of the previous period.

Question 2–20

The purpose of special journals is to record, in chronological order, the dual effect of *repetitive* types of transactions, such as cash receipts, cash disbursements, credit sales, and credit purchases.

Special journals simplify the recording process in the following ways: (1) journalizing the effects of a particular transaction is made more efficient through the use of specifically designed formats; (2) individual transactions are not posted to the general ledger accounts, but are accumulated in the special journals and a summary posting is made on a periodic basis; and (3) the responsibility for recording journal entries for the repetitive types of transactions is placed on individuals who have specialized training in handling them.

Answers to Questions (concluded)

Question 2–21

The general ledger is a collection of control accounts representing assets, liabilities, and permanent and temporary shareholders' equity accounts. The subsidiary ledger contains a group of subsidiary accounts associated with a particular general ledger control account. For example, there will be a subsidiary ledger for accounts receivable that will keep track of the increases and decreases in the account receivable balance for each of the company's customers purchasing goods or services on credit. At any point in time, the balance in the accounts receivable control account should equal the sum of the balances in the accounts receivable subsidiary ledger accounts.

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BRIEF EXERCISES

Brief Exercise 2-1

	<u>Assets</u>	=	<u>Liabilities</u>	+	<u>Stockholders' Equity</u>
(a)	+\$50,000	=	\$0	+	+\$50,000
(b)	+\$35,000	=	+\$35,000	+	\$0
(c)	−\$10,000	=	−\$10,000	+	\$0
(d)	−\$5,000	=	\$0	+	−\$5,000

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Brief Exercise 2-2

Dual Effect

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Issue 10,000 shares of common stock in exchange for \$32,000 in cash. | Assets
increase | Stockholders'
equity increases |
| 2. Purchase land for \$19,000. A note payable is signed for the full amount. | Assets
increase | Liabilities
increase |
| 3. Purchase equipment for \$8,000 cash. | One asset (equipment) increases and another asset (cash) decreases | |
| 4. Hire three employees for \$2,000 per month. Salaries are not paid until the end of the month. | No effect on the accounting equation | |
| 5. Receive cash of \$12,000 in rental fees for the current month. | Assets
increase | Stockholders'
equity increases |
| 6. Purchase office supplies for \$2,000 on account. | Assets
increase | Liabilities
increase |
| 7. Pay employees \$6,000 for the first month's salaries. | Assets
decrease | Stockholders'
equity decreases |

Brief Exercise 2-3

	Debit	Credit
(1)		
Equipment	23,400	
Cash		23,400
<i>(Purchase equipment with cash)</i>		
(2)		
Cash	6,800	
Service Revenue		6,800
<i>(Provide services for cash)</i>		

(3)

Rent Expense	1,300	
Cash		1,300
<i>(Pay current month's rent)</i>		

(4)

Supplies	1,000	
Accounts Payable		1,000
<i>(Purchase office supplies on account)</i>		

(5)

Salaries Expense	2,100	
Cash		2,100
<i>(Pay current month's salaries)</i>		

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Brief Exercise 2-4

<u>(1)</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Advertising Expense	700	
Cash		700
<i>(Pay advertising for current month)</i>		
 <u>(2)</u>		
Supplies	1,300	
Accounts Payable		1,300
<i>(Purchase supplies on account)</i>		
 <u>(3)</u>		
Cash	2,900	
Service Revenue		2,900
<i>(Provide services for cash)</i>		
 <u>(4)</u>		
Salaries Expense	900	
Cash		900
<i>(Pay salaries for current month)</i>		
 <u>(5)</u>		
Accounts Receivable	1,000	
Service Revenue		1,000
<i>(Provide services on account)</i>		
 <u>(6)</u>		
Utilities Expense	300	
Cash		300
<i>(Pay utilities for current month)</i>		

Brief Exercise 2-5

<u>(1)</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash	21,000	
Common Stock		21,000
<i>(Issue common stock)</i>		
 <u>(2)</u>		
Cash	9,000	
Notes Payable		9,000
<i>(Obtain bank loan)</i>		
 <u>(3)</u>		
Equipment	25,000	
Cash		25,000
<i>(Purchase equipment for cash)</i>		
 <u>(4)</u>		
Advertising Expense	1,100	
Cash		1,100
<i>(Purchase advertising for current month)</i>		
 <u>(5)</u>		
Accounts Receivable	18,000	
Service Revenue		18,000
<i>(Provide services on account)</i>		
 <u>(6)</u>		
Cash	13,000	
Accounts Receivable		13,000
<i>(Receive cash on account)</i>		
 <u>(7)</u>		
Salaries Expense	6,000	
Cash		6,000
<i>(Pay salaries for current month)</i>		

Brief Exercise 2-6

Cash			
	5,000		
(1)	15,000	9,000	(2)
(4)	8,000	3,000	(3)
(6)	4,000	1,000	(5)
		7,000	(7)
	<u>12,000</u>		

Transaction (8) is not posted to the Cash T-account because a purchase *on account* does not involve cash.

Brief Exercise 2-7

	Assets	=	Liabilities + Paid-in Capital + Retained Earnings
1.	+ 165,000 (inventory)		+ 165,000 (accounts payable)
2.	- 40,000 (cash)		- 40,000 (expense)
3.	+ 200,000 (accounts receivable)		+ 200,000 (revenue)
	- 120,000 (inventory)		- 120,000 (expense)
4.	+ 180,000 (cash)		
	- 180,000 (accounts receivable)		
5.	- 145,000 (cash)		- 145,000 (accounts payable)

Brief Exercise 2–8

1.	Inventory.....	165,000	
	Accounts payable		165,000
2.	Salaries expense	40,000	
	Cash		40,000
3.	Accounts receivable	200,000	
	Sales revenue		200,000
	Cost of goods sold	120,000	
	Inventory		120,000
4.	Cash	180,000	
	Accounts receivable		180,000
5.	Accounts payable	145,000	
	Cash		145,000

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Brief Exercise 2–9

BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

Cash

6/1 Bal.	65,000		
4.	180,000	40,000	2.
		145,000	5.
6/30 Bal.	60,000		

Accounts receivable

6/1 Bal.	43,000		
3.	200,000	180,000	4.
6/30 Bal.	63,000		

Inventory

6/1 Bal.	0		
1.	165,000	120,000	3.
6/30 Bal.	45,000		

Accounts payable

6/1 Bal.		22,000	
5.	145,000	165,000	1.
6/30 Bal.		42,000	

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INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS

Sales revenue

	0	6/1 Bal.
	200,000	3.
	200,000	6/30 Bal.

Cost of goods sold

6/1 Bal.	0	
3.	120,000	
6/30 Bal.	120,000	

Salaries expense

6/1 Bal.	0	
2.	40,000	
6/30 Bal.	40,000	

Brief Exercise 2–10

1.	Prepaid insurance	12,000	
	Cash		12,000
2.	Notes receivable	10,000	
	Cash		10,000
3.	Equipment	60,000	
	Cash		60,000

Brief Exercise 2–11

1.	Insurance expense ($\$12,000 \times \frac{3}{12}$).....	3,000	
	Prepaid insurance		3,000
2.	Interest receivable ($\$10,000 \times 6\% \times \frac{6}{12}$)	300	
	Interest revenue		300
3.	Depreciation expense	12,000	
	Accumulated depreciation		12,000

Brief Exercise 2–12

	Higher
	<u>(lower)</u>
1.	\$ 3,000
2.	(300)
3.	<u>12,000</u>
Net effect	<u>\$14,700</u>

Brief Exercise 2–13

1.	Deferred service revenue	4,000	
	Service revenue		4,000
2.	Advertising expense (\$2,000 x $\frac{1}{2}$)	1,000	
	Prepaid advertising		1,000
3.	Salaries expense	16,000	
	Salaries payable		16,000
4.	Interest expense (\$60,000 x 8% x $\frac{4}{12}$)	1,600	
	Interest payable		1,600

Brief Exercise 2–14

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Shareholders' Equity</u>
1.		\$ 4,000	\$(4,000)
2.	\$1,000		1,000
3.		(16,000)	16,000
4.		(1,600)	1,600
Net effect	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$(13,600)</u>	<u>\$14,600</u>

Brief Exercise 2–15

1.	Interest receivable	2,250	
	Interest revenue (\$50,000 x 6% x $\frac{9}{12}$)		2,250
2.	Rent expense (\$12,000 x $\frac{3}{12}$)	3,000	
	Prepaid rent		3,000
3.	Supplies expense (\$3,000 + \$5,000 – \$4,200)	3,800	
	Supplies		3,800
4.	Salaries expense	6,000	
	Salaries payable		6,000

Brief Exercise 2–16

BOWLER CORPORATION Income Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Sales revenue		\$325,000
Cost of goods sold		<u>168,000</u>
Gross profit		157,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense	\$45,000	
Rent expense	20,000	
Depreciation expense	30,000	
Miscellaneous expense.....	<u>12,000</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>107,000</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 50,000</u>

Brief Exercise 2–17

BOWLER CORPORATION

Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2024

Assets

Current assets:

Cash	\$ 5,000
Accounts receivable	10,000
Inventory	<u>16,000</u>
Total current assets	31,000

Property and equipment:

Equipment	\$100,000	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(40,000)</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Total assets		<u><u>\$91,000</u></u>

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$20,000
Salaries payable	<u>12,000</u>
Total current liabilities	32,000

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock	\$50,000
Retained earnings	<u>9,000</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>59,000</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u><u>\$91,000</u></u>

Brief Exercise 2–18

Sales revenue	850,000	
Retained earnings		850,000
Retained earnings	815,000	
Cost of goods sold		580,000
Salaries expense.....		180,000
Rent expense.....		40,000
Interest expense		15,000
Retained earnings	12,000	
Dividends.....		12,000

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Brief Exercise 2-19

Accrual-Basis Revenue Recognition	Cash-Basis Revenue Recognition
1. August 16.	June 12.
2. January 27.	February 2.
3. April 2.	April 2.
4. Revenue is recognized as each magazine is delivered.	July 1.

Brief Exercise 2-20

Accrual-Basis Expense Recognition	Cash-Basis Expense Recognition
1. August 16.	September 2.
2. January 27.	January 6.
3. One month's worth of insurance expense is recognized each month.	January 1.
4. February 4.	February 23.

