



DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBER #####: Carefully read each of the following multiple-choice items and the possible answers. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet or as instructed by your teacher. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST**

- 1** In the transaction, RECEIVED CASH FOR ALTERING A DRESS FOR A CUSTOMER, Alterations Revenue would be posted to the:
- A Both the debit and credit column of the ledger account.
 - B Credit column of the ledger account.
 - C Debit column of the ledger account.
 - D Neither column of the ledger account.
- 2** A journal's column totals are General Debit \$700; General Credit, \$200; Sales Credit, \$950; Cash Debit, \$1,150; Cash Credit, \$700; This means that the:
- A Cash debit column is incorrect.
 - B General credit column is incorrect.
 - C Journal does not prove.
 - D Journal proves.
- 3** In the transaction, JACK DEANS WITHDREW CASH FROM THE BUSINESS, you would post a debit to:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Cash.
 - C Jack Deans, Capital.
 - D Jack Deans, Drawing.
- 4** What date do you use when posting column totals?
- A Date of journal entry
 - B Date posting is completed
 - C First day of month
 - D Last day of the month
- 5** When a journal page is filled and more entries are to be recorded for the month:
- A Post the totals for each column.
 - B Prove cash.
 - C Total the columns and carry forward to a new page.
 - D Triple rule the columns.
- 6** The purpose of posting is to:
- A Help identify errors in the ledger.
 - B Prepare a journal page with transaction entries.
 - C Prepare source documents with updated information.
 - D Update the ledger accounts.
- 7** You are opening a new ledger page for Accounts Payable Dixon Company. In which column would you enter the balance of \$1500?
- A Both debit and credit columns.
 - B Credit balance column.
 - C Debit balance column.
 - D Neither debit or credit column.
- 8** What is recorded in the posting reference of a ledger account?
- A A check mark
 - B The letter and page number of the journal
 - C The letter of the journal
 - D The page number of the ledger

- 9** A line or dash in a balance column of a ledger account indicates a:
- A Credit balance.
 - B Debit balance.
 - C Negative balance.
 - D Zero balance.
- 10** Errors discovered after a transaction has been journalized and posted must be corrected by:
- A A correcting entry.
 - B A reversing entry.
 - C Crediting the accounts.
 - D Debiting the accounts.
- 11** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR SUPPLIES, you would post a debit to:
- A Cash.
 - B Miscellaneous Expense.
 - C Supplies.
 - D Supplies Expense.
- 12** An error that results when two numbers are accidentally reversed is a:
- A Computation error.
 - B Correcting entry.
 - C Slide error.
 - D Transposition error.
- 13** In the transaction, PAID RENT FOR MARCH, you should post a debit to:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Cash.
 - C Miscellaneous Expense.
 - D Rent Expense.
- 14** The ledger is “proved” after posting is completed by preparing a/an:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Income statement.
 - C Owner’s equity statement.
 - D Trial balance.
- 15** The information initially recorded in the ledger from a beginning balance sheet is called a/an:
- A Balance sheet entry.
 - B Double entry.
 - C Income statement entry.
 - D Opening balance.
- 16** An account is opened at the beginning of a fiscal period for each account listed on the:
- A Chart of accounts.
 - B General journal.
 - C General ledger.
 - D Trial balance.
- 17** The transfer of information from a journal to a ledger account is known as:
- A A trial balance.
 - B File maintenance.
 - C Journalizing.
 - D Posting.
- 18** Individual amounts in the general debit and general credit columns of a journal are:
- A Not posted.
 - B Not proved.
 - C Posted.
 - D Proved.

- 19 Double ruling all columns of a journal shows that the journal:
- A Columns need to be added.
 - B Is complete and in balance.
 - C Is out of balance.
 - D Needs to be corrected.
- 20 In proving the accuracy of a journal:
- A Columns do not need to be totaled.
 - B Debits should be greater than credits.
 - C Total debits and total credits should equal.
 - D Total debits and total credits should not equal.
- 21 When posting to the ledger account, the journal page number is written in which column?
- A Date
 - B Debit
 - C Item explanation
 - D Post reference
- 22 The number written in a journal's post reference column represents a/an:
- A Account number.
 - B Balance.
 - C Journal page number.
 - D Journal total.
- 23 For every journal entry, you will post to at least:
- A One ledger account.
 - B Two ledger accounts.
 - C Three ledger accounts.
 - D Four ledger accounts.
- 24 In the journal, an account number below a column total indicates that the total:
- A Has been posted.
 - B Is equal.
 - C Is in balance.
 - D Is not to be posted.
- 25 The last step in posting is:
- A Balancing the journal.
 - B Proving cash.
 - C Recording a new account balance.
 - D Recording an account number in the journal.
- 26 The total of a journal's general debit column is:
- A Not posted.
 - B Posted daily.
 - C Posted monthly.
 - D Posted yearly.
- 27 The first step in posting is to write in the:
- A Account number.
 - B Amount.
 - C Date.
 - D Journal page number.
- 28 A ledger consists of:
- A A group of accounts.
 - B Each individual journal.
 - C Financial statements.
 - D Journal entries.

- 29** In the transaction, PURCHASED SUPPLIES ON ACCOUNT FROM SMITH OFFICE SUPPLIES, you should:
- A Debit Accounts Payable/Smith Office Supplies and credit Supplies.
 - B Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Payable/Smith Office Supplies.
 - C Debit Supplies and credit Accounts Payable/Smith Office Supplies.
 - D Debit Supplies Expense and credit Accounts Payable.
- 30** In the transaction, PURCHASED SUPPLIES ON ACCOUNT FROM HOME DEPOT, you should:
- A Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Payable/Home Depot.
 - B Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Receivable/Home Depot.
 - C Debit Supplies and credit Accounts Payable/Home Depot.
 - D Debit Supplies Expense and credit Accounts Payable/Home Depot.
- 31** In the transaction, JOHN SMITH, OWNER, WITHDREW MERCHANDISE FOR PERSONAL USE, you should:
- A Debit John Smith, Drawing and credit Cash.
 - B Debit John Smith, Drawing and credit Purchases.
 - C Debit Merchandise and credit John Smith, Drawing.
 - D Debit Purchases and credit John Smith, Drawing.
- 32** In the transaction, PURCHASED OFFICE EQUIPMENT ON ACCOUNT FROM TAYLOR'S OFFICE SUPPLY, you should:
- A Debit Accounts Receivable/Taylor Office Supply and credit Office Equipment.
 - B Debit Office Equipment and credit Accounts Payable/Taylor's Office Supply.
 - C Debit Office Equipment and credit Accounts Receivable/Taylor's Office Supply.
 - D Debit Office Equipment and credit Cash.
- 33** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR ADVERTISING, you should:
- A Debit Accounts Payable/Advertising and credit Cash.
 - B Debit Advertising Expense and credit Accounts Payable/Advertising.
 - C Debit Advertising Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Cash and credit Advertising Expense.
- 34** In the transaction, PURCHASED MERCHANDISE ON ACCOUNT, you should:
- A Debit Merchandise and credit Accounts Receivable.
 - B Debit Merchandise and credit Cash.
 - C Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Payable.
 - D Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Receivable.

- 35** In the transaction, JOHN SMITH, OWNER, WITHDREW CASH FOR PERSONAL USE, you would:
- A Debit Cash and credit John Smith, Drawing.
 - B Debit John Smith, Drawing and credit Cash.
 - C Debit John Smith, Drawing and credit John Smith, Capital.
 - D Debit John Smith, Capital and credit John Smith, Drawing.
- 36** In the transaction, PURCHASED SUPPLIES ON ACCOUNT, you should:
- A Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Payable.
 - B Debit Purchases and credit Cash.
 - C Debit Supplies and credit Accounts Payable.
 - D Debit Supplies and credit Accounts Receivable.
- 37** In the transaction, PAID CASH ON ACCOUNT TO SMITH AUTO, you should:
- A Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Cash.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Accounts Payable/Smith Auto.
 - C Debit Cash and credit Accounts Receivable.
 - D Debit Smith Auto/Accounts Payable and credit Cash.
- 38** A form of business organization in which two or more persons operate as co-owners of a business is a:
- A Business enterprise.
 - B Partnership.
 - C Service business.
 - D Sole-proprietorship.
- 39** A form listing the quantity, description, unit price, and total cost of the items shipped to the buyer is called a/an:
- A Invoice.
 - B Packing slip.
 - C Purchase order.
 - D Purchase requisition.
- 40** A form that lists the items included in a shipment of merchandise to a buyer is called a/an:
- A Invoice.
 - B Packing slip.
 - C Purchase order.
 - D Supplier's bill.
- 41** If supplies bought for cash last month had been recorded in error as a debit to Purchases, to correct this entry you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Purchases.
 - B Debit Prepaid Insurance and credit Cash.
 - C Debit Supplies and credit Purchases.
 - D Debit Supplies Expense and credit Cash.
- 42** The total amount owed to all vendors is recorded in a single general ledger account called:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Purchases.
 - D Sales.

- 43** The account used to record the cost of all merchandise purchased during a fiscal period is called:
- A Inventory.
 - B Merchandise.
 - C Purchases.
 - D Supplies.
- 44** When a business returns merchandise that was purchased on account from a vendor, you should:
- A Credit Cash.
 - B Credit Purchases Returns and Allowances.
 - C Debit Accounts Receivable.
 - D Debit Sales Returns and Allowances.
- 45** A reduction in the purchase price a business receives for prompt payment of merchandise is called a:
- A Purchases allowance.
 - B Purchases discount.
 - C Purchase return.
 - D Purchase requisition.
- 46** A business that purchases and sells goods is called a:
- A Manufacturing business.
 - B Merchandising business.
 - C Production business.
 - D Service business.
- 47** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR MERCHANDISE, you should:
- A Debit Accounts Payable and credit Cash.
 - B Debit Merchandise and credit Cash.
 - C Debit Purchases and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Supplies and credit Cash.
- 48** A transaction in which merchandise purchased is to be paid for later is called a/an:
- A Accounts Receivable transaction.
 - B Cash transaction.
 - C Purchase on account transaction.
 - D Sales discount transaction.
- 49** The amount of money owed or payable to business creditors is:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Revenue.
 - D Withdrawals.
- 50** If you purchased merchandise on account, you would credit:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Purchases.
 - D Sales.
- 51** A vendor sends which document to request that payment be made?
- A Cash register tape
 - B Customer note
 - C Invoice
 - D Vendor note

- 52** If you purchased merchandise on account, you would debit:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Merchandise.
 - D Purchases.
- 53** The source document for a purchase of merchandise on account transaction is a:
- A Check stub.
 - B Purchase invoice.
 - C Receipt.
 - D Sales invoice.
- 54** The Accounts Payable account is classified as a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Expense.
 - C Liability.
 - D Revenue.
- 55** When a cash payment is made on account, the Accounts Payable account is:
- A Credited.
 - B Debited.
 - C Debited and credited.
 - D Not debited or credited.
- 56** Each entry in the Accounts Payable account credit column represents a/an:
- A Decrease in amount owed to vendors.
 - B Decrease in purchases.
 - C Increase in amount owed to vendors.
 - D Increase in sales.
- 57** Each entry in the Accounts Payable debit column represents a/an:
- A Decrease in amount owed to vendors.
 - B Decrease in purchases.
 - C Increase in amount owed to vendors.
 - D Increase in purchases.
- 58** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR INSURANCE, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Insurance Expense.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Prepaid Insurance.
 - C Debit Insurance Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Prepaid Insurance and credit Cash.
- 59** The Purchases account is classified as a/an:
- A Asset account.
 - B Cost of merchandise account.
 - C Expense account.
 - D Revenue account.
- 60** Purchases on account affect:
- A Asset accounts only.
 - B Asset and liability accounts.
 - C Asset and expense accounts.
 - D Liability accounts only.
- 61** Payments on account affect:
- A Asset accounts only.
 - B Asset and cost of merchandise accounts.
 - C Asset and liability accounts.
 - D Cost of merchandise and liability accounts..

- 62** When cash is paid to an advertising agency for advertisements for the business:
- A Assets decrease and owner's equity decreases.
 - B Assets increase and owner's equity increases.
 - C Assets increase and owner's equity decreases.
 - D Liabilities increase and owner's equity decreases.
- 63** When the owner withdraws cash for personal use then:
- A Assets decrease and owner's equity increases.
 - B Assets decrease and owner's equity decreases.
 - C Liabilities decrease and assets decrease.
 - D Liabilities increase and assets decrease.
- 64** When a company pays cash for an insurance premium:
- A Assets decrease.
 - B Assets decrease and owner's equity increases.
 - C Liabilities increase.
 - D One asset increases and another asset decreases.
- 65** If owner's equity is increased by \$1,000 when the owner invests cash in the business, then assets are:
- A Decreased by \$1,000.
 - B Decreased by \$2,000.
 - C Increased by \$1,000.
 - D Increased by \$2,000.
- 66** If a business received \$5,000 from sales, this would:
- A Decrease assets and decrease owner's equity.
 - B Increase assets and decrease liabilities.
 - C Increase assets and increase owner's equity.
 - D Increase liabilities and decrease owner's equity.
- 67** If a business paid \$600 for an amount owed on a loan, this would:
- A Decrease assets and decrease liabilities.
 - B Decrease assets and increase liabilities.
 - C Decrease assets and not affect liabilities.
 - D Decrease owner's equity and decrease liabilities.
- 68** If a business receives cash from weekly sales this would:
- A Decrease assets and decrease owner's equity.
 - B Increase assets and decrease liabilities.
 - C Increase assets and increase owner's equity.
 - D Decrease assets and decrease liabilities.
- 69** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR COMPUTER PAPER, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Owner's Capital
 - B Debit Owner's Drawing and credit Cash.
 - C Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Supplies and credit Cash.

