

Multiple Choice (30 marks – 54 minutes)

Select the best answer for each of the following multiple-choice questions and enter your answer on the Scantron Sheet. Only one answer will be accepted for each question. There is no penalty for guessing. No account will be taken of any explanations provided.

Question Nos. 1 to 10 are each worth 1 mark. Question Nos. 11 to 20 are each worth 2 marks.

1. Retained earnings at the end of the period is equal to:
- (a) retained earnings at the beginning of the period plus profit minus liabilities.
 - (b) assets plus liabilities.
 - (c) profit for the period
 - (d) retained earnings at the beginning of the period plus profit minus dividends.

ANS: D

2. The statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity are related because:
- (a) the total assets on the statement of financial position is reported on the statement of changes in equity.
 - (b) the ending amount on the statement of changes in equity is reported on the statement of financial position.
 - (c) the ending amount on each statement is transferred to the statement of cash flows.
 - (d) both contain information for the corporation.

ANS: B

3. Office equipment is classified on the statement of financial position as:
- (a) a current asset.
 - (b) property, plant, and equipment.
 - (c) shareholders' equity.
 - (d) a long-term investment.

ANS: B

4. The qualitative characteristic that says the value of information should exceed the cost of preparing it is called:
- (a) relevance.
 - (b) understandability.
 - (c) cost constraint.
 - (d) verifiability.

ANS: C

5. The going concern assumption is inappropriate when:
- (a) liquidation appears likely.
 - (b) the business is just starting up.
 - (c) fair values are higher than costs.
 - (d) the business is organized as a proprietorship.

ANS: A

6. The objective of financial reporting is to:
- (a) provide information to the Canada Revenue Agency.
 - (b) provide financial information that is useful to existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors.
 - (c) comply with Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises.
 - (d) comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Select the best answer for each of the following multiple-choice questions and enter your answer on the Scantron Sheet. Only one answer will be accepted for each question. There is no penalty for guessing. No account will be taken of any explanations provided.

Question Nos. 1 to 10 are each worth 1 mark. Question Nos. 11 to 20 are each worth 2 marks.

1. Retained earnings at the end of the period is equal to:

- (a) retained earnings at the beginning of the period plus profit minus liabilities.
- (b) assets plus liabilities.
- (c) profit for the period
- (d) retained earnings at the beginning of the period plus profit minus dividends.

ANS: D

2. The statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity are related because:

- (a) the total assets on the statement of financial position is reported on the statement of changes in equity.
- (b) the ending amount on the statement of changes in equity is reported on the statement of financial position.
- (c) the ending amount on each statement is transferred to the statement of cash flows.
- (d) both contain information for the corporation.

ANS: B

. Office equipment is classified on the statement of financial position as:

- (a) a Current asset.
- (b) property, plant, and equipment.
- (c) shareholder equity.
- (d) a long-term investment.

ANS: B

. The qualitative characteristic that says the value of information should exceed the cost of

preparing it is called:

- (a) relevance.

(b) understandability.

(c) cost constraint.

(d) verifiability.

ANS: C

. The going concern assumption is inappropriate when:

(a) liquidation appears likely.

(b) the business is just starting up.

(c) fair values are higher than costs.

(d) the business is organized as a proprietorship.

ANS: A

. The objective of financial reporting is to:

(a) provide information to the Canada Revenue Agency.

(b) provide financial information that is useful to existing and potential investors, lenders and

other creditors.

(c) comply with Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises.

(d) comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

ANS: B

7. On a classified statement of financial position, current assets are often listed:
- (a) in alphabetical order.
 - (b) with the largest dollar amounts first.
 - (c) in the order in which they are expected to be converted into cash.
 - (d) in the order of acquisition.

ANS: C

8. Which of the following is not a main section of the conceptual framework of accounting?
- (a) The objective of financial reporting
 - (b) The going concern assumption
 - (c) Financial analysis
 - (d) The elements of financial statements

ANS: C

9. For the basic accounting equation to stay in balance, each transaction recorded must
- (a) affect two or fewer accounts.
 - (b) affect two or more accounts.
 - (c) always affect exactly two accounts.
 - (d) affect the same number of asset and liability accounts.