Brief Exercise 2–21

<i>Revenue</i>	\$428,000*
<i>Expenses:</i>	
Salaries	(240,000)
Utilities	(33,000)**
Advertising	<u>(12,000)</u>
Net Income	<u>\$143,000</u>

Explanation:

*\$420,000 cash received plus \$8,000 increase (\$60,000 – \$52,000) in amount due from customers:

Cash	420,000
Accounts receivable (increase in account).....	8,000
Service revenue (to balance)	428,000

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** \$35,000 cash paid less \$2,000 decrease in amount owed to utility company:

Utilities expense (to balance)	33,000
Utilities payable (decrease in account)	2,000
Cash	35,000

EXERCISES

Exercise 2–1

	Assets		=	Liabilities + Paid-in Capital + Retained Earnings		
1.	+	300,000 (cash)			+	300,000 (common stock)
2.	–	10,000 (cash)				
	+	40,000 (equipment)		+	30,000 (notes payable)	
3.	+	90,000 (inventory)		+	90,000 (accounts payable)	
4.	+	120,000 (accounts receivable)			+	120,000 (revenue)
	–	70,000 (inventory)			–	70,000 (expense)
5.	–	5,000 (cash)			–	5,000 (expense)
6.	–	6,000 (cash)				
	+	6,000 (prepaid insurance)				
7.	–	70,000 (cash)		–	70,000 (accounts payable)	
8.	+	55,000 (cash)				
	–	55,000 (accounts receivable)				
9.	–	1,000 (accumulated depreciation)			–	1,000 (expense)

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Exercise 2–2

1.	Cash	300,000	
	Common stock		300,000
2.	Equipment	40,000	
	Notes payable		30,000
	Cash		10,000
3.	Inventory	90,000	
	Accounts payable		90,000
4.	Accounts receivable	120,000	
	Sales revenue		120,000
	Cost of goods sold	70,000	
	Inventory		70,000
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5.	Rent expense	5,000	
	Cash		5,000
6.	Prepaid insurance	6,000	
	Cash		6,000
7.	Accounts payable	70,000	
	Cash		70,000
8.	Cash	55,000	
	Accounts receivable		55,000
9.	Depreciation expense	1,000	
	Accumulated depreciation		1,000

Exercise 2–3***BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS*****Cash**

3/1 Bal.	0		
1.	300,000	10,000	
8.	55,000	5,000	
		6,000	
		70,000	
3/31 Bal.	264,000		

Accounts receivable

3/1 Bal.	0		
4.	120,000	55,000	8.
3/31 Bal.	65,000		

Inventory

3/1 Bal.	0		
3.	90,000	70,000	4.
3/31 Bal.	20,000		

Prepaid insurance

3/1 Bal.	0		
6.	6,000		
3/31 Bal.	6,000		

Equipment

3/1 Bal.	0		
2.	40,000		
3/31 Bal.	40,000		

Accumulated depreciation

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	0	3/1 Bal.
	1,000	9.
	1,000	3/31 Bal.

Accounts payable

	0	3/1 Bal.
7.	70,000	90,000
	20,000	3/31 Bal.

Notes payable

	0	3/1 Bal.
	30,000	2.
	30,000	3/31 Bal.

Common stock

	0	3/1 Bal.
	300,000	1.
	300,000	3/31 Bal.

Exercise 2–3 (concluded)**INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS****Sales revenue****Cost of goods sold**

	0	3/1 Bal.	3/1 Bal.	0	
	120,000	4.	4.	70,000	
	120,000	3/31 Bal.	3/31 Bal.	70,000	

Rent expense**Depreciation expense**

3/1 Bal.	0		3/1 Bal.	0	
5.	5,000		9.	1,000	
3/31 Bal.	5,000		3/31 Bal.	1,000	

Account Title	TBEXAM.COM	Debits	Credits
Cash		\$264,000	
Accounts receivable		65,000	
Inventory		20,000	
Prepaid insurance		6,000	
Equipment		40,000	
Accumulated depreciation			\$ 1,000
Accounts payable			20,000
Notes payable			30,000
Common stock			300,000
Sales revenue			120,000
Cost of goods sold		70,000	
Rent expense		5,000	
Depreciation expense		1,000	
Totals		<u>\$471,000</u>	<u>\$471,000</u>

Exercise 2–4

1.	Cash.....	500,000	
	Common stock.....		500,000
2.	Office equipment	100,000	
	Cash		40,000
	Notes payable		60,000
3.	Inventory	200,000	
	Accounts payable		200,000
4.	Accounts receivable	280,000	
	Sales revenue.....		280,000
	Cost of goods sold.....	140,000	
	Inventory		140,000
5.	Rent expense	6,000	
	Cash		6,000
6.	Prepaid insurance	3,000	
	Cash		3,000
7.	Accounts payable	120,000	
	Cash		120,000
8.	Cash.....	55,000	
	Accounts receivable		55,000
9.	Dividends	5,000	
	Cash		5,000
10.	Cash.....	2,000	
	Deferred service revenue.....		2,000

Exercise 2–5

List A

- j 1. Source documents
- e 2. Transaction analysis
- a 3. Journal
- i 4. Posting
- f 5. Unadjusted trial balance
- b 6. Adjusting entries
- h 7. Adjusted trial balance
- c 8. Financial statements
- d 9. Closing entries
- g 10. Post-closing trial balance

List B

- a. Record of the dual effect of a transaction in debit/credit form.
- b. Updates to account balances recorded at the end of a reporting period.
- c. Primary means of disseminating information to external decision makers.
- d. To zero out the temporary accounts.
- e. Determine the dual effect on the accounting equation.
- f. List of accounts and their balances before recording adjusting entries.
- g. List of accounts and their balances after recording closing entries.
- h. List of accounts and their balances after recording adjusting entries.
- i. Transferring balances from the journal to the ledger.
- j. Used to identify and process external transactions.

Exercise 2–6

	<u>Increase (I) or Decrease (D)</u>	<u>Account</u>
1.	<u>I</u>	Inventory
2.	<u>I</u>	Depreciation expense
3.	<u>D</u>	Accounts payable
4.	<u>I</u>	Prepaid rent
5.	<u>D</u>	Sales revenue
6.	<u>D</u>	Common stock
7.	<u>D</u>	Salaries payable
8.	<u>I</u>	Cost of goods sold
9.	<u>I</u>	Utilities expense
10.	<u>I</u>	Equipment
11.	<u>I</u>	Accounts receivable
12.	<u>D</u>	Utilities payable
13.	<u>I</u>	Rent expense
14.	<u>I</u>	Interest expense
15.	<u>D</u>	Interest revenue

Exercise 2–7

	<u>Account(s) Debited</u>	<u>Account(s) Credited</u>
<i>Example:</i> Purchased inventory for cash	3	5
1. Paid a cash dividend.	19	5
2. Paid rent for the next three months.	8	5
3. Sold goods to customers on account.	4, 16	9, 3
4. Purchased inventory on account.	3	1
5. Purchased supplies for cash.	6	5
6. Issued common stock in exchange for cash.	5	12
7. Collected cash from customers for goods sold in 3.	5	4
8. Borrowed cash from a bank and signed a note.	5	11
9. Paid salaries for the month of October.	17	5
10. Received cash for advance payment from customer.	5	13

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Exercise 2–8

1. Insurance expense ($\$12,000 \times \frac{6}{36}$).....	2,000	
Prepaid insurance		2,000
2. Depreciation expense	15,000	
Accumulated depreciation		15,000
3. Salaries expense	18,000	
Salaries payable		18,000
4. Interest expense ($\$200,000 \times 12\% \times \frac{2}{12}$).....	4,000	
Interest payable		4,000
5. Deferred rent revenue	1,000	
Rent revenue ($\frac{1}{3} \times \$3,000$)		1,000

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Exercise 2–9

1. Interest receivable ($\$90,000 \times 8\% \times \frac{3}{12}$).....	1,800	
Interest revenue		1,800
2. Rent expense ($\$6,000 \times \frac{2}{3}$).....	4,000	
Prepaid rent.....		4,000
3. Deferred rent revenue ($\$12,000 \times \frac{5}{12}$)	5,000	
Rent revenue ($\$12,000 \times \frac{5}{12}$)		5,000
4. Depreciation expense	4,500	
Accumulated depreciation.....		4,500
5. Salaries expense	8,000	
Salaries payable.....		8,000
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6. Supplies expense ($\$2,000 + \$6,500 - \$3,250$)	5,250	
Supplies		5,250

Exercise 2–10

1. \$7,200 represents nine months of interest on a \$120,000 note, or 75% of annual interest.

$$\$7,200 \div 0.75 = \$9,600 \text{ annual interest}$$

$$\$9,600 \div \$120,000 = \mathbf{8\% \text{ interest rate}}$$

Or,

$$\$7,200 \div \$120,000 = .06 \text{ nine-month rate}$$

$$\text{To annualize the nine-month rate: } .06 \times \frac{12}{9} = .08 \text{ or } 8\%$$

2. $\$60,000 \div 12 \text{ months} = \$5,000 \text{ rent per month}$

$\$35,000 \div \$5,000 = 7 \text{ months expired.}$ The rent was paid on **June 1**, seven months ago.

3. \$500 represents two months (November and December) accrued interest, or \$250 per month.

$$\$250 \times 12 \text{ months} = \$3,000 \text{ annual interest}$$

$$\text{Principal} \times 6\% = \$3,000$$

$$\text{Principal} = \$3,000 \div .06 = \mathbf{\$50,000 \text{ note}}$$

Exercise 2–11

1. Prepaid insurance 2,500
 Insurance expense..... 2,500
 (Five months remaining, July 1 through December 1, \$500/month $\times$ 5)

2. Prepaid advertising 3,200
 Advertising expense 3,200
 (Four months remaining, July 1 through November 1, \$800/month $\times$ 4)

3. Rent revenue..... 12,000
 Deferred rent revenue..... 12,000
 (Six months remaining, July 1 through December 31, \$2,000/month $\times$ 6)

4. Supplies 3,100
 Supplies expense 3,100
 (Supplies remaining = \$7,200 – \$4,100 = \$3,100)

5. Delivery revenue 1,200
 Deferred delivery revenue..... 1,200
 (Remaining delivery services owed = \$3,000 – \$1,800 = \$1,200)

Exercise 2–12

Requirement 1

BLUEBOY CHEESE CORPORATION

Income Statement

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Sales revenue		\$800,000
Cost of goods sold		<u>480,000</u>
Gross profit		320,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense.....	\$120,000	
Rent expense.....	30,000	
Depreciation expense	60,000	
Advertising expense	<u>5,000</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>215,000</u>
Operating income		105,000
Other expense:		
Interest expense		<u>4,000</u>
Net income		<u>\$101,000</u>

Exercise 2–12 (continued)**BLUEBOY CHEESE CORPORATION**

Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2024

Assets

Current assets:

Cash	\$ 21,000
Accounts receivable	300,000
Inventory	50,000
Prepaid rent	<u>10,000</u>
Total current assets	381,000

Property and equipment:

Office equipment	\$600,000	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>350,000</u>
Total assets		<u>\$731,000</u>

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 60,000
Salaries payable	8,000
Interest payable	2,000
Notes payable	<u>60,000</u>
Total current liabilities	130,000

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock	\$400,000
Retained earnings	<u>201,000*</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>601,000</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$731,000</u>

*Beginning balance of \$100,000 plus net income of \$101,000.

