

# *Test Bank for College Accounting 12th Edition by Slater*

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*College Accounting, 12e (Slater)*

**Chapter 2 Debits and Credits: Analyzing and Recording Business Transactions**

## 2.1 Learning Objective 2-1

1) A chart of accounts:

- A) is set up in alphabetical order.
- B) includes account balances.
- C) is a listing of all the accounts used by a company.
- D) All of the above are correct.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-1

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

2) Accounts Payable had a normal starting balance of \$800. There were debit postings of \$600 and credit postings of \$300 during the month. The ending balance is: A) \$500 credit.

- B) \$1,000 debit.
- C) \$500 debit.
- D) \$1,000 credit.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-1

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

3) The beginning balance in the Computers account was \$2,000. The company purchased an additional \$1000 worth of computers. The balance in the account is: A) debit of \$2,000.

B) credit of \$3,000.

C) debit of \$3,000.

D) credit of \$2,000.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

4) Accounts receivable increases on the debit side of the account.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

5) Revenues are recorded when earned.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

6) 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: 2-1

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

7) Explain the difference between expenses and withdrawals.

Answer: A withdrawal is used for recording the owner's withdrawal of company assets for personal use, and not related to the business. Expenses are costs the company incurs in carrying on operations in its effort to create revenue.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-1

AACSB: Communication Abilities

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

8) 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, 1.

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

AACSB: Communication Abilities

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

## 2.2 Learning Objective 2-2

1) An accounting device used to record increases and decreases in individual assets, liabilities, capital, revenue, expenses, and withdrawals is a(n): A) chart of accounts.

B) account.

C) trial balance.

D) footing.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

2) A compound entry is:

A) a transaction involving more than one debit and/or credit.

B) used to prepare the trial balance.

C) the same as the chart of accounts.

D) found on the income statement.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

3) A formal account that has columns for date, explanation, post 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: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

4) A ledger:

A) is a group of accounts and their balances.

B) can replace the financial statements.

C) is the same as a chart of accounts.

D) None of these answers are correct.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

5) The left side of any account is the: A)

debit side.

B) credit side.

C) ending balance.

D) footings.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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) footings.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

7) The side that increases the account balance, by the rules of debit and credit, is said to be the: A)

debit side.

B) credit side.

C) normal balance.

D) None of these answers are correct.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

8) The Accounts Payable account is:

A) a revenue, and it has a normal debit balance.

B) an expense, and it has a normal credit balance.

C) a liability, and it has a normal debit balance.

D) a liability, and it has a normal credit balance.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

9) An account that would be increased by a credit is: A)

Cash.

B) Accounts Receivable.

C) Utilities Expense.

D) Accounts Payable.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

10) 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: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

11) A debit may signify a(n):

A) increase in asset accounts.

B) increase in liability accounts.

C) increase in the capital account.

D) decrease in expense accounts.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

12) A credit may signify a(n): A)

increase in assets.

B) decrease in liabilities.

C) increase in capital.

D) increase in withdrawals.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

13) Which of the following types of accounts has a normal credit balance?

- A) Withdrawals
- B) Assets
- C) Expenses
- D) Revenues

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

14) 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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles 15) 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) posting.
- D) double-entry bookkeeping.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

16) Which of the following groups of accounts have a normal debit balance?

- A) Revenue, liabilities, and capital
- 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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

17) The ledger is:

- A) a group of accounts that records data from business transactions.
- B) a tool used to make sure 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: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

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

- A) Cash
- B) Accounts Payable
- C) Capital
- D) Fees Earned

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

19) What is the 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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

20) Which of the following entries would be used to record the billing of fees earned?