ANS: B

10. The sequence of steps in the transaction recording process is:
- (a) analyze → journal → ledger.
 - (b) journal → analyze → ledger.
 - (c) journal → ledger → analyze.
 - (d) ledger → journal → analyze.

ANS: A

. On a classified statement of financial position, current assets are often listed: (a) in alphabetical order.

(b) with the largest dollar amounts first.

(c) in the order in which they are expected to be converted into cash.

(d) in the order of acquisition.

ANS: C

. Which of the following is not a main section of the conceptual framework of accounting? (a) The objective of financial reporting

(b) The going concern assumption

(c) Financial analysis

(d) The elements of financial statements

ANS: C

. For the basic accounting equation to stay in balance, each transaction recorded must

(a) affect two or fewer accounts.

(b) affect two or more accounts.

(c) always affect exactly two accounts. (d) affect the same number of asset and liability accounts.

ANS: B

10. The sequence of steps in the transaction recording process is:

(a) analyze -> journal -> ledger.

(b) journal -> analyze -> ledger.

(c) journal -> ledger -> analyze.

(d) ledger -> journal -> analyze.

ANS: A

11. An accountant has debited an asset account for \$3,000 and credited a revenue account for \$6,000. What can be done to complete the recording of the transaction?
- Nothing further can be done.
 - Credit a shareholders' equity account for \$3,000.
 - Debit another asset account for \$3,000.
 - Credit another asset account for \$3,000.

ANS: C

12. Collection of a \$1,500 accounts receivable
- increases an asset \$1,500; decreases a liability \$1,500.
 - decreases a liability \$1,500; increases shareholders' equity \$1,500.
 - decreases an asset \$1,500; decreases a liability \$1,500.
 - has no effect on total assets.

ANS: D

13. The Town Laundry purchased \$5,500 worth of laundry supplies on June 2 and recorded the purchase as an asset. On June 30, an inventory of the laundry supplies indicated only \$3,000 on hand. The adjusting entry that should be made by the company on June 30 is
- debit Laundry Supplies Expense, \$3,000; credit Laundry Supplies, \$3,000.
 - debit Laundry Supplies Expense, \$2,500; credit Laundry Supplies, \$2,500.
 - debit Laundry Supplies, \$2,500; credit Laundry Supplies Expense, \$2,500.
 - debit Laundry Supplies, \$3,000; credit Laundry Supplies Expense, \$3,000.

ANS: B

14. At December 31, Zacharias Corp reports Salaries Payable of \$25,000 on its statement of financial position. The next payroll amounting to \$40,000 is to be paid in January. What will be the journal entry to record the payment of salaries in January?

- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Salaries Expense | 40,000 | |
| Salaries Payable | | 25,000 |
| Cash | | 15,000 |
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Salaries Expense | 40,000 | |
| Cash | | 40,000 |
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Salaries Expense | 40,000 | |
| Salaries Payable | 25,000 | |
| Cash | | 65,000 |
- | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Salaries Expense | 15,000 | |
| Salaries Payable | 25,000 | |
| Cash | | 40,000 |

ANS: D

15. On September 1, Monmouth Microwaves Ltd signed a 9%, five-month note payable for \$9,000. The amount of interest to be accrued at December 31 is

- \$9,810.00
- \$ 810.00
- \$ 337.50
- \$ 270.00

ANS: D

6,000. What can be done to complete the recording of the transaction?

- (a) Nothing further can be done.
- (b) Credit a shareholder equity account for 3,000.
- (c) Debit another asset account for 3,000.
- (d) Credit another asset account for 3,000.

ANS: C

12. Collection of a 1,500 accounts receivable

- (a) increases an asset 1,500; decreases a liability 1,500.
- (b) decreases a liability 1,500; increases shareholder equity 1,500.
- (c) decreases an asset 1,500; decreases a liability 1,500.
- (d) has no effect on total assets.