Exercise 2–12 (concluded)**Requirement 2****December 31, 2024**

Sales revenue.....	800,000	
Retained earnings		800,000
Retained earnings	699,000	
Cost of goods sold		480,000
Salaries expense.....		120,000
Rent expense.....		30,000
Depreciation expense.....		60,000
Interest expense		4,000
Advertising expense		5,000

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Exercise 2–13

December 31, 2024

Sales revenue	750,000	
Interest revenue.....	3,000	
Retained earnings.....		753,000
Retained earnings	576,000	
Cost of goods sold.....		420,000
Salaries expense		100,000
Rent expense		15,000
Depreciation expense		30,000
Interest expense.....		5,000
Insurance expense		6,000

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Exercise 2–14

December 31, 2024

Sales revenue.....	492,000
Interest revenue	6,000
Gain on sale of investments	8,000
Retained earnings	506,000
Retained earnings	440,000
Cost of goods sold	284,000
Salaries expense.....	80,000
Insurance expense.....	12,000
Interest expense	4,000
Advertising expense	10,000
Income tax expense	30,000
Depreciation expense	20,000

Exercise 2–15

Requirement 1

Supplies			
11/30 Balance	1,500		
Purchased	?	Expense	2,000
12/31 Balance	3,000		

Cost of supplies purchased = \$3,000 + \$2,000 – \$1,500 = **\$3,500**

Requirement 2

Prepaid insurance			
11/30 Balance	6,000		
		Expense	?
12/31 Balance	4,500		

Insurance expense for December = \$6,000 – \$4,500 = **\$1,500**

December 31, 2024

Insurance expense.....	1,500	
Prepaid insurance		1,500

Exercise 2–15 (concluded)**Requirement 3**

Salaries Payable	
	10,000 11/30 Balance
Salaries paid 10,000	? Accrued salaries
	15,000 12/31 Balance

Accrued salaries for December = **\$15,000**

December 31, 2024

Salaries expense	15,000	
Salaries payable.....		15,000

Requirement 4

Deferred rent revenue	
	2,000 11/30 Balance
Recognized for Dec. 1,000	
	1,000 12/31 Balance

Rent revenue recognized each month = $\$3,000 \times \frac{1}{3} = \mathbf{\$1,000}$

December 31, 2024

Deferred rent revenue.....	1,000	
Rent revenue		1,000

Exercise 2–16

Requirement 1

2024		Debit	Credit
Feb. 1	Cash	12,000	
	Notes payable		12,000
April 1	Prepaid insurance	3,600	
	Cash		3,600
July 17	Supplies	2,800	
	Accounts payable		2,800
Nov. 1	Notes receivable	6,000	
	Cash		6,000

Requirement 2

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2024		Debit	Credit
Dec. 31	Interest expense ($\$12,000 \times 10\% \times \frac{11}{12}$)	1,100	
	Interest payable		1,100
Dec. 31	Insurance expense ($\$3,600 \times \frac{9}{24}$)	1,350	
	Prepaid insurance		1,350
Dec. 31	Supplies expense ($\$2,800 - \$1,250$)	1,550	
	Supplies		1,550
Dec. 31	Interest receivable	80	
	Interest revenue ($\$6,000 \times 8\% \times \frac{2}{12}$)		80

Exercise 2–17

Unadjusted net income	\$30,000
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Adjustments:

a. Only \$2,000 in insurance should be expensed	+ 4,000
b. Sales revenue overstated	– 1,000
c. Supplies expense overstated	+ 750
d. Interest expense understated ($\$20,000 \times 12\% \times \frac{3}{12}$)	– 600
Adjusted net income	<u>\$33,150</u>

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Exercise 2–18

S&J Lawn Service Company Income Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Service revenue (1).....		\$315,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense	\$180,000	
Supplies expense (2).....	24,500	
Rent expense	12,000	
Insurance expense (3)	4,000	
Miscellaneous expense (4)	21,000	
Depreciation expense	<u>10,000</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>251,500</u>
Operating income		63,500
Other expense:		
Interest expense (5).....		<u>1,500</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 62,000</u>

(1) \$320,000 cash collected less \$5,000 decrease in accounts receivable.

Cash	320,000	
Accounts receivable (decrease in account)		5,000
Service revenue (to balance)		315,000

(2) \$25,000 cash paid for the purchase of supplies less \$500 increase in supplies.

Supplies expense (to balance)	24,500	
Supplies (increase in account).....		500
Cash		25,000

Exercise 2–18 (concluded)

(3) \$6,000 cash paid for insurance less \$2,000 ending balance in prepaid insurance.

Insurance expense (to balance)	4,000	
Prepaid insurance (increase in account)	2,000	
Cash		6,000

(4) \$20,000 cash paid for miscellaneous expenses plus increase in accrued liabilities.

Miscellaneous expense (to balance)	21,000	
Accrued liabilities (increase in account)		1,000
Cash		20,000

(5) $\$100,000 \times 6\% \times \frac{3}{12} = \$1,500$

Interest expense	TBEXAM.COM	1,500	
Interest payable			1,500

Exercise 2–19

Cash basis income (\$545,000 – \$412,000)	\$133,000
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Add:

Increase in prepaid insurance (\$6,000 – \$4,500)	1,500
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Deduct:

Depreciation expense	(22,000)
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Decrease in accounts receivable (\$62,000 – \$55,000)	(7,000)
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Decrease in prepaid rent (\$9,200 – \$8,200)	(1,000)
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Increase in deferred service revenue (\$11,000 – \$9,200)	(1,800)
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Increase in accrued liabilities (\$15,600 – \$12,200)	<u>(3,400)</u>
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Accrual basis net income	<u>\$ 99,300</u>
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Exercise 2–20

Requirement 1

Wolkstein Drug

Company

Worksheet

December 31, 2024

Account Title

Unadjusted Trial
Balance

Adjusting Entries

Adjusted Trial
Balance

Income Statement

Balance Sheet

Dr.

Cr.

Dr.

Cr.

Dr.

Cr.

Dr.

Cr.

Dr.

Cr.

Cash	20,000				20,000				20,000	
Accounts receivable	35,000				35,000				35,000	
Prepaid rent	5,000				5,000				5,000	
Inventory	50,000				50,000				50,000	
Equipment	100,000				100,000				100,000	
Accumulated depreciation		30,000	(1)	10,000		40,000				40,000
Accounts payable		25,000				25,000				25,000
Salaries payable		0	(2)	4,000		4,000				4,000
Common stock		100,000				100,000				100,000
Retained earnings		29,000				29,000				29,000
Sales revenue		323,000				323,000		323,000		
Cost of goods sold	180,000				180,000		180,000			
Salaries expense	71,000		(2)	4,000	75,000		75,000			
Rent expense	30,000				30,000		30,000			
Depreciation expense	0		(1)	10,000	10,000		10,000			
Utilities expense	12,000				12,000		12,000			
Advertising expense	4,000				4,000		4,000			
Net Income							311,000	323,000	210,000	198,000
							12,000			12,000
Totals	507,000	507,000	14,000	14,000	521,000	521,000	323,000	323,000	210,000	210,000

Exercise 2–20 (continued)**Requirement 2**

WOLKSTEIN DRUG COMPANY		
Income Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Sales revenue		\$323,000
Cost of goods sold		<u>180,000</u>
Gross profit		143,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense	\$75,000	
Rent expense	30,000	
Depreciation expense	10,000	
Utilities expense	12,000	
Advertising expense	<u>4,000</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>131,000</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 12,000</u>

Exercise 2–20 (concluded)**WOLKSTEIN DRUG COMPANY**

Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2024

Assets

Current assets:

Cash	\$ 20,000
Accounts receivable	35,000
Inventory	50,000
Prepaid rent	<u>5,000</u>
Total current assets	110,000

Property and equipment:

Equipment	\$100,000	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(40,000)</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Total assets		<u>\$170,000</u>

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 25,000
Salaries payable	<u>4,000</u>
Total current liabilities	29,000

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock	\$100,000	
Retained earnings	<u>41,000*</u>	
Total shareholders' equity		<u>141,000</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>\$170,000</u>

*Beginning balance of \$29,000 plus net income of \$12,000.

Exercise 2–21

Requirement 1

June 30 - adjusting entry

Salaries expense (\$10,000 x $\frac{3}{5}$)	6,000	
Salaries payable		6,000

July 1 - reversing entry

Salaries payable	6,000	
Salaries expense		6,000

July 2 – payment of salaries

Salaries expense	10,000	
Cash		10,000

Requirement 2

June 30 - adjusting entry

Salaries expense	6,000	
Salaries payable		6,000

July 2 - payment of salaries

Salaries expense	4,000	
Salaries payable	6,000	
Cash		10,000

Exercise 2–22

Requirement 1

The accountant would reverse adjusting entry 1, the accrual of interest receivable, and entry 5, the accrual of salaries payable.

