Accounting



Glenco

Accounting





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CHAPTER

6

RECORDING TRANSACTIONS IN A GENERAL JOURNAL

BIG IDEA

Every transaction you have with a business is documented in some way.

Companies keep permanent records of transactions.

REAL-WORLD Business Connection

The Night Agency

Even advertising agencies need to advertise. New York City-based The Night Agency, founded by three Syracuse University graduates, enjoyed early success in 2004 on the streets and in the subways of New York with creative "guerilla-style" campaigns that earned plenty of media attention. Businesses called on The Night Agency for their digital advertising needs; the company has come through with innovative, award-winning campaigns.

Connect to the Business

Accountants for **The Night Agency** rely on the activities of the accounting cycle to keep accounting records accurate and in order. The records are kept for a certain period of time, usually a year. Just as most school years do not begin in January, the 12-month accounting cycle can begin in any month, depending on the business.

Analyze

If you were just starting an advertising agency, what types of financial information would you record?

FOCUS ON THE PHOTO

With numerous high-profile clients and projects, the daily financial transactions at a busy digital agency like The Night Agency can include everything from paying for advertising to hiring SEO specialists. Why is it important for any business to keep accurate records of daily transactions?



READING GUIDE



Before You Read

The Essential Question How do businesses keep permanent records of transactions?

Main Idea

The accounting cycle is a series of steps done in each accounting period to keep records in an orderly fashion. You can use the general journal to record all of the transactions of a business.

Chapter Objectives

Concepts

C1 Explain the first three steps in the accounting cycle. (p. 135)

C2 Give and describe several examples of source documents. (p. 136)

Analysis

A3 Explain the purpose of journalizing. (p. 137)

A4 Apply information from source documents. (p. 139)

Procedures

P1 Describe the steps to make a general journal entry. (p. 140)

P2 Make general journal entries. (p. 140)

P3 Correct errors in general journal entries. (p. 151)

THE ACCOUNTING CYCLE

In earlier chapters you learned to use the accounting equation and T accounts to analyze business transactions. In this chapter you will learn how to record business transactions in a journal.

The Steps of the Accounting Cycle

What Is the Accounting Cycle?

The accounting period of a business is separated into activities called the **accounting cycle**. These activities help the business keep its accounting records in an orderly fashion. Take a look at **Figure 6–1**, which describes accounting activities and their sequence.

In this chapter you will use Steps 1, 2, and 3 of the accounting cycle:

- 1. Collect and verify source documents.
- 2. Analyze each transaction.
- 3. Journalize each transaction.

After studying Chapters 3 through 10, you will have covered the entire accounting cycle for a service business organized as a sole proprietorship.

Analyze each Journalize transaction each transaction **Collect and verify** Post to ACCOUNT GENERAL source documents the ledger DEBIT CREDIT INVOICE ACCOUNT RECEIPT DEBIT CREDIT LEDGER MEMORANDUM POST-CLOSING TRIAL BALANCE GENERAL JOURNAL WORK SHEET INCOME STATEMENT STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNER'S EQUITY LEDGER Prepare a Prepare a Prepare a BALANCE SHEET work sheet trial balance post-closing trial balance Journalize and post Prepare financial closing entries statements

SECTION VOCABULARY

Content Vocabulary

- · accounting cycle
- source document
- invoice
- receipt
- memorandum
- · check stub
- iournal
- journalizing
- fiscal year
- · calendar year

Academic Vocabulary

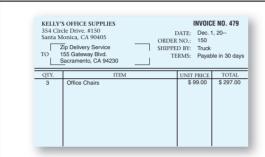
occurs

Figure 6–1 Steps in the Account ing Cycle with Steps 1, 2, 3 Highlighted

The First Step in the Accounting Cycle: Collecting and Verifying Source Documents

Most business transactions take place during the daily operations of a business. In the course of one day, a business may pay its rent, place an ad in a local newspaper, contract to have a Web site created, pay its employees, sell products, and purchase new equipment. When a business transaction **occurs**, a paper is prepared as evidence of that transaction. This paper is a **source document**.

There are several types of source documents that can be prepared by hand, by computer, or by a machine. The type of source document prepared depends on the nature of the transaction. **Figure 6–2** describes and illustrates commonly used source documents.



Invoice

The **invoice** lists specific information about a business transaction involving the buying or selling of an item on account. The invoice contains the date of the transaction; the quantity, description, and cost of each item; and the payment terms.



Receipt

A **receipt** is a record of cash received by a business. It indicates the date the payment was received, the name of the person or business from whom the payment was received, and the amount of the payment.



Memorandum

A **memorandum** is a brief written message that describes a transaction that takes place within a business. A memorandum is often used if no other source document exists for the business transaction.



Check Stub

The **check stub** lists the same information that appears on a check: the date written, the person or business to whom the check was written, and the amount of the check. The check stub also shows the balance in the checking account before and after each check is written.

Figure 6–2 Source Documents

The business owner, accountant, or accounting clerk (depending on the size of the business) uses source documents generated by business transactions to keep the records of the business. The accounting cycle starts by collecting and verifying the accuracy of source documents.

The Second Step in the Accounting Cycle: Analyzing Business Transactions

After collecting and verifying source documents, the second step in the accounting cycle can begin—analyzing information on the source documents to determine the debit and credit parts of each transaction.

You have already learned how to analyze business transactions using the rules of debit and credit. When you learned to analyze transactions, you were given a description of each transaction, such as: Zip Delivery Service bought a computer system from Info-Systems Inc. for \$3,000 and issued Check 101 in payment. On the job you will not get a description of the transaction. Instead, you must examine a source document to determine what occurred during a business transaction.

The Third Step in the Accounting Cycle: Recording Business Transactions in a Journal

You are now ready to apply information from source documents. The third step in the accounting cycle is to record the debit and credit parts of each business transaction in a journal. A **journal** is a record of the transactions of a business. Journals are kept in chronological order, that is, the order in which the transactions occur. The process of recording business transactions in a journal is called **journalizing**. Keeping a journal can be compared to keeping a diary in which all important events are written. A journal is the only place where complete details of a transaction, including both the debit and credit parts, are recorded. The journal is sometimes called the *book of original entry* because it is where transactions are first entered in the accounting system.



Why are source documents necessary to a business?

The Accounting Period

What Are the Two Types of Accounting Periods?

As discussed in Chapter 2, accounting records are summarized for a certain period of time, called an accounting period. An accounting period may be for any designated length of time, such as a month, a quarter, or a year. Most businesses use a year as their accounting period. An accounting period of 12 months is called a **fiscal year**. If the fiscal year for a business begins on January 1 and ends on December 31,it is called a **calendar year** accounting period. Many businesses start their accounting periods in months other than January. For example, department stores often have fiscal years that begin on February 1 and end on January 31 of the following year. School districts usually have fiscal years that begin on July 1 and end on June 30.