- 70** If a business receives cash from the owner as an investment this would:
- A Decrease assets and decrease owner's equity.
 - B Decrease assets and increase owner's equity.
 - C Increase assets and decrease owner's equity.
 - D Increase assets and increase owner's equity.
- 71** In the transaction, PAID CASH ON ACCOUNT TO JONES COMPANY, which accounts are affected?
- A Assets
 - B Assets and Liabilities
 - C Liabilities
 - D Liabilities and owner's equity
- 72** In the transaction, JOHN SMITH OWNER WITHDREW CASH FOR PERSONAL USE, what type of accounts is affected?
- A Assets
 - B Assets and liabilities
 - C Assets and owner's equity
 - D Liabilities and owner's equity
- 73** Money taken out of the business by an owner for personal use is called a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Expense.
 - C Revenue.
 - D Withdrawal.
- 74** A decrease in owner's equity resulting from the costs of operating a business is a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Expense.
 - C Liability.
 - D Revenue.
- 75** An increase in owner's equity resulting from a sale is classified as:
- A Expenses.
 - B Net income.
 - C Net loss.
 - D Revenue.
- 76** A list of accounts used by a business is called a chart of:
- A Accounts.
 - B Account names.
 - C Account numbers.
 - D Account titles.
- 77** Assets taken out of a business for the owner's personal use are called.
- A Entries.
 - B Expenses.
 - C Revenue.
 - D Withdrawals.
- 78** All these accounts have a debit balance **EXCEPT**:
- A Assets.
 - B Drawing.
 - C Expenses.
 - D Liabilities.

- 79 When cash is paid for supplies, the accounts that are changed are:
- A An asset and a liability.
 - B An asset and owner's equity.
 - C Two assets.
 - D Two liabilities.
- 80 When a liability is paid with \$100 cash, assets decrease and liabilities:
- A Are not changed.
 - B Decrease by \$200.
 - C Decrease by \$100.
 - D Increase by \$100.
- 81 A business activity that changes assets, liabilities, or owner's equity is called a/an:
- A Expense.
 - B Revenue.
 - C Transaction.
 - D Withdrawal.
- 82 The amount paid for rent is recorded as a debit to:
- A Cash.
 - B Miscellaneous expense.
 - C Rent expense.
 - D Supplies expense.
- 83 All these accounts have a credit balance EXCEPT:
- A Assets.
 - B Liabilities.
 - C Owner's Equity.
 - D Revenue.
- 84 When the owner invests cash in a business, the owner's equity is:
- A Decreased by a credit.
 - B Decreased by a debit.
 - C Increased by a credit.
 - D Increased by a debit.
- 85 If a business paid cash for repairs to equipment, this would decrease assets and:
- A Decrease owner's equity.
 - B Decrease liabilities.
 - C Increase owner's equity.
 - D Increase liabilities.
- 86 When a business buys supplies for cash this:
- A Decreases assets and increases liabilities.
 - B Decreases assets and increases assets.
 - C Increases assets and increases liabilities.
 - D Increases assets and increases owner's equity.
- 87 The normal balance of the John Jackson, Capital account is:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Negative.
 - D Zero.
- 88 The normal balance of the Prepaid Insurance account is:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Negative.
 - D Zero.

- 89** The normal balance of the Rent Expense account is:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Negative.
 - D Zero.
- 90** The normal balance of the Jones Auto Supply liability account is:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Negative.
 - D Zero.
- 91** The normal balance of the McMillan Supply Company liability account is:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Negative.
 - D Zero.
- 92** The normal balance of the Brenda Freeman, Drawing account is:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Negative.
 - D Zero.
- 93** The normal balance of the Miscellaneous Expense account is:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Negative.
 - D Zero.
- 94** The normal balance of the Advertising Expense account is:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Negative.
 - D Zero.
- 95** A tool used to show an increase or decrease in an account caused by a transaction is a/an:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Journal.
 - C Ledger.
 - D T-account.
- 96** The amount entered on the left side of a T-account is called a:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Normal balance.
 - D Transaction.
- 97** The amount entered on the right side of a T-account is called a:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Normal balance.
 - D Transaction.
- 98** The owner's claim to the assets of the business is:
- A Assets.
 - B Expenses.
 - C Liabilities.
 - D Owner's Equity.

- 99** An increase in owner's equity resulting from the operation of a business is called a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Expense.
 - C Revenue.
 - D Withdrawal.
- 100** A balance in the owner's drawing/withdrawal account:
- A Decreases the liabilities.
 - B Decreases the owner's equity.
 - C Increases the liabilities.
 - D Increases the owner's equity.
- 101** In the transaction, PAID CASH TO BUY A COMPUTER, which accounts are affected?
- A Assets
 - B Assets and liabilities
 - C Liabilities
 - D Liabilities and owner's equity
- 102** John Smith, Capital is classified as which type of account?
- A Asset
 - B Expense
 - C Liability
 - D Owner's equity
- 103** Utilities Expense is classified as which type of account?
- A Asset
 - B Expense
 - C Liability
 - D Owner's equity
- 104** The vendor, Finch Supply Company, is classified as which type of account?
- A Asset
 - B Expense
 - C Liability
 - D Owner's equity
- 105** The amount remaining after liabilities is subtracted from assets is:
- A Expenses.
 - B Owner's Equity.
 - C Revenue.
 - D Withdrawals.
- 106** Anything you owe is a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Expense.
 - C Liability.
 - D Owner's Equity.
- 107** Anything you own is a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Expense.
 - C Liability.
 - D Owner's Equity.
- 108** The name given to an account is an account:
- A Balance.
 - B Reference.
 - C Number.
 - D Title.

109 A one-owner business is known as a:

- A Cooperative.
- B Corporation.
- C Partnership.
- D Proprietorship.

110 The normal balance of the Cash account is:

- A Credit.
- B Debit.
- C Negative.
- D Zero.

111 The normal balance of a revenue account is:

- A Credit.
- B Debit.
- C Negative.
- D Zero.

112 The normal balance of the Supplies account is:

- A Credit.
- B Debit.
- C Negative.
- D Zero.

113 Owner's equity is increased by:


- A Net income.
- B Net loss.
- C Withdrawal of cash.
- D Withdrawal of merchandise.

114 Cash is classified as which type of account?

- A Asset
- B Expense
- C Liability
- D Owner's equity

115 Supplies is classified as which type of account?

- A Asset
- B Expense
- C Liability
- D Owner's equity


 **Directions for Numbers 116- 117** : The following statements are either TRUE or FALSE. After reading each carefully, darken "A" on your answer sheet if the statement is true or "B" if the statement is false. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST.**

116 If the normal balance of an account is a debit, then the account decreases by a credit.

- A True
- B False

117 If the normal balance of an account is a credit, then the account decreases by a credit.

- A True
- B False

 **DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBER #####:** Carefully read each of the following multiple-choice items and the possible answers. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet or as instructed by your teacher. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST**

118 The annual depreciation expense for a dump truck purchased for \$100,000, with an estimated salvage value of \$25,000, and a useful life of 10 years is:

- A \$750.
- B \$2,500.
- C \$7,500.
- D \$75,000.

119 What is the account debited in an adjusting entry to record estimated depreciation expense on office equipment?

- A Accumulated depreciation – office equipment
- B Depreciation expense – office equipment
- C Depreciation expense – store equipment
- D Office equipment

120 What is the account credited in an adjusting entry to record estimated depreciation expense on office equipment?

- A Accounts Payable
- B Accumulated Depreciation – Office Equipment
- C Cash
- D Depreciation Expense – Office Equipment

121 What is the account debited in an adjusting entry to record estimated depreciation expense on store equipment?

- A Accounts Payable
- B Accumulated Depreciation – Store Equipment
- C Cash
- D Depreciation Expense – Store Equipment

122 What is the account credited in an adjusting entry to record estimated depreciation expense on store equipment?

- A Accounts Payable
- B Accumulated Depreciation – Store Equipment
- C Cash
- D Depreciation Expense – Store Equipment

123 The annual depreciation expense for a computer purchased for \$2,000, with an estimated salvage value of \$400, and a useful life of 2 years is:

- A \$200.
- B \$500.
- C \$800.
- D \$1,600.

124 The adjustment for depreciation is:

- A Credit cash; debit account receivable.
- B Debit accumulated depreciation; credit depreciation expense.
- C Debit cash; credit depreciation expense.
- D Debit depreciation expense; credit accumulated depreciation.

125 The annual depreciation expense for a truck purchased for \$20,000 with an estimated salvage value of \$2000 and a useful life of 6 years is:


- A \$4000.
- B \$3000.
- C \$2000.
- D \$1000.

126 All are plant assets **EXCEPT**:

- A Cash.
- B Cash register.
- C Computer.
- D Display case.

127 All are current assets **EXCEPT**:

- A Accounts receivable.
- B Cash.
- C Equipment.
- D Supplies.

 **Directions for Numbers 128- 132** : The following statements are either TRUE or FALSE. After reading each carefully, darken “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true or “B” if the statement is false. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST.**

128 The amount of depreciation taken for a plant asset is usually recorded in the accounting records at the beginning of the fiscal period.

- A True
- B False

129 The plant asset, land, does not depreciate in value.

- A True
- B False

130 Depreciation Expense is recorded by an adjusting entry made in the general journal.


- A True
- B False

131 Accumulated Depreciation is classified as a contra asset account.

- A True
- B False

132 Computer Equipment is classified as a current asset.

- A True
- B False

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133 A balance sheet contains sections for:

- A A heading, revenue, expenses, and net income or net loss.
- B Assets, liabilities, and net income or net loss.
- C Assets, liabilities, and owner's equity.
- D Assets, revenue, and net income or net loss.

134 A financial statement that reports assets, liabilities, and owner's equity on a specific date is called a/an:

- A Annual report.
- B Balance sheet.
- C Income statement.
- D Opening statement.

- 135** The amount that remains after the total liabilities are subtracted from the total assets is classified as:
- A Assets.
 - B Expenses.
 - C Liabilities.
 - D Owner's equity.
- 136** The financial condition of a business on a specific date is summarized on a/an:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Income statement.
 - C Trial balance.
 - D Work sheet.
- 137** On a balance sheet, the words "Balance Sheet" are written on which line of the heading?
- A First
 - B Second
 - C Third
 - D Fourth
- 138** If assets equal \$32,750, and liabilities equal \$14,800, then owner's equity should equal:
- A \$17,150.
 - B \$17,950.
 - C \$47,250.
 - D \$47,350.
- 139** If Roger's assets are \$90,000 and his liabilities are \$30,000, then his owner's equity is:
- A \$60,000.
 - B \$120,000.
 - C \$180,000.
 - D \$270,000.
- 140** If liabilities equal \$18,000 and owner's equity equals \$12,450, then assets should equal:
- A \$5,550.
 - B \$30,400.
 - C \$30,450.
 - D \$36,000.
- 141** If assets equal \$52,000, and owner's equity equals \$13,255, then liabilities should equal:
- A \$37,745.
 - B \$38,745.
 - C \$65,255.
 - D \$66,255.
- 142** Prepaid insurance should be entered on what section of a balance sheet?
- A Assets
 - B Liabilities
 - C Liabilities and owner's equity
 - D Owner's equity
- 143** The vendor, Jones Cleaning Services, should be entered on what section of a balance sheet?
- A Assets
 - B Liabilities
 - C Liabilities and owner's equity
 - D Owner's equity
- 144** The vendor, Smith Auto Service Center, should be entered on what section of a balance sheet?
- A Assets
 - B Liabilities
 - C Liabilities and owner's equity
 - D Owner's equity

- 145** The date of a balance sheet prepared on December 31, 20– is written as:
- A December 31, 20–.
 - B For month ended December 31, 20–.
 - C 20–, December 31.
 - D 12/31/–.
- 146** Supplies should be entered on what section of a balance sheet?
- A Assets
 - B Liabilities
 - C Liabilities and owner's equity
 - D Owner's equity
- 147** Jack Jones, Capital should be entered on what section of a balance sheet?
- A Assets
 - B Liabilities
 - C Liabilities and owner's equity
 - D Owner's equity
- 148** Equipment should be entered on what section of a balance sheet?
- A Assets
 - B Liabilities
 - C Liabilities and owner's equity
 - D Owner's equity
- 149** If assets equal \$25,000 and liabilities equal \$14,000, then owner's equity should equal:
- A \$11,000.
 - B \$11,500.
 - C \$39,000.
 - D \$39,500.
- 150** On a balance sheet, the name of the business is written on which line of the heading?
- A First
 - B Second
 - C Third
 - D Fourth
- 151** If liabilities equal \$25,000 and owner's equity equals \$12,000, then assets should equal:
- A \$13,000.
 - B \$13,500.
 - C \$37,000.
 - D \$37,500.
- 152** If assets equal \$60,000 and owner's equity equals \$10,000, then liabilities should equal:
- A \$10,000.
 - B \$50,000.
 - C \$60,000.
 - D \$70,000.
- 153** Cash should be entered on what section of a balance sheet?
- A Assets
 - B Liabilities
 - C Liabilities and owner's equity
 - D Owner's equity.
- 154** The accounting equation is BEST stated as:
- A $\text{Assets} = \text{cash} + \text{owner's equity}$.
 - B $\text{Assets} + \text{owner's equity} = \text{liabilities}$.
 - C $\text{Assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{owner's equity}$.
 - D $\text{Liabilities} + \text{assets} + \text{owner's equity}$.