ANS: D

13. The Town Laundry purchased 5,500 worth of laundry supplies on June 2 and recorded

the purchase as an asset. On June 30, an inventory of the laundry supplies indicated only 3,000 on hand. The adjusting entry that should be made by the company on June 30 is

- (a) debit Laundry Supplies Expense, 3,000; credit Laundry Supplies, 3,000.
- (b) debit Laundry Supplies Expense, 2,500; credit Laundry Supplies, 2,500.
- (c) debit Laundry Supplies, 2,500; credit Laundry Supplies Expense, 2,500.
- (d) debit Laundry Supplies, 3,000; credit Laundry Supplies Expense, 3,000.

ANS: B

14. At December 31, Zacharias Corp reports Salaries Payable of 25,000 on its statement of financial position. The next payroll amounting to 40,000 is to be paid in January. What will be the journal entry to record the payment of salaries in January?

- (a) Salaries Expense 40,000

Salaries Payable 25,000 Cash. 15,000 (b) Salaries Expense 40,000

Cash 40,000 (c) Salaries Expense 40,000 Salaries Payable 25,000

Cash 65,000 (d) Salaries Expense 15,000 Salaries Payable 25,000

Cash 40,000 ANS: D

15. On September 1, Monmouth Microwaves Ltd signed a , five-month note payable for

9,000. The amount of interest to be accrued at December 31 is (a) 9,810.00
(b) 810.00 (c) 337.50 (d) 270.00

ANS: D

16. A new accountant working for Malawi Limited records \$800 depreciation expense on store equipment at year end as follows:

Depreciation Expense	800
Cash	800

The effect of this entry is to

- (a) adjust the accounts correctly at year end.
 (b) understate expenses on the income statement.
 (c) overstate the carrying amount of the depreciable assets at year end.
 (d) understate the carrying amount of the depreciable assets at year end.

ANS: C

17. At December 31, 2012, before any year-end adjustments, Ubanigi Corp's Insurance Expense account had a balance of \$725 and its Prepaid Insurance account had a balance of \$2,900. It was determined that \$1,500 of the Prepaid Insurance had expired. The adjusted balance for Insurance Expense for the year would be

- (a) \$2,225
 (b) \$1,500
 (c) \$1,125
 (d) \$ 725.

ANS: A

18. McCloud Realty received a cheque for \$21,000 on July 1, which represents a 6-month advance payment of rent on a building it rents to a client. Unearned Rental Revenue was credited for the full \$21,000. Financial statements will be prepared on July 31. McCloud Realty should make the following adjusting entry on July 31:

- (a) debit Unearned Rental Revenue, \$3,500; credit Rental Revenue, \$3,500.
 (b) debit Rental Revenue, \$3,500; credit Unearned Rental Revenue, \$3,500.
 (c) debit Unearned Rental Revenue, \$21,000; credit Rental Revenue, \$21,000.
 (d) debit Cash, \$3,500; credit Rental Revenue, \$3,500.

ANS: C

19. On November 1, Ye Olde Gift Shoppe signed a 6%, three-month note payable for \$100,000 to help finance increases in inventory for the Christmas shopping season. Assuming no entries have been made previously for the interest on this note, what is the required adjusting entry for the interest accrued to December 31?

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------|-------|
| (a) | Interest Expense | 1,000 | |
| | Interest Payable | | 1,000 |
| (b) | Interest Expense | 500 | |
| | Interest Payable | | 500 |
| (c) | Interest Expense | 1,000 | |
| | Cash | | 1,000 |
| (d) | Interest Expense | 1,500 | |
| | Interest Payable | | 1,500 |

ANS: A

16. A new accountant working for Malawi Limited records 800 depreciation expense on store equipment at year end as follows: Depreciation Expense 800 Cash 800

The effect of this entry is to

- (a) adjust the accounts correctly at year end.
- (b) understate expenses on the income statement.
- (c) overstate the carrying amount of the depreciable assets at year end.
- (d) understate the carrying amount of the depreciable assets at year end.