Requirement 2

1. Interest receivable $(\$90,000 \times 8\% \times \frac{3}{12})$	1,800	
Interest revenue		1,800
5. Salaries expense	8,000	
Salaries payable		8,000

Requirement 3

1. Interest revenue	1,800	
Interest receivable		1,800
5. Salaries payable	8,000	
Salaries expense		8,000

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Exercise 2–23

Transaction	Journal
1. Purchased inventory on account.	PJ
2. Collected an account receivable.	CR
3. Borrowed \$20,000 and signed a note.	CR
4. Recorded depreciation expense.	GJ
5. Purchased equipment for cash.	CD
6. Sold inventory for cash. (the sale only, not the cost of the inventory)	CR
7. Sold inventory on credit. (the sale only, not the cost of the inventory)	SJ
8. Recorded accrued salaries payable.	GJ
9. Paid employee salaries.	CD
10. Sold equipment for cash.	CR
11. Sold equipment on credit.	GJ
12. Paid a cash dividend to shareholders.	CD
13. Issued common stock in exchange for cash.	CR
14. Paid accounts payable.	CD

Exercise 2–24

Transaction	Journal
1. Paid interest on a loan.	CD
2. Recorded depreciation expense.	GJ
3. Purchased office equipment for cash.	CD
4. Purchased inventory on account.	PJ
5. Sold inventory on credit. (the sale only, not the cost of the inventory)	SJ
6. Sold inventory for cash. (the sale only, not the cost of the inventory)	CR
7. Paid rent.	CD
8. Recorded accrued interest payable.	GJ
9. Paid advertising bill.	CD
10. Sold a factory building in exchange for a note receivable.	GJ
11. Collected cash from customers on account.	CR
12. Paid employee salaries.	CD
13. Collected interest on the note receivable.	CR

PROBLEMS

Problem 2–1

Requirement 1

2024		Debit	Credit
Jan. 1	Cash	100,000	
	Common stock		100,000
Jan. 2	Inventory	35,000	
	Accounts payable		35,000
Jan. 4	Prepaid insurance	2,400	
	Cash		2,400
Jan. 10	Accounts receivable	12,000	
	Sales revenue		12,000
Jan. 10	Cost of goods sold	7,000	
	Inventory		7,000
Jan. 15	Cash	30,000	
	Notes payable		30,000
Jan. 20	Salaries expense	6,000	
	Cash		6,000
Jan. 22	Cash	10,000	
	Sales revenue		10,000
Jan. 22	Cost of goods sold	6,000	
	Inventory		6,000
Jan. 24	Accounts payable	15,000	
	Cash		15,000
Jan. 26	Cash	6,000	
	Accounts receivable		6,000
Jan. 28	Utilities expense	1,000	
	Cash		1,000
Jan. 30	Prepaid rent	2,000	
	Rent expense	2,000	
	Cash		4,000

Problem 2-1 (continued)**Requirement 2****BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS****Cash****Accounts receivable**

1/1 Bal.	0		
1/1	100,000	2,400	1/4
1/15	30,000	6,000	1/20
1/22	10,000	15,000	1/24
1/26	6,000	1,000	1/28
		4,000	1/30
1/31 Bal.	117,600		

1/1 Bal.	0		
1/10	12,000	6,000	1/26
1/31 Bal.	6,000		

Inventory**Prepaid insurance**

1/1 Bal.	0		
1/2	35,000	7,000	1/10
		6,000	1/22
1/31 Bal.	22,000		

1/1 Bal.	0		
1/4	2,400		
1/31 Bal.	2,400		

Prepaid rent**Accounts payable**

1/1 Bal.	0		
1/30	2,000		
1/31 Bal.	2,000		

		0	1/1 Bal.
1/24	15,000	35,000	1/2
		20,000	1/31 Bal.

Notes payable**Common stock**

	0	1/1 Bal.
	30,000	1/15
	30,000	1/31 Bal.

	0	1/1 Bal.
	100,000	1/1
	100,000	1/31 Bal.

Problem 2–1 (continued)**INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS****Sales revenue****Cost of goods sold**

	0	1/1 Bal.	1/1 Bal.	0	
	12,000	1/10	1/10	7,000	
	10,000	1/22	1/22	6,000	
	22,000	1/31 Bal.	1/31 Bal.	13,000	

Salaries expense**Rent expense**

1/1 Bal.	0		1/1 Bal.	0	
1/20	6,000		1/30	2,000	
1/31 Bal.	6,000		1/31 Bal.	2,000	

Utilities expense

1/1 Bal.	0	
1/28	1,000	
1/31 Bal.	1,000	

Problem 2–1 (concluded)**Requirement 3**

Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$117,600	
Accounts receivable	6,000	
Inventory	22,000	
Prepaid insurance	2,400	
Prepaid rent	2,000	
Accounts payable		\$ 20,000
Notes payable		30,000
Common stock		100,000
Sales revenue		22,000
Cost of goods sold	13,000	
Salaries expense	6,000	
Utilities expense	1,000	
Rent expense	<u>2,000</u>	<u> </u>
Totals	<u>\$172,000</u>	<u>\$172,000</u>

Problem 2–2

Requirement 2

2024		Debit	Credit
Jan. 1	Cash	3,500	
	Sales revenue		3,500
Jan. 1	Cost of goods sold	2,000	
	Inventory		2,000
Jan. 2	Equipment	5,500	
	Accounts payable		5,500
Jan. 4	Advertising expense	150	
	Accounts payable		150
Jan. 8	Accounts receivable	5,000	
	Sales revenue		5,000
Jan. 8	Cost of goods sold	2,800	
	Inventory		2,800
Jan. 10	Inventory	9,500	
	Accounts payable		9,500
Jan. 13	Equipment	800	
	Cash		800
Jan. 16	Accounts payable	5,500	
	Cash		5,500
Jan. 18	Cash	4,000	
	Accounts receivable		4,000
Jan. 20	Rent expense	800	
	Cash		800
Jan. 30	Salaries expense	3,000	
	Cash		3,000
Jan. 31	Dividends	1,000	
	Cash		1,000

Problem 2–2 (continued)**Requirements 1 and 3****BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS****Cash****Accounts receivable**

1/1 Bal.	5,000			1/1 Bal.	2,000		
1/1	3,500	800	1/13	1/8	5,000	4,000	1/18
1/18	4,000	5,500	1/16				
		800	1/20				
		3,000	1/30				
		1,000	1/31				
1/31 Bal.	1,400			1/31 Bal.	3,000		

Inventory**Equipment**

1/1 Bal.	5,000			1/1 Bal.	11,000		
1/10	9,500	2,000	1/1	1/2	5,500		
		2,800	1/8	1/13	800		
1/31 Bal.	9,700			1/31 Bal.	17,300		

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Problem 2–2 (continued)**INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS****Sales revenue**

	0	1/1 Bal.
	3,500	1/1
	5,000	1/8
	1/31 Bal.	
	8,500	

Cost of goods sold

	0	1/1 Bal.
	2,000	1/1
	2,800	1/8
	1/31 Bal.	
	4,800	

Rent expense

1/1 Bal.	0
1/20	800
1/31 Bal.	800

Salaries expense

1/1 Bal.	0
1/30	3,000
1/31 Bal.	3,000

Advertising expense

1/1 Bal.	0
1/4	150
1/31 Bal.	150

Problem 2–2 (concluded)**Requirement 4**

Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$ 1,400	
Accounts receivable	3,000	
Inventory	9,700	
Equipment	17,300	
Accumulated depreciation		\$ 3,500
Accounts payable		12,650
Common stock		10,000
Retained earnings		6,500
Dividends	1,000	
Sales revenue		8,500
Cost of goods sold	4,800	
Salaries expense	3,000	
Rent expense	800	
Advertising expense	<u>150</u>	
Totals	<u>\$41,150</u>	<u>\$41,150</u>

Problem 2–3

1.	Depreciation expense	10,000	
	Accumulated depreciation		10,000
2.	Salaries expense	1,500	
	Salaries payable		1,500
3.	Interest expense ($\$50,000 \times 12\% \times \frac{3}{12}$).....	1,500	
	Interest payable		1,500
4.	Interest receivable ($\$20,000 \times 8\% \times \frac{10}{12}$)	1,333	
	Interest revenue		1,333
5.	Insurance expense ($\$6,000 \times \frac{9}{12}$).....	4,500	
	Prepaid insurance		4,500
6.	Supplies expense ($\$1,500 - \800).....	700	
	Supplies.....		700
7.	No adjusting entry needed; not revenue until January 2025		
8.	Rent expense	1,000	
	Prepaid rent		1,000

Problem 2–4

Requirements 1 and 2

BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

Cash

Bal.	30,000	
12/31 Bal.	30,000	

Accounts receivable

Bal.	40,000	
12/31 Bal.	40,000	

Prepaid rent

Bal.	2,000	
		1,000 8.
12/31 Bal.	1,000	

Prepaid insurance

Bal.	6,000	
		4,500 5.
12/31 Bal.	1,500	

Supplies

Bal.	1,500	
		700 6.
12/31 Bal.	800	

Inventory

Bal.	60,000	
12/31 Bal.	60,000	

Notes receivable

Bal.	20,000	
12/31 Bal.	20,000	

Office equipment

Bal.	80,000	
12/31 Bal.	80,000	

Interest receivable

Bal.	0	
4.	1,333	
12/31 Bal.	1,333	

Problem 2–4 (continued)**Accumulated depreciation**

	30,000	Bal.
	10,000	1.
	40,000	12/31 Bal.

Accounts payable

	31,000	Bal.
	31,000	12/31 Bal.

Salaries payable

	0	Bal.
	1,500	2.
	1,500	12/31 Bal.

Notes payable

	50,000	Bal.
	50,000	12/31 Bal.

Interest payable

	0	Bal.
	1,500	3.
	1,500	12/31 Bal.

Deferred sales revenue

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	2,000	Bal.
	0	7.
	2,000	12/31 Bal.

Common stock

	60,000	Bal.
	60,000	12/31 Bal.

Retained earnings

	28,500	Bal.
	28,500	12/31 Bal.

Dividends

Bal.	4,000	
12/31 Bal.	4,000	

Problem 2–4 (continued)**INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS****Sales revenue**

	146,000	Bal.
	146,000	12/31 Bal.