SECTION 6.1 • ASSESSMENT



After You Read

Reinforce the Main Idea

Create a table similar to this one to describe how the first three steps of the accounting cycle help organize the records of a business.

Step Number	Step Description	How This Step Helps Organize Business Records

Math for Accounting

Glen's Catering received an invoice from Conover Restaurant Suppliers for the following supplies:

- 6 cartons of napkins at \$4.88 per carton
- 3 boxes of salt packets at \$3.19 per box
- 3 boxes of paper plates at \$7.28 per box
- 4 boxes of medium paper cups at \$8.24 per box

Calculate the total for each item on the invoice. Then calculate the total for all items.

PROBLEM 6-1 Analyzing a Source Document

INSTRUCTIONS Analyze the invoice shown below and answer the following questions.

For TO 5	X OFFICE SUPPLY 54 Town Square t Myers, FL 33902 Dariofs Accounting Services 821 Gulf Blvd. laples, FL 33940	ORDER SHIPPE	DATE: Apr. 9 NO.: D BY: Truck	·
QTY.	ITEM		UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
1	Fax Machine		\$ 299.00	\$ 299.00

- 1. What is the name of the company providing the service or merchandise?
- 2. What is the name of the business receiving the service or merchandise?
- **3.** What is the date of the invoice?
- 4. What is the invoice number?
- 5. What item was sold?
- **6.** What is the price for this item?
- 7. What are the payment terms?

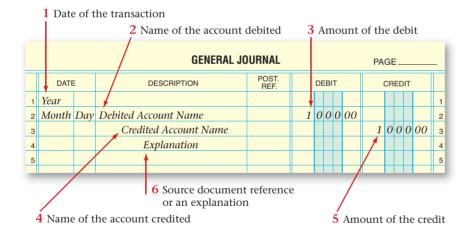
RECORDING TRANSACTIONS IN THE GENERAL JOURNAL

In Section 6.1 you learned about the first three steps in the accounting cycle. Let's apply these steps to business transactions for Zip Delivery Service.

Recording a General Journal Entry

How Do You Record a General Journal Entry?

Many kinds of accounting journals are used in business. One of the most common is the general journal. As its name suggests, the **general journal** is an all-purpose journal in which all of the transactions of a business may be recorded. **Figure 6–3** shows the general journal you will be using throughout the accounting cycle for Zip Delivery Service. The general journal has two amount columns. The first amount column, the amount column on the left, is used to record debit amounts. (Remember that debit means left.) The second amount column, the amount column on the right, is used to record credit amounts. (Remember that credit means right.) Look at **Figure 6–3** to find where each component of a general journal entry appears.



In Chapters 4 and 5, you learned a step-by-step method for analyzing business transactions. In this chapter you will learn to complete the journal entry for a business transaction in the same manner. Review the following steps before you continue.

SECTION VOCABULARY

Content Vocabulary

• general journal

Academic Vocabulary

- affect
- manual

Figure 6–3 General Journal for Zip Delivery Service

Business Transaction BUSINESS TRANSACTION ANALYSIS: Steps to Success Identify 1. Identify the accounts **affected**. **ANALYSIS** Classify the accounts affected. Classify Determine the amount of increase or decrease for each account +/affected. 4. Which account is debited? For what amount? **DEBIT-CREDIT RULE** 5. Which account is credited? For what amount? **6.** What is the complete entry in T-account form? T ACCOUNTS 7. What is the complete entry in general journal form? **JOURNAL ENTRY**

Use these steps to determine the debit and credit parts of each journal entry. Remember, it is always helpful to use T accounts to analyze transactions. After analyzing many transactions, you will find that you need these tools less and less to determine the debit and credit parts of a journal entry. After the complete entry is recorded, verify that the total debits and total credits are equal.

Now, let's examine business transactions and their analysis for Zip Delivery Service.

Business Transaction 1

On October 1 Crista Vargas took \$25,000 from personal savings and deposited that amount to open a business checking account in the name of Zip Delivery Service, Memorandum 1.



MEMORANDUM 1

TO: Accounting Clerk
FROM: Crista Vargas
DATE: October 1, 20--

SUBJECT: Contributed personal funds to the business

I have contributed \$25,000 from my personal savings for a deposit to the business, Roadrunner Delivery Service.

ANALYSIS

Identify Classify

+/-

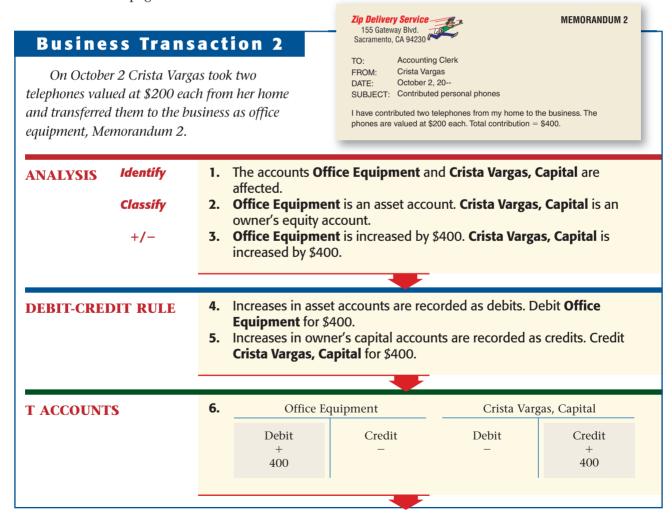
- 1. The accounts Cash in Bank and Crista Vargas, Capital are affected.
- 2. Cash in Bank is an asset account. Crista Vargas, Capital is an owner's equity account.
- **3.** Cash in Bank is increased by \$25,000. Crista Vargas, Capital is increased by \$25,000.

DEBIT-CREDIT RULE

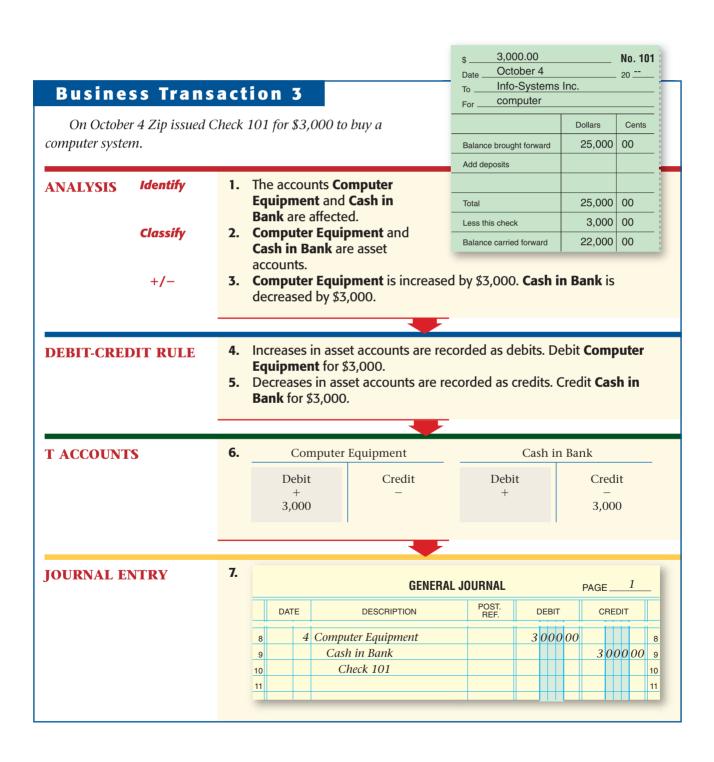
- **4.** Increases in asset accounts are recorded as debits. Debit **Cash in Bank** for \$25,000.
- 5. Increases in the owner's capital account are recorded as credits. Credit Crista Vargas, Capital for \$25,000.