- A) Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Rental Fees
- B) Credit Cash and credit Rental Fees
- C) Debit Cash and credit Rental Fees
- D) Debit Cash and debit Rental Fees

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

21) 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 Capital 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: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

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

- A) Debit John, Capital; credit Cash
- B) Debit Cash; credit John, Withdrawals
- C) Debit John, Withdrawals; credit Cash
- D) Debit Cash; credit John, Capital

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

23) Dennis, owner of Dennis' Golf Center, withdrew \$900 in cash from the business. Record the transaction by:

- A) debiting Dennis, Withdrawals, \$900; crediting Cash, \$900.
- B) debiting Accounts Receivable, \$900; crediting Cash, \$900.
- C) debiting Expense, \$900; crediting Cash, \$900.
- D) debiting Dennis, Withdrawals, \$900; crediting Dennis, Capital, \$900.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

24) The entry to record Tom's payment of a home telephone bill is: A)

- debit Telephone Expense; credit Accounts Payable.
- B) debit Tom's Withdrawals; credit Cash. C)
- debit Telephone Expense; credit Cash.
- D) debit Tom's Withdrawals; credit Accounts Payable.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 25) Extreme Home bought painting equipment on account for \$2,100. The entry would include: A) debit to Supplies Expense, \$2,100; credit to Cash, \$2,100.  
B) debit to Equipment, \$2,100; credit to Cash, \$2,100.  
C) debit to Equipment, \$2,100; credit to Accounts Payable, \$2,100.  
D) debit to Supplies Expense, \$2,100; credit to Accounts Payable, \$2,100.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 26) The owner of BobCats R Us paid his personal MasterCard 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 Receivable.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 27) Carrie flew to San Francisco on a business trip. The purchase price of the ticket was \$422 and it was bought on account. The entry to record the transaction is:  
A) debit Accounts Payable, \$422; credit Travel Expense, \$422.  
B) debit Capital, \$422; credit Accounts Payable, \$422.  
C) debit Travel Expense, \$422; credit Accounts Payable, \$422.  
D) debit Travel Expense, \$422; credit Cash, \$422.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 28) The Accounts Receivable account has total debit postings of \$1,900 and credit postings of \$1100. The balance of the account is: A) \$800 debit.  
B) \$800 credit.  
C) \$2,600 credit.  
D) \$2,600 debit.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

29) The Accounts Payable account has total debit postings of \$900 and credit postings of \$1,500. The balance is:

- A) \$2,200 debit.
- B) \$600 credit.
- C) \$2,200 credit.
- D) \$600 debit.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

30) Office Supplies had a normal starting balance of \$75. There were debit postings of \$80 and credit postings of \$60 during the month. The ending balance is: A) \$55 debit.

- B) \$55 credit.
- C) \$95 debit.
- D) \$95 credit.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

31) Accounts Receivable has a normal balance of \$1,100. After collecting \$800, the balance in the account is:

- A) debit \$300. B) debit \$1,900. C) credit \$300. D) credit \$1,900.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

32) The beginning balance in Cash was \$3,500. Additional cash of \$2,000 was received. Checks were written totaling \$2,500. The cash balance is: A) \$2,000.

- B) \$6,000.
- C) \$4,500.
- D) \$3,000.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 33) A credit to an asset account was posted to the Capital account. This error would cause: A) assets 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: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 34) A credit to a liability account was posted to an expense account. This error would cause: A) assets to be overstated.  
B) liabilities to be overstated.  
C) expenses to be overstated.  
D) None of the above are correct.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 35) A debit to an expense account was posted to a revenue account. This error would cause: A) assets to be overstated.  
B) liabilities to be overstated.  
C) revenue to be understated.  
D) None of the above are correct.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 36) A credit to an asset account was posted 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 C are correct.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 37) A debit to a liability account was posted to the Capital account. This error would cause: A) assets to be overstated.  
B) liabilities to be overstated.  
C) Capital to be overstated.  
D) None of the above are correct.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 38) A debit to an asset account was posted 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: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements 39) A debit to a liability account was posted to a revenue account. This error would cause: A) revenues to be understated.