Interest revenue

	0	Bal.
	1,333	4.
	1,333	12/31 Bal.

Cost of goods sold

Bal.	70,000
12/31 Bal.	70,000

Salaries expense

Bal.	18,900
2.	1,500
12/31 Bal.	20,400

Rent expense

Bal.	11,000
8.	1,000
12/31 Bal.	12,000

Depreciation expense

Bal.	0
1.	10,000
12/31 Bal.	10,000

Interest expense

Bal.	0
3.	1,500
12/31 Bal.	1,500

Supplies expense

Bal.	1,100
6.	700
12/31 Bal.	1,800

Insurance expense

Bal.	0
5.	4,500
12/31 Bal.	4,500

Advertising expense

Bal.	3,000
12/31 Bal.	3,000

Problem 2–4 (continued)**Requirement 3**

Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$ 30,000	
Accounts receivable	40,000	
Supplies	800	
Inventory	60,000	
Notes receivable	20,000	
Interest receivable	1,333	
Prepaid rent	1,000	
Prepaid insurance	1,500	
Office equipment	80,000	
Accumulated depreciation		\$ 40,000
Accounts payable		31,000
Salaries payable		1,500
Notes payable		50,000
Interest payable		1,500
Deferred sales revenue		2,000
Common stock		60,000
Retained earnings		28,500
Dividends	4,000	
Sales revenue		146,000
Interest revenue		1,333
Cost of goods sold	70,000	
Salaries expense	20,400	
Rent expense	12,000	
Depreciation expense	10,000	
Interest expense	1,500	
Supplies expense	1,800	
Insurance expense	4,500	
Advertising expense	3,000	
Totals	<u>\$361,833</u>	<u>\$361,833</u>

Problem 2–4 (continued)**Requirement 4**

PASTINA COMPANY		
Income Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Sales revenue		\$146,000
Cost of goods sold		<u>70,000</u>
Gross profit		76,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense	\$20,400	
Rent expense	12,000	
Depreciation expense	10,000	
Supplies expense	1,800	
Insurance expense	4,500	
Advertising expense	<u>3,000</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>51,700</u>
Operating income		24,300
Other income (expense):		
Interest revenue	1,333	
Interest expense	<u>(1,500)</u>	<u>(167)</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 24,133</u>

Problem 2–4 (continued)

PASTINA COMPANY
Statement of Shareholders' Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$60,000	\$28,500	\$ 88,500
Issue of common stock	- 0 -		- 0 -
Net income for 2024		24,133	24,133
Less: Dividends	_____	_(4,000)	_(4,000)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$60,000</u>	<u>\$48,633</u>	<u>\$108,633</u>

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Problem 2–4 (continued)**PASTINA COMPANY****Balance Sheet****At December 31, 2024****Assets****Current assets:**

Cash	\$ 30,000
Accounts receivable	40,000
Supplies	800
Inventory	60,000
Notes receivable	20,000
Interest receivable	1,333
Prepaid rent	1,000
Prepaid insurance	<u>1,500</u>
Total current assets	154,633

Office equipment	\$80,000	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
Total assets		<u>\$194,633</u>

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity**Current liabilities**

Accounts payable	\$ 31,000
Salaries payable	1,500
Interest payable	1,500
Deferred sales revenue	<u>2,000</u>
Total current liabilities	36,000
Notes Payable	<u>50,000</u>
Total liabilities	86,000

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock	\$60,000
Retained earnings	<u>48,633</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>108,633</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$194,633</u>

Problem 2–4 (continued)**Requirement 5****December 31, 2024**

Sales revenue.....	146,000	
Interest revenue	1,333	
Retained earnings		147,333
Retained earnings	123,200	
Cost of goods sold.....		70,000
Salaries expense		20,400
Rent expense		12,000
Depreciation expense		10,000
Interest expense.....		1,500
Supplies expense		1,800
Insurance expense		4,500
Advertising expense.....		3,000
Retained earnings	4,000	
Dividends		4,000

Problem 2–4 (continued)**Sales revenue**

		146,000	Bal.
Closing	146,000		
		0	12/31 Bal.

Interest revenue

		0	Bal.
		1,333	4.
Closing	1,333		
		0	12/31 Bal.

Cost of goods sold

Bal.	70,000		
		70,000	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

Salaries expense

Bal.	18,900		
4.	1,500		
		20,400	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

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Rent expense

Bal.	11,000		
8.	1,000		
		12,000	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

Depreciation expense

Bal.	0		
1.	10,000		
		10,000	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

Interest expense

Bal.	0		
3.	1,500		
		1,500	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

Supplies expense

Bal.	1,100		
6.	700		
		1,800	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

Problem 2–4 (continued)**Insurance expense**

Bal.	0		
5.	4,500		
		4,500	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

Advertising expense

Bal.	3,000		
		3,000	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

Retained earnings

		28,500	Bal.
Cl. exp	123,200	147,333	Cl. rev
Cl. Div	4,000		
		48,633	12/31 Bal.

Dividends

Bal.	4,000		
		4,000	Closing
12/31 Bal.	0		

Problem 2–4 (concluded)**Requirement 6**

Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$ 30,000	
Accounts receivable	40,000	
Supplies	800	
Inventory	60,000	
Notes receivable	20,000	
Interest receivable	1,333	
Prepaid rent	1,000	
Prepaid insurance	1,500	
Office equipment	80,000	
Accumulated depreciation		\$ 40,000
Accounts payable		31,000
Salaries payable		1,500
Notes payable		50,000
Interest payable		1,500
Deferred sales revenue		2,000
Common stock		60,000
Retained earnings		<u>48,633</u>
Totals	<u>\$234,633</u>	<u>\$234,633</u>

Problem 2–5

Rent expense	800	
Prepaid rent		800
Supplies expense	700	
Supplies		700
Interest receivable	1,500	
Interest revenue		1,500
Depreciation expense	6,500	
Accumulated depreciation.....		6,500
Salaries expense	6,200	
Salaries payable.....		6,200
Interest expense	2,500	
Interest payable		2,500
Deferred rent revenue	2,000	
Rent revenue		2,000

Problem 2–6

Requirement 2

a.	Cash	70,000	
	Accounts receivable	30,000	
	Service revenue		100,000
b.	Cash	27,300	
	Accounts receivable		27,300
c.	Cash	10,000	
	Common stock.....		10,000
d.	Salaries expense	41,000	
	Salaries payable	9,000	
	Cash		50,000
e.	Miscellaneous expense	24,000	
	Cash		24,000
f.	Equipment.....	15,000	
	Cash		15,000
g.	Dividends	2,500	
	Cash		2,500

Problem 2–6 (continued)**Requirements 1 and 3****BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS****Cash****Accounts receivable**

1/1 Bal.	30,000			1/1 Bal.	15,000	
a.	70,000	50,000	d.	a.	30,000	27,300
b.	27,300	24,000	e.			
c.	10,000	15,000	f.			
		2,500	g.			
12/31 Bal.	45,800			12/31 Bal.	17,700	

Equipment

1/1 Bal.	20,000	
f.	15,000	
12/31 Bal.	35,000	

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Accumulated depreciation**Salaries payable**

	6,000	1/1 Bal.		9,000	1/1 Bal.
			d.	9,000	
	6,000	12/31 Bal.		0	12/31 Bal.

Common stock**Retained earnings**

	40,500	1/1 Bal.		9,500	1/1 Bal.
	10,000	c.			
	50,500	12/31 Bal.		9,500	12/31 Bal.

Problem 2–6 (continued)**Dividends**

1/1 Bal.	0	
g.	2,500	
12/31 Bal.	2,500	

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Problem 2–6 (continued)**INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS**

Service revenue		Miscellaneous expense	
	0	1/1 Bal.	1/1 Bal.
	100,000	a.	e.
			24,000
	100,000	12/31 Bal.	12/31 Bal.
			24,000

Salaries expense	
1/1 Bal.	0
d.	41,000
12/31 Bal.	41,000

Requirement 4

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Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$ 45,800	
Accounts receivable	17,700	
Equipment	35,000	
Accumulated depreciation		\$ 6,000
Salaries payable		- 0 -
Common stock		50,500
Retained earnings		9,500
Dividends	2,500	
Service revenue		100,000
Salaries expense	41,000	
Miscellaneous expense	24,000	
Totals	\$166,000	\$166,000

Problem 2–6 (continued)**Requirement 5**

Salaries expense.....	1,000	
Salaries payable		1,000

Depreciation expense.....	2,000	
Accumulated depreciation		2,000

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Problem 2–6 (continued)**BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS****Cash**

1/1 Bal.	30,000	
a.	70,000	50,000
b.	27,300	24,000
c.	10,000	15,000
		2,500
12/31 Bal.	45,800	

Accounts receivable

1/1 Bal.	15,000	
a.	30,000	27,300
b.		
12/31 Bal.	17,700	

Equipment

1/1 Bal.	20,000	
f.	15,000	
12/31 Bal.	35,000	

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Accumulated depreciation

	6,000	1/1 Bal.
	2,000	Adjusting
	8,000	12/31 Bal.

Salaries payable

	9,000	1/1 Bal.
d.	9,000	1,000
		Adjusting
	1,000	12/31 Bal.

Common stock

	40,500	1/1 Bal.
	10,000	c.
	50,500	12/31 Bal.

Retained earnings

	9,500	1/1 Bal.
	9,500	12/31 Bal.

Problem 2–6 (continued)**Dividends**

1/1 Bal.	0	
g.	2,500	
12/31 Bal.	2,500	

INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS**Service revenue****Miscellaneous expense**

	0	1/1 Bal.	1/1 Bal.	0	
	100,000	a.	e.	24,000	
	100,000	12/31 Bal.	12/31 Bal.	24,000	

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Depreciation expense

1/1 Bal.	0	
Adjusting	2,000	
12/31 Bal.	2,000	

Salaries expense

1/1 Bal.	0	
d.	41,000	
Adjusting	1,000	
12/31 Bal.	42,000	

Problem 2–6 (continued)**Requirement 6**

Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$ 45,800	
Accounts receivable	17,700	
Equipment	35,000	
Accumulated depreciation		\$ 8,000
Salaries payable		1,000
Common stock		50,500
Retained earnings		9,500
Dividends	2,500	
Service revenue		100,000
Salaries expense	42,000	
Miscellaneous expense	24,000	
Depreciation expense	2,000	
Totals	<u>\$169,000</u>	<u>\$169,000</u>

Requirement 7

KARLIN COMPANY		
Income Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Service revenue		\$100,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense	\$42,000	
Miscellaneous expense	24,000	
Depreciation expense	<u>2,000</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>68,000</u>

Net income	<u>\$ 32,000</u>
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Problem 2–6 (continued)**KARLIN COMPANY****Balance Sheet**
At December 31, 2024**Assets****Current assets:**

Cash	\$45,800
Accounts receivable	<u>17,700</u>
Total current assets	63,500

Property and equipment:

Equipment	\$35,000	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,000)</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Total assets		<u>\$90,500</u>

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Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity**Current liabilities:**

Salaries payable	<u>\$ 1,000</u>
Total current liabilities	1,000

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock	\$50,500	
Retained earnings	<u>39,000*</u>	
Total shareholders' equity		<u>89,500</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>\$90,500</u>

*Beginning balance of \$9,500 plus net income of \$32,000 less dividends of \$2,500.