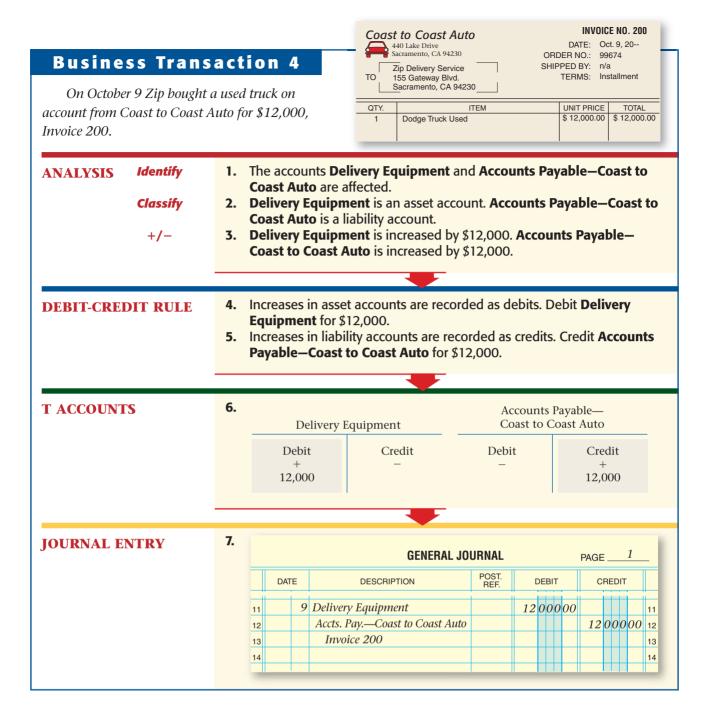
T ACCOUNTS	6.	Cash in Bank Crista Vargas, Capital					_				
		Debit + 25,000	Credit –	Debi	it			Cred + 25,0			
JOURNAL ENTRY	7.		GENERAL JOU	JRNAL			PA	AGE _		1	1
JOURNAL ENTRY	7.	DATE	GENERAL JOU	JRNAL POST. REF.	DE	BIT	PA		EDIT		-
JOURNAL ENTRY	7.	DATE 1 20		POST.	DE	EBIT	PA				1
JOURNAL ENTRY	=		DESCRIPTION	POST.	DE 25 0						1 2
JOURNAL ENTRY	=	1 20 2 Oct. 1 Cash in	DESCRIPTION	POST.			00		EDIT		

Look again at the general journal entry shown above. Notice that in the upper right-hand corner there is a line for the page number. Journal pages are numbered in consecutive order; that is, 1, 2, 3, and so on. When you fill one page with journal entries, go on to the next page. Be sure to properly number each new page.



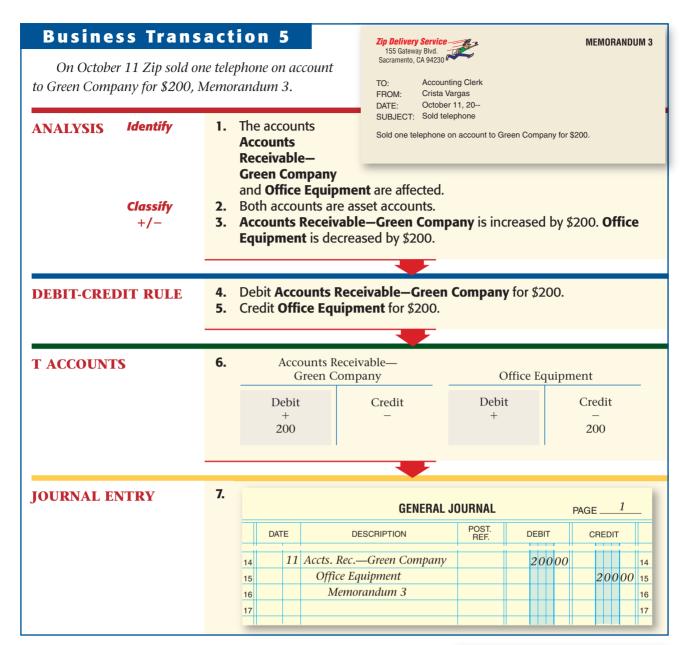
JOURNAL ENTRY	7.								-	
					GENERAL J	OURNAL		PAGE1		
			DAT	Έ	DESCRIPTION	POST. REF.	DEBIT	CREDIT		
		5	Oct.	2	Office Equipment		40000		5	
		6			Crista Vargas, Capital			40000	6	
		7			Memorandum 2				7	

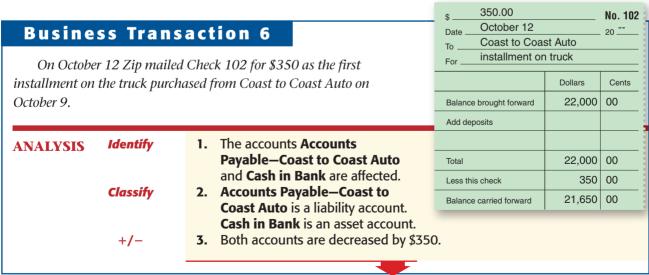




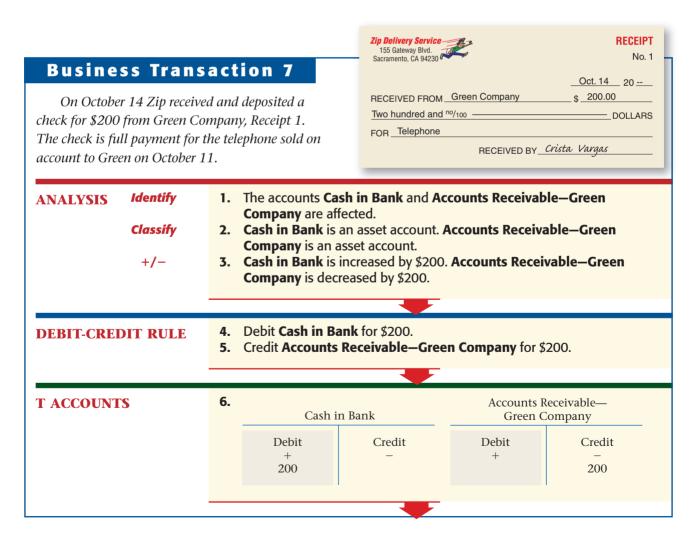
To separate the amounts to be paid to individual creditors, Zip uses a different account name for each creditor. The account name consists of **Accounts Payable** followed by the name of the creditor. You may have to abbreviate the name to fit it on one line of the journal. An acceptable abbreviation in the preceding journal entry is **Accts. Pay.—Coast to Coast Auto.**

Zip uses the same naming system for the amounts to be paid by individual customers. The account name consists of **Accounts Receivable** followed by the customer's name.