➡ **Directions for Numbers 155- 162** : The following statements are either TRUE or FALSE. After reading each carefully, darken “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true or “B” if the statement is false. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST.**

155 A balance sheet reports the assets, liabilities, and owner’s equity on a specific date.

A True

B False

161 If totals on both sides of the balance sheet are equal, then the balance sheet is in balance.

A True

B False

156 The name of the business should appear on the second line of the balance sheet heading.

A True

B False

162 Double ruling a Balance Sheet signifies that it is in balance.

A True

B False

157 The liabilities section should appear on the left side of the balance sheet.

A True

B False

158 The assets section should appear on the left side of the balance sheet.

A True

B False

159 The date should appear on the third line of the balance sheet heading

A True

B False

160 The owner’s equity section should appear on the left side of the balance sheet.

A True

B False

➡ **DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBER #####:** Carefully read each of the following multiple-choice items and the possible answers. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet or as instructed by your teacher. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST**

- 163** What kind of endorsement consists of the words “PAY TO ORDER OF” and the new check owner’s name?
- A Blank
 - B Qualified
 - C Restrictive
 - D Special
- 164** When mailing a deposit to the bank or endorsing a check before going to the bank, the type of endorsement used should be a/an:
- A Blank endorsement.
 - B Endorsement in full.
 - C Restrictive endorsement.
 - D Special endorsement.
- 165** A check with a future date on it is called what kind of check?
- A Canceled
 - B Dishonored
 - C Outstanding
 - D Post-dated
- 166** If a check that has been endorsed with a blank endorsement is lost, it can be cashed by:
- A A bank official.
 - B Anyone who finds the check.
 - C Only the person to whom the check is made.
 - D Only the person who signed the check.
- 167** When writing a check, if any error is made, the word VOID should be written:
- A As an endorsement on the back of the check.
 - B On the check and the check stub.
 - C On the check only.
 - D On the check stub only.
- 168** A bank form signed by each person authorized to sign checks is called a:
- A Deposit slip.
 - B Post-dated check.
 - C Signature card.
 - D Verification card.
- 169** What kind of endorsement has ONLY the signature of the endorser?
- A Blank
 - B Restrictive
 - C Signature
 - D Special
- 170** When cash or checks are placed in a bank account, the customer has to prepare a:
- A Check.
 - B Deposit slip.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Signature card.
- 171** A bank account from which payments can be ordered by a depositor is called a:
- A Charge account.
 - B Checking account.
 - C Ordering account.
 - D Savings account.
- 172** Evidence that a depositor has deposited money in a checking account is a/an:
- A Check stub.
 - B Evidence slip.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Receipt.

- 173** An endorsement that limits further transfer of a check's ownership is a:
- A Blank endorsement.
 - B Limiting endorsement.
 - C Restrictive endorsement.
 - D Special endorsement.
- 174** A written order from a depositor telling the bank to pay cash to a person or business is called a:
- A Bank order.
 - B Check.
 - C Deposit slip.
 - D Signature card.
- 175** Ownership of a check is transferred with a/an:
- A Bank statement.
 - B Endorsement.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Signature card.
- 176** The person or business to whom a check is written is known as the:
- A Drawee.
 - B Drawer.
 - C Payee.
 - D Payer.
- 177** The person who signs a check is called the:
- A Drawee.
 - B Drawer.
 - C Payee.
 - D Payer.
- 178** When writing a check, it should be signed with:
- A A restrictive endorsement.
 - B A special endorsement.
 - C Red ink only.
 - D Signature shown on signature card.
- 179** When setting up accounts in the general ledger, which is the same for both manual systems and computerized systems?
- A Accounts are not set up at all
 - B Accounts are set up using defined account numbers and types
 - C Accounts are set up using general ledger account forms
 - D Accounts can be set up with or without beginning balances
- 180** Why is it **NOT** necessary to prepare a statement of changes in owner's equity when using an automated accounting system?
- A Automated accounting systems do not have the capability to prepare such a statement.
 - B Statement of changes in owner's equity is never used in accounting.
 - C Statement of changes in owner's equity is the same as the income statement.
 - D The software automatically computes the ending balance of the capital account for you.

181 When using a computerized accounting system to reconcile a bank statement, which step is **NOT** performed?

- A Check off the appropriate cleared items for all cash transactions listed by the system
- B Enter any adjustments for bank fees which will be posted automatically to the general ledger
- C Make sure all transactions for the month have been posted
- D Use the form on the back of the bank statement to reconcile

182 Electronic spreadsheets are:

- A Important tools used for organizing and analyzing data.
- B Never used in accounting.
- C Only used by auditors.
- D Only used if the manual documents cannot be read.

183 When recording cash payment transactions, which task is completed by a computerized accounting system?

- A Checks are handwritten for payment of an invoice or memorandum.
- B Journal entries are posted and account balances updated.
- C Journal entries are posted to the general ledger manually.
- D Journal entries are prepared by hand to record the check.

184 A formula in a spreadsheet is:

- A Identified by letters along the top of a spreadsheet.
- B Mathematical functions entered in a particular cell that tells the software to add, subtract, multiply, or divide values.
- C Numbers inserted in cells that can be used for calculations.
- D Text that identifies columns or rows of information and cannot be used for calculations.

185 A column in a spreadsheet is:

- A Identified by letters along the top of the spreadsheet.
- B Identified by numbers down the left side of the spreadsheet.
- C Numbers inserted in cells that can be used for calculations.
- D Text that identifies columns or rows of information that cannot be used for calculations.

186 How are closing entries handled in a computerized accounting system?

- A Closing entries are performed by the system, so it is not necessary to journalize closing entries.
- B Closing entries are performed for corporations only in a computerized accounting system.
- C Closing entries are printed on a general journal form.
- D Closing entries are unnecessary in both a manual and computerized system.

- 187** Labels in a spreadsheet are defined as:
- A** Mathematical functions in a particular cell that tells the software to add, subtract, multiply, or divide values.
 - B** Numbers inserted in cells that can be used for calculations.
 - C** Part of a spreadsheet that is identified by letters along the top of the spreadsheet.
 - D** Text that identifies columns or rows of information.
- 188** A row is the part of a spreadsheet:
- A** Allowing you to view other parts of the spreadsheet.
 - B** Identified by letters along the top of the spreadsheet.
 - C** Identified by numbers down the left side of the spreadsheet.
 - D** Indicated by a highlight of the cell.
- 189** In a manual accounting system, transactions are recorded into journals by hand. In an automated or computerized system, transactions are:
- A** Keyed to the appropriate screen in the accounting system.
 - B** Not recorded at all.
 - C** Only keyed if they have a credit balance.
 - D** Only keyed if they have a debit balance.
- 190** Using spreadsheet software is especially helpful in completing which of the following?
- A** Chart of accounts
 - B** Payroll register
 - C** Resume
 - D** "T" accounts
- 191** A spreadsheet application that is commonly used in the business world is:
- A** Microsoft Access.
 - B** Microsoft Excel.
 - C** Microsoft Word.
 - D** PageMaker.
- 192** E2 - E3, representing 15,000 - 5,000 or 10,000, is an example of which spreadsheet part?
- A** Count
 - B** Formula
 - C** Function
 - D** Label
- 193** The entry to replenish petty cash when \$5 was spent for supplies and \$7 was spent for miscellaneous expenses is:
- A** Debit Cash \$12 and credit Miscellaneous Expense \$12.
 - B** Debit Miscellaneous Expense \$12 and credit Cash \$12.
 - C** Debit Miscellaneous Expense \$7, debit Supplies \$5 and credit Cash \$12.
 - D** Debit Miscellaneous Expense \$7, debit Supplies \$5 and credit Petty Cash \$12.

- 194** 2 If petty cash records show receipts of \$300, payments of \$245, and \$50 in the petty cash box, then petty cash:
- A Balances.
 - B Is over by \$5.
 - C Is short by \$5.
 - D Is short by \$10.
- 195** The person assigned responsibility for safeguarding and maintaining the petty cash fund is often called a/an:
- A Accountant.
 - B Petty cashier.
 - C Secretary.
 - D Treasurer.
- 196** The Petty Cash account is classified as a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Expense.
 - C Liability.
 - D Revenue.
- 197** If petty cash records show receipts of \$300, payments of \$250, and \$50 in the petty cash box, then petty cash:
- A Balances.
 - B Is over by \$5.
 - C Is short by \$5.
 - D Is short by \$10.
- 198** The entry to establish a \$300 petty cash fund is:
- A Debit Cash \$300 and credit Petty Cash \$300.
 - B Debit Miscellaneous Expense \$300 and credit Cash \$300.
 - C Debit Petty Cash \$300 and credit Cash \$300.
 - D Debit Petty Cash \$300 and credit Miscellaneous Expense \$300.
- 199** If petty cash records show receipts of \$300, payments totaling \$245, and there is \$60 in the petty cash box, then petty cash:
- A Balances.
 - B Is over by \$5
 - C Is short by \$5.
 - D Is short by \$10.
- 200** When replenishing a petty cash fund and the cash in the box is \$1.50 less than it should be then:
- A Credit Cash Short and Over, \$1.50.
 - B Debit Cash Short, \$1.50.
 - C Debit Cash Short and Over, \$1.50.
 - D Ignore the difference.
- 201** When replenishing the petty cash fund and the cash in the box is \$.50 more than it should be, then:
- A Credit Cash Short and Over \$.50.
 - B Credit Cash Over \$.50.
 - C Debit Cash Short and Over \$.50.
 - D Ignore the difference.

202 When replenishing petty cash, the account that is credited is:

- A Cash.
- B Miscellaneous Expense.
- C Petty Cash.
- D Vouchers Payable.

203 To avoid writing several checks for small amounts, many businesses establish a:

- A Cash fund.
- B Miscellaneous charge account.
- C Petty cash fund.
- D Voucher system.

204 A form used to show proof of a petty cash payment is a:

- A Check.
- B Journal.
- C Petty cash check stub.
- D Petty cash slip.

205 A petty cash fund is replenished when necessary, and at least at the end of each:

- A Day.
- B Month.
- C Week.
- D Year.

206 When replenishing petty cash, the account debited is the:

- A Account for which cash was spent.
- B Capital account.
- C Cash account.
- D Petty Cash account.

207 The Petty Cash account is debited:

- A Every time the account is replenished.
- B Once a month.
- C When the account is established.
- D When the cash in the box is over.



Directions for Number 208 : The following statements are either TRUE or FALSE. After reading each carefully, darken “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true or “B” if the statement is false. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST.**

- 208** The amounts paid out of the Petty Cash account must be journalized and recorded in the general ledger accounts when the Petty Cash account is replenished.
- A True
 - B False



DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBER #####: Carefully read each of the following multiple-choice items and the possible answers. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet or as instructed by your teacher. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST**

- 209** The owner's drawing account has a balance of \$900. The correct entry to close the drawing account would be to debit:
- A Drawing, credit income summary for \$900.
 - B Drawing, credit owner's equity account for \$900.
 - C Income summary, credit drawing account for \$900.
 - D Owner's equity account, credit drawing account for \$900.

- 210** When closing the expense accounts, debit:
- A All expense accounts and credit income summary.
 - B All expense accounts and credit capital.
 - C Income summary and credit all expense accounts.
 - D Owner's equity and credit all expense accounts.

- 211** The two accounts needed to adjust the prepaid insurance account are:
- A Insurance expense and miscellaneous expense.
 - B Prepaid insurance and insurance expense.
 - C Prepaid insurance and miscellaneous expense.
 - D Prepaid insurance and supplies expense.

- 212** After closing entries are posted, the asset accounts will normally have what kind of balance?
- A Debit
 - B Credit
 - C Negative
 - D Zero

- 213** Journal entries recorded at the end of a fiscal period to prepare the temporary capital accounts for a new fiscal period are called:
- A Adjusting entries.
 - B Closing entries.
 - C Double entries.
 - D Reversing entries.

- 214** When closing the income summary account with a net loss, debit:
- A Income summary and credit the owner's equity account.
 - B Income summary and credit sales.
 - C Owner's equity and credit income summary.
 - D Sales and credit income summary.
- 215** The two accounts needed to adjust the supplies account are:
- A Supplies and miscellaneous expense.
 - B Supplies and office equipment.
 - C Supplies and supplies expense.
 - D Supplies expense and office equipment expense.
- 216** If beginning supplies balance is \$2,300 and ending supplies balance is \$2,200, the adjustment will be to debit:
- A Supplies, credit supplies expense \$100.
 - B Supplies, credit supplies expense \$2,300.
 - C Supplies expense, credit supplies \$100.
 - D Supplies expense, credit supplies \$2,300.
- 217** A post-closing trial balance includes a list of all accounts:
- A And balances in the general ledger.
 - B And balances including the subsidiary account.
 - C With a balance.
 - D With or without a balance.
- 218** When adjusting prepaid insurance on the work sheet, the adjustment amount reflects the insurance coverage which is:
- A Available.
 - B Prepaid.
 - C Remaining.
 - D Used.
- 219** After closing entries are posted, the income summary account will have what kind of balance?
- A Credit
 - B Debit
 - C Negative
 - D Zero
- 220** To close income summary when there is a net loss, debit which account?
- A Drawing
 - B Income summary
 - C Owner's equity
 - D Sales
- 221** After closing entries are posted, net income appears in the:
- A Balance sheet debit column.
 - B Last line of the balance sheet.
 - C Owner's equity account as a debit.
 - D Owner's equity account as a credit.
- 222** After closing entries are posted, the income summary account will have a:
- A Credit balance.
 - B Debit balance.
 - C Declining balance.
 - D Zero balance.

- 223** After closing entries are posted, the owner's drawing account will have a:
- A Debit balance.
 - B Credit balance.
 - C Negative balance.
 - D Zero balance.
- 224** All accounts that are closed at the end of a fiscal period are called what kind of accounts?
- A Expense
 - B Permanent
 - C Revenue
 - D Temporary
- 225** Which account is **NOT** closed at the end of the accounting period?
- A Income Summary
 - B Owner's Equity
 - C Sales
 - D Withdrawal
- 226** A debit balance in the income summary account means the company had:
- A Net income.
 - B Net loss.
 - C No dividends.
 - D Surplus inventory.
- 227** After closing entries are posted, the report or document prepared is known as a/an:
- A Accounting cycle.
 - B Final trial balance.
 - C Income statement.
 - D Post-closing trial balance.
- 228** The activities included in recording financial information for a fiscal period are known as the:
- A Accounting cycle.
 - B Accounting equation.
 - C Accounting system.
 - D Post-closing trial balance.
- 229** At the end of an accounting period, ledger accounts need to be:
- A Added and deleted.
 - B Brought up to date.
 - C Proved.
 - D Ruled.
- 230** Information needed to close the expense accounts is found in which work sheet column?
- A Balance sheet credit
 - B Balance sheet debit
 - C Income statement credit
 - D Income statement debit
- 231** General ledger accounts are updated at the end of a fiscal period through entries known as:
- A Adjusting entries.
 - B Closing entries.
 - C Double entries.
 - D Reversing entries.
- 232** At the beginning of a new fiscal period, temporary accounts have what kind of balance?
- A Credit
 - B Debit
 - C Positive
 - D Zero

- 233** When closing the sales account, the balance of this account is transferred into which account?
- A Income summary
 - B Owner's equity
 - C Purchases
 - D Withdrawal
- 234** A net income or net loss is closed into which account?
- A Expense
 - B Owner's equity
 - C Purchases
 - D Revenue
- 235** After closing entries are posted, the revenue account will have which kind of balance?
- A Credit
 - B Debit
 - C Even
 - D Zero
- 236** What type of journal entries bring accounts up to date in the general ledger?
- A Adjusting
 - B Closing
 - C Correcting
 - D Opening
- 237** Which type of accounts would be closed at the end of the accounting period?
- A Assets
 - B Liabilities
 - C Owner's equity
 - D Revenue
- 238** Information needed to close the sales account is found on the worksheet in which column?
- A Balance sheet credit
 - B Balance sheet debit
 - C Income statement credit
 - D Income statement debit
- 239** The owner's drawing account represents a/an:
- A Decrease in expenses.
 - B Decrease in owner's equity.
 - C Increase in expenses.
 - D Increase in owner's equity.
- 240** Which account will **NOT** be closed?
- A Cash
 - B Rent expense
 - C Salary expense
 - D Sales
- 241** When closing the sales account, debit:
- A Income summary and credit sales.
 - B Owner's equity and credit sales.
 - C Sales and credit income summary.
 - D Sales and credit owner's equity.
- 242** What kind of an account is income summary?
- A Asset
 - B Liability
 - C Revenue
 - D Temporary capital

243 Which accounts would require a closing entry?

- A Accounts payable
- B Cash
- C Prepaid insurance
- D Sales



Directions for Numbers 244- 255 : The following statements are either TRUE or FALSE. After reading each carefully, darken “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true or “B” if the statement is false. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST.**

244 The income summary account is used to accumulate and summarize the revenue and expenses for the period.

- A True
- B False

245 The work sheet is the source of information for the closing entries.

- A True
- B False

246 The balance sheet is prepared after posting closing entries to complete the accounting cycle.

- A True
- B False

247 After closing entries are posted, all temporary accounts should have a zero balance.

- A True
- B False

248 All accounts with and without balances appear on the post-closing trial balance.

- A True
- B False

249 If the business has a net loss, the Income Summary account would have a debit balance.

- A True
- B False

250 Expense account balances are closed into the Income Summary Account.

- A True
- B False

251 Drawing is closed into the cash account.

- A True
- B False

252 Bank service charges should be recorded in the checkbook to keep the checkbook balance up to date.

- A True
- B False

253 Outstanding deposits are shown on the bank statement.

- A True
- B False

254 Outstanding checks are shown on the bank statement.

- A True
- B False

255 It is necessary to reconcile a bank statement.

- A True
- B False



DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBER #####: Carefully read each of the following multiple-choice items and the possible answers. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet or as instructed by your teacher. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST**

256 The entry to record a dishonored check contains a:

- A Debit to Cash and a credit to Miscellaneous Expense.
- B Debit to Dishonored Check Charge and a credit to Cash.
- C Debit to Miscellaneous Expense and a credit to Cash.
- D Debit to Miscellaneous Expense and a credit to Petty Cash.

257 Reconciling a bank statement is the process of:

- A Bringing a bank statement and a checkbook into agreement.
- B Bringing a bank statement and the cash account balance into agreement.
- C Bringing a bank statement and the petty cash account balance into agreement.
- D Recording the bank deposits and withdrawals as shown on the bank statement.

258 When reconciling a bank statement the:

- A Adjusted check stub balance and the adjusted bank balance must agree.
- B Bank statement and the petty cash account must agree.
- C Beginning bank balance and beginning check stub balance must agree.
- D Service charge is added to the check stub balance.

259 After receiving notification that a deposited check has been dishonored, the dishonored check must be recorded:

- A In a cash receipts journal.
- B In a journal and on the next unused check stub.
- C In a journal only.
- D On the next unused check stub only.

- 260** If a bank service charge appears on a bank statement, the charge must be recorded:
- A In a cash receipts journal.
 - B In a journal.
 - C In a journal and on the next unused check stub.
 - D On the next unused check stub.
- 261** A report of deposits, withdrawals, and bank balance sent to a depositor by a bank is called what kind of statement?
- A Bank
 - B Cash
 - C Condition
 - D Equity
- 262** Which of the following would be deducted from the checkbook balance when preparing a bank reconciliation?
- A Deposits in transit
 - B Interest earned on the checking account
 - C Outstanding checks
 - D Service charge
- 263** After reconciling the bank statement and posting all transactions, the balance of the Cash account in the general ledger should:
- A Agree with the checkbook balance.
 - B Be a credit balance.
 - C Be a zero balance.
 - D Be smaller than the checkbook balance.
- 264** A fee which the bank charges the depositor for maintaining bank records and for processing bank statement items is called a:
- A Bank fee.
 - B Bank service charge.
 - C Check fee.
 - D Processing fee.
- 265** Which would be deducted from the bank statement balance when preparing a bank reconciliation?
- A Deposits in transit
 - B Interest earned on the checking account
 - C Outstanding checks
 - D Service charge
- 266** Checks issued by a depositor but which have not yet cleared the issuing bank are called:
- A Canceled checks.
 - B Outstanding checks.
 - C Outstanding deposits.
 - D Post-dated checks.
- 267** A check paid by the bank and returned to a depositor is a/an:
- A Canceled check.
 - B Outstanding check.
 - C Outstanding deposit.
 - D Post-dated check.
- 268** Deposits made by a depositor but not included on a bank statement are called:
- A Canceled deposits.
 - B Outstanding checks.
 - C Outstanding deposits.
 - D Post-dated deposits.

- 269** A check that a bank refuses to pay is called what kind of check?
- A Canceled
 - B Cleared
 - C Dishonored
 - D Outstanding
- 270** Bringing a bank statement and a checkbook into agreement is known as:
- A A blank endorsement.
 - B Adjusting a check stub.
 - C Balancing cash.
 - D Reconciling a bank statement.
- 271** When reconciling a bank statement, which reconciling items would require a journal entry?
- A Bank error
 - B Bank service charge
 - C Outstanding checks
 - D Outstanding deposits
- 272** Which would be added to the checkbook balance when preparing a bank reconciliation?
- A Interest earned on the account
 - B Outstanding checks
 - C Outstanding deposits
 - D Service charge
- 273** Which would be added to the bank statement balance when preparing a bank reconciliation?
- A An outstanding deposit
 - B Interest earned on the account
 - C Outstanding checks
 - D Service charge
- 274** A bank service charge is recorded as a debit to:
- A Bank Service Charge.
 - B Cash.
 - C Miscellaneous Expense.
 - D Petty Cash.
- 275** A company should reconcile its bank statement:
- A As soon as it is received.
 - B Only if it feels it is necessary.
 - C To prove equality of debits and credits.
 - D When time allows.
- 276** A bank service charge is recorded as a credit to:
- A Bank Service Charge.
 - B Cash.
 - C Miscellaneous Expense.
 - D Petty Cash.
- 277** Your high school guidance counselor is one source for researching career possibilities. One way your counselor can help identify the things you like to do is through testing. Which test helps identify your preferences?
- A Computer competency test
 - B Personal interest test
 - C Scholastic Aptitude Test
 - D Writing test

278 To become a certified public accountant which exam must be passed?

- A ACT
- B CPA
- C MAT
- D SAT

279 Values are:

- A A set of unique qualities that makes us different from all other people
- B Activities that you do well
- C The principles you live by and the beliefs that are important to you
- D The way you use your time, energy, and resources

280 All are major public accounting firms **EXCEPT**:

- A Ernst and Young
- B H & R Block
- C KPMG Peat Marwick
- D Price Waterhouse Coopers

281 Skills are best described as:

- A A set of unique qualities that makes us different from all other people.
- B Activities that you do well.
- C The principles you live by.
- D The way you use your time, energy, and resources.

282 When choosing a career, you should ask yourself all questions **EXCEPT**:

- A What are my personal interests and skills?
- B What are my values, and how will they affect my career?
- C What hobbies do I enjoy most?
- D What lifestyle interests me?

283 Which accounting job is an entry level position?

- A Accounting clerk
- B Accounting consultant
- C CEO of a public accounting firm
- D Certified public accountant

284 Which best describes responsibility?

- A Acknowledging and appreciating your work
- B Being dependable and taking positive actions
- C Caring deeply about people
- D The ability to overcome fear

- 285** A career example for an individual who exhibits strong financial decision-making skills would be:
- A Accountant.
 - B Bank teller.
 - C Computer analyst.
 - D Training coordinator.
- 286** All offer accounting career opportunities **EXCEPT**:
- A Career-technical student organizations
 - B For-profit organizations
 - C Not-for-profit organizations
 - D Public accounting firms
- 287** In the transaction, PAID \$500 FOR FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX LIABILITY FOR QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Miscellaneous Expense.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Unemployment Tax Payable – Federal.
 - C Debit Unemployment Tax Payable – Federal and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Unemployment Tax Payable – Federal and credit Salary Expense.
- 288** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR EMPLOYEE INCOME TAX, \$300, AND FOR FICA TAX, \$600, you should:
- A Debit Cash \$300, and credit Employee Income Tax Payable \$500, FICA Tax Payable \$600.
 - B Debit Cash \$900, and credit Employee Income Tax Payable \$500, FICA Tax Payable \$600.
 - C Debit Employee Income Tax Payable \$300, FICA Tax Payable \$600, and credit Cash \$900.
 - D Debit Salary Expense \$900, and credit Employee Income Tax Payable \$500, FICA Tax Payable \$600.
- 289** In the transaction, PAID \$300 FOR STATE UNEMPLOYMENT TAX LIABILITY FOR QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Salary Expense.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Unemployment Tax Payable – State.
 - C Debit Salary Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Unemployment Tax Payable – State and credit Cash.
- 290** EMPLOYEES INCOME TAX PAYABLE-FEDERAL is debited when the:
- A Bank statement is received showing that employee checks have been cashed.
 - B Cash account is debited.
 - C Payroll transaction is recorded.
 - D Tax payment is made to the federal government.

- 291** If a business paid the liability for the first quarter federal unemployment tax, the account credited would be:
- A Cash.
 - B Payroll Taxes Expense.
 - C Salary Expense.
 - D Unemployment Tax Payable – Federal.
- 292** Employer's payroll taxes expense for a semimonthly period are recorded in which journal?
- A Cash payments
 - B Cash receipts
 - C General
 - D Sales
- 293** If a business paid the liability for the first quarter federal unemployment tax, the account debited would be:
- A Cash.
 - B Payroll Taxes Expense.
 - C Salary Expense.
 - D Unemployment Tax Payable – Federal.
- 294** The total of the federal income tax column of the payroll register is credited to what type of account?
- A Asset
 - B Expense
 - C Liability
 - D Revenue
- 295** The journal entry for journalizing a payroll payment is recorded in the:
- A Cash payments journal.
 - B Cash receipts journal.
 - C General journal.
 - D General ledger.
- 296** The source document for journalizing a payroll payment is a:
- A Check stub.
 - B Memorandum.
 - C Payroll register.
 - D Time card.
- 297** The total of the net pay column of the payroll register is credited to which account?
- A Asset
 - B Expense
 - C Liability
 - D Revenue
- 298** The total of the FICA tax column of the payroll register is credited to which type of account?
- A Asset
 - B Expense
 - C Liability
 - D Revenue
- 299** The total amount of the total earnings column of a payroll register is debited to which account?
- A Asset
 - B Expense
 - C Income
 - D Liability

- 300** The employer's payroll taxes are recorded as a debit to:
- A Employees Income Tax Payable.
 - B FICA Tax Payable.
 - C Payroll Tax Expense.
 - D Salary Expense.
- 301** Until payment is made, payroll taxes for an employer are considered a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Capital.
 - C Expense.
 - D Liability.
- 302** The total gross earnings each pay period is debited to:
- A Cash.
 - B Employees Income Tax Payable.
 - C Miscellaneous Expense.
 - D Salaries Expense.
- 303** Which account is debited when journalizing a payroll transaction?
- A Cash
 - B Employees Income Tax Payable
 - C FICA Tax Payable
 - D Salary Expense
- 304** Who pays FICA taxes?
- A Both employer and employee
 - B Employee
 - C Employer
 - D State government
- 305** Who pays federal unemployment taxes?
- A Both employer and employee
 - B Employee
 - C Employer
 - D Federal government
- 306** The total net pay each pay period is credited to:
- A Cash.
 - B Employees Income Tax Payable.
 - C Miscellaneous Expense.
 - D Salaries Expense.
- 307** Uncollectible accounts expense is recorded by:
- A Crediting the estimated amount to an expense account.
 - B Debiting the estimated amount to an account titled allowance for uncollectible accounts.
 - C Making a correcting entry at the beginning of a fiscal period.
 - D Making an adjusting entry at the end of a fiscal period.
- 308** The adjusting entry for uncollectible accounts is:
- A Debit Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts, credit Bad Debts Expense.
 - B Debit Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts, credit Cash.
 - C Debit Uncollectible Accounts Expense, credit Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts.
 - D Debit Uncollectible Accounts Expense, credit Cash.

- 309** The balance of accounts receivable at the end of the fiscal period is \$10,000. An estimated 2% of this will become uncollectible in the future. What amount will be uncollectible?
- A \$20
 - B \$120
 - C \$200
 - D \$2000
- 310** The journal entry to adjust uncollectible accounts involves a credit to:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts.
 - C Cash.
 - D Uncollectible Accounts Expense.
- 311** When writing off an uncollectible account receivable the two accounts credited are accounts receivable and:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts.
 - C Cash.
 - D The customer account.
- 312** When writing off an uncollectible account receivable, the two accounts credited are the customer account and:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts.
 - D Cash.
- 313** When receiving payment on a previously written off account, the account credited in the cash receipts journal is:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Cash.
 - C Notes Payable.
 - D Notes Receivable.
- 314** When re-opening a previously written off account, the account credited in the general journal is:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts.
 - C Cash.
 - D The customer account.
- 315** When a business does not know which specific accounts receivable will become uncollectible, the business must estimate the amount of:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Purchases.
 - C Sales.
 - D Uncollectible Accounts expense.
- 316** If a previously written off account is paid by the customer, what account in the general journal will be debited?
- A Accounts Payable
 - B Accounts Receivable
 - C Sales
 - D Sales Taxes Payable

- 317** When writing off an uncollectible account receivable, the account debited is:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts.
 - C Cash.
 - D The customer account.
- 318** Entries to write off uncollectible accounts are recorded in a:
- A Cash payments journal.
 - B Cash receipts journal.
 - C General journal.
 - D Sales journal.
- 319** The journal entry to adjust uncollectible accounts involves a debit to:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Allowance for Uncollected Accounts.
 - C Cash.
 - D Uncollectible Accounts Expense.
- 320** The Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts has a:
- A Credit balance.
 - B Debit balance.
 - C Negative balance.
 - D Zero balance.
- 321** On which statement is uncollectible accounts expense recorded?
- A Balance sheet
 - B Division of net income
 - C Income statement
 - D Statement of owner's equity

➡ **Directions for Numbers 322- 326** : The following statements are either TRUE or FALSE. After reading each carefully, darken “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true or “B” if the statement is false. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST.**

- 322** When writing off an uncollectible account using the direct write-off method, Bad Debts Expense is debited.
- A True
B False

- 323** When a company uses the allowance method and a previously written off account is collected, Accounts Receivable is credited.
- A True
B False

- 324** Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts usually has a zero balance at the end of a fiscal period.
- A True
B False

- 325** Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts is classified as a contra asset account.
- A True
B False

- 326** The account Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts is increased by a credit.
- A True
B False

➡ **DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBER #####:** Carefully read each of the following multiple-choice items and the possible answers. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet or as instructed by your teacher. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST**

- 327** When adjusting the prepaid insurance account on the work sheet debit:
- A Insurance Expense and credit Income Summary.
 - B Insurance Expense and credit Prepaid Insurance.
 - C Prepaid Insurance and credit Income Summary.
 - D Prepaid Insurance and credit Insurance Expense.
- 328** The three main items reported on an income statement are:
- A Assets, liabilities, and owner's equity.
 - B Revenue, total expenses, and owner's equity.
 - C Total expenses, owner's equity, and the owner's drawing account balance.
 - D Total revenue, total expenses, and net income or net loss.
- 329** A net income appears on a work sheet's:
- A Balance sheet debit and adjustments credit column.
 - B Income statement credit and balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit and trial balance debit column.
 - D Income statement debit and balance sheet credit column.
- 330** In preparing an income statement, the information needed for the revenue section is obtained from a work sheet's account title column and:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 331** In preparing an income statement, the information needed for the expenses section is obtained from a work sheet's account title column and:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 332** When net income on an income statement agrees with the net income on the work sheet, then:
- A The balance sheet is assumed to be correct.
 - B The capital account is out of balance.
 - C The income statement is assumed to be correct.
 - D There is an error in the income statement.
- 333** Net income on a work sheet increases:
- A Assets and liabilities.
 - B Capital only.
 - C Liabilities and capital.
 - D Liabilities only.

- 334** If the income statement debit column on a work sheet is less than the income statement credit column, the business has a:
- A Credit balance.
 - B Debit balance.
 - C Net income.
 - D Net loss.
- 335** In preparing a balance sheet, the information needed for the assets section is obtained from a work sheet's account title column and:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 336** In preparing a balance sheet, the information needed for the liabilities section is obtained from a work sheet's account title column and:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 337** An income statement contains sections for:
- A Assets, liabilities, and net income or net loss.
 - B Assets, liabilities, and owner's equity.
 - C Revenue, expenses, and net income or net loss.
 - D Revenue, expenses, and owner's equity.
- 338** The net income or net loss amount calculated on the income statement must equal the amount shown on the:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B General journal.
 - C General ledger.
 - D Work sheet.
- 339** A company will have a net income when:
- A The balance sheet shows more total assets than liabilities.
 - B Total revenue is greater than total expenses.
 - C Total revenue is less than total expenses.
 - D Total revenue minus total expenses equals zero.
- 340** A company's net income is computed by:
- A Adding total expenses to total revenue and subtracting the drawing account.
 - B Subtracting total expenses from total assets.
 - C Subtracting total expenses from total revenue.
 - D Subtracting total liabilities from total assets.
- 341** In the trial balance columns of a work sheet, the income summary account has what kind of balance?
- A Credit
 - B Debit
 - C Negative
 - D Zero

- 342** When adjusting the supplies account on the work sheet, debit:
- A Supplies and credit Supplies Expense.
 - B Supplies Expense and credit Cash.
 - C Supplies Expense and credit Income Summary.
 - D Supplies Expense and credit Supplies.
- 343** On a work sheet the columns used to record changes to update general ledger accounts at the end of a fiscal period are the:
- A Adjustment columns.
 - B Balance sheet columns.
 - C Income statement columns.
 - D Trial balance columns.
- 344** If the income statement credit column on a work sheet is greater than the income statement debit column, the business has a:
- A Credit balance.
 - B Debit balance.
 - C Net income.
 - D Net loss.
- 345** Matching expenses against revenue for the same period is referred to as the:
- A Expense Principle.
 - B Income Principle.
 - C Matching Principle.
 - D Work Sheet Principle.
- 346** A work sheet summarizes the financial condition of a business for a:
- A Calendar year.
 - B Financial period.
 - C Fiscal period.
 - D Specific day.
- 347** A financial statement showing revenue and expenses for a fiscal period is called a/an:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Distribution of net income.
 - C Income statement.
 - D Work sheet.
- 348** The length of time for which a business analyzes and reports financial data is a:
- A Business period.
 - B Fiscal period.
 - C Trial balance.
 - D Work sheet.
- 349** When total expenses are greater than total revenue, there:
- A Are no assets.
 - B Are no liabilities.
 - C Is a net income.
 - D Is a net loss.
- 350** For purposes of reporting financial information to the IRS, what fiscal period is used?
- A A month
 - B Calendar year
 - C Determined by IRS
 - D Twelve months

- 351** On a work sheet, the balance of each liability account appears in the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Trial balance debit column.
- 352** A trial balance on the work sheet consists of:
- A Accounts with credit balances.
 - B Accounts with debit balances.
 - C All general ledger account titles and account balances.
 - D General ledger accounts that have balances.
- 353** On a work sheet, the drawing account balance is extended to the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 354** On a work sheet, the first line of the heading contains the:
- A Current date.
 - B Date of preparation.
 - C Length of the fiscal period.
 - D Name of the business.
- 355** Expense account balances needed for an income statement are obtained from the work sheet's:
- A Income statement credit column.
 - B Income statement debit column.
 - C Trial balance credit column.
 - D Trial balance debit column.
- 356** The general ledger accounts are listed on the work sheet in:
- A Alphabetical order.
 - B Numerical order.
 - C Order as they appear in the general ledger.
 - D Random order.
- 357** The date of a monthly income statement prepared on December 31, 20– is written as:
- A December 31, 20–.
 - B For month ended December 31, 20–.
 - C 20–, December 31.
 - D 12/31/–.
- 358** Information for preparation of a balance sheet is obtained from a work sheet's:
- A Balance sheet debit and credit columns.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement debit and credit columns.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 359** Information for preparation of an income statement is obtained from a work sheet's:
- A Balance sheet debit and credit columns.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement debit and credit columns.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 360** The equipment account balance on a work sheet is extended to which column?
- A Balance sheet credit
 - B Balance sheet debit
 - C Income statement credit
 - D Income statement debit

- 361** General ledger information is summarized on a columnar accounting form known as a/an:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Income statement.
 - C Post-closing trial balance.
 - D Work sheet.
- 362** All expense account balances on a work sheet are extended to the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 363** If total revenue is less than total expenses, the business has a:
- A Credit balance.
 - B Debit balance.
 - C Net income.
 - D Net loss.
- 364** The proof of the equality of general ledger debits and credits is called a:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Income statement.
 - C Journal.
 - D Trial balance.
- 365** The cash balance on a work sheet is extended to which column?
- A Balance sheet credit
 - B Balance sheet debit
 - C Income statement credit
 - D Income statement debit
- 366** The first section that appears after the heading on an income statement is:
- A Assets.
 - B Expenses.
 - C Liabilities.
 - D Revenue.
- 367** The sales account balance on a work sheet is extended to the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 368** The supplies account balance on a work sheet is extended to the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 369** Information for the trial balance is taken from:
- A Check stubs.
 - B General ledger accounts.
 - C Individual journal accounts.
 - D Source documents.
- 370** On the work sheet, cash has a balance in the:
- A Adjustment debit column.
 - B Income statement credit column.
 - C Trial balance credit column.
 - D Trial balance debit column.

- 371** The last section on an income statement is:
- A Federal taxes.
 - B Net income or net loss.
 - C Total assets.
 - D Total revenue.
- 372** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE, \$400, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Miscellaneous Expense.
 - B Debit Cash and debit Miscellaneous Expense.
 - C Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Supplies and credit Miscellaneous Expense.
- 373** In the transaction, JOHN WHITAKER INVESTED \$8000 OF HIS PERSONAL SAVINGS IN THE BUSINESS, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit John Whitaker, Capital.
 - B Debit Cash and debit John Whitaker, Capital.
 - C Debit John Whitaker Capital and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit John Whitaker, Capital.
- 374** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR RENT, the source document is a/an:
- A Check stub.
 - B Invoice.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Receipt.
- 375** In the transaction, PAID CASH TO HAVE TWO PHOTOCOPYING MACHINES REPAIRED, \$110, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Miscellaneous Expense.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Wages Expense.
 - C Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Repair Expense.
 - D Debit Repair Expense and credit Cash.
- 376** In the transaction, PAID CASH TO PURCHASE A COMPUTER DESK, \$625, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Miscellaneous Expense.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Office Equipment.
 - C Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Office Equipment.
 - D Debit Office Equipment and credit Cash.
- 377** The proper procedure to follow when correcting an error recorded in the general journal is:
- A Circle the incorrect amount and write correct answer above it.
 - B Draw line through the error and write correction above it.
 - C Erase it.
 - D Make a new entry below the incorrect entry.
- 378** In the transaction, BILLED ANDERSON COMPANY FOR WORK COMPLETED, the source document is a/an:
- A Check stub.
 - B Invoice.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Receipt.

- 379** In the transaction, NATIONAL TRAVEL AGENCY PAID \$9500 CASH TO BUY COMPUTER EQUIPMENT, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Computer Equipment.
 - B Debit Cash and debit Computer Equipment.
 - C Debit Computer Equipment and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Computer Equipment.
- 380** In the transaction, RECEIVED BIKE RENTAL FEES, \$375, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Rental Fees.
 - B Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Cash.
 - C Debit Rental Fees and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Rental Fees and credit Miscellaneous Expense.
- 381** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR REPAIRS, \$95, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Miscellaneous Expense.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Repairs Expense.
 - C Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Repairs Expense and credit Cash.
- 382** In the transaction, RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED A CHECK FOR \$200, the source document is a/an:
- A Check stub.
 - B Invoice.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Receipt.
- 383** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR ADVERTISING, \$75, you should:
- A Credit Cash and credit Advertising Expense.
 - B Debit Advertising Expense and credit Cash.
 - C Debit Cash and credit Advertising Expense.
 - D Debit Cash and credit Miscellaneous Expense.
- 384** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR STORE EQUIPMENT, \$350, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Store Equipment.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Store Supplies.
 - C Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Store Equipment.
 - D Debit Store Equipment and credit Cash.
- 385** In the transaction, RECEIVED CASH FROM SALES, \$750, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Sales.
 - B Debit Cash and debit Sales.
 - C Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Sales.
 - D Debit Sales and credit Cash.
- 386** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR TELEPHONE BILL (UTILITIES EXPENSE), \$65, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Supplies Expense.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Utilities Expense.
 - C Debit Telephone Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Utilities Expense and credit Cash.

- 387** In the transaction, RECEIVED A CHECK FOR \$2500 FOR LEGAL FEES, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Legal Expenses.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Legal Fees.
 - C Debit Legal Fees and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Legal Fees.
- 388** In the transaction, WROTE CHECK TO PAY A PART-TIME WAITRESS, \$90, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Wages Expense.
 - B Debit Miscellaneous Expense and credit Cash.
 - C Debit Wages Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Wages Expense and debit Cash.
- 389** In the transaction, PAID CASH TO JOHN SMITH, OWNER FOR PERSONAL USE, \$500, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit John Smith, Capital.
 - B Debit Cash and credit John Smith, Drawing.
 - C Debit John Smith, Capital, and credit Cash.
 - D Debit John Smith, Drawing and credit Cash.
- 390** In the transaction, RECEIVED CASH FROM THE OWNER AS AN INVESTMENT, the source document is a/an:
- A Check number.
 - B Invoice.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Receipt.
- 391** In the transaction, PAID CASH TO THE OWNER FOR PERSONAL USE, the source document is a/an:
- A Cash register tape.
 - B Check stub.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Receipt.
- 392** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR UTILITIES EXPENSE, the source document is a/an:
- A Check stub.
 - B Invoice.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Receipt.
- 393** In the transaction, BOUGHT SUPPLIES ON ACCOUNT FROM MILLER COMPANY, \$1000, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Supplies.
 - B Debit Miller Company and credit Supplies.
 - C Debit Supplies and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Supplies and credit Miller Company.
- 394** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR AN OFFICE DESK, \$250, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Office Equipment.
 - B Debit Cash and debit Office Equipment.
 - C Debit Computer Supplies and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Office Equipment and credit Cash.

- 395** In the transaction, PAID THE GAS AND ELECTRIC BILL, \$125, you should:
- A Credit Cash and credit Equipment.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Utilities Expense.
 - C Debit Equipment and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Utilities Expense and credit Cash.
- 396** In the transaction, PAID CASH ON ACCOUNT TO JONES SUPPLY FOR, \$1000, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Jones Supply.
 - B Debit Cash and debit Jones Supply.
 - C Debit Jones Supply and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Supplies and credit Cash.
- 397** An amount recorded in the left amount column of the general journal is called a/an:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Liability.
 - D Owner's equity.
- 398** A book or file containing a separate page for each business account is called a/an:
- A General ledger.
 - B Income statement.
 - C Journal.
 - D Memorandum.
- 399** An amount recorded in the right amount column of the general journal is called a/an:
- A Credit.
 - B Debit.
 - C Liability.
 - D Owner's equity.
- 400** A business paper from which information is obtained for a journal entry is called a/an:
- A Account.
 - B Balance sheet.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Source document.
- 401** A form on which a brief message is written describing a journal entry is called a/an:
- A Account.
 - B Ledger.
 - C Memorandum.
 - D Opening entry.
- 402** The system of recording debit and credit parts of a transaction is known as:
- A Double-entry accounting.
 - B Post-closing trial balance.
 - C The accounting cycle.
 - D The accounting equation.
- 403** The source document for a cash receipt transaction is a:
- A Check stub.
 - B Memorandum.
 - C Post-closing trial balance.
 - D Receipt.
- 404** In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR INSURANCE, \$550, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Prepaid Insurance.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Insurance Expense.
 - C Debit Insurance Expense and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Prepaid Insurance and credit Cash.

405 Recording business transactions in a journal is called:

- A Analyzing transactions.
- B Balancing.
- C Journalizing.
- D Posting.

406 The source document for all cash payment transactions is a/an:

- A Check stub.
- B Invoice.
- C Memorandum.
- D Receipt.

407 In the transaction, PAID CASH FOR WATER BILL (UTILITIES EXPENSE), \$75, you should:

- A Credit Water Bill and debit Cash.
- B Debit Cash and credit Utilities Expense.
- C Debit Utilities Expense and credit Cash.
- D Debit Water Bill Expense and credit Cash.

408 Each item recorded in a journal is called a/an:

- A Asset.
- B Entry.
- C Liability.
- D Owner's equity.

409 Ethical behavior can best be described as:

- A Behaving honestly
- B Falsifying records
- C Lying about hours worked
- D Stealing from the company

410 Why is it important for a business to treat its employees in an ethical manner?

- A Employees are only interested in monetary compensation and are not interested in ethics.
- B Employees do not care if they are treated well ethically.
- C Employees treated well ethically are loyal, work hard, and conduct themselves in an ethical manner.
- D Employees treated well ethically will more than likely look for another job after one year.

411 What are the standards of moral conduct that help us to decide when behavior is right or wrong?


- A Attitude
- B Code of ethics
- C Ethics
- D Work ethic

412 Which represents good business ethics?

- A Asking a co-worker to sign in for you at work
- B Giving the company 800 number to a friend in Atlanta so he/she can use it to call you
- C Refusing to gossip about another coworker
- D Telling a coworker to say you are "away from your desk" if the boss calls

- 413** Identify the second question to be answered when making an ethical decision.
- A Does the action violate company or professional standards?
 - B How many people will be affected?
 - C Is the action illegal?
 - D Who is affected by the action?
- 414** When a company issues a note in order to borrow money from the bank, the account credited is:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Cash.
 - C Notes Payable.
 - D Notes Receivable.
- 415** When receiving a note receivable from a customer, the accounts credited are the customer account and:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Cash.
 - D Notes Payable.
- 416** When interest has accrued on a note payable, the account debited for the interest is:
- A Cash.
 - B Interest Expense.
 - C Interest Income.
 - D Notes Payable.
- 417** When a note payable is paid, the amount of the principal and interest accrued is credited to:
- A Cash.
 - B Interest Expense.
 - C Notes Payable.
 - D Notes Receivable.
- 418** When a customer needs more time to pay an account receivable, a(n):
- A Account payable is issued.
 - B Bank collector is contacted.
 - C Note payable is issued.
 - D Note receivable is issued.
- 419** When receiving a note receivable from a customer, the account debited is:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Cash.
 - C Notes Payable.
 - D Notes Receivable.
- 420** When receiving payment on a note receivable, the accounts credited are Notes Receivable and:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Cash.
 - C Interest Expense.
 - D Interest Income.
- 421** When a note payable is paid, the amount of the principal and interest accrued is debited to:
- A Cash.
 - B Interest Income.
 - C Notes Payable.
 - D Notes Receivable.

- 422** The interest earned on a note receivable is credited to:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Interest Expense.
 - C Interest Income.
 - D Notes Receivable.
- 423** When payment is made on a note receivable, the amount of the principal is credited to:
- A Interest Income.
 - B Interest Payable.
 - C Notes Payable.
 - D Notes Receivable.
- 424** Which journal do you use when recording the issuance of a note payable?
- A Cash payments
 - B Cash receipts
 - C Purchases
 - D Sales
- 425** Which journal is used when recording the receipt of a note receivable?
- A Cash receipts
 - B General
 - C Purchases
 - D Sales
- 426** When a business cannot pay an account payable, the promissory note written is called a:
- A Credit voucher.
 - B Debit voucher.
 - C Note payable.
 - D Note receivable.
- 427** Which journal do you use when recording the payment of an interest-bearing note payable?
- A Cash payments
 - B Cash receipts
 - C Purchases
 - D Sales
- 428** The equation used to calculate maturity value is:
- A Interest + number of days in the year.
 - B Principal + interest.
 - C Principal \times interest \times rate.
 - D Principal \times rate \times time.

 **Directions for Numbers 429-433** : The following statements are either TRUE or FALSE. After reading each carefully, darken “A” on your answer sheet if the statement is true or “B” if the statement is false. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST.**


- 429** A receipt of a note from a customer for payment on account results in a debit to Notes Receivable.
- A True
B False

- 430** Notes Receivable is classified as a contra asset account, and its normal balance is a credit.
- A True
B False

- 431** Notes Payable is classified as a liability account, and its normal balance is a credit.
- A True
B False

- 432** When issuing a note payable to the bank for cash, the Notes Payable account is debited.
- A True
B False

- 433** When paying the bank for a note, Notes Payable is credited.
- A True
B False

 **DIRECTIONS FOR NUMBER #####:** Carefully read each of the following multiple-choice items and the possible answers. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet or as instructed by your teacher. **REMEMBER: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS TEST**

- 434** In the transaction, RECEIVED PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT FROM SMITH ELECTRONICS, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Accounts Payable/Smith Electronics.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Accounts Receivable/Smith Electronics.
 - C Debit Accounts Payable/Smith Electronics and credit Cash.
 - D Debit Accounts Receivable/Smith Electronics and credit Cash.
- 435** In the transaction, SOLD MERCHANDISE ON ACCOUNT TO MARY SMITH, you should:
- A Debit Accounts Payable/Mary Smith and credit Sales and Sales Tax Payable.
 - B Debit Accounts Receivable/Mary Smith and credit Purchases.
 - C Debit Accounts Receivable/Mary Smith and credit Sales and Sales Tax Payable.
 - D Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Receivable/Mary Smith.
- 436** On January 1, ABC Inc. sold merchandise on account to Smith Supply Company for \$500. The credit terms were 2/10, n/30. ABC Inc. received a check from Smith Supply Company on January 20. The correct amount of the check is:
- A \$10.
 - B \$490.
 - C \$500.
 - D \$510.
- 437** In the transaction, SOLD MERCHANDISE ON ACCOUNT, you should:
- A Debit Accounts Payable and credit Purchases.
 - B Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Merchandise.
 - C Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Sales and Sales Tax Payable.
 - D Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Revenue.
- 438** When cash sales and bank card sales are journalized:
- A An amount is recorded in the general Debit column.
 - B An entry is made in the Cash credit column.
 - C Cash is recorded in the Cash debit column.
 - D Sales tax is recorded in the Sales credit column.
- 439** A form that lists the items included in a shipment of merchandise to a buyer is called a/an:
- A Invoice.
 - B Packing slip.
 - C Purchase order.
 - D Supplier's bill.
- 440** Which document is involved in a cash sale transaction?
- A Cash register tape.
 - B Invoice.
 - C Packing slip.
 - D Purchase order.

- 441** When completing a schedule of accounts receivable, needed information is obtained from the:
- A Accounts receivable account.
 - B Accounts receivable ledger.
 - C General journal.
 - D General ledger.
- 442** Each entry in the accounts receivable credit column of a journal is an amount that:
- A Has been collected from a customer.
 - B Has been paid to a vendor.
 - C Will be collected from a customer.
 - D Will be paid to a vendor.
- 443** The account used to record the retail price of all merchandise sold during a fiscal period is called:
- A Inventory.
 - B Merchandise.
 - C Revenue.
 - D Sales.
- 444** In the transaction, RECORDED CASH SALES FOR THE MONTH, you should:
- A Debit Cash and credit Accounts Payable.
 - B Debit Cash and credit Accounts Receivable.
 - C Debit Cash and credit Merchandise.
 - D Debit Cash and credit Sales and Sales Tax Payable.
- 445** The amount of money to be received from customers for goods or services sold on account is:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Expenses.
 - D Purchases.
- 446** A ledger that contains accounts for all customers and amounts that are owed by each customer is called a/an:
- A Accounts payable ledger.
 - B Accounts receivable ledger.
 - C Sales ledger.
 - D Purchases ledger.
- 447** When a customer wishes to keep damaged or defective merchandise at a reduced price the customer will receive a:
- A Cash discount.
 - B Sales allowance.
 - C Sales discount.
 - D Sales return.
- 448** In the transaction, SOLD MERCHANDISE ON ACCOUNT, you should debit both the customer and:
- A Accounts Receivable.
 - B Cash.
 - C Sales.
 - D Sales Tax Payable.

- 449** In the transaction, SOLD MERCHANDISE ON ACCOUNT, you should debit:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Purchases.
 - D Sales and Sales Tax Payable.
- 450** In the transaction, SOLD MERCHANDISE ON ACCOUNT, you should credit:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Sales and Sales Tax Payable.
 - D Revenue.
- 451** A sale for which cash will be received at a later date is a:
- A Cash sale.
 - B Discount sale.
 - C Retail sale.
 - D Sale on account.
- 452** For a sale on account transaction:
- A Accounts Receivable is credited for the total sale plus the sales tax.
 - B Sales is debited for the price of the goods.
 - C The sales tax is not reported.
 - D There is an increase in Accounts Receivable.
- 453** The total amount charged for goods or services sold on account is recorded in:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Merchandise Expense.
 - D Purchases.
- 454** Selling merchandise for cash results in which action?
- A Decreases revenue
 - B Decreases sales
 - C Does not affect sales
 - D Increases sales
- 455** A form describing the goods sold, the quantity sold, and the price is a:
- A Cash sale.
 - B Credit card sale.
 - C Sales invoice.
 - D Sales receipt.
- 456** A business's printed or catalog price is called a:
- A Cash discount.
 - B List price.
 - C Trade discount.
 - D Trade price.
- 457** The amount added to the cost of merchandise to establish the selling price is the:
- A Discount.
 - B Markup.
 - C Terms of sale.
 - D Vendor.
- 458** A person to whom a business sells merchandise is called a:
- A Creditor.
 - B Customer.
 - C Merchandiser.
 - D Wholesaler.

- 459** A sale on account is documented by which type of source document?
- A Check
 - B Purchases invoice
 - C Sales invoice
 - D Sales receipt
- 460** A transaction in which merchandise is sold for cash is called a/an:
- A Accounts Receivable transaction.
 - B Cash transaction.
 - C Discount transaction.
 - D Sale on account transaction.
- 461** A tax on the sale of merchandise is called a/an:
- A Excise tax.
 - B FICA tax.
 - C Sales tax.
 - D Unemployment tax.
- 462** When cash is received on account, the:
- A Accounts Receivable account decreases.
 - B Accounts Payable account decreases.
 - C Amount to be collected from customers increases.
 - D Balance of the Cash account decreases.
- 463** The source document for recording the cash received from sales is a/an:
- A Cash register tape.
 - B Check number.
 - C Invoice.
 - D Memorandum.
- 464** The Accounts Receivable account is classified as a/an:
- A Asset.
 - B Expense.
 - C Liability.
 - D Revenue.
- 465** Sales Discount is a contra account for which account?
- A Prepaid Insurance
 - B Purchases
 - C Sales
 - D Supplies
- 466** A sale for cash affects:
- A Asset accounts only.
 - B Asset and liability accounts.
 - C Asset, liability, and revenue accounts.
 - D Revenue accounts only.
- 467** Merchandise returned by a customer for cash or credit is called a:
- A Cash sale.
 - B Purchases return.
 - C Sale on account.
 - D Sales return.
- 468** An agreement between a buyer and a seller about payment for merchandise is called the:
- A Correcting entry.
 - B Purchase invoice.
 - C Sales invoice.
 - D Terms of sale.

- 469** Cash received on account affects:
- A Asset accounts only.
 - B Asset and expense accounts.
 - C Asset and revenue accounts.
 - D Revenue accounts only.
- 470** Sales discounts are:
- A Added to Purchases.
 - B Added to Sales.
 - C Deducted from Sales.
 - D Not given to customers.
- 471** A statement listing the vendors, account balances, and total amount owed to all vendors is called a:
- A Controlling account schedule.
 - B Schedule of accounts payable.
 - C Schedule of accounts receivable.
 - D Subsidiary schedule.
- 472** When preparing a schedule of accounts receivable, the customer accounts are always listed:
- A From the largest balance to the smallest balance.
 - B From the oldest customer to the newest customer.
 - C From the smallest balance to the largest balance.
 - D In alphabetical order.
- 473** When posting totals from the purchases journal, you:
- A Debit Accounts Payable and credit Purchases.
 - B Debit Accounts Receivable and credit Purchases.
 - C Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Payable.
 - D Debit Purchases and credit Accounts Receivable.
- 474** All transactions recorded in a purchases journal:
- A Decrease the balance of the Accounts Payable account.
 - B Decrease the balance of the Merchandise Inventory account.
 - C Increase the balance of the Income Summary account.
 - D Increase the balance of the Purchases account.
- 475** Accounts Receivable had a normal balance of \$1,500 on May 31. There were debit postings of \$900 and credit postings of \$700 during June. What was the Accounts Receivable balance on June 30?
- A \$1,300 credit
 - B \$1,300 debit
 - C \$1,700 credit
 - D \$1,700 debit

- 476** The accounts payable subsidiary ledger is proved when the total of the vendors' account balances agrees with the:
- A Accounts Payable account in the accounts payable ledger.
 - B Accounts Payable account in the general ledger.
 - C Cash account in the general ledger.
 - D Purchases account in the general ledger.
- 477** All transactions recorded in a sales journal:
- A Decrease the balance of the Accounts Receivable account.
 - B Decrease the balance of the Income Summary account.
 - C Increase the balance of the Sales account.
 - D Increase the balance of the Merchandise account.
- 478** When completing a schedule of accounts payable, the needed information is obtained from the:
- A Accounts Payable account.
 - B Accounts Payable ledger.
 - C General journal.
 - D General ledger.
- 479** Accounts Payable had a normal beginning balance of \$1,000. There were debit postings of \$600 and credit postings of \$400 during the period. What was the ending balance?
- A \$800 credit
 - B \$800 debit
 - C \$1,200 credit
 - D \$1,200 debit
- 480** The individual amounts in the Accounts Payable debit column of a cash payments journal are posted to the:
- A Account named in the account title column.
 - B Accounts Payable account in the general ledger.
 - C Cash account in the general ledger.
 - D Purchases account in the general ledger.
- 481** The individual amounts in the accounts receivable credit column of a cash receipts journal are posted to the:
- A Account named in the account title column.
 - B Accounts receivable account in the general ledger.
 - C Cash account in the general ledger.
 - D Sales account in the general ledger.
- 482** If the beginning Cash balance is \$20,000, cash receipts for the month are \$15,000, and cash payments for the month are \$30,000, then what is the ending Cash balance?
- A \$5,000
 - B \$15,000
 - C \$25,000
 - D \$35,000
- 483** All transactions recorded in a sales journal are posted:
- A As a total to the accounts payable ledger.
 - B As a total to the accounts receivable ledger.
 - C Individually to the accounts receivable ledger.
 - D Individually to the general ledger.

- 484** The individual amounts in the general column of a cash payments journal are posted to an account in the:
- A Accounts payable ledger.
 - B Accounts receivable ledger.
 - C General journal.
 - D General ledger.
- 485** Which two columns in the cash payments journal are posted individually to the general ledger?
- A Accounts payable debit and cash credit
 - B Cash credit and general credit
 - C General debit and general credit
 - D General debit and purchases discount credit
- 486** Cash has total debit postings of \$2,000 and total credit postings of \$1,200. The net change in Cash is a/an:
- A \$800 decrease.
 - B \$800 increase.
 - C \$3,200 decrease.
 - D \$3,200 increase.
- 487** A diagonal line is placed in the posting reference column of the general journal to indicate that the amount is:
- A Not posted.
 - B Posted as a credit.
 - C Posted as a debit.
 - D Posted twice.
- 488** To correct an error after posting:
- A Draw a line through the error and write the correct information above it.
 - B Erase the error thoroughly and write the correct information.
 - C Journalize an entry to correct the error.
 - D Write the correction over the error.
- 489** A statement listing customers, account balances, and total amount due from all customers is a/an:
- A Accounts payable ledger.
 - B Accounts receivable ledger.
 - C Schedule of accounts payable.
 - D Schedule of accounts receivable.
- 490** A subsidiary ledger containing only customer accounts is a/an:
- A Accounts payable ledger.
 - B Accounts receivable ledger.
 - C Contra ledger.
 - D General ledger.
- 491** What is the controlling account for the accounts payable ledger?
- A Accounts Payable
 - B Accounts Receivable
 - C Capital
 - D Cash
- 492** A controlling account that equals the total of all vendor accounts is:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Cash.
 - D Purchases.

- 493** A subsidiary ledger that contains only vendor accounts is a/an:
- A Accounts payable ledger.
 - B Accounts receivable ledger.
 - C Contra ledger.
 - D General ledger.
- 494** Customer accounts are posted to what subsidiary ledger?
- A Accounts payable
 - B Accounts receivable
 - C Controlling
 - D General
- 495** The special amount column totals are posted to accounts in the:
- A General and subsidiary ledger.
 - B General journal.
 - C General ledger.
 - D Subsidiary ledgers.
- 496** The total of the sales credit column should be posted:
- A At the end of the month.
 - B At the end of the week.
 - C On a daily basis.
 - D Once every two weeks.
- 497** The total of the sales tax payable column should be posted:
- A At the end of the month.
 - B At the end of the week.
 - C On a daily basis.
 - D Once every two weeks.
- 498** The totals of the special amount columns are posted:
- A At the end of the month.
 - B At the end of the week.
 - C On a daily basis.
 - D Once every two weeks.
- 499** Transferring amounts from the journal to individual ledger accounts is known as:
- A Accounting.
 - B Balancing.
 - C Posting.
 - D Proving.
- 500** A controlling account that equals the total of all customer accounts is:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Cash.
 - D Purchases.
- 501** The total of the purchases journal is posted to purchases and:
- A Accounts Payable.
 - B Accounts Receivable.
 - C Cash.
 - D Sales.
- 502** All transactions recorded in a purchases journal are posted:
- A As a total to the accounts payable ledger.
 - B As a total to the accounts receivable ledger.
 - C Individually to the accounts payable ledger.
 - D Individually to the general ledger.

- 503** Every transaction recorded in the cash receipts journal results in a/an:
- A Decrease in Cash.
 - B Increase in Accounts Receivable.
 - C Increase in Cash.
 - D Increase in Sales.
- 504** Which two columns in the cash receipts journal are posted individually to the general ledger?
- A Accounts Receivable credit and Cash credit
 - B Cash debit and General credit
 - C General debit and General credit
 - D General debit and Sales credit
- 505** The monthly total of the general debit column of a cash payments journal is:
- A Not posted.
 - B Posted each day.
 - C Posted to the general ledger.
 - D Posted to the subsidiary ledger.
- 506** Every transaction recorded in the cash payments journal results in a/an:
- A Decrease in Accounts Payable.
 - B Decrease in Cash.
 - C Increase in Cash.
 - D Increase in Purchases.
- 507** The formula for computing cost of goods sold is:
- A Beginning Inventory minus Purchases plus ending Inventory.
 - B Beginning Inventory plus Purchases minus ending Inventory.
 - C Ending Inventory plus Purchases minus beginning Inventory.
 - D Purchases plus beginning Inventory plus ending Inventory.
- 508** Find the cost of merchandise sold, given the following information: Purchases, \$8438; Beginning Inventory, \$46,517; Ending Inventory, \$41,994.
- A \$12,961
 - B \$33,556
 - C \$38,079
 - D \$54,955
- 509** If total sales for a period are \$25,496, total expenses are \$13,387, and owner's withdrawal is \$2,500, the owner's capital account is increased by:
- A \$9,609.
 - B \$12,109.
 - C \$14,609.
 - D \$27,996.
- 510** The capital account is classified as which type of account?
- A Asset
 - B Liability
 - C Owners' equity
 - D Revenue

- 511** An income statement has main headings for:
- A Assets, liabilities, and owner's equity.
 - B Owners' equity, share of net income, and drawing.
 - C Revenue, cost of merchandise sold, and expenses.
 - D Revenue, expenses, and inventory.
- 512** A partnership's financial statement showing net income or net loss distributed to each partner is called a/an:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Capital statement.
 - C Distribution of net income statement.
 - D Income statement.
- 513** A financial statement that summarizes the changes in owners' equity during a fiscal period is a/an:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Distribution of net income statement.
 - C Income statement.
 - D Owners' equity statement.
- 514** If beginning inventory is \$55,439 and ending inventory is \$53,982, the adjusting entry would be a:
- A Credit to Income Summary for \$1,457.
 - B Credit to Merchandise Inventory for \$1,457.
 - C Credit to Purchases for \$1,457.
 - D Debit to Merchandise Inventory for \$1,457.
- 515** The account used to adjust Merchandise Inventory is:
- A Income Summary.
 - B Merchandise Expense.
 - C Merchandise Summary.
 - D Purchases.
- 516** On a worksheet, Merchandise Inventory is extended from the trial balance to the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 517** On a worksheet, FICA Tax Payable is extended from the trial balance to the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 518** When revenue accounts are closed, the:
- A Cash account is debited.
 - B Income Summary account is credited.
 - C Income Summary account is debited.
 - D Sales account is credited.
- 519** On the worksheet, Sales is extended from the trial balance to the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.

- 520** On the worksheet, Purchases is extended from the trial balance to the:
- A Balance sheet credit column.
 - B Balance sheet debit column.
 - C Income statement credit column.
 - D Income statement debit column.
- 521** After completing a worksheet, the first financial statement to prepare is the:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Income statement.
 - C Statement of changes in financial position.
 - D Statement of changes in owners' equity.
- 522** Which financial statement contains the cost of merchandise sold?
- A Balance sheet
 - B Income statement
 - C Post-closing trial balance
 - D Statement of stockholder's equity
- 523** Which account does **NOT** have to be adjusted at the end of the fiscal period?
- A Merchandise Inventory
 - B Prepaid Insurance
 - C Purchases
 - D Supplies – Office
- 524** The amount remaining after cost of merchandise sold has been deducted from revenue is:
- A Cost of merchandise sold.
 - B Gross profit on sales.
 - C Net sales.
 - D Total sales.
- 525** The owners' equity section of a balance sheet is completed with information from the:
- A General ledger.
 - B Income statement.
 - C Owners' equity statement.
 - D Worksheet balance sheet column.
- 526** Sales less cost of goods sold is called:
- A Gross profit.
 - B Net income.
 - C Operating expense.
 - D Sales.
- 527** The last financial statement prepared is the:
- A Balance sheet.
 - B Distribution of net income.
 - C Income statement.
 - D Owners' equity statement.
- 528** Which account is affected by closing entries?
- A Accounts Payable
 - B Accounts Receivable
 - C Merchandise Inventory
 - D Miscellaneous Expense
- 529** The Income Summary account is closed to:
- A Income Summary.
 - B Owner's Capital.
 - C Owner's Drawing.
 - D Sales.

- 530** After closing, temporary accounts have:
- A A credit balance.
 - B A debit balance.
 - C A zero balance.
 - D Either a debit or credit balance.
- 531** If an employee worked $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours Monday; 9 hours Tuesday; $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours Wednesday; 8 hours Thursday; and 9 hours Friday, how many regular and overtime hours did the employee work?
- A Regular 40, overtime 3
 - B Regular 40, overtime 4
 - C Regular 40, overtime 5
 - D Regular 40, overtime 7
- 532** An employee's withholding allowance includes the number of:
- A Dependents he plans to have.
 - B Individuals living in the employee's household
 - C Individuals the employee legally supports, excluding him/herself.
 - D Individuals the employee legally supports, including him/herself.
- 533** Regular weekly wages are based on the regular rate times:
- A $1.5 \times$ the regular rate.
 - B The total number of hours worked.
 - C The total number of hours worked + overtime worked.
 - D The total number of hours worked up to 40 hours.
- 534** An employee who earns \$330 weekly and has \$35 federal tax; \$22 FICA tax; \$17 health insurance and \$10 savings bonds deducted from his check will have a net pay of:
- A \$225.
 - B \$237.
 - C \$246.
 - D \$253.
- 535** The total pay due for the pay period, before deductions, is called:
- A Employee earnings.
 - B Gross earnings.
 - C Net pay.
 - D Take home pay.
- 536** Taxes such as FICA, federal unemployment, and state unemployment are frequently referred to as what kind of taxes?
- A City
 - B Income
 - C Payroll
 - D State
- 537** An employee's regular earnings are \$5.40 an hour. If the employee works 47 hours what will his total earnings be?
- A \$227.70
 - B \$272.70
 - C \$352.70
 - D \$472.70

- 538** A business form showing details of all items affecting payments made to an employee is called a/an:
- A Employees' accounts payable record.
 - B Employees' earnings record.
 - C Payroll journal.
 - D Tax withholding form.
- 539** An annual statement of an employee's total year's earnings and amounts withheld for taxes is shown on form:
- A W-2.
 - B W-3.
 - C 940.
 - D 941.
- 540** The form a person completes to file their personal income taxes is a:
- A W-2.
 - B W-4.
 - C 941.
 - D 1040.
- 541** A business form on which details about an entire payroll are recorded is the:
- A Earnings record.
 - B Earnings register.
 - C Payroll record.
 - D Payroll register.
- 542** The period covered by a salary payment is called:
- A Earnings.
 - B Pay period.
 - C Payroll.
 - D Salary.
- 543** The total amount earned by all employees for a pay period is called:
- A Earnings.
 - B Pay period.
 - C Payroll.
 - D Salary.
- 544** Employee time records are most frequently kept on a:
- A Form W-4.
 - B Form SS-5.
 - C Payroll register.
 - D Time card.
- 545** A deduction from total earnings for each person legally supported by a taxpayer is called a:
- A Federal income tax.
 - B Payroll tax.
 - C State income tax.
 - D Withholding allowance.
- 546** What is the business form on which payroll information is recorded?
- A Payroll authorization
 - B Payroll register
 - C Personnel file
 - D Tax schedule
- 547** The withholding allowances and marital status of an employee affects:
- A Federal income tax withheld.
 - B FICA tax withheld.
 - C Medicaid.
 - D Miscellaneous deductions.

- 548** Regular wages are usually based on how many hours a week?
- A 35
 - B 38
 - C 40
 - D 45
- 549** The form an employee fills out showing the number of withholding allowances, is called:
- A Form W-2.
 - B Form W-4.
 - C SS-5.
 - D Time Card.
- 550** The total amount of money earned by an employee in a pay period is called:
- A Gross earnings.
 - B Net earnings.
 - C Salary.
 - D Wages.
- 551** Overtime wages are figured at a rate of:
- A $.5 \times$ the regular rate.
 - B $.75 \times$ the regular rate.
 - C $1.5 \times$ the regular rate.
 - D $2.5 \times$ the regular rate.
- 552** The federal health insurance program for people who have reached retirement age is called:
- A Disability.
 - B Medicare.
 - C Social security.
 - D Welfare.
- 553** A payroll check is prepared from the:
- A Employee's earnings record.
 - B Last pay stub.
 - C Ledger account.
 - D Payroll register.

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
1	1	B	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	30	30	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
2	2	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	31	31	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
3	3	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	32	32	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
4	4	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	33	33	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
5	5	C	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	34	34	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
6	6	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	35	35	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
7	7	B	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	36	36	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
8	8	B	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	37	37	D	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
9	9	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	38	38	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
10	10	A	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	39	39	A	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
11	11	C	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	40	40	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
12	12	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	41	41	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
13	13	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	42	42	A	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
14	14	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	43	43	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
15	15	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	44	44	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
16	16	A	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	45	45	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
17	17	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	46	46	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
18	18	C	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	47	47	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
19	19	B	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	48	48	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
20	20	C	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	49	49	A	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
21	21	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	50	50	A	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
22	22	A	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	51	51	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
23	23	B	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	52	52	D	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
24	24	A	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	53	53	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
25	25	D	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	54	54	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
26	26	A	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	55	55	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
27	27	C	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	56	56	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
28	28	A	CA02.01 Prove the general journal	57	57	A	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases
29	29	C	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases	58	58	D	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
59	59	B	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases	88	88	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
60	60	D	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases	89	89	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
61	61	D	CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases	90	90	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
62	62	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	91	91	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
63	63	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	92	92	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
64	64	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	93	93	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
65	65	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	94	94	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
66	66	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	95	95	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
67	67	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	96	96	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
68	68	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	97	97	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
69	69	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	98	98	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
70	70	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	99	99	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
71	71	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	100	100	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
72	72	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	101	101	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
73	73	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	102	102	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
74	74	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	103	103	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
75	75	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	104	104	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
76	76	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	105	105	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
77	77	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	106	106	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
78	78	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	107	107	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
79	79	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	108	108	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
80	80	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	109	109	D	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
81	81	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	110	110	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
82	82	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	111	111	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
83	83	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	112	112	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
84	84	C	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	113	113	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
85	85	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	114	114	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
86	86	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	115	115	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans
87	87	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	116	116	A	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
117	117	B	CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	146	146	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
118	118	C	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	147	147	D	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
119	119	B	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	148	148	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
120	120	B	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	149	149	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
121	121	D	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	150	150	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
122	122	B	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	151	151	C	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
123	123	C	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	152	152	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
124	124	D	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	153	153	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
125	125	B	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	154	154	C	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
126	126	A	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	155	155	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
127	127	C	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	156	156	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
128	128	B	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	157	157	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
129	129	A	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	158	158	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
130	130	A	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	159	159	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
131	131	A	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	160	160	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
132	132	B	CA06.03 Analyze transactions affecting depre	161	161	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
133	133	C	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	162	162	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet
134	134	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	163	163	D	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
135	135	D	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	164	164	C	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
136	136	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	165	165	D	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
137	137	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	166	166	B	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
138	138	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	167	167	B	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
139	139	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	168	168	C	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
140	140	C	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	169	169	A	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
141	141	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	170	170	B	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
142	142	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	171	171	B	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
143	143	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	172	172	D	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
144	144	B	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	173	173	C	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips
145	145	A	CA01.03 Create a balance sheet	174	174	B	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
175	175	B	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips	204	204	D	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund
176	176	C	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips	205	205	B	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund
177	177	B	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips	206	206	A	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund
178	178	D	CA04.01 Write check and prepare deposit slips	207	207	C	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund
179	179	D	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	208	208	A	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund
180	180	D	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	209	209	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
181	181	D	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	210	210	C	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
182	182	A	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	211	211	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
183	183	B	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	212	212	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
184	184	B	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	213	213	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
185	185	A	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	214	214	C	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
186	186	A	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	215	215	C	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
187	187	D	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	216	216	C	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
188	188	C	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	217	217	C	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
189	189	A	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	218	218	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
190	190	B	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	219	219	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
191	191	B	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	220	220	C	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
192	192	B	CA07.03 Demonstrate proper use of automat...	221	221	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
193	193	C	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	222	222	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
194	194	C	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	223	223	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
195	195	B	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	224	224	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
196	196	A	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	225	225	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
197	197	A	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	226	226	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
198	198	C	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	227	227	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
199	199	B	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	228	228	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
200	200	C	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	229	229	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
201	201	A	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	230	230	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
202	202	A	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	231	231	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...
203	203	C	CA04.03 Establish a petty cash fund	232	232	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
233	233	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	262	262	D	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
234	234	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	263	263	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
235	235	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	264	264	B	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
236	236	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	265	265	C	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
237	237	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	266	266	B	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
238	238	C	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	267	267	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
239	239	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	268	268	C	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
240	240	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	269	269	C	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
241	241	C	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	270	270	D	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
242	242	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	271	271	B	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
243	243	D	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	272	272	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
244	244	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	273	273	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
245	245	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	274	274	C	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
246	246	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	275	275	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
247	247	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	276	276	B	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement
248	248	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	277	277	B	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
249	249	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	278	278	B	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
250	250	A	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	279	279	C	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
251	251	B	CA02.03 Journalize and post adjusting and cl...	280	280	B	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
252	252	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	281	281	B	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
253	253	B	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	282	282	C	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
254	254	B	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	283	283	A	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
255	255	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	284	284	B	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
256	256	C	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	285	285	A	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
257	257	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	286	286	A	CA07.01 Research careers in accounting
258	258	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	287	287	C	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll
259	259	B	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	288	288	C	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll
260	260	C	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	289	289	D	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll
261	261	A	CA04.02 Reconcile a bank statement	290	290	D	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
291	291	A	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	320	320	A	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...
292	292	C	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	321	321	C	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...
293	293	D	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	322	322	A	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...
294	294	C	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	323	323	A	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...
295	295	A	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	324	324	B	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...
296	296	A	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	325	325	A	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...
297	297	A	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	326	326	A	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...
298	298	C	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	327	327	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
299	299	B	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	328	328	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
300	300	C	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	329	329	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
301	301	D	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	330	330	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
302	302	D	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	331	331	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
303	303	D	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	332	332	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
304	304	A	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	333	333	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
305	305	C	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	334	334	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
306	306	A	CA05.02 Journalize and post payroll	335	335	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
307	307	D	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	336	336	A	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
308	308	C	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	337	337	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
309	309	C	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	338	338	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
310	310	B	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	339	339	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
311	311	D	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	340	340	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
312	312	B	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	341	341	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
313	313	A	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	342	342	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
314	314	B	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	343	343	A	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
315	315	D	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	344	344	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
316	316	B	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	345	345	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
317	317	B	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	346	346	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
318	318	C	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	347	347	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet
319	319	D	CA06.02 Analyze transactions affecting uncol...	348	348	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
349	349	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	378	378	B	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
350	350	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	379	379	C	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
351	351	A	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	380	380	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
352	352	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	381	381	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
353	353	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	382	382	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
354	354	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	383	383	B	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
355	355	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	384	384	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
356	356	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	385	385	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
357	357	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	386	386	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
358	358	A	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	387	387	B	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
359	359	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	388	388	C	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
360	360	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	389	389	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
361	361	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	390	390	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
362	362	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	391	391	B	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
363	363	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	392	392	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
364	364	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	393	393	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
365	365	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	394	394	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
366	366	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	395	395	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
367	367	C	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	396	396	C	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
368	368	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	397	397	B	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
369	369	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	398	398	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
370	370	D	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	399	399	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
371	371	B	CA02.02 Prepare a worksheet	400	400	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
372	372	C	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...	401	401	C	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
373	373	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...	402	402	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
374	374	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...	403	403	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
375	375	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...	404	404	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
376	376	D	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...	405	405	C	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...
377	377	B	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...	406	406	A	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
407	407	C	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...	436	436	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
408	408	B	CA01.02 Journalize transactions using a gen...	437	437	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
409	409	A	CA07.02 Define ethics and exhibit ethical dec...	438	438	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
410	410	C	CA07.02 Define ethics and exhibit ethical dec...	439	439	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
411	411	C	CA07.02 Define ethics and exhibit ethical dec...	440	440	A	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
412	412	C	CA07.02 Define ethics and exhibit ethical dec...	441	441	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
413	413	A	CA07.02 Define ethics and exhibit ethical dec...	442	442	A	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
414	414	C	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	443	443	D	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
415	415	B	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	444	444	D	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
416	416	B	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	445	445	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
417	417	A	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	446	446	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
418	418	D	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	447	447	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
419	419	D	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	448	448	A	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
420	420	D	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	449	449	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
421	421	C	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	450	450	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
422	422	C	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	451	451	D	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
423	423	D	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	452	452	D	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
424	424	B	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	453	453	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
425	425	B	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	454	454	D	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
426	426	C	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	455	455	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
427	427	A	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	456	456	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
428	428	B	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	457	457	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
429	429	A	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	458	458	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
430	430	B	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	459	459	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
431	431	A	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	460	460	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
432	432	B	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	461	461	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
433	433	B	CA06.01 Analyze transactions affecting note...	462	462	A	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
434	434	B	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales	463	463	A	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales
435	435	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales	464	464	A	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
465	465	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales	494	494	B	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
466	466	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales	495	495	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
467	467	D	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales	496	496	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
468	468	D	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales	497	497	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
469	469	A	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales	498	498	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
470	470	C	CA03.02 Analyze transactions for sales	499	499	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
471	471	B	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	500	500	B	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
472	472	D	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	501	501	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
473	473	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	502	502	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
474	474	D	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	503	503	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
475	475	D	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	504	504	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
476	476	B	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	505	505	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
477	477	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	506	506	B	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers
478	478	B	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	507	507	B	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
479	479	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	508	508	A	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
480	480	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	509	509	A	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
481	481	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	510	510	C	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
482	482	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	511	511	C	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
483	483	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	512	512	C	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
484	484	D	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	513	513	D	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
485	485	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	514	514	B	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
486	486	B	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	515	515	A	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
487	487	D	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	516	516	B	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
488	488	C	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	517	517	A	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
489	489	D	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	518	518	B	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
490	490	B	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	519	519	C	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
491	491	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	520	520	D	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
492	492	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	521	521	B	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities
493	493	A	CA03.03 Post journal transactions to ledgers	522	522	B	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities

?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective	?	⊙	Answer/ Scale	Objective
523	523	C	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities	539	539	A	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
524	524	B	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities	540	540	D	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
525	525	C	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities	541	541	D	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
526	526	A	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities	542	542	B	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
527	527	A	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities	543	543	C	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
528	528	D	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities	544	544	D	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
529	529	B	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities	545	545	D	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
530	530	C	CA03.04 Perform end of fiscal period activities	546	546	B	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
531	531	A	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...	547	547	A	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
532	532	D	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...	548	548	C	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
533	533	D	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...	549	549	B	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
534	534	C	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...	550	550	A	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
535	535	B	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...	551	551	C	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
536	536	C	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...	552	552	B	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
537	537	B	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...	553	553	D	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...
538	538	B	CA05.01 Compute wages and complete a pa...				

Total questions on test: 553

Minimum points
required to achieve
mastery category

Objectives measured: 21	Items	Points	●	◐	Questions measuring this objective													
CA02.01 Prove the general journal	28	28	21	18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
CA02.01 Prove the general journal					12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
CA02.01 Prove the general journal					23	24	25	26	27	28								
CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases	33	33	25	22	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39			
CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases					40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50			
CA03.01 Analyze transactions for purchases					51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61			
CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans	56	56	42	37	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72			
CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans					73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83			
CA01.01 Classify accounts and analyze trans					84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94			

? = Test Question Number ⊙ = line on GP Form