Problem 2–6 (continued)**Requirement 8****December 31, 2024**

Service revenue.....	100,000	
Retained earnings		100,000
Retained earnings	68,000	
Salaries expense.....		42,000
Miscellaneous expense		24,000
Depreciation expense.....		2,000
Retained earnings	2,500	
Dividends.....		2,500

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Problem 2–6 (continued)**BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS****Cash**

1/1 Bal.	30,000	
a.	70,000	50,000
b.	27,300	24,000
c.	10,000	15,000
		2,500
12/31 Bal.	45,800	

Accounts receivable

1/1 Bal.	15,000	
a.	30,000	27,300
b.		
12/31 Bal.	17,700	

Equipment

1/1 Bal.	20,000	
f.	15,000	
12/31 Bal.	35,000	

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Accumulated depreciation

	6,000	1/1 Bal.
	2,000	Adjusting
	8,000	12/31 Bal.

Salaries payable

	9,000	1/1 Bal.
d.	9,000	1,000
	1,000	12/31 Bal.

Common stock

	40,500	1/1 Bal.
	10,000	c.
	50,500	12/31 Bal.

Retained earnings

	9,500	1/1 Bal.
	100,000	Cl. rev
Cl. exp	68,000	
Cl. div	2,500	
	39,000	12/31 Bal.

Problem 2–6 (continued)**Dividends**

1/1 Bal.	0	
g.	2,500	
		2,500 Closing
12/31 Bal.	0	

INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS**Service revenue**

	0	1/1 Bal.
	100,000	a.
Closing	100,000	
		0 12/31 Bal.

Miscellaneous expenses

1/1 Bal.	0	
e.	24,000	
		24,000 Closing
		0 12/31 Bal.

Depreciation expense

1/1 Bal.	0	
Adjusting	2,000	
		2,000 Closing
12/31 Bal.	0	

Salaries expense

1/1 Bal.	0	
d.	41,000	
Adjusting	1,000	42,000 Closing
12/31 Bal.	0	

Problem 2–6 (concluded)**Requirement 9**

Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$45,800	
Accounts receivable	17,700	
Equipment	35,000	
Accumulated depreciation		\$ 8,000
Salaries payable		1,000
Common stock		50,500
Retained earnings		<u>39,000</u>
Totals	<u>\$98,500</u>	<u>\$98,500</u>

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Problem 2–7

Requirement 1

a. Interest receivable	600	
Interest revenue $(\$10,000 \times 12\% \times 1/2)$		600
b. Depreciation expense $(\$30,000 \times 1/5)$	6,000	
Accumulated depreciation.....		6,000
c. Deferred rent revenue.....	2,000	
Rent revenue $(\$6,000 \times 2/6)$		2,000
d. Insurance expense	900	
Prepaid insurance $(\$2,400 \times 9/24)$		900
e. Interest expense $(\$20,000 \times 12\% \times 3/12)$	600	
Interest payable.....		600
f. Supplies expense $(\$1,800 - \$700)$	1,100	
Supplies		1,100

Requirement 2

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**Income overstated
(understated)**

Adjustments to revenues:

Understatement of interest revenue	\$ (600)
Understatement of rent revenue	(2,000)

Adjustments to expenses:

Understatement of insurance expense	900
Understatement of depreciation expense	6,000
Understatement of interest expense	600
Understatement of supplies expense	<u>1,100</u>
Overstatement of net income	<u>\$6,000</u>

Problem 2–8

1. Depreciation expense ($\$75,000 \div 10$ years)	7,500	
Accumulated depreciation		7,500
2. Salaries expense ($\$4,500 - \$3,000$)	1,500	
Salaries payable		1,500
3. Interest expense ($\$30,000 \times 10\% \times \frac{4}{12}$)	1,000	
Interest payable		1,000
4. Supplies expense	1,500	
Supplies		1,500
5. Rent Expense	13,000	
Prepaid rent		13,000

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Problem 2–9

Requirements 1 and 2

a.	Depreciation expense (\$50,000 ÷ 50 years).....	1,000	
	Accumulated depreciation—buildings		1,000
b.	Depreciation expense (\$100,000 x 10%)	10,000	
	Accumulated depreciation—office equipment		10,000
c.	Insurance expense.....	1,000	
	Prepaid insurance		1,000
d.	Salaries expense	1,500	
	Salaries payable.....		1,500
e.	Deferred rent revenue.....	6,300	
	Rent revenue.....		6,300

Problem 2–9 (continued)**BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS****Cash**

Bal.	8,000	
12/31 Bal.	8,000	

Accounts receivable

Bal.	9,000	
12/31 Bal.	9,000	

Prepaid insurance

Bal.	3,000	
		1,000 Adjusting
12/31 Bal.	2,000	

Land

Bal.	200,000	
12/31 Bal.	200,000	

Buildings

Bal.	50,000	
12/31 Bal.	50,000	

Office equipment

Bal.	100,000	
12/31 Bal.	100,000	

Accumulated depreciation—buildings

	20,000	Bal.
	1,000	Adjusting
	21,000	12/31 Bal.

Accumulated depreciation—office equip.

	40,000	Bal.
	10,000	Adjusting
	50,000	12/31 Bal.

Accounts payable

	35,050	Bal.
	35,050	12/31 Bal.

Problem 2–9 (continued)**Salaries payable**

	0	Bal.
	1,500	Adjusting
	1,500	12/31 Bal.

Deferred rent revenue

	7,500	Bal.
	6,300	Adjusting
	1,200	12/31 Bal.

Common stock

	200,000	Bal.
	200,000	12/31 Bal.

Retained earnings

	56,450	Bal.
	56,450	12/31 Bal.

INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS**Service revenue**

	90,000	Bal.
	90,000	12/31 Bal.

Interest revenue

	3,000	Bal.
	3,000	12/31 Bal.

Rent revenue

	0	Bal.
	6,300	Adjusting
	6,300	12/31 Bal.

Salaries expense

Bal.	37,000
Adjusting	1,500
12/31 Bal.	38,500

Depreciation expense

Bal.	0
Adjusting	1,000
Adjusting	10,000
12/31 Bal.	11,000

Problem 2–9 (continued)**Insurance expense**

Bal.	0	
Adjusting	1,000	
12/31 Bal.	1,000	

Utilities expense

Bal.	30,000	
12/31 Bal.	30,000	

Maintenance expense

Bal.	15,000	
12/31 Bal.	15,000	

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Problem 2–9 (continued)**Requirement 3**

Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$ 8,000	
Accounts receivable	9,000	
Prepaid insurance	2,000	
Land	200,000	
Buildings	50,000	
Accumulated depreciation—buildings		\$ 21,000
Office equipment	100,000	
Accumulated depreciation—office equipment		50,000
Accounts payable		35,050
Salaries payable		1,500
Deferred rent revenue		1,200
Common stock		200,000
Retained earnings		56,450
Service revenue		90,000
Interest revenue		3,000
Rent revenue		6,300
Salaries expense	38,500	
Depreciation expense	11,000	
Insurance expense	1,000	
Utilities expense	30,000	
Maintenance expense	15,000	
Totals	<u>\$464,500</u>	<u>\$464,500</u>

Problem 2–9 (continued)**Requirement 4****December 31, 2024**

Service revenue	90,000	
Interest revenue	3,000	
Rent revenue	6,300	
Retained earnings		99,300
Retained earnings	95,500	
Salaries expense		38,500
Depreciation expense		11,000
Insurance expense		1,000
Utilities expense		30,000
Maintenance expense		15,000

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Problem 2–9 (concluded)**Requirement 5**

Account Title	Debits	Credits
Cash	\$ 8,000	
Accounts receivable	9,000	
Prepaid insurance	2,000	
Land	200,000	
Buildings	50,000	
Accumulated depreciation—buildings		\$ 21,000
Office equipment	100,000	
Accumulated depreciation—office equipment		50,000
Accounts payable		35,050
Salaries payable		1,500
Deferred rent revenue		1,200
Common stock		200,000
Retained earnings		<u>60,250</u>
Totals	<u>\$369,000</u>	<u>\$369,000</u>

Problem 2–10

Computations:

Sales revenue

$$\text{Sales revenue during 2024} = \$320,000 + \$22,000 = \text{\textcolor{blue}{\$342,000}}$$

Cost of goods sold

Accounts payable	
Cash paid	220,000
	0 1/1 Balance
	? Purchases
	30,000 12/31 Balance

$$\text{Purchases during 2024} = \$220,000 + \$30,000 = \$250,000$$

Inventory	
1/1 Balance	0
Purchases	250,000
	TBEXAM.COM ? Cost of goods sold
12/31 Balance	50,000

$$\text{Cost of goods sold during 2024} = \$250,000 - \$50,000 = \text{\textcolor{blue}{\$200,000}}$$

Rent expense and prepaid rent

$$\text{Prepaid rent} = \$3,000 \times \frac{2}{3} = \text{\textcolor{blue}{\$2,000}}$$

$$\text{Rent expense during 2024} = \$14,000 - \$2,000 = \text{\textcolor{blue}{\$12,000}}$$

Depreciation expense

$$\text{Depreciation during 2024} = \$30,000 \times 10\% = \text{\textcolor{blue}{\$3,000}}$$

Interest expense

$$\text{Interest accrued during 2024} = \$40,000 \times 12\% \times \frac{9}{12} = \text{\textcolor{blue}{\$3,600}}$$

Salaries expense

$$\text{Cash paid plus accrued salaries} = \$80,000 + \$5,000 = \text{\textcolor{blue}{\$85,000}}$$

Problem 2–10 (continued)

McGUIRE CORPORATION		
Income Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Sales revenue		\$342,000
Cost of goods sold		<u>200,000</u>
Gross profit		142,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense	\$85,000	
Rent expense	12,000	
Depreciation expense	3,000	
Miscellaneous expense.....	<u>10,000</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>110,000</u>
Operating income		32,000
Other expense:		
Interest expense		<u>3,600</u>
Net income		<u>\$ 28,400</u>

Problem 2–10 (concluded)**McGUIRE CORPORATION**

Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2024

Assets

Current assets:

Cash	\$ 56,000 ⁽¹⁾
Accounts receivable	22,000
Prepaid rent	2,000
Inventory	<u>50,000</u>
Total current assets	130,000

Office equipment	\$30,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation.....	<u>(3,000)</u>
Total assets	<u>\$157,000</u>

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Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 30,000
Salaries payable	5,000
Notes payable	40,000
Interest payable	<u>3,600</u>
Total current liabilities	78,600

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock	\$50,000
Retained earnings	<u>28,400</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>78,400</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$157,000</u>