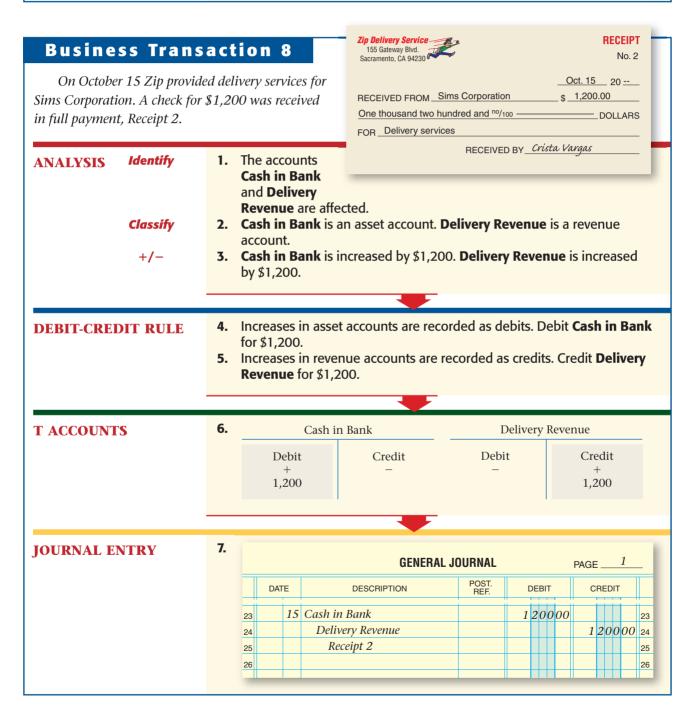




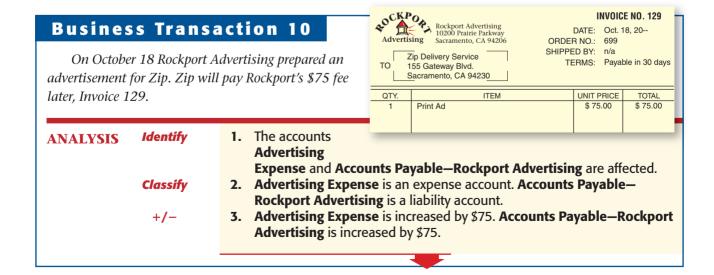
DEBIT-CREDIT RULE	4. 5.	4. Debit Accounts Payable—Coast to Coast Auto for \$350.5. Credit Cash in Bank for \$350.						
T ACCOUNTS	6.			ccounts Payable— past to Coast Auto		Cash in Ba	ank	
			Debi	t Credit +	Debi +	t	Credit - 350	
JOURNAL ENTRY	7.			•			_	
			DATE	GENERAL JO	POST. REF.	DEBIT	PAGE1	
		17	12	Accts. Pay.—Coast to Coast Auto Cash in Bank	-	35000		
		19		Check 102			19 20	



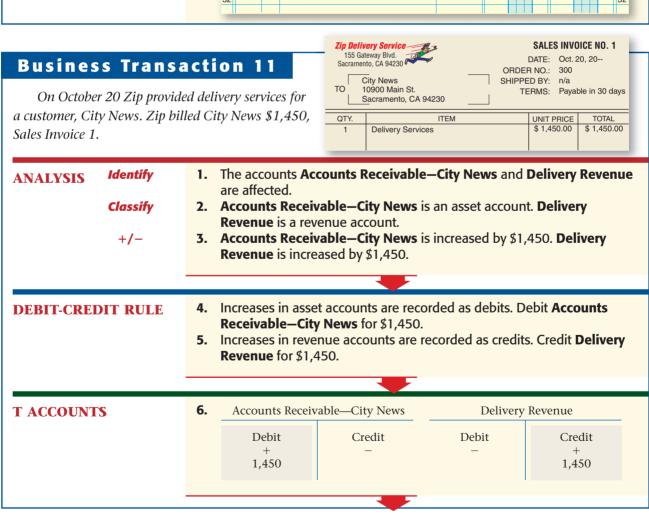
JOURNAL ENTRY	7.				GENERAL JO	URNAL		PAGE _	1	
		П	DAT	E	DESCRIPTION	POST. REF.	DEBIT	CRE		
		20		14	Cash in Bank		20000			20
		21			Accts. Rec.—Green Company			20	0000	21
		22			Receipt 1					22
		23								23



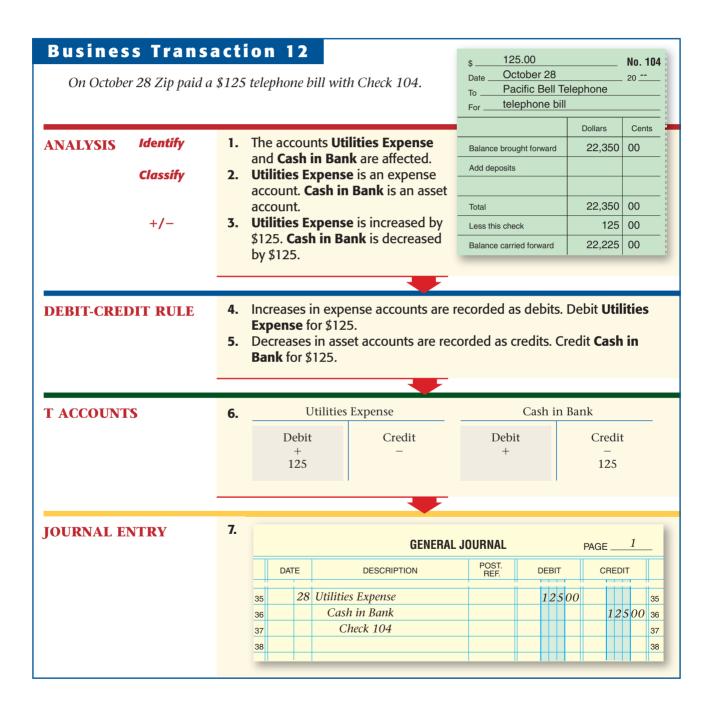
700.00 **Business Transaction 9** No. 103 \$ October 16 20 ___ Tooley & Co. Management То On October 16 Zip mailed Check 103 for \$700 to pay the rent For month's rent. Dollars Cents 21,650 00 Balance brought forward **ANALYSIS** Identify 1. The accounts **Rent Expense** 00 200 Add deposits 10/14 and Cash in Bank are affected. 1.200 00 10/15 Classify **Rent Expense** is an expense. Cash in Bank is an asset. 23,050 00 **Rent Expense** is increased +/-700 00 Less this check by \$700. Cash in Bank is Balance carried forward 22,350 00 decreased by \$700. Increases in expense accounts are recorded as debits. Debit **Rent DEBIT-CREDIT RULE** Expense for \$700. Decreases in asset accounts are recorded as credits. Credit Cash in Bank for \$700. T ACCOUNTS Cash in Bank Rent Expense Debit Credit Debit Credit 700 700 7. **IOURNAL ENTRY GENERAL JOURNAL** PAGE DATE DESCRIPTION DEBIT CREDIT 16 Rent Expense 70000 26 Cash in Bank 70000 27 Check 103 28 29