ANS: C

17. At December 31, 2012, before any year-end adjustments, Ubanigi Corps Insurance Expense account had a balance of 725 and its Prepaid Insurance account had a balance of 2,900. It was determined that 1,500 of the Prepaid Insurance had expired. The adjusted balance for Insurance Expense for the year would be

- (a) 2,225 (b) 1,500 (c) 1,125 (d) 725. ANS: A

18. McCloud Realty received a cheque for 21,000 on July 1, which represents a 3-month advance payment of rent on a building it rents to a client. Unearned Rental Revenue was credited for the full 21,000. Financial statements will be prepared on July 31. McCloud Realty should make the following adjusting entry on July 31:

- (a) debit Unearned Rental Revenue, 3,500; credit Rental Revenue, 3,500.
- (b) debit Rental Revenue, 3,500; credit Unearned Rental Revenue, 3,500.
- (c) debit Unearned Rental Revenue, 21,000; credit Rental Revenue, 21,000.
- (d) debit Cash, 3,500; credit Rental Revenue, 3,500.

ANS: C

19. On November 1, Ye Olde Gift Shoppe signed a 12%, three-month note payable for 100,000 to help finance increases in inventory for the Christmas shopping season. Assuming no entries have been made previously for the interest on this note, what is the required adjusting entry for the interest accrued to December 31?

- (a) Interest Expense 1,000
Interest Payable 1,000 (b) Interest Expense 500
Interest Payable 500 (c) Interest Expense 1,000
Cash 1,000 (d) Interest Expense 1,500
Interest Payable 1,500

Interest Payable 1,500

ANS: A

- 20 The Sayonara Corporation purchased a notebook computer for \$3,000 on December 1. The useful life of the notebook computer is estimated to be 5 years. If financial statements are to be prepared on December 31, the company should make the following adjusting entry:
- (a) debit Depreciation Expense, \$600; credit Accumulated Depreciation, \$600.
 - (b) debit Depreciation Expense, \$50; credit Accumulated Depreciation, \$50.
 - (c) debit Depreciation Expense, \$2,400; credit Accumulated Depreciation, \$2,400.
 - (d) debit Office Equipment, \$50; credit Accumulated Depreciation, \$50.
- ANS: B

1. The useful life of the notebook computer is estimated to be 5 years. If financial statements are to be prepared on December 31, the company should make the following adjusting entry:

(a) debit Depreciation Expense, 600; credit Accumulated Depreciation, 600.

(b) debit Depreciation Expense, 50; credit Accumulated Depreciation, 50.

(c) debit Depreciation Expense, 2,400; credit Accumulated Depreciation, 2,400.

(d) debit Office Equipment, 50; credit Accumulated Depreciation, 50.

ANS: B

PLEASE NOTE THAT ZERO MARKS WILL BE AWARDED IF YOU DO NOT SHOW ALL YOUR COMPUTATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN PART 2.

PART 2.
QUESTION 21

Part A (6 Marks).

- June 4 Willem Corporation purchased \$4,000 worth of merchandise, terms 2/10, n/30 from Cate Corporation. The cost of the merchandise to Cate was \$2,600.
- 10 Willem returned \$700 worth of goods to Cate for full credit. The goods had a cost of \$450 to Cate and were placed back into inventory.
- 13 Willem paid the account.

Instructions

Prepare the journal entries to record these transactions in Cate's records. Cate uses the perpetual inventory system.

(b) Cate's records

June 4	Accounts Receivable.....	4,000		(1)
	Sales		4,000	
4	Cost of Goods Sold.....	2,600		(1)
	Merchandise Inventory.....		2,600	
10	Sales Returns and Allowance.....	700		(1)
	Accounts Receivable		700	
10	Merchandise Inventory	450		(1)
	Cost of Goods Sold.....		450	
26	Cash	3,300 3,274		(2)
	<i>SALES DISCOUNTS</i> Accounts Receivable (\$4,000 - \$700)		3,300	
			7	<u><u>6</u></u>

FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN PART 2.