(1) \$410,000 – \$354,000 = \$56,000

Problem 2–11

Requirement 1

a. Sales revenue

Accounts receivable	
11/30 Balance	10,000
Sales revenue	?
12/31 Balance	3,000

80,000 Cash collections

Sales revenue during December = \$3,000 + \$80,000 – \$10,000 = **\$73,000**

b. Cost of goods sold

Accounts payable	
Cash paid	60,000
	?
	15,000

12,000 11/30 Balance

Purchases

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12/31 Balance

Purchases during December = \$15,000 + \$60,000 – \$12,000 = **\$63,000**

Inventory	
11/30 Balance	7,000
Purchases	63,000
12/31 Balance	6,000

? Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold during December = \$7,000 + \$63,000 – \$6,000 = **\$64,000**

Problem 2–11 (concluded)**c. Insurance expense**

Prepaid insurance	
11/30 Balance	5,000
Cash payment	5,000
	? Insurance expense
12/31 Balance	7,500

Insurance expense during December = \$5,000 + \$5,000 – \$7,500 = **\$2,500**

d. Salaries expense

Salaries payable	
	5,000 11/30 Balance
Cash payments	10,000
	? Salaries expense
	3,000 12/31 Balance

Salaries expense during December = \$3,000 + \$10,000 – \$5,000 = **\$8,000**

Requirement 2

Accounts receivable	73,000	
Sales revenue.....		73,000
Cost of goods sold.....	64,000	
Inventory		64,000

Problem 2–12

Requirement 1

Computations:

Sales revenue:

Cash collected from customers	\$675,000
Add: Increase in accounts receivable	<u>30,000</u>
Sales revenue	<u>\$705,000</u>

Interest revenue:

Cash received	\$4,000
Add: Amount accrued at the end of 2024 ($\$50,000 \times .08 \times 9/12$)	3,000 (c)
Deduct: Amount accrued at the end of 2023	<u>(3,000)</u>
Interest revenue	<u>\$4,000</u>

Cost of goods sold:

Cash paid for inventory	\$390,000
Add: Increase in accounts payable	<u>12,000</u>
Purchases during 2024	402,000
Add: Decrease in inventory	<u>18,000</u>
Cost of goods sold	<u>\$420,000</u>

Insurance expense:

Cash paid	\$6,000
Add: Prepaid insurance expired during 2024	2,500
Deduct: Prepaid insurance on 12/31/2024 ($\$6,000 \times 4/12$)	<u>(2,000) (a)</u>
Insurance expense	<u>\$6,500</u>

Salaries expense:

Cash paid	\$210,000
Add: Increase in salaries payable	<u>4,000</u>
Salaries expense	<u>\$214,000</u>

Problem 2–12 (continued)**Interest expense:**

Amount accrued at the end of 2024

(\$100,000 x .06 x ²/12)\$1,000 (d)**Rent expense:****Amount paid****\$24,000**Add: Prepaid rent on 12/31/2023 expired
during 2024

11,000

Deduct: Prepaid rent on 12/31/2024 (\$24,000 x ⁶/12)(12,000) (b)

Rent expense

\$23,000**Depreciation expense:** Increase in accumulated depreciation\$10,000**Zambrano Wholesale Corporation**

Income statement

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Sales revenue		TBEXAM.COM \$705,000
Cost of goods sold		<u>420,000</u>
Gross profit		285,000
Operating expenses:		
Insurance expense	\$ 6,500	
Salaries expense	214,000	
Rent expense	23,000	
Depreciation expense	<u>10,000</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>253,500</u>
Operating income		31,500
Other income (expense):		
Interest revenue	4,000	
Interest expense	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Net income		<u>\$34,500</u>

Problem 2–12 (concluded)**Requirement 2**

a. Prepaid insurance	\$ 2,000
b. Prepaid rent	12,000
c. Interest receivable	3,000
d. Interest payable	1,000

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Problem 2–13

Excalibur Corporation
Worksheet
December 31, 2024

Account Title	Unadjusted Trial Balance		Adjusting Entries		Adjusted Trial Balance		Income Statement		Balance Sheet	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	23,300				23,300				23,300	
Accounts receivable	32,500				32,500				32,500	
Supplies	2,000			(4) 1,500	500				500	
Prepaid rent	14,000			(5) 13,000	1,000				1,000	
Inventory	65,000				65,000				65,000	
Office equipment	75,000				75,000				75,000	
Accumulated depreciation		10,000		(1) 7,500		17,500				17,500
Accounts payable		26,100				26,100				26,100
Salaries payable		3,000		(2) 1,500		4,500				4,500
Notes payable (long-term)		30,000				30,000				30,000
Interest payable		0		(3) 1,000		1,000				1,000
Common stock		80,000				80,000				80,000
Retained earnings		22,050				22,050				22,050
Dividends	6,000				6,000				6,000	
Sales revenue		180,000				180,000		180,000		
Cost of goods sold	95,000				95,000		95,000			
Interest expense	0		(3) 1,000		1,000		1,000			
Salaries expense	32,350		(2) 1,500		33,850		33,850			
Rent expense	0		(5) 13,000		13,000		13,000			
Supplies expense	0		(4) 1,500		1,500		1,500			
Utilities expense	6,000				6,000		6,000			
Depreciation expense	0		(1) 7,500		7,500		7,500			
							157,850	180,000	203,300	181,150
Net Income							22,150			22,150
Totals	351,150	351,150	24,500	24,500	361,150	361,150	180,000	180,000	203,300	203,300

Problem 2–13 (continued)

EXCALIBUR CORPORATION		
Income Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Sales revenue		\$180,000
Cost of goods sold		<u>95,000</u>
Gross profit		85,000
Operating expenses:		
Salaries expense	\$33,850	
Rent expense	13,000	
Supplies expense	1,500	
Utilities expense	6,000	
Depreciation expense	<u>7,500</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>61,850</u>
Operating income		23,150
Other expense:		
Interest expense		<u>1,000</u>
Net income		<u><u>\$ 22,150</u></u>

Problem 2–13 (continued)

EXCALIBUR CORPORATION
Statement of Shareholders' Equity
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$80,000	\$22,050	\$102,050
Issue of common stock	- 0 -		- 0 -
Net income for 2024		22,150	22,150
Less: Dividends	<u> </u>	<u>(6,000)</u>	<u>(6,000)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$80,000</u>	<u>\$38,200</u>	<u>\$118,200</u>

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Problem 2–13 (continued)**EXCALIBUR CORPORATION**

Balance Sheet
At December 31, 2024

Assets**Current assets:**

Cash	\$ 23,300
Accounts receivable	32,500
Supplies	500
Prepaid rent	1,000
Inventory	<u>65,000</u>
Total current assets	122,300

Office equipment	\$75,000	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(17,500)</u>	<u>57,500</u>
Total assets		<u>\$179,800</u>

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Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity**Liabilities:**

Accounts payable	\$ 26,100
Salaries payable	4,500
Notes payable (long-term)	30,000
Interest payable	<u>1,000</u>
Total liabilities	61,600

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock	\$80,000	
Retained earnings	<u>38,200</u>	
Total shareholders' equity		<u>118,200</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>\$179,800</u>

Problem 2–13 (concluded)**December 31, 2024**

Sales revenue.....	180,000	
Retained earnings.....		180,000
Retained earnings.....	157,850	
Cost of goods sold.....		95,000
Interest expense.....		1,000
Salaries expense		33,850
Rent expense		13,000
Supplies expense		1,500
Utilities expense		6,000
Depreciation expense		7,500
Retained earnings.....	6,000	
Dividends	TBEXAM.COM	6,000

DECISION MAKERS' PERSPECTIVE CASES

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Analysis Case 2–1

Requirement 1

1. Prepayments occur when cash flow *precedes* either expense or revenue recognition
Accruals occur when cash flow comes *after* either expense or revenue recognition

Requirement 2

1. The appropriate adjusting entry for a prepaid expense is a debit to **expense** and a credit to the **prepaid asset**.
2. The appropriate adjusting entry for a deferred revenue is a debit to the **deferred revenue liability** and a credit to **revenue**.
3. Failure to record an adjusting entry for a prepaid expense will cause assets to be **overstated** and shareholders' equity to be **overstated**.
4. Failure to record an adjusting entry for deferred revenue will cause liabilities to be **overstated** and shareholders' equity to be **understated**.

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Requirement 3

1. The appropriate adjusting entry for accrued liabilities is a debit to **expense** and a credit to a **liability**.
2. The appropriate adjusting entry for accrued receivables is a debit to a **receivable** and a credit to **revenue**.
3. Failure to record an adjusting entry for an accrued liability will cause liabilities to be **understated** and shareholders' equity to be **overstated**.
4. Failure to record an adjusting entry for accrued receivables will cause assets to be **understated** and shareholders' equity to be **understated**.

Judgment Case 2–2

Requirement 1

Cash basis net income	\$26,000
Add: 1. Unexpired (prepaid insurance) ($\$12,000 \times 8/12$)	8,000
2. Increase in accounts receivable ($\$6,500 - \$5,000$)	1,500
5. Increase in inventories ($\$35,000 - \$32,000$)	3,000
Deduct: 3. Increase in salaries payable ($\$8,200 - \$7,200$)	(1,000)
4. Increase in utilities payable ($\$1,200 - \900)	(300)
6. Increase in amount owed to suppliers	<u>(4,000)</u>
Accrual basis net income	<u>\$33,200</u>

Requirement 2

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Assets would be higher by \$12,500 ($=\$8,000 + \$1,500 + \$3,000$) and liabilities would also be higher by \$5,300 ($=\$1,000 + \$300 + \$4,000$). The difference, \$7,200, is the difference between cash and accrual income. Therefore, equity would be higher by \$7,200.

Communication Case 2–3

Memorandum

To: Mr. Sean Pitt
From: Your Name
Date: Current Date
RE: Usefulness of accrual based financial statements

Ms. Davis requested that I follow up with you regarding your application for a bank loan. In particular, she asked that I provide an explanation of why the bank requests accrual based financial statements for loan requests such as yours.

Cash basis accounting produces a measure of performance called net operating cash flow. This measure is the difference between cash receipts and cash disbursements during a reporting period from transactions related to providing goods and services to customers. On the other hand, the accrual accounting model measures an entity's accomplishments (revenues) and resource sacrifices (expenses) during the period, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

In most cases, the accrual accounting model provides a better measure of performance because it attempts to measure the accomplishments and sacrifices that occurred during the year, which may not correspond to cash inflows and outflows.

Adjusting entries, for the most part, are conversions from cash to accrual. Prepayments and accruals occur when cash flow precedes or follows expense or revenue recognition.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.

Target Case

Requirement 1

(\$ in millions)

Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity

$$\mathbf{\$42,779 = \$30,946^a + \$11,833}$$

^a Total liabilities are computed as current liabilities (\$14,487) + noncurrent liabilities (\$16,459).