- B) liabilities to be understated.  
C) capital to be overstated.  
D) None of the above are correct.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 40) A debit to an asset account was posted to a liability account. This error would cause: A) assets to be understated.  
B) liabilities to be overstated.  
C) capital to be overstated.  
D) None of the above are correct.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 41) The chart of accounts:

A) is a numbered list of all of the business' accounts.

- B) allows accounts to be located quickly.
- C) can be expanded as the business grows.
- D) All of the above are correct.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

- 42) A credit to an asset account was posted 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 are correct.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements 43)

The business incurred an expense and paid it immediately. 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 expense is debited and Capital is credited.
- D) None of these are correct.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 44) The business provided services to a cash customer. To record this: A) an asset is debited and a liability is credited.
- B) an asset is debited and a revenue is credited.
  - C) an expense is debited and Capital is credited.
  - D) None of these are correct.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 45) The owner invested personal equipment in the business. To record this transaction: A) debit Equipment and credit Accounts Payable.
- B) debit Accounts Payable and credit Equipment.
  - C) debit Equipment and credit Capital.

D) credit Equipment and debit Capital.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

46) Which of the following errors would cause the trial balance to be out of balance? A)

An entry is posted twice.

B) An entry is not posted at all.

C) A debit is entered as \$200 and the credit is entered at \$2,000.

D) None of these answers are correct.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements 47)

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 an asset is credited.

C) an asset is debited and a liability is credited.

D) None of these are correct.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

48) A liability would be credited and an expense debited 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: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

49) 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: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 50) An asset would be debited and a liability credited if: A)  
the business bought supplies for cash.  
B) the business incurred an expense and paid it.  
C) the business incurred an expense and did not pay for the expense immediately.  
D) the business bought equipment on account.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements 51)

- What would be the effect on accounts if the 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: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 52) What would be the effect on accounts if the business provided services to a customer collecting cash?  
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: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

- 53) What would be the effect on accounts if the owner withdrew cash? A)  
An asset would be debited and an expense credited.  
B) Withdrawals would be debited and an asset credited.  
C) An asset would be debited and a revenue credited.  
D) An asset would be debited and Capital credited.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2



AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

54) What would be the effect on accounts if the business purchased office supplies for cash? 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 an asset credited.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

55) What would be the effect on accounts if the business received the telephone bill but did not pay it immediately.

A) An expense would be debited and a liability credited.

B) Capital would be debited and revenue credited.

C) An expense would be debited and an asset credited.

D) An asset would be debited and Capital credited.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

56) 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: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

57) 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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

58) Cash is debited when the business makes a payment for supplies.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

59) Debits must always equal credits.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

60) The debit side of all accounts decreases the balance and the credit side increases all accounts. Answer:  
FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

61) The debit side is always the right side of the account.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

62) 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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

63) The side of an account that increases the balance is always the same as the normal balance side.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

64) Double-entry accounting requires transactions to affect two or more accounts, and the total of the debits and credits must equal.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

65) The credit side is always the right side of the account.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

66) A T account is used for demonstration purposes.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

67) Only one account is affected in every transaction.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

68) Withdrawals increase on the debit side of the account.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

69) 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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

70) Equipment is an example of a liability.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

71) A compound entry is when more than one transaction occurs.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

72) When the owner invests personal equipment in the business, cash is increased.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

73) Accounts Receivable indicates amounts owed to us by our clients or customers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

74) Accounts Payable indicates monies owed to us by our clients or customers.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

75) Expenses are recorded when paid.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

76) Accounts Payable is an asset account that is increased on the credit side.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

77) The Accounts Receivable account is increased by a debit.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

78) Identify the normal balance for each of the following accounts by placing a Dr. (debit) or a Cr. (credit) in the space provided. \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Computer

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. M. Bryant, Withdrawals

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. M. Bryant, Capital

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Legal Fees

\_\_\_\_\_ 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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

79) 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 Delivery Van

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Decrease Accounts Receivable

