Test Bank for College Accounting A Practical Approach 15th Slater

***College Accounting, 15e* (Slater)**
Chapter 2 Debits and Credits: Analyzing and Recording Business Transactions

Learning Objective 2-1

1) Accounts Payable had a normal starting balance of $900 credit. There were debit postings of $100 and credit postings of $450 during the month. The ending balance is:
A) $1250 credit.
B) $1450 debit.
C) $1250 debit.
D) $1450 credit.
Answer: A
Explanation: $900 - $100 + $450 = $1250
Diff: 2
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

2) The beginning balance in the Equipment account was $4000 debit. The company purchased additional Equipment with a cost of $1000. The ending balance in the account is:
A) debit of $3000.
B) credit of $4000.
C) debit of $5000.
D) credit of $3000.
Answer: C
Explanation: $4000 + $1000 = $5000
Diff: 1
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

3) An accounting tool used to record increases and decreases in individual Assets, Liabilities, Capital, Revenue, Expenses, and Owner's Withdrawals is a(n):
A) chart of accounts.
B) account.
C) trial balance.
D) footing.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

4) A formal account that has columns for date, explanation, posting reference, debit, and credit is called the:
A) T account.
B) standard account form.
C) ledger.
D) chart of accounts.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

5) A ledger:
A) includes all company accounts and their related balances.
B) can replace the financial statements.
C) is the same as a chart of accounts.
D) is known as a worksheet.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

6) The right side of any account is the:

A) debit side.
B) credit side.
C) ending balance.
D) beginning balance.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

7) The left side of any account is the:
A) debit side.
B) credit side.
C) ending balance.
D) beginning balance.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

8) An account is said to have a debit balance if:
A) the footing of the debits exceeds the footing of the credits.
B) there are more entries on the debit side than on the credit side.
C) its normal balance is debit without regard to the amounts or number of entries on the debit side.
D) the last entry of the accounting period was posted on the debit side.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

9) The ledger is:
A) a group of accounts that records results from business transactions.
B) a tool used to ensure that all accounts have normal balances.
C) a chronological record of the day's transactions.
D) a tool used to ensure that debits equal credits.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

10) The credit side is always the left side of the account.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

11) A T account is used for demonstration purposes.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

12) From the following T account, prepare footings and calculate the ending balance.

Cash			
3/1	1,000	500	3/3
3/22	1,500	100	3/8
		900	3/29

Cash			
3/1	1,000	500	3/3
3/22	1,500	100	3/8
		900	3/29
	2,500	1,500	
Bal:	1,000		

Answer:
Diff: 2
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Written and Oral Communication
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

13) From the following T account, prepare footings and calculate the ending balance.

Accounts Payable			
3/1	2,000	3,500	3/3
3/22	1,500	100	3/8
		900	3/29

Accounts Payable			
3/1	2,000	3,500	3/3
3/22	1,500	100	3/8
		900	3/29
	3,500	4,500	
		Bal: 1,000	

Answer:
Diff: 2
LO: 2-1
AACSB: Written and Oral Communication
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

Learning Objective 2-2

1) A compound entry is:
A) a transaction involving more than one debit and/or credit.
B) used to prepare the trial balance.
C) to duplicate an entry.
D) found on the income statement.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

2) The rules of debit and credit require increases be posted on the:
A) debit side.
B) credit side.
C) normal balance side.
D) None of these answers is correct.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

3) The Accounts Payable account is:
A) a capital account, and it has a normal debit balance.
B) a withdrawal account, and it has a normal credit balance.
C) a liability account, and it has a normal debit balance.
D) a liability account, and it has a normal credit balance.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

4) An account that would be increased by a credit is:
A) Cash.
B) Prepaid Expense.
C) Utilities Expense.
D) Accounts Payable.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

5) A debit may signify a(n):
A) increase in an Asset account.
B) decrease in a Revenue account.
C) decrease in a Liability account.
D) All of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

6) A credit may signify a(n):
A) increase in assets.
B) decrease in liabilities.
C) increase in revenue.
D) increase in withdrawals.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

7) Which of the following types of accounts has a normal credit balance?
A) Withdrawals

B) Assets
C) Expenses
D) None of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

8) Which of the following types of accounts has a normal debit balance?
A) Withdrawals
B) Assets
C) Expenses
D) All of these answers are correct.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

9) When recording transactions in two or more accounts and the totals of the debits and credits are equal, it is called:
A) debiting.
B) crediting.
C) balancing.
D) double-entry bookkeeping.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

10) Which of the following groups of accounts have a normal debit balance?
A) Revenue, liabilities, and expenses
B) Assets, capital, and withdrawals
C) Liabilities, expenses, and assets
D) Assets, expenses, and withdrawals
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

11) Which of the following accounts would be increased by a debit?