Requirement 2

(a)	(\$ in millions)
Cash	77,130
Sales Revenue.....	77,130

(b)	(\$ in millions)
Cost of goods sold	54,864
Inventory.....	54,864

(c)	(\$ in millions)
Inventory.....	54,359 ^a
Accounts payable.....	54,359

^a Beginning inventory + Purchases – Cost of goods sold = Ending inventory

$$\mathbf{\$9,497 + \text{Purchases} - \$54,864 = \$8,992}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Purchases} = \$54,359}$$

Requirement 3

Note 9, "Other Current Assets," reports Prepaid expenses of \$154 million and \$157 million for the years ended February 1, 2020, and February 2, 2019, respectively. Assuming this pertains to prepaid insurance, insurance expense must have exceeded the amount paid for insurance coverage, because the balance decreased during the year. We can visualize the change with a T account:

Prepaid Insurance	
Beginning balance 157	
Cash paid for insurance ?	50 Insurance expense
Ending balance 154	

Cash paid for insurance must have been \$47 million.

Prior to the adjusting entry, the balance in prepaid insurance would have been $\$157 + \$47 = \$204$. The adjusting entry to record expired insurance coverage and reduce the unexpired coverage to \$154 would be:

	(\$ in millions)
Insurance expense	50
Prepaid insurance	50

The appropriate adjusting entry for a prepaid expense is a debit to expense and a credit to the prepaid asset. Failure to record an adjusting entry for a prepaid expense will cause expenses to be **understated** and thus net income to be **overstated**. In the balance sheet, assets and shareholders' equity (retained earnings) would be **overstated**.

Requirement 4

(\$ in millions)

(a) $\$416 = \$6,433 - \$6,017$

(b) Change in retained earnings = Net income – \$2,865

Net income = $\$416 + \$2,865 = \$3,281$ (as shown in the income statement also)

Air France–KLM Case

Requirement 1

(€ in millions)

Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity

\$30,735 = \$28,436 + \$2,299

Requirement 2

(a)	(€ in millions)
Cash	27,188
Deferred revenue	27,188
(b)	
Deferred revenue	27,188
Sales revenue	27,188

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Requirement 3

(a)	(€ in millions)
Prepaid aircraft fuel	5,511
Cash	5,511
(b)	
Aircraft fuel expense	5,511
Prepaid aircraft fuel	5,511

Requirement 4

	(€ in millions)
Equipment.....	3,372
Cash	3,372

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTING PROCESS

Authors' Perspectives

Reexamination—The purpose of accounting is to provide information to decision makers. The purpose of this chapter is to review the fundamental accounting process used to produce the financial statements that help to impart that information. This review establishes a framework for the study of the concepts covered in the remaining chapters of intermediate accounting. The emphasis you place on this review and the class time you devote will depend in part on the depth and recency of students' prior preparation in introductory accounting courses.

LO2-1 Understand routine economic events—transactions—and determine their effects on a company's financial position and on specific accounts.

LO2-2 Describe the steps in the accounting processing cycle.

LO2-3 Analyze and record transactions using journal entries.

LO2-4 Post the effects of journal entries to general ledger accounts and prepare an unadjusted trial balance.

LO2-5 Identify and describe the different types of adjusting journal entries.

LO2-6 Record adjusting journal entries in general journal format, post entries, and prepare an adjusted trial balance.

LO2-7 Describe the four basic financial statements.

LO2-8 Explain the closing process.

LO2-9 Convert from cash-basis net income to accrual-basis net income.

This Will Be a "Hands-On" Class—Ask your students to keep in mind as they study this chapter that the accounting information systems that companies use are quite different from firm to firm. Larger businesses typically use more complex systems than smaller companies use. We focus on the many features that tend to be common to all accounting systems. It's important for students to understand that we don't intend to describe actual accounting systems. For most companies, the sheer volume of data that must be processed precludes using a manual accounting system, so most businesses use a computerized system. We describe and illustrate a manual accounting information system to provide an overview of the basic model that underlies the computer software programs actually used to process accounting data.

The Accounting Equation—Establish up front that the accounting equation underlies the process used to capture the effect of economic events and is the key to all we do in this chapter and beyond:

$$\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Owners' Equity}$$

This general expression portrays the equality between the total economic resources of a business (its assets)—shown on the left side of the equation—and the total claims against the business (liabilities and equity)—shown on the right side. In other words, the resources of a company are claimed by creditors and owners.

Shareholders' Equity—Advise your students that we use the *corporate* format throughout this chapter and the rest of the book. Owners of a corporation are its shareholders, so owners' equity for a corporation is referred to

as shareholders' equity (or stockholders' equity). Shareholders' equity for a corporation arises primarily from two sources: (a) amounts invested by shareholders in the corporation and (b) amounts earned by the corporation (on behalf of its shareholders). These are reported as (a) paid-in capital and (b) retained earnings.

- Illustration 2–1 shows the basic accounting equation for a corporation with shareholders' equity expanded to highlight its composition:

Basic: **Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders' Equity**

↑

Expanded: **Paid-in Capital + Retained Earnings**

↑

Revenues/Gains – Expenses/Losses – Dividends

From bottom up, every revenue, gain, expense, loss, or dividend in the current year affects the balance of retained earnings. Paid-in capital and retained earnings add to total shareholders' equity.

- Illustration 2–2 demonstrates that the accounting equity remains in balance after every transaction, including those that affect the expanded equation.
- Illustration 2–3 is identical to Illustration 2–1 except that it introduces debits and credits. Students are likely to find this symmetry helpful. They can also view the summary T-accounts in this illustration as an easy guide to keeping debits and credits straight.

One Step at a Time—After a review of the basics of the double-entry system, we look closer at the process used to identify, analyze, record, and summarize transactions and prepare financial statements. The 10 steps in the accounting processing cycle are listed in Illustration 2–4. Steps 1–4 occur *during* the accounting period while steps 5–8 are applied at the *end of the accounting period*. Many students easily overlook the distinction of during the period vs. end of the period, but this distinction is important in helping students understand the process of adjusting entries that are included in most of the remaining chapters. Steps 9 and 10 are needed only at the *end of the year*. Illustration 2-6 provides the basis for the review. Most of the illustrations in the chapter actually are parts of a single “incremental Illustration” in which we use a single situation, and each illustration builds upon the previous one using the same data set.

Step 6 is the preparation of *adjusting entries*. For many students, mastery of this step provides the “aha!” moment in their study of financial accounting because it drives home the point of accrual accounting. Emphasize that adjusting entries are needed to help ensure that all revenues are recognized in the period goods or services are transferred to customers, regardless of when the cash is received. Similarly, they enable a company to recognize all expenses incurred during a period, regardless of when cash payment is made.

- Illustration 2–10 summarizes the concepts of adjusting entries. Students can see that all adjusting entries can be summarized into four general types, each with its own purpose and effect on financial statements.

The Purpose Fulfilled—Remind your students that the purpose of each of the steps in the processing cycle to this point is to provide information for step 8—preparing the *financial statements*, and that the financial statements are the primary means of communicating financial information to external parties.

- Illustration 2–13 shows the income statement, and Illustration 2-14 shows the balance sheet for the hypothetical company we've used throughout the chapter. These are followed in Illustrations 2-15 and 2-16 for a basic statement of cash flows and statement of shareholders' equity for that same company.

The Closing—Students might tend to relax after the financial statements are prepared, but remind them that we still have a couple things to wrap up. At the end of the reporting period, two final steps are necessary, closing the temporary accounts—step 9—and preparing a post-closing trial balance—step 10. The *closing process* serves a dual purpose: (1) the temporary accounts (revenues, gains, expenses, losses, and dividends) are reduced to zero balances, ready to measure activity in the upcoming accounting period, and (2) these temporary account balances are closed (transferred) to retained earnings to reflect the changes that have occurred in that account during the period. To better understand why we are transferring these balances to retained earnings, remind students of the components of retained earnings in Illustration 2-1 (or Illustration 2-3).

Conversion from Cash Basis to Accrual Basis—The process described in this chapter emphasizes the accrual-basis accounting model, which measures an entity's accomplishments and resource sacrifices during the period, regardless of when cash is received or paid. For instance, adjusting entries, for the most part, are conversions from cash basis to accrual basis. This section uses T-accounts to help students visualize how we can convert cash amounts to accrual amounts. Actually, a more common conversion is from the accrual basis to the cash basis. This conversion, essential for the preparation of the statement of cash flows, is discussed and illustrated in Chapters 4 and 21. Tell your students that the lessons they learn here will help you with that conversion.

- Illustration 2-18 provides an example of converting from cash-basis net income to accrual-basis net income.
- **General Ledger Assignments**—Be sure to take advantage of the many “General Ledger” assignments in Connect. These are accounting software-like assignments that allow students to enter transactions in the general journal and see how those measurements flow *automatically* through the general ledger and trial balance to build the financial statements. These will provide your students excellent practice with the accounting cycle. In addition, some of these assignments also include an Analysis requirement, asking students to analyze the information communicated in the financial statements. You'll also see these assignments in later chapters, so be looking in those chapters as well.

PowerPoint Slides

PowerPoint presentations of the chapter are available in the Connect Library:

1. With “Concept Checks” useful for classroom presentation, permitting the instructor to intersperse in the presentation short exercises students can be asked to solve individually or in small groups before the solution is “revealed” by the instructor. {These are available only within Instructor Resources.}
2. Without the “Concept Checks” so students don’t have the solutions before being asked to solve individually or in small groups.
3. **Accessible PowerPoint Presentations.** Accessibility is becoming even more important in the education marketplace. Students and instructors with disabilities use many different assistive technologies, and McGraw-Hill Education is working to increase compatibility and access that will not only help those with disabilities achieve better learning outcomes, but also serve the institutions that are teaching these students. Accessible PowerPoint allows slide content to be read by a screen reader and provides alternative text descriptions for any image files used that enrich the learning experience. Accessible PowerPoint is also designed with high-contrast color palettes and uses texture when possible, instead of color to denote different aspects of the imagery used within the slide.

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Note: The slides are intended to provide comprehensive coverage of the chapter but can be easily edited to allow instructors to change numbers and content in illustrations or to delete slides pertaining to topics they choose to omit or deemphasize. (Using your students’ names for company names in the Concept Checks or Illustrations can be fun.)

Suggestions for Class Activities

1. Spreadsheet Activities

In addition to Exercise 2-20 and Problem 2-13, the requirements for Problems 2-2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-8, and 2-10 can be modified to include the use of software such as Excel.

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