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Decrease Accounts Payable

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Increase Salaries Expense

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Increase Service Fees

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Decrease Cash

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Increase S. McCrae, Capital

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Increase S. McCrae, Withdrawals

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Increase Rent Expense  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Decrease Equipment Answer:

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

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

80) 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 R. Andrews, Withdrawals
112 Accounts Receivable	411 Service Fees
121 Office Equipment	511 Salaries Expense
211 Accounts Payable	512 Rent Expense
311 R. Andrews, Capital	513 Advertising Expense

Debit	Credit	Transaction
_____	_____	1. Purchased office equipment on account.
_____	_____	2. Paid salaries for the week.
_____	_____	3. Invested additional cash in the business.
_____	_____	4. Received cash for services performed.
_____	_____	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 advertising expense.
_____	_____	10. Paid rent expense for the month.

Answer: 1. 121 211

- |        |     |    |
|--------|-----|----|
| 2. 511 | 111 | 3. |
| 111    | 311 | 4. |
| 111    | 411 | 5. |
| 112    | 411 | 6. |
| 211    | 111 | 7. |
| 111    | 112 | 8. |
| 312    | 111 | 9. |
| 513    | 111 |    |

10. 512 111

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

81) 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 C. Webster, Withdrawals |
| 112 Accounts Receivable | 411 Delivery Fees Earned    |
| 121 Delivery Equipment  | 511 Salaries Expense        |
| 211 Accounts Payable    | 512 Rent Expense            |
| 311 C. Webster, Capital | 513 Advertising 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 advertising 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: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

82) The following transactions occurred during June for Campus Cycle Shop. Record the transactions below in the T accounts. Place the letter of the transaction next to the entry. Foot and calculate the ending balances of the T accounts where appropriate.

- a. Tyler invested \$6,500 in the bike service 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. Tyler withdrew \$300 for personal use.

Cash	111
Office Equipment	112

Accounts Receivable	112
Accounts Payable	211

Tyler's, Capital	311
Bike Fees	411

Tyler's, Withdrawals	312
Telephone Expense	512

Answer:

Cash	111
a. 6,500	b. 900
e. 500	f. 300
5,800	
Office Equipment	112
b. 900	
Tyler's, Capital	311
	a. 6,500
Bike Fees	411
	c. 1,000

Accounts Receivable	112
c. 1,000	e. 500
500	
Accounts Payable	211
	d. 80
Tyler's, Withdrawals	312
	f. 300
Telephone Expense	512
	d. 80

Diff: 2



LO: 2-2

AACSB: Analytic Skills

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.

83)

	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 Skills

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

84)

	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 Skills

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

85)

	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 Skills

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

86)

	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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements 87)

	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 Skills

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

88)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Wages Expense			

Answer:

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

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

89)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Installation Fees Earned			

Answer:

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

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements 90)

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Lawn Care Fees Earned			

Answer:

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

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements 91)

	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 Skills

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

## 2.3 Learning Objective 2-3

1) Which of the following is not a financial statement?

- A) Balance sheet
- B) Income statement
- C) Statement of owner's equity
- D) Trial balance

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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) footing.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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 Skills

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	\$1,100
Accounts Receivable	800
Capital	1,900
Withdrawals	500
Service Fees	1,000
Rent Expense	500

- A) \$2,900 debit, \$2,900 credit
- B) \$3,900 debit, \$3,900 credit

C) \$2,000 debit, \$2,000 credit

D) \$1,200 debit, \$1,200 credit

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3

AACSB: Analytic Skills

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	500
Accounts Payable	350
Capital	900
Service Fees	1000
Salaries Expense	750

A) \$3,250 debit, \$3,250 credit

B) \$1,125 debit, \$1,125 credit

C) \$4,500 debit, \$4,500 credit

D) \$2,250 debit, \$2,250 credit

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

6) The trial balance is a financial statement.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles 7)