A) Supplies
B) Accounts Payable
C) Capital
D) Service Revenue
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

12) What is a proper entry to show the owner making an investment in the company?
A) A credit to Cash and a debit to Capital
B) A debit to Cash and a credit to Capital
C) A debit to Cash and a credit to Revenue
D) A credit to Cash and a debit to Revenue
Answer: B
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

13) Which of the following entries would be used to record the billing of fees earned?
A) Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Consulting Fees
B) Credit Cash and credit Consulting Fees
C) Debit Accounts Payable and credit Consulting Fees
D) Debit Consulting Fees, credit Accounts Receivable
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

14) Which of the statements of the rules of debit and credit is true?
A) Decrease Accounts Receivable with a credit and the normal balance is a credit.
B) Increase Accounts Payable with a credit and the normal balance is a credit.
C) Increase Revenue with a debit and the normal balance is a debit.
D) Decrease Cash with a debit and the normal balance is a debit.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

15) Which of the following entries records the investment of cash by Sam, the owner of a sole proprietorship?

A) Debit Sam, Capital; credit Cash
B) Debit Cash; credit Revenue
C) Debit Sam, Withdrawals; credit Revenue
D) Debit Cash; credit Sam, Capital
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

16) Bill, owner of Bill's Golf Center, withdrew $1,600 in cash from the business. Record the transaction by:
A) debiting Bill, Withdrawals, $1,600; crediting Cash, $1,600.
B) debiting Accounts Receivable, $1,600; crediting Cash, $1,600.
C) debiting Expense, $1,600; crediting Cash, $1,600.
D) debiting Bill, Withdrawals, $1,600; crediting Bill, Capital, $1,600.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

17) The entry to record Tom taking cash out of his business to make a payment of a home telephone bill is:
A) debit Accounts Payable; credit Telephone Expense.
B) debit Tom, Withdrawals; credit Cash.
C) debit Telephone Expense; credit Cash.
D) debit Tom, Withdrawals; credit Accounts Payable.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

18) Excel Home bought painting equipment on account for $5,000. The entry would include:
A) debit to Supplies Expense, $5,000; credit to Cash, $5,000.
B) debit to Equipment, $5,000; credit to Cash, $5,000.
C) debit to Equipment, $5,000; credit to Accounts Payable, $5,000.
D) debit to Supplies Expense, $5,000; credit to Accounts Payable, $5,000.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

19) The owner of BobCats R Us paid his personal Visa Card bill using a company check. The correct entry to record the transaction is:

A) credit Cash; debit Capital.
B) credit Cash; debit Supplies Expense.
C) credit Cash; debit Withdrawals.
D) credit Cash; debit Accounts Payable.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

20) Susan flew to San Francisco on a business trip that was paid by her employer. The purchase price of the ticket was $800, and it was bought on account. The entry to record the transaction is:
A) debit Accounts Payable, $800; credit Travel Expense, $800.
B) debit Capital, $800; credit Accounts Payable, $800.
C) debit Travel Expense, $800; credit Accounts Payable, $800.
D) debit Travel Expense, $800; credit Cash, $800.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

21) The Accounts Payable account has total credit postings of $2200 and debit postings of $1200. The balance of the account is:
A) $1000 debit.
B) $1000 credit.
C) $3400 credit.
D) $3400 debit.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

22) The Salaries Payable account has total debit postings of $1100 and credit postings of $1500. The ending balance of the account is:
A) $2600 debit.
B) $400 credit.
C) $2600 credit.
D) $400 debit.
Answer: B
Explanation: $1500 - $1100 = $400
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

23) Office Supplies had a normal starting balance of $95. There were debit postings of $120 and credit postings of $60 during the month. The ending balance of the account is:
A) $85 debit.
B) $85 credit.
C) $155 debit.
D) $155 credit.
Answer: C
Explanation: ($95 + $120) - $60 = $155
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