PART 2. QUESTION 21

Part A (6 Marks).

June 4 Willem Corporation purchased 4,000 worth of merchandise, terms 2/10, n/30 from Cate Corporation. The cost of the merchandise to Cate was 2,600.

10 Willem returned 700 worth of goods to Cate for full credit. The goods had a cost of 450 to Cate and were placed back into inventory.

13 Willem paid the account.

Instructions

Prepare the journal entries to record these transactions in Cates records. Cate uses the perpetual inventory system.

(b) Cates records

June 4 Accounts Receivable.....	,000	
Sales.....		,000
4 Cost of Goods Sold.....	2,600	
Merchandise inventory.....	2,600	
10 Sales Returns and Allowance.....	700	
Accounts Receivable.....	700	
10 Merchandise Inventory.....	450	
<u>Cost of Goods Sold.....</u>	<u>450</u>	
		26 Cash
.....		

3,300

QUESTION 21

Part B. (5 Marks)

XPT Incorporation uses a periodic FIFO inventory system.

On December 31, a physical count reveals 130 units remaining in inventory.

Instructions

Using the following information, compute the ending inventory value and the cost of goods sold.

Date	Description.....	Units	Unit Costs
Dec 1	Beginning Inventory	100	\$20
5	Purchase	500	\$21
11	Sale	480	
18	Purchase	720	\$22
21	Sale	810	
23	Purchase	100	\$23

Handwritten annotations: A bracket groups the 720 and 810 units with a '1290' next to it. Another bracket groups the 720 and 100 units with a '1420' next to it.

ANSWER.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1420 \\ 1290 \\ \hline 130 \end{array}$$

ENDING INVENTORY

$$\begin{array}{l} 100 @ \$23 = 2300 \frac{1}{2} \\ 30 @ \$22 = \underline{660 \frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} = 2 \\ 2960 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

OPENING INVENTORY	2000	1	<u>OR</u>	\$	
+ PURCHASES	28640	1		100 @ 20	2000
	30640			500 @ 21	10500
- ENDING INVENTORY	2960	1		690 @ 22	15180
COST OF GOODS SOLD	<u>\$27680</u>				<u>\$27680</u>
		= 3			= 3

(5)

Part B. (5 Marks) XPT Incorporation uses a periodic FIFO inventory system. On December 31, a physical count reveals 130 units remaining in inventory.

Instructions Using the following information, compute the ending inventory value and the cost of goods sold.

Date	Description	Units	Unit Costs	Dec 1 Beginning
	Inventory			500 21 11 Sale
	p20100 5 جبيع Purchase			
 48 18 Purchase			A2822 127 - 720.21 بيبي جم
	Sale I..... 81 23 Purchase		23

ANSWER, 2. F٥٥ (Us)

2 - ٥٤ @ \$43 / ٥ طم =

QUESTION 22 (9 Marks)

The adjusted trial balance of Veejay Corporation at December 31, 2012 included the following selected accounts:

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Sales		\$890,000
Sales returns and allowances	\$32,000	
Sales discounts	8,000	
Cost of goods sold	429,000	
Freight out	11,200	
Advertising expense	45,000	
Interest expense	4,500	
Salaries expense	168,000	
Utilities expense	12,500	
Depreciation expense	4,200	
Income tax expense	36,120	
Interest revenue		5,000

Instructions

Use the above information to prepare a multiple-step income statement for the year ended December 31, 2012.

QUESTION 22 (9 Marks)

The adjusted trial balance of Veejay Corporation at December 31, 2012 included the following selected accounts:

	Debit	Credit
Sales		890,000
Sales returns and allowances	32,000	
Sales discounts	,000	
Cost of goods sold	429,000	
Freight out	11,200	
Advertising expense	45,000	
Interest expense	4,500	
Salaries expense	168,000	
Utilities expense	12,500	
Depreciation expense	4,200	
Income tax expense	36,120	
Interest revenue		,000

Instructions

Use the above information to prepare a multiple-step income statement for the year ended December 31, 2012.