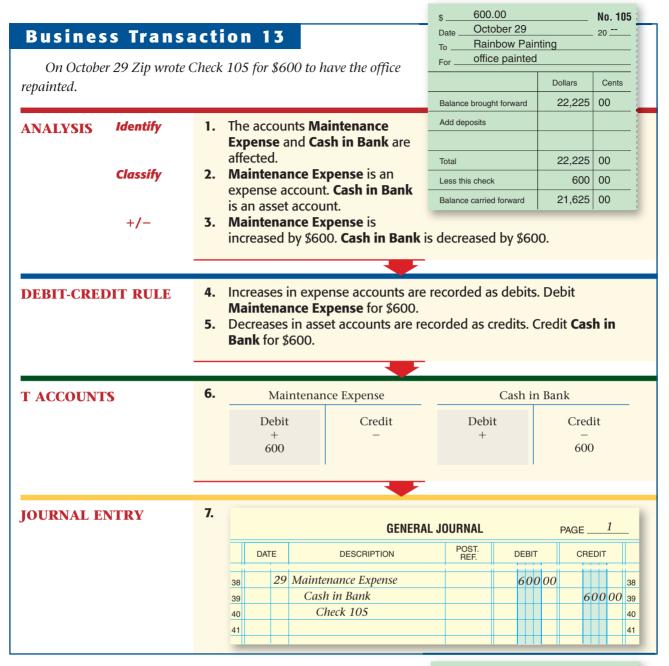


4. Increases in expense accounts are recorded as debits. Debit DEBIT-CREDIT RULE **Advertising Expense** for \$75. Increases in liability accounts are recorded as credits. Credit Accounts Payable—Rockport Advertising for \$75. T ACCOUNTS Accounts Payable— 6. Advertising Expense Rockport Advertising Debit Credit Debit Credit 75 75 7. **JOURNAL ENTRY GENERAL JOURNAL** PAGE DEBIT DATE DESCRIPTION CREDIT 18 Advertising Expense 7500 29 29 Accts. Pay.—Rockport Adv. 7500 30 30 Invoice 129 31 31 32 32



JOURNAL ENTRY	7.			GENERAL	JOURNAL		PAGE1
6			DATE	DESCRIPTION	POST. REF.	DEBIT	CREDIT
Marie San		32	20	Accts. Rec.—City News		145000	32
		33		Delivery Revenue			1 4 5 0 00 33
		34		Sales Invoice 1			34
		35					35





500.00 No. 106 \$ October 31 **Business Transaction 14** 20 ___ Crista Vargas То withdrawal For On October 31 Crista Vargas wrote Check 106 to withdraw \$500 Dollars Cents cash for personal use. 21,625 00 Balance brought forward Add deposits Identify 1. The accounts Crista Vargas, **ANALYSIS** Withdrawals and Cash in Bank 00 Total 21,625 2. Crista Vargas, Withdrawals is an Classify 500 00 Less this check owner's equity account. Cash in Balance carried forward 21,125 00 Bank is an asset account. 3. Crista Vargas, Withdrawals is +/increased by \$500. Cash in Bank is decreased by \$500.

DEBIT-CREDIT RULE		Debit Crista Vargas, Withdrawals account are recorded as debits. Debit Crista Vargas, Withdrawals for \$500. Decreases in asset accounts are recorded as credits. Credit Cash in Bank for \$500.						
T ACCOUNTS	6.		Crista	a Vargas, Withdrawals	Cash in Bank			
			Debi + 500	-	Debit +	Credit - 500		
JOURNAL ENTRY	7.	Г		GENERAL J	OURNAL	PAGE1		
			DATE	DESCRIPTION	POST. REF. DEE	BIT CREDIT		
		41	31	Crista Vargas, Withdrawals	50	0000 41		
		42		Cash in Bank		50000 42		
		43		Check 106		43		

Correcting the General Journal

How Do You Correct Errors in the General Journal?

Occasionally, errors occur when journalizing transactions. When an error is discovered, it must be corrected.

In a **manual** system, an error should never be erased. An erasure looks suspicious. It might be seen as an attempt to cover up a mistake or, worse, to change the accounting records illegally. To correct errors, use a pen and a ruler to draw a horizontal line through the entire incorrect item and write the correct information above the crossed-out error. A correction for an erroneous amount is shown in the general journal as follows:

L			GENERAL .	IOURNAL		PAGE1
	DATI	Ē	DESCRIPTION	POST. REF.	DEBIT	CREDIT
1	20					1
2	Oct.	1	Cash in Bank		25 0 0 0 00 52 0 0 0 00	2
3			Crista Vargas, Capital			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4			Memorandum 1			4

To correct for an erroneous account name, cross out the incorrect information and write the correct account name above.

			GENER	AL JO	URNAL		PAG	GE		1	_
	DATE	Ē	DESCRIPTION		POST. REF.	DEBIT	(CRE	EDIT		
1	20										1
2	Oct.	1	Cash in Bank Crista Vargas, Capital			2500000					2
3			Delivery Revenue				25	0	00	00	3
4			Memorandum	1					1		4



Writing too large When entering data in the general journal, be sure not to write too large. You will leave little space to write in correct data if you have to cross out incorrect information. Account titles and amounts should be written no larger the $\frac{3}{4}$ of the line space.

SECTION 6.2 • ASSESSMENT



After You Read

Reinforce the Main Idea

Think of three different types of business transactions you might have in the next month. Use a table similar to this one to describe the general journal entry for each transaction.