24) Accounts Payable has a normal balance of $1100. After paying $300 to creditors, the balance in the account is:
A) debit $800.
B) debit $1400.
C) credit $800.
D) credit $1400.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

25) The beginning balance in Cash was $5000. Additional cash of $2600 was received. Checks were written totaling $3300. The ending balance in cash is:
A) $2400.
B) $7600.
C) $5700.
D) $4300.
Answer: D
Explanation: ($5000 + $2600) - $3300 = $4300
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

26) A credit to an asset account was posted as a credit to the Revenue account. This error would cause:
A) revenue to be overstated.
B) liabilities to be overstated.
C) capital to be understated.
D) Both A and C are correct.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

27) A credit to a liability account was posted as a credit to an expense account. This error would cause:
A) assets to be overstated.
B) liabilities to be overstated.
C) expenses to be overstated.
D) liabilities to be understated.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

28) A debit to an expense account was posted as a debit to a revenue account. This error would cause:
A) assets to be overstated.
B) expenses to be overstated.
C) revenue to be understated.
D) None of the above is correct.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

29) A credit to an asset account was posted as a credit to a revenue account. This error would cause:
A) assets to be overstated.
B) revenue to be overstated.
C) expenses to be overstated.
D) Both A and B are correct.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

30) A credit to a liability account was posted as a debit to the Revenue account. This error would cause:
A) Liability to be overstated.

B) Revenue to be understated.
C) Revenue to be overstated.
D) None of the above is correct.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

31) A debit to an asset account was posted as a debit to an expense account. This error would cause:
A) liabilities to be overstated.
B) expenses to be overstated.
C) assets to be understated.
D) Both B and C are correct.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

32) A debit to a Liability account was posted as a debit to an Asset account. This error would cause:
A) Asset to be understated.
B) Liabilities to be understated.
C) Asset to be overstated.
D) None of the above is correct.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

33) A debit to an asset account was posted as a debit to a liability account. This error would cause:
A) assets to be understated.
B) liabilities to be overstated.
C) capital to be understated.
D) None of the above is correct.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

34) The chart of accounts:
A) is a numbered list of all of the business's accounts.
B) allows accounts to be located quickly.
C) can be expanded as the business grows.
D) All of the above are correct.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

35) A credit to an asset account was posted as a credit to a liability account. This error would cause:
A) assets to be understated.
B) liabilities to be overstated.
C) capital to be understated.
D) None of the above is correct.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

36) The business incurred an expense and planned to pay for the expense later on credit. To record this:
A) an expense is debited and a liability is credited.
B) an expense is debited and an asset is credited.
C) an asset is debited and asset is credited.
D) None of the above answers are correct.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

37) The business provided services for cash. To record this:
A) an asset is credited and a liability is debited.
B) an asset is debited and a revenue is credited.
C) an expense is debited and Capital is credited.
D) None of the above answers are correct.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

38) The owner invested a personal truck in the business. To record this transaction:
A) debit Truck and credit Revenue.

B) debit Accounts Payable and credit Truck.
C) debit Truck and credit Capital.
D) credit Truck and debit Capital.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

39) The business bought supplies on account. To record this:
A) an expense is debited and a liability is credited.
B) an asset is debited and a liability is credited.
C) an asset is credited and a liability is credited.
D) None of the above answers are correct.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

40) A liability would be debited and an asset credited if:
A) the business paid a creditor.
B) the business incurred an expense and did not pay the expense immediately.
C) the business bought supplies on account.
D) the business bought supplies for cash.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

41) One asset would be debited and another credited if:
A) the business provided services to a cash customer.
B) the business paid a creditor.
C) the business bought supplies paying cash.
D) the business provided services to a credit customer.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

42) An asset would be debited and another asset credited if:
A) the business bought equipment for cash.
B) the business incurred an expense and paid it.
C) the business bought equipment on account.
D) None of these is correct.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

43) What would be the effect on the accounts if a business provided services to a customer on account?
A) An asset would be debited and an expense credited.
B) Capital would be debited and Revenue credited.
C) An asset would be debited and Revenue credited.
D) An asset would be debited and Capital credited.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

44) What would be the effect on the accounts if a business provided services to a credit customer?
A) An asset would be debited and an expense debited.
B) Capital would be credited and Revenue credited.
C) An asset would be debited and Revenue credited.
D) An asset would be debited and Capital credited.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

45) What would be the effect on the accounts if the owner invested cash into the business?
A) An asset would be debited and Capital credited.
B) Withdrawals would be debited and an asset credited.
C) An asset would be debited and a revenue credited.
D) A Revenue would be debited and Capital credited.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

46) What would be the effect on the accounts if the business purchased equipment on account?
A) An asset would be debited and an expense credited.