VEEJAY CORPORATION
Income Statement
Year Ended December 31, 2012

- 1 if missing

Sales		\$890,000 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Less: Sales returns and allowances	\$32,000 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sales discounts	<u>8,000 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>40,000</u>	
Net sales		850,000 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cost of goods sold		<u>429,000 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>	
Gross profit		421,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ = (3)	
Operating expenses			
Salaries expense	\$168,000		
Advertising expense	45,000		
Utilities expense	12,500		
Freight out	11,200		
Depreciation expense	<u>4,200</u>		
Total operating expenses		} 240,900	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ = (3)
Profit from operations		180,100	
Other revenues and gains			
Interest revenue	\$5,000 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Other expenses and losses			
Interest expense	<u>4,500 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>	<u>500</u>	
Profit before income tax		180,600 $\frac{1}{2}$ = (2)	
Income tax expense		<u>36,120 $\frac{1}{2}$</u>	
Profit		<u>\$144,480</u> = (1)	9

Year Ended December 31, 2012

890,000 生 S32,000与

Sales discounts	,000 40,000
<u>Net sales</u>	<u>850000兵</u>
<u>Cost of goods sold.....</u>	<u>429000与</u>
Gross profit	
Salaries 168,000	
Advertising expense.....	45,000
Utilities expense	12,500
Freight out.....	11,200
Depreciation expense.....	,200
Total operating expenses.....	240,900
Profit from operations.....	
.....	180,100
Other revenues and gains	
<u>Interest revenue.....</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Other expenses and losses	
<u>Interest expense.....</u>	<u>.500 .500</u>
<u>Profit before income tax.....</u>	<u>180,600</u>
Income tax expense	—36,120
<u>Profit.....</u>	<u>144,480 a (1)</u>

QUESTION 23 (5 Marks)

Broadway Limited had an \$11,200 credit balance in Allowance for Doubtful Accounts at December 31, 2012, before the current year's provision for uncollectible accounts. An aging of the accounts receivable revealed the following:

	\$	Estimated % Uncollectible
Current	375,000	1.5%
1-30 days past due	37,500	4.5%
31-60 days past due	20,000	9%
61-90 days past due	12,500	18%
Over 90 days past due	15,000	45%
Total Accounts Receivable	184000	

Prepare the adjusting entry at December 31, 2012, to recognize bad debts expense.

ANSWER.

Bad Debts Expense
Allowance for Doubtful Debts

6912

$\frac{1}{2}$
6912 $\frac{1}{2}$

= 1

To adjust the allowance account too the estimated uncollectible

	\$	Estimated % Uncollectible	
Current	375,000	1.50%	= 5625
1-30 days past due	37,500	4.50%	= 1687.5
31-60 days past due	20,000	9%	= 1800
61-90 days past due	12,500	18%	= 2250
Over 90 days past due	15,000	45%	= 6750
Total Accounts Receivable	184000		=

18112.5

$8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$

QUESTION 23 (5 Marks) Broadway Limited had an 11,200 credit balance in Allowance

for Doubtful Accounts at December 31, 2012, before the current years provision for uncollectible accounts. An aging of the accounts receivable revealed the following:

\$ Estimated %

Uncollectible

Current 375,000 1.5% 1-30 days past due 37,500 .5% 31-60 days past due 20,000 %
 61-90 days past due 12,500 18% Over 90 days past due 15,000 45% Total Accounts
 184000 Receivable

Prepare the adjusting entry at December 31, 2012, to recognize bad debts expense.

ANSWER.

Allowance for Doubtful Debts

To adjust the allowance account too the estimated uncollectible

\$ Estimated % Uncollectible

Current 375,000 1.50% 1-30 days past 37,500 .50% due

% due

18% due J.

± past due

Receivable

18112.5

1687.5 31-60 days past 20,000

1800 61-90 days past 12,500

= 2250 Over 90 days 15,000

± 6750 Total Accounts 184000