Business Transaction	First Line of General Journal Entry	Second Line of General Journal Entry	Third Line of General Journal Entry

Math for Accounting

Hania Dance Company bought a computer system on account from Tech World. The regular price for the system is \$3,000, but Tech World reduced the price by 20 percent for a storewide sale. Answer the following questions about the journal entry for this transaction.

- 1. Which account is debited and for what amount?
- 2. Which account is credited and for what amount?

PROBLEM 6-2 Recording Business Transactions

INSTRUCTIONS The six steps for recording a business transaction in the general journal are shown below, out of order. In your working papers or on a blank sheet of paper, indicate the proper order of these steps.

A. Amount of the credit

D. Date of the transaction

B. Name of the account credited

E. Amount of the debit

C. Source document reference

F. Name of the account debited

PROBLEM 6-3 Analyzing Transactions

Glenda Hohn recently started a day-care center. She uses the following accounts.

General Ledger

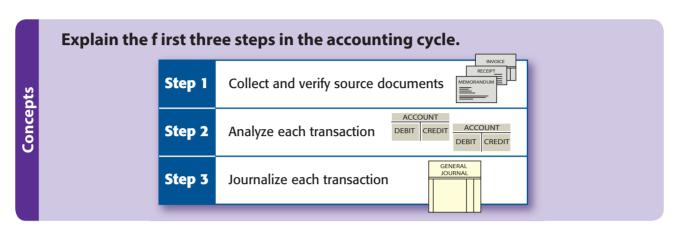
Cash in Bank Glenda Hohn, Capital Accts. Rec.—Tiny Tots Nursery Glenda Hohn, Withdrawals Office Furniture Day-Care Fees Passenger Van Utilities Expense

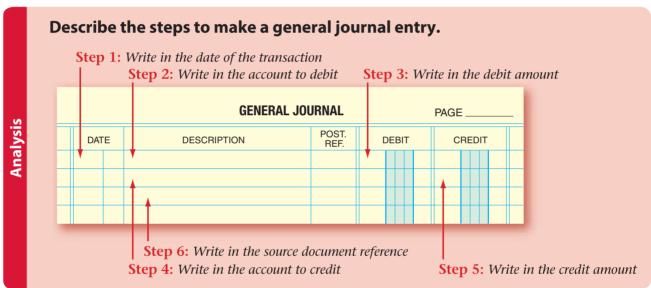
Accts. Pay.—Acme Bus Service Van Expense

INSTRUCTIONS In your working papers or on a separate sheet of paper, for each transaction: Determine which accounts are affected. Classify each account. Determine whether the accounts are being increased or decreased. Indicate which account is debited and which account is credited.

TRANSACTIONS

- 1. Bought a passenger van for cash.
- 2. Paid the telephone bill for the month.
- 3. Received cash from customers for day-care services.





	C	!O	rrect	er	rors in general journal	l entries		
es					GENERAL	JOURNAL		PAGE
Procedures			DAT	Έ	DESCRIPTION	POST. REF.	DEBIT	CREDIT
Š			20					
풀			Nov	2	Office Equipment		25000	
					Maintenance Expense			
					Cash in Bank			25000
					Check 110			

CHAPTER 6 • REVIEW AND ACTIVITIES



After You Read Answering the Essential Question

1. How do businesses keep permanent records of transactions? Good record keeping in the form of journals make financial information readily available. Why might a business need to refer to a journal entry about a transaction?

Vocabulary Check

- 2. Content Vocabulary Arrange the vocabulary terms below into categories—groups of related words. Explain why you put the words together.
 - accounting cycle (p.135)
 - source document (p.136)
 - invoice (p.136)
 - receipt (p.136)
- memorandum (p.136)
- check stub (p.136)
- journal (p.137)
- journalizing (p.137)
- fiscal year (p.137)
- calendar year (p.137)
- general journal (p.139)
- 3. Academic Vocabulary Use a dictionary to fill in the blanks below. Write a sentence for each word as it is defined by the filled-in statement.
 - Occur (p.136) is a verb that means ________
 - Affect (p.140) is a verb that means ______
 - Affect is a noun that means ___
 - Manual (p.151) is an adjective that means ______
 - Manual is a noun that means ______

Concept Check

- 4. Evaluate List the first three steps of the accounting cycle. What would happen if you skipped Step 2?
- 5. Describe four source documents. Be sure to include how and when each is used.
- **6. Analyze** Why is a journal sometimes called the book of first entry?
- 7. How do you determine the debit and credit parts of a journal entry?
- 8. List—in the order they are recorded—the six types of information needed in a general journal entry.
- 9. Analyze Describe the relationship between the amounts entered in both columns of the general journal. Why must the amounts have this relationship?
- 10. What procedure is used to correct a general journal entry error in a manual system?

Math

11. On Sunday, Dawson's flower shop sold 25 arrangements. The materials needed for 25 arrangements cost \$250. If he sold each arrangement for \$55, what was the net income?

English Language Arts

12. You've been chosen as the local Business Owner of the Year. Write a one-page press release describing your business and why you've been successful. Be sure to include the skills you use in running your business, and how you plan to continue being successful in the future.

CHAPTER 6 • STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

Multiple Choice

- 1. Which is the purpose of a source document?
 - a. To describe a transaction that takes place within a business
 - **b.** To supply the information for journalizing a transaction
 - c. To serve as evidence of a transaction
 - d. All of these
- 2. A fiscal year is an accounting period
 - a. that begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.
 - b. of any length other than 12 months.
 - **c.** of 12 months which begins in the month the business chooses.
 - **d.** that may be for any designated length of time.
- 3. Which is the correct journal entry for the following transaction: A business buys \$300 of office supplies on account from A1 Office Supply on March 13?

a.	3/13	Office Supplies	\$300.00	
		A1 Office Supply		\$300.00
b.	3/13	A1 Office Supply	\$300.00	
		Office Supplies		\$300.00
C.	3/13	Cash \$300.00		
		Office Supplies		\$300.00
d.	3/13	Office Supplies	\$300.00	
		Accts. PayA1 Office Supply		\$300.00

True or False

4. The general journal is a record of all the transactions that occur for a single accounting period.

Short Answer

5. Explain why it is important <u>not</u> to use an eraser when correcting entries in the general journal.

CHAPTER 6 • COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING

Recording General Journal Entries

Making the Transition from a Manual to a Computerized System

MANUAL METHODS	COMPUTERIZED METHODS					
• Analyze the source document to determine which accounts are affected.	• Analyze the source document to de termine which accounts are affected.					
• Using a general journal form, enter the details of the transaction.	 Enter the transaction details in the general journal using the account numbers for each ledger account. 					
• Check for equality of debits and credits.• The software will calculate the equality of debits and credits.						

PROBLEM 6-4 Recording General Journal Transactions

Ronald Hicks owns and operates Wilderness Rentals. The following accounts are needed to journalize the month's transactions.