B) Expense would be debited and a Liability credited.
C) An asset would be debited and Capital credited.
D) An asset would be debited and a Liability credited.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

47) What would be the effect on the accounts of a business if salaries expense was paid in cash?
A) An asset would be credited and an expense debited.
B) Expense would be debited and a Liability credited.
C) An asset would be debited and a Liability credited.
D) An asset would be debited and an expense credited.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

48) What would be the effect on the accounts if the business received the telephone bill but did not pay it immediately?
A) An expense would be debited and an asset credited.
B) Capital would be debited and Revenue credited.
C) An expense would be debited and a liability credited.
D) An asset would be debited and Capital credited.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

49) An account that would be increased by a debit is:
A) Cash
B) Fees Earned
C) Capital
D) Accounts Payable
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

50) Which of the following groups of accounts have a normal credit balance?

A) Revenue, liabilities, and capital
B) Assets, capital, and withdrawals
C) Liabilities, expenses, and assets
D) Assets, expenses, and withdrawals
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

51) A chart of accounts:
A) is set up in alphabetical order.
B) is a list of customer accounts.
C) is a listing of all the accounts in order of dollar value.
D) None of the above are correct.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

52) Accounts receivable decrease on the credit side of the account.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

53) The normal balance of a Revenue account is a debit balance.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

54) Cash is credited when the business makes a payment for supplies.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

55) Debits must always exceed credits in a transaction or journal entry.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

56) The debit side of all accounts decreases the account balance and the credit side of all accounts increases the account balance.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

57) The debit side is always the left side of Asset accounts only.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

58) A transaction that involves more than one credit or more than one debit is called a compound entry.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

59) The right side of an account is always the normal balance side.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

60) Double-entry accounting requires transactions to affect two or more accounts, and the total of the debits to be greater than the credits.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

61) Three accounts are affected in every transaction.
Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

62) Withdrawals increase on the credit side of the account.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

63) After deciding which accounts are affected, the next step in analyzing a transaction is to determine to which categories the accounts belong.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

64) Equipment is an example of a Capital account.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

65) A compound entry is when more than one transaction occurs.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

66) When the owner invests personal equipment in the business, cash is decreased.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

67) Accounts Payable indicates amounts owed.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1

LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

68) Accounts Payable indicates monies owed to us by our clients or customers.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

69) Expenses paid in advance are recorded as Assets.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

70) Accounts Payable is an asset account that is increased on the debit side.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

71) The Accounts Receivable account is increased by a credit.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

72) Why is Revenue increased on the Credit side? (Explain as it pertains to the expanded accounting equation and its relationship to Owner's Equity.)
Answer: Revenue is an increase to owner's equity; Capital is increased on the credit side.
Diff: 1
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Written and Oral Communication
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

73) Selected accounts from the ledger of Thomas Company appear below. For each account, indicate the following:
a. In the first column at right, indicate the type of each account using the following abbreviations:
Asset - A Revenue - R None of the above - N Liability - L Expense - E
b. In the second column, indicate the normal balance of the account by inserting a Dr. or Cr.

Account	Type of Account	Normal Balance
1. Office Supplies	______	______
2. Accounts Receivable	______	______
3. Fees Earned	______	______
4. Thomas, Withdrawals	______	______
5. Accounts Payable	______	______
6. Salaries Expense	______	______
7. Thomas, Capital	______	______
8. Accounts Receivable	______	______
9. Equipment	______	______
10. Telephone Expense	______	______

Answer:

Account	Type of Account	Normal Balance
1. Office Supplies	A	Dr
2. Accounts Receivable	A	Dr
3. Fees Earned	R	Cr
4. Thomas, Withdrawals	N	Dr
5. Accounts Payable	L	Cr
6. Salaries Expense	E	Dr
7. Thomas, Capital	N	Cr
8. Accounts Receivable	A	Dr
9. Equipment	A	Dr
10. Telephone Expense	E	Dr

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

74) Identify the normal balance for each of the following accounts by placing a Dr. (debit) or a Cr. (credit) in the space provided.

________ 1. Truck
________ 2. B. James, Withdrawals
________ 3. B. James, Capital
________ 4. Accounting Fees Earned
________ 5. Cash
________ 6. Accounts Receivable
________ 7. Accounts Payable
________ 8. Rent Expense
________ 9. Office Equipment
________ 10. Supplies

Answer:
1. Dr.
2. Dr.
3. Cr.
4. Cr.
5. Dr.
6. Dr.
7. Cr.
8. Dr.
9. Dr.
10. Dr.

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

75) Identify whether a debit or credit would be correct for each of the following account changes. Use a Dr. (debit) or Cr. (credit) in the space provided.

________ 1. Increase Truck
________ 2. Increase Accounts Receivable
________ 3. Increase Accounts Payable
________ 4. Increase Salaries Expense
________ 5. Increase Service Fees Earned
________ 6. Decrease Cash
________ 7. Increase S. McCrae, Capital
________ 8. Increase S. McCrae, Withdrawals
________ 9. Increase Rent Expense
________ 10. Increase Equipment

Answer:
1. Dr.
2. Dr.
3. Cr.
4. Dr.
5. Cr.
6. Cr.
7. Cr.
8. Dr.
9. Dr.
10. Dr.

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

76) Below is a chart of accounts. Following is a series of transactions. Indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by inserting the proper account number in the space provided.

111 Cash	312 S. Anderson, Withdrawals
112 Accounts Receivable	411 Service Fees Earned
121 Office Equipment	511 Salaries Expense
211 Accounts Payable	512 Rent Expense
311 S. Anderson, Capital	513 Supplies Expense

Debit	Credit	Transaction
________	________	1. Purchased office equipment with cash.
________	________	2. Paid salaries for the week.
________	________	3. Invested additional cash in the business.
________	________	4. Received cash on account.
________	________	5. Billed a client on account for services performed.
________	________	6. Paid accounts payable.
________	________	7. Collected accounts receivable.
________	________	8. Withdrew cash for personal use.
________	________	9. Paid Supplies expense.
________	________	10. Paid rent expense for the month.

Answer:
1. 121 111
2. 511 111
3. 111 311
4. 111 112
5. 112 411
6. 211 111
7. 111 112
8. 312 111
9. 513 111
10. 512 111

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

77) A chart of accounts is below. Following is a series of transactions. Indicate for each transaction the accounts that should be debited and credited by inserting the proper account number in the space provided.

111 Cash	312 G. Baxter, Withdrawals
112 Accounts Receivable	411 Delivery Fees Earned
121 Delivery Equipment	511 Salaries Expense
211 Accounts Payable	512 Rent Expense
311 G. Baxter, Capital	513 Utilities Expense
	514 Gas Expense

Debit	Credit	Transaction
________	________	1. Invested cash in the business.
________	________	2. Received cash for delivery services performed.
________	________	3. Billed a customer for services performed.
________	________	4. Paid accounts payable.
________	________	5. Collected accounts receivable.
________	________	6. Withdrew cash for personal use.
________	________	7. Paid utilities expense.
________	________	8. Paid rent expense for the month.
________	________	9. Purchased delivery equipment on account.
________	________	10. Paid salaries for the week.

Answer:

1. 111	311
2. 111	411
3. 112	411
4. 211	111
5. 111	112
6. 312	111
7. 513	111
8. 512	111
9. 121	211
10. 511	111

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

78) The following transactions occurred during June for Center City Cycle Shop. Record the transactions below in the T accounts. Place the letter of the transaction next to the entry amount when recording each transaction in the T accounts. Calculate the ending balances of the T accounts where appropriate.

a. Invested $6,500 in the bike shop from his personal savings account.
b. Bought office equipment for cash, $900.
c. Performed bike service for a customer on account, $1,000.
d. Company cell phone bill received, but not paid, $80.
e. Collected $500 from customer in transaction c.
f. Withdrew $300 for personal use.

Cash 111

Accounts Receivable 112

Office Equipment 112

Accounts Payable 211

Tyler, Capital 311

Tyler, Withdrawals 312

Bike Fees Earned 411

Telephone Expense 512

Answer:

Cash	111
a. 6,500	b. 900
e. 500	f. 300
5,800	

Accounts Receivable	112
c. 1,000	e. 500
500	

Office Equipment	112
b. 900	

Accounts Payable	211
	d. 80

Tyler, Capital	311
	a. 6,500

Tyler, Withdrawals	312
f. 300	

Bike Fees Earned	411
	c. 1,000

Telephone Expense	512
d. 80	

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

For each of the following, identify in Column 1 the category to which the account belongs, in Column 2 the normal balance for the account, and in Column 3 the financial statement that the account appears upon.