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 Skills

Learning Outcome: Define accounting terms, accounting concepts and principles

8) 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	\$1,210	Myra, Withdrawals	\$ 980
Accounts Payable	500	Accounts Receivable	1,200
Office Equipment	2,260	Service Fees	1,835
Myra, Capital	3,965	Rent Expense	650

Answer:

Myra's Company

Trial Balance

May 31, 20xx

	Debit	Credit
Cash	1,210	
Accounts Receivable	1,200	
Office Equipment	2,260	
Accounts Payable		500
Myra, Capital		3,965
Myra, Withdrawals	980	
Service Fees		1,835
Rent Expense	<u>650</u>	<u>      </u>

Totals	<u>6,300</u>	<u>6,300</u>
--------	--------------	--------------

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

9) 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	\$1,370	Benson, Withdrawals	\$ 500
Accounts Payable	770	Accounts Receivable	1,600
Office Equipment	900	Service Fees	2,730
Salaries Expense	630	Benson, Capital	1,500

Answer:

Benson Company  
Trial Balance    June 30,  
20xx

	Debit	Credit
Cash	1,370	
Accounts Receivable	1,600	
Office Equipment	900	
Accounts Payable		770
Benson, Capital		1,500
Benson, Withdrawals	500	
Service Fees		2,730
Salaries Expense	<u>630</u>	<u>      </u>
Totals	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

## 2.4 Learning Objective 2-4

1) Which type of account would not be reported on the income statement?

- A) Revenue
- B) Expenses
- C) Liabilities
- D) None of these answers are correct.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

2) Accounts Payable would appear on which financial statement?

- A) Balance sheet
- B) Income statement
- C) Owner's equity statement
- D) None of these answers are correct.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

3) The left column of a financial statement is often used to: A)

- show debits.
- B) show credits.
- C) show totals.
- D) subtotal numbers.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

4) The Beginning Capital account would appear on which financial statement?

- A) Statement of owner's equity
- B) Balance sheet
- C) Income statement
- D) None of these answers are correct.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

5) The income statement contains: A)

- liabilities.
- B) revenues.
- C) assets.
- D) Both B and C are correct.

Answer: B

Diff: 2



LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements 6) On which financial statement would you find the ending Capital balance?

- A) Income statement
- B) Balance Sheet
- C) Statement of owner's equity
- D) Both B and C are correct.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

7) 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: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

8) Net income or net loss for a period is calculated by the following formula: A)

- total revenues - total withdrawals.
- B) total revenues - total expenses - total withdrawals.
- C) total revenues - total expenses.
- D) total revenues - total expenses + capital.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

9) Which type of account would not be reported on the balance sheet?

- A) Expense
- B) Cash
- C) Accounts Payable
- D) Accounts Receivable

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

Learning Outcome: Describe the components of and prepare the four basic financial statements 10) What is X-cel Company's net income or net loss if it had Revenue of \$1,800, Salary Expense of \$500, Utility Expense of \$250, and Withdrawals of \$5,000 during October?

- A) \$50 net income
- B) \$1,050 net loss
- C) \$1,050 net income
- D) \$50 net loss

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

11) The financial statements contain debit and credit columns.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

12) Withdrawals and expenses are reported on the income statement.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

13) Accounts Payable appears on the income statement.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

14) Wages Expense appears on the balance sheet.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Reflective Thinking Skills

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

15) Determine the ending owner's equity of a business having a beginning owner's equity of \$9,500, additional investments of \$450 withdrawals of \$1,000, and net income of \$1,400.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \$10,350 [ $\$9,500 + \$450 - \$1,000 + 1,400$ ]

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

16) 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: 2-4

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements

17) Determine the beginning owner's equity of a business having beginning assets of \$10,000, ending liabilities of \$5,000. During the year the liabilities decreased by \$1,000.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \$4,000 [ $\$12,000 - (\$5,000 + \$3,000)$ ]

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

AACSB: Analytic Skills

Learning Outcome: Analyze and record transactions and their effects on the financial statements