General Ledger

- 101 Cash in Bank 301 Ronald Hicks, Capital
- 105 Accts. Rec.—Helen Katz 305 Ronald Hicks, Withdrawals
- 110 Accts. Rec.—Polk and Co. 310 Income Summary
- 120 Office Equipment 401 Equipment Rental Revenue
- 125 Camping Equipment 501 Advertising Expense
- 201 Accts. Pay.—Adventure 505 Maintenance Expense Equipment Inc. 515 Rent Expense
- 203 Accts. Pay.—Digital Tech 520 Salaries Expense Computers 525 Utilities Expense
- 205 Accts. Pay.—Greg Mollaro

INSTRUCTIONS Record the following transactions on page 1 of the general journal in your working papers. For each transaction:

- 1. Enter the date. Use the current year.
- 2. Enter the name of the account debited.
- 3. Enter the amount of the debit.
- **4.** Enter the name of the account credited.
- 5. Enter the amount of the credit.
- 6. Enter a source document reference.

Date	Transactions
Jan. 1	Wrote Check 310 for the part-time secretary's salary, \$270.
3	Bought \$2,000 of camping equipment on account from
	Adventure Equipment Inc., Invoice 320.
5	Received \$500 from a client for equipment rental, Receipt 150.
7	Wrote Check 311 to pay the electricity bill of \$110.
11	Billed a client, Polk and Co., \$1,700 for rental equipment, Sales
	Invoice 262.
12	Ronald Hicks withdrew \$800 for personal use, Check 312.
14	Bought a \$300 scanner for the office computer from Digital
	Tech Computers, on account, Invoice 270.
16	Wrote Check 313 for \$1,000 as an installment payment toward
	the amount owed to Adventure Equipment Inc.
25	Received \$1,700 from Polk and Co. in payment on their
	account, Receipt 151.
30	Paid Digital Tech Computers \$300 for the amount owed,
	Check 314.

Analyze

Calculate the amount of cash deducted from the Cash in Bank account in January.

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PROBLEMS CAN BE SOLVED USING:

- Working Papers
- Computerized accounting data files

PROBLEM 6-5 Recording General Journal Transactions

Regina Delgado owns a business called Hot Suds Car Wash. She uses the following chart of accounts.

General Ledger

101 Cash in Bank 401 Wash Revenue

105 Accts. Rec.—Linda Brown 405 Wax Revenue

110 Accts. Rec.—Valley Auto 410 Interior Detailing Revenue

125 Office Equipment 501 Advertising Expense

130 Office Furniture 505 Equipment Rental Expense

135 Car Wash Equipment 510 Maintenance Expense

201 Accts. Pay.—Allen 520 Rent Expense

Vacuum Systems 525 Salaries Expense

205 Accts. Pay.—O'Brian's 530 Utilities Expense

Office Supply

301 Regina Delgado, Capital

305 Regina Delgado, Withdrawals

310 Income Summary

INSTRUCTIONS Record the following transactions on page 1 of the general journal in your working papers.

	_	,
Date		Transactions
Jan.	1	Regina Delgado invested \$12,000 in the business,
		Memorandum 41.
	5	Purchased \$5,000 in desks, chairs, and cabinets from O'Brian's
		Office Supply on account, Invoice 1632.
8		Deposited \$1,600 for income received from car washes for the
		week, Receipt 101.
1	10	Paid the <i>Village Bulletin</i> \$75 for running an ad, Check 301.
1	13	Regina Delgado withdrew \$900 for personal use, Check 302.
1	17	Billed Valley Auto \$400 for interior detailing, Sales Invoice 102.
1	18	Paid O'Brian's Office Supply \$2,500 as an installment payment
		on account, Check 303.
2	20	Regina Delgado transferred to the business an electronic
		calculator valued at \$350, Memorandum 42.
2	22	Wrote Check 304 for \$600 to Shadyside Realty for the office rent.
2	24	Purchased \$1,500 in car wash equipment from Allen Vacuum
		Systems on account, Invoice 312.
2	26	Received a \$400 check from Valley Auto in full payment of its
		account, Receipt 102.
3	30	Issued Check 305 for \$2,500 to O'Brian's Office Supply for the
		balance due on account.

Analyze

Identify the revenue account that was not used in the month of January.

PROBLEM 6-6 Recording General Journal Transactions

Abe Shultz owns and operates a pet grooming business called Kits & Pups Grooming. The following accounts are used to journalize transactions.

General Ledger

101 Cash in Bank 207 Accts. Pay.—Pet Gourmet

105 Accts. Rec.—Juan Alvarez 301 Abe Shultz, Capital

110 Accts. Rec.—N. Carlsbad 305 Abe Shultz, Withdrawals

115 Accts. Rec.—Martha Giles 310 Income Summary

125 Office Equipment 401 Boarding Revenue

130 Office Furniture 405 Grooming Revenue

135 Computer Equipment 501 Advertising Expense

140 Grooming Equipment 505 Equipment Repair Expense

145 Kennel Equipment 510 Maintenance Expense

201 Accts. Pay.—Able Store 520 Rent Expense

Equipment 525 Salaries Expense

205 Accts. Pay.—Dogs & 530 Utilities Expense Cats Inc.

INSTRUCTIONS Record the following transactions on page 7 of the general journal in your working papers.

Date	Transactions					
Jan. 1	Received \$125 for boarding a client's dog for one week,					
	Receipt 300.					
3	Abe Shultz contributed to the business a computer valued at					
	\$2,500, Memorandum 33.					
5	Billed a client, Juan Alvarez, \$80 for grooming his pets, Sales					
	Invoice 212.					
9	Wrote Check 411 to Allegheny Power Co. for \$150 in payment					
	for the month's electricity bill.					
11	Abe Shultz withdrew \$700 for personal use, Check 412.					
14	Purchased kennel equipment for \$2,600 from Dogs & Cats Inc.,					
	on account, Invoice DC92.					
16	Paid the part-time receptionist's salary of \$400 by issuing Check 413.					
18	Abe Shultz took from the business for his personal use a ten-key					
	adding machine valued at \$65, Memorandum 34.					
23	Juan Alvarez sent a check for \$80 in full payment of his					
	account, Receipt 301.					
28						
	Gourmet, Invoice PG333.					
31	Issued Check 414 for \$1,300 as an installment payment for the					
	amount owed to Dogs & Cats Inc.					

Analyze

Calculate the total of the Accounts Receivable accounts as of January 31.

PROBLEM 6-7 Recording General Journal **Transactions**

Juanita Ortega is the owner of Outback Guide Service. The following accounts are used to record the transactions of her business.