79)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Postage Expense			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Postage Expense	expense	debit	income statement

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

80)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Equipment			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Equipment	asset	debit	balance sheet

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

81)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Truck			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Truck	asset	debit	balance sheet

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

82)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Cleaning Expense			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Cleaning Expense	expense	debit	income statement

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

83)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Cleaning Fees Earned			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Cleaning Fees Earned	revenue	credit	income statement

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

84)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Salaries Payable			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Salaries Payable	liability	credit	balance sheet

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

85)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Service Fees Earned			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Service Fees Earned	revenue	credit	income statement

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

86)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Tree Care Fees Earned			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Tree Care Fees Earned	revenue	credit	income statement

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking

Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

87)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Supplies			

Answer:

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Supplies	asset	debit	balance sheet

Diff: 2
LO: 2-2
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

Learning Objective 2-3

1) Which of the following is a financial statement?
A) Balance Sheet
B) Income Statement
C) Statement of Owner's Equity
D) All of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

2) A list of all the accounts from the ledger with their ending balances is called a:
A) normal balance.
B) trial balance.
C) chart of accounts.
D) bank statement.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

3) Which of the following is prepared first?
A) Balance Sheet
B) Income Statement
C) Statement of Owner's Equity
D) Trial Balance
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

4) Given the following list of accounts with normal balances, what are the trial balance totals of the debits and credits?

Cash	$1100
Accounts Receivable	800
Capital	2000
Accounts Payable	900
Service Fees Earned	1000
Rent Expense	2000

A) $3900 debit, $3900 credit
B) $4800 debit, $4800 credit
C) $1900 debit, $1900 credit
D) $1100 debit, $1100 credit
Answer: A
Explanation: Cash $1100 + Accounts Receivable $800 + Rent Expense $2000 = $3900 Debit column
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

5) Given the following list of accounts with normal balances, what are the trial balance totals of the debits and credits?

Cash	$1000
Equipment	900
Accounts Payable	350
Capital	900
Service Fees Earned	1000
Salaries Expense	350

A) $3250 debit, $3250 credit
B) $1900 debit, $1900 credit
C) $4500 debit, $4500 credit
D) $2250 debit, $2250 credit
Answer: D
Explanation: Cash $1000 + Equipment $900 + Salaries Expense $350 = $2250 Debit column
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

6) Which type of account would NOT be reported on the income statement?
A) Revenue
B) Expenses
C) Liabilities
D) None of the above answers are correct.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

7) Prepaid expense would appear on which financial statement?
A) Balance Sheet
B) Income Statement
C) Owner's Equity Statement
D) None of the above answers are correct.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

8) An income statement:
A) shows debits.

B) shows credits.
C) shows debt owed.
D) none of the above.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

9) The beginning balance in the Capital account would appear on which financial statement?
A) Statement of Owner's Equity
B) Balance Sheet
C) Income Statement
D) All of the above are correct.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

10) The income statement contains:
A) Liabilities.
B) Revenues.
C) Expenses.
D) Both B and C are correct.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

11) On which financial statement would you find the ending balance in the Capital account?
A) Income Statement
B) Balance Sheet
C) Statement of Owner's Equity
D) Both B and C are correct.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

12) Which of the following is prepared last?
A) Balance Sheet

B) Income Statement
C) Statement of Owner's Equity
D) Trial Balance
Answer: A
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

13) Net income or net loss for a period is calculated by the following formula:
A) total liabilities - total revenue.
B) total revenues + total expenses - total withdrawals - assets.
C) total revenues - total expenses.
D) total revenues - total expenses + capital.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

14) Which type of account would NOT be reported on the balance sheet?
A) Expense
B) Cash
C) Accounts Payable
D) Equipment
Answer: A
Diff: 1
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

15) What is X-cel Company's net income or net loss if it had Revenue of $2200, Salary Expense of $700, Utility Expense of $350, and Withdrawals of $3000 during October?
A) $1850 net income
B) $1150 net loss
C) $1150 net income
D) $1850 net loss
Answer: C
Explanation: $2200 - $700- $350 = $1150
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

16) The income statement is a financial statement.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

17) The financial statements contain debit and credit columns.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

18) Withdrawals and expenses are reported on the income statement.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

19) Accounts Payable appears on the income statement.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

20) Wages Expense appears on the balance sheet.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements

21) Determine the ending owner's equity of a business having a beginning owner's equity of $8,500, additional investments of $600, withdrawals of $1,000, and net income of $1,200.
$ ________
Answer: $9,300 [$8,500 + $600 - $1,000 + $1,200]
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

22) Determine the beginning owner's equity of a business having an ending owner's equity of $3,500, additional investments of $600, withdrawals of $500, and net loss of $750.

$ ________
Answer: $4,150 [$3,500 - $600 + $500 + $750]
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

23) Determine the beginning owner's equity of a business having beginning assets of $9,000 and ending liabilities of $5,000. During the year the liabilities decreased by $1,000.
$ ________
Answer: $3,000 [$9,000 - ($5,000 + $1,000)]
Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

24) Number the following types of accounts (1-6) as they would appear on the Trial Balance.

________ Assets
________ Capital
________ Revenue
________ Liabilities
________ Withdrawals
________ Expenses

Answer:

1 Assets
3 Capital
5 Revenue
2 Liabilities
4 Withdrawals
6 Expenses

Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Reflective Thinking
Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

25) The following is a list of accounts and their balances for Myra's Company for the month ended May 31, 20XX. Prepare a trial balance in good form.

Cash	$1,710	Myra, Withdrawals	$980
Accounts Payable	1,000	Accounts Receivable	1,200
Office Equipment	1,760	Service Fees Earned	1,835
Myra, Capital	3,465	Rent Expense	650

Answer:

Myra's Company
Trial Balance
May 31, 20XX

	Debit	Credit
Cash	1,710	
Accounts Receivable	1,200	
Office Equipment	1,760	
Accounts Payable		1,000
Myra, Capital		3,465
Myra, Withdrawals	980	
Service Fees Earned		1,835
Rent Expense	650	
Totals	6,300	6,300

Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

26) The following is a list of accounts and their balances for Benson Company for the month ended June 30, 20XX. Prepare a trial balance in good form.

Cash	$1,170	Benson, Withdrawals	$500
Accounts Payable	1,270	Accounts Receivable	1,100
Office Equipment	1,600	Service Fees Earned	2,230
Benson, Capital	1,500	Salaries Expense	630

Answer:

Benson Company Trial Balance June 30, 20XX		
	Debit	Credit
Cash	1,170	
Accounts Receivable	1,100	
Office Equipment	1,600	
Accounts Payable		1,270
Benson, Capital		1,500
Benson, Withdrawals	500	
Service Fees Earned		2,230
Salaries Expense	630	
Totals	5,000	5,000

Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

27) From the following Trial Balance for Taylor Company for the month ended June 30, 20XX, prepare the financial statements.

Taylor Company Trial Balance June 30, 20XX		
	Debit	Credit
Cash	2,000	
Accounts Receivable	1,100	
Office Equipment	3,000	
Accounts Payable		2,900
Taylor, Capital		3,100
Taylor, Withdrawals	100	
Service Fees Earned		4,200
Rent Expense	1,300	
Advertising Expense	500	
Salaries Expense	2,200	
Totals	10,200	10,200

Answer:

Taylor Company Income Statement For Month Ended June 30, 20XX		
Revenue:		
Service Fees Earned		$4,200
Operating Expenses:		
Rent Expense	$1,300	
Advertising Expense	500	
Salaries Expense	2,200	
Total Operating Expenses		4,000
Net Income		$200

Taylor Company Statement of Owner's Equity For Month Ended June 30, 20XX		
Taylor, Capital, June 1, 20XX		$3,100
Net Income for June	$200	
Less: Withdrawals for June	100	
Increase in Capital		100
Taylor, Capital, June 30, 20XX		$3,200

Taylor Company Balance Sheet June 30, 20XX			
Assets		Liabilities and Owner's Equity	
Cash	$2,000	Liabilities	
Accounts Receivable	1,100	Accounts Payable	$2,900
Office Equipment	3,000	Owner's Equity	
		Taylor, Capital	3,200
Total Assets	$6,100	Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	$6,100

Diff: 2
LO: 2-3
AACSB: Analytical Thinking
Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements