

**UIL ACCOUNTING**  
2024 Regional Test

**Do not turn this page until the start signal is given!**

**All answers MUST be written on your answer sheet.**  
No other test materials are graded or reviewed by the graders.

Upper- or lower-case letters are acceptable. Write legibly. All answers must be clearly written, or they will be counted wrong. Write letters far enough above the line so that (for example) an “E” is distinguishable from an “F”.

Carefully read the instructions for each group of questions. Pay particular attention to instructions regarding: 1) the format of answers; and 2) rounding.

**Acceptable Responses Section**

Debit/Credit questions:				True/False questions:			Yes/No questions:			for Zero	
Debit	DR	debit	dr	True	T	true	Yes	Y	yes	0	-0-
Credit	CR	credit	cr	False	F	false	No	N	no	zero	

If an answer has zero cents, it is not necessary to write the decimal or the zeroes for cents. However, a dollar amount with cents must have TWO decimal places. A required decimal point must be clearly visible and in the correct position. Round dollar amounts to the nearest cent.

Including commas in an amount where appropriate is encouraged, but it is optional.

Failure to use commas will not make your answer wrong; however, marking a comma in the wrong position will cause your answer to be marked wrong.

**This page is intentionally blank.**

## UIL ACCOUNTING 2024 Regional Test

### Group 1

For questions 1-14, use the code below to indicate whether each account:

**A. Is closed to Income Summary      B. is closed to Capital      C. is not closed**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Bad Debts Expense                    | 8. Land                   |
| 2. Purchases Discounts                  | 9. Sales Tax Payable      |
| 3. a partner's drawing account          | 10. Purchases Discounts   |
| 4. Property Taxes Payable               | 11. Prepaid Insurance     |
| 5. Accumulated Depreciation--Building   | 12. Transportation In     |
| 6. Loss on Plant Assets                 | 13. Merchandise Inventory |
| 7. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts | 14. Bad Debts Expense     |

### Group 2

For items 15 – 23, on your answer sheet, write TRUE if the statement is true; write FALSE if it is false.

15. All property not classified as real property is called personal property.
16. The value of an asset determined by tax authorities for the purpose of calculating property taxes is called book value.
17. The actions of one partner acting on behalf of the partnership that are binding on all partners is known as mutual agency.
18. The document that sets out the terms under which a partnership will operate is called the articles of partnership.
19. When assets other than cash are invested in a partnership, the asset accounts are debited for the amount of their original cost.
20. When a partner withdraws cash or other assets for personal use, the account debited is the partner's capital account.
21. Salvage value is also known as residual value or scrap value.
22. A listing of vendor accounts, account balances, and total amount due all vendors is called a schedule of accounts payable.
23. An overstatement of ending inventory in one period has no effect on net income of the next period.

**Group 3**

For question #24, write the correct amount on your answer sheet. Superior Company has three employees who are paid weekly as follows:

Noah Patterson	\$13 per hour with overtime for hours worked over 40 hours in a week at a rate of time and a half
Curtis Johnson	\$950 salary per week
Kyla Walker	\$600 salary per week plus 4.5% commission on sales

Last week, each employee worked standard hours except Noah who worked 58 hours. Kyla sold \$14,200 of merchandise.

- \* 24. What is the total gross pay for the week on the Payroll Register for all three employees?

For questions 25 – 31, write the letter of the best response on your answer sheet.

25. Which of the following is not a factor that determines the amount of federal income tax withheld from an employee's check?
- A. Marital status  
B. State of residence  
C. Number of allowances claimed  
D. Gross earnings
26. Which of the following is not one of the payroll deductions required by law?
- A. Federal unemployment tax  
B. Social security tax  
C. Federal Income Tax  
D. Medicare tax
27. Which form is considered the Withholding Allowances Certificate?
- A. Form W-2      B. Form 941      C. Form W-4      D. Form 8109      E. Form 1099
28. What is the form that summarizes an employee's earnings and withholdings?
- A. Form W-2      B. Form W-3      C. Form 941      D. Form 8109      E. Form W-4
29. What form is the Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements?
- A. Form W-2      B. Form W-3      C. Form W-4      D. Form 8109      E. Form 1099
- \* 30. What form is the Federal tax deposit coupon that identifies the type of tax being paid?
- A. Form W-3      B. Form 941      C. Form W-2      D. Form 8109      E. Form W-4
- \* 31. What is the Employer's quarterly federal tax return that reports FIT and FICA?
- A. Form W-2      B. Form 941      C. Form W-3      D. Form 8109      E. Form 1040

**Group 4**

Automotive Express is a partnership that began on January 1, 2022. On this date the company purchased one piece of equipment with a scrap value of \$25,000 and a useful life of 5 years. This is the only equipment purchased during 2022, and the purchase was recorded correctly. In 2022, the depreciation expense was recorded correctly using the double declining-balance method.

During 2023, the company purchased a second piece of equipment on account. The financing arrangement was to make four payments of \$1,500 each before the end of the year. The bookkeeper posted these four payments to an account called Equipment Expense in error. The independent auditor discovered these posting errors and decided to correct the errors through an adjusting entry.

The equipment purchased in 2023 was placed in service on Sept. 1, 2023, has a scrap value of \$750, useful life of 7 years, and will be depreciated by the straight-line method.

The company policy is to prepare adjusting and closing entries and to prepare financial statements only at the end of the fiscal year, which is December 31. As of December 31, 2023, the company owns only those two pieces of equipment.

The independent auditor prepared the correct work sheet shown below, but because of a computer glitch, not all of the cell contents printed.

Automotive Express						
Work Sheet						
For Year Ended December 31, 2023						
Account Title	Trial Balance		Adjustments		Adjusted Trial Balance	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Equipment						
Accum. Depr.—Equip.						
Income Summary						
Depr. Expense—Equip.			38,650			
Equipment Expense	6,000					

For questions 32 – 36, write the correct amount on your answer sheet considering the correct work sheet for the year ended December 31, 2023.

- 32. What is the amount of depreciation expense for 2023 on the equipment that was purchased during 2023?
- \* 33. What is the amount for equipment in the bookkeeper’s trial balance?
- \* 34. What is the amount of accumulated depreciation in the bookkeeper’s trial balance?
- 35. What is the amount on the line for Equipment in the adjusted trial balance?
- \* 36. After all adjusting and closing entries are posted for 2023, what is the balance of Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment?

**Group 5**

For each problem in this group consider the following company policies of Simpson Company:

- All merchandise is shipped by an independent transport company from the vendor's shipping dock to the buyer's receiving dock.
- If the seller prepays the freight but is not the responsible party per the terms of the agreement, then the seller will include the freight charges on the sales invoice in order to request reimbursement of the freight costs.
- Cash discounts are not given on freight charges.
- Disregard sales taxes.
- The buyer uses an account called Transportation In.

For questions 37 – 40, write the correct amount of the check to pay each invoice.

37. Simpson Company purchased \$9,725 in merchandise from Cranfill Supply on November 27, 2023, with terms 2/10, n/30, FOB Shipping Point. Cranfill Supply paid Upland Freight \$560 to transport these goods. On December 3, 2023, Simpson Company returned (at seller's expense) damaged goods that cost \$375. Simpson Company paid this invoice on December 10, 2023.
- \* 38. Simpson Company purchased \$8,350 in merchandise from Ajax Company on December 29, 2023, with terms 2/10, n/30, FOB Shipping Point. Ajax Company paid Transmaster Freight \$430 to transport these goods. On January 2, 2024, Simpson Company returned (at seller's expense) damaged goods that cost \$250. Simpson Company paid this invoice on January 7, 2024.
39. Simpson Company purchased \$5,350 in merchandise from Wafford Company on December 27, 2023, with terms 1/15, n/120, FOB Destination. Wafford Company paid Rampart Freight \$815 to transport these goods. Simpson Company paid this invoice on February 4, 2024.
40. Simpson Company purchased \$7,900 in merchandise on account from Elliot Supply on January 29, 2024, with terms 1/15, n/30, FOB Destination. Elliott Supply paid Georgetown Freight \$714 to transport these goods. Simpson paid the invoice on February 12, 2024.

**Group 6**

Tri-Academics is a partnership that specializes in three main academic services:  
1) teaching, 2) tutoring, and 3) writing study materials.

Tri-Academics closes the temporary accounts at the end of the fiscal year in this order:

First, close all revenue accounts in one combined entry.

Second, close all expense accounts in one combined entry.

Third, close the Income Summary account.

Fourth, close the owner drawing accounts.

For the calendar year 2023, the owners have agreed to divide the net income on a fractional share basis: Daily/Boop/Acton using the ratio 2:5:3

The adjusted trial balance for Tri-Academics for the calendar year 2023 follows. All accounts have normal balances. The owners made no investments during 2023.

Cash in Bank	12,698
Accounts Receivable	3,744
Supplies	1,045
Prepaid Insurance	1,925
Equipment	34,790
Computer Equipment	23,800
Accounts Payable	952
Dixie Daily, Capital	24,570
Dixie Daily, Drawing	25,000
Betsy Boop, Capital	21,860
Betsy Boop, Drawing	70,000