General Ledger 101 Cash in Bank 205 Accts. Pay. —Peak Equipment Inc. 105 Accts. Rec.—M. Johnson 207 Accts. Pay.—Premier Processors 110 Accts. Rec.—Feldman, 301 Juanita Ortega, Capital Jones & Ritter 302 Juanita Ortega, Withdrawals 115 Accts. Rec.—Podaski 310 Income Summary Systems Inc. 401 Guide Service Revenue

130 Office Equipment 501 Advertising Expense

135 Office Furniture 505 Maintenance Expense

140 Computer Equipment 515 Rent Expense

145 Hiking Equipment 520 Salaries Expense

150 Rafting Equipment 525 Utilities Expense

201 Accts. Pay.—A-1

Adventure Warehouse

INSTRUCTIONS Record the following transactions on page 1 of the general journal in your working papers.

Date	Transactions					
Jan. 1	Juanita Ortega contributed the following assets to her business: cash, \$1,500; hiking equipment, \$2,000; rafting equipment,					
	\$2,500; and office furniture, \$500; Memorandum 21.					
2	Issued Check 515 to <i>Town News</i> for a \$75 ad.					
4	Purchased \$3,000 in rafting equipment on account from A-1 Adventure Warehouse, Invoice AW45.					
6	A group from Feldman, Jones & Ritter went on a hiking trip. The group was billed \$4,800 for guide services, Sales Invoice 300.					
10	Paid \$300 to Dunn's Painting and Interior Co. for painting the office, Check 516.					
13	Made a \$1,000 payment to A-1 Adventure Warehouse toward the amount owed, Check 517.					
15	Received a check for \$4,800 from Feldman, Jones & Ritter in payment of their account, Receipt 252.					
18	Juanita Ortega paid herself \$600 by issuing Check 518.					
22	Billed a client, Mary Johnson, \$1,200 for completing guide services on a hiking expedition, Sales Invoice 301.					
25	Paid the monthly telephone bill for \$175 by issuing Check 519.					
30	Purchased a \$3,600 computer system from Premier Processors.					
	Made a down payment for \$1,800 and agreed to pay the					
	balance within 30 days, Check 520 and Invoice 749.					

Generalize about Outback's cash sales and credit sales.

PROBLEM 6-8 Recording General Journal Transactions

Greg Failla operates Showbiz Video. The following accounts are used to record business transactions.



101 Cash in Bank 207

Accts. Pay.—New Media Suppliers

105 Accts. Rec.—G. Cohen 209 Accts. Pay.—Palace Films

110 Accts. Rec.—J. Coletti 301 Greg Failla, Capital

113 Accts. Rec.—S. Flannery 305 Greg Failla, Withdrawals

115 Accts. Rec.—Spring 310 Income Summary

Branch School District 401 DVD Rental Revenue

130 Office Equipment 405 HD projector Rental Revenue

135 Office Furniture 501 Advertising Expense

140 Computer Equipment 505 Equipment Repair Expense

145 Blu-ray discs 510 Maintenance Expense

150 Video Equipment 520 Rent Expense

201 Accts. Pay.—Broad Street 525 Salaries Expense

Office Supply 530 Utilities Expense

205 Accts. Pay.—Computer

Horizons

INSTRUCTIONS Record the following transactions on page 5 of the general journal in your working papers.

Date		Transactions					
Jan.	1	Deposited \$3,400 in receipts. Of that amount, \$1,900 was HD					
		Projector rentals and \$1,500 was DVD rentals, Receipt 435.					
	3	Wrote Check 1250 for \$325 of equipment repairs.					
	5	Purchased \$400 in Blu-ray discs from Palace Films on account,					
		Invoice PF32.					
	7	Bought from New Media Suppliers \$2,600 in video equipment.					
		Made a down payment of \$600 and agreed to pay the balance					
		in two installments, Check 1251 and Invoice NM101.					
	10	Rented DVDs to Spring Branch School District. The school					
		district agreed to pay \$1,800 at a later date, Sales Invoice 1650.					
	12	Issued Check 1252 for \$750 to Computer Horizons for the					
		amount owed to them.					
	15	Deposited \$5,600 in receipts. HD Projector rentals amounted to					
		\$4,400 and DVD rentals were \$1,200, Receipt 436.					
	18	Paid Clear Vue Window Cleaners \$100 for monthly window					
		cleaning, Check 1253.					
	25	Made a \$1,000 installment payment toward the amount owed					
		to New Media Suppliers by issuing Check 1254.					

Analyze

Calculate the total expenses incurred in January.



SOURCE DOCUMENT PROBLEM

Problem 6-8

Use the source documents in your working papers to complete this problem.



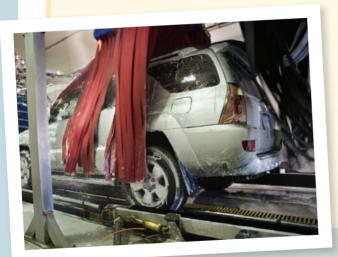
CASE STUDY

Setting Up Accounting Records

Jasmine Lawrence recently purchased property (land and building) and opened Classic Auto Car Wash. The business provides a variety of services such as brushless automatic exterior car wash, interior shampooing, and detailing. Several workers have been hired to perform a variety of tasks. As Classic Auto's accountant, you have been asked to offer advice in setting up the accounting records for the business.

ACTIVITY Write Jasmine a business letter in which you suggest how she can set up and maintain accurate accounting records for her business.

INSTRUCTIONS Determine what kind of accounts you will suggest for Classic Auto's chart of accounts. What financial advice will you offer the owners?



— Classic Auto Car Wash —



Punctuality

People in different cultures have different ways of understanding and using time. This can be a challenge for businesses in the global workplace.

ACTIVITY Research cultural perceptions of time management and productivity in a country other than the United States. Summarize your findings in a one-page report.



Your Personal Finance Records

Your day-to-day source documents are personal financial records. Personal financial records also include documents that are not related to everyday transactions. Vehicle titles, birth certificates, and tax returns are all personal financial documents. You can store your financial documents in home files, a home safe, or a safe-deposit box. You can also keep some financial records on a home computer.

ACTIVITY Imagine a person your age who drives to a part-time job and has a credit card. Make a list of the types of records and documents such a person would probably have. Create a plan that describes which records and documents to store and where to store them.



Auditing General Journal Entries

In the following transactions, find any errors in the general journal entries presented.

- 1. Compare the transactions given below with the entries recorded in the general journal.
- **2.** If any part of the transaction has been recorded incorrectly, make the necessary corrections to the journal entries on a sheet of paper.

Date		Transactions				
Oct. 2	4	Bought \$2,000 in office equipment, Check 601. Received \$50 from a charge customer, Jack Lane, to apply to his account, Receipt 120.				

	GENERAL JOURNAL PAGE 1												
	DAT	Έ	DESCRIPTION	POST. REF.	DEBIT				CREDIT				
1	20												1
2	Oct.	2	Store Equipment		2	0	00	00					2
3			Cash in Bank						2	0	0	00	3
4			Check 601										4
5		4	Cash in Bank			5	00	00					5
6			Accts. Rec.—Jack Lane							5 (0	00	6
7			Receipt 102										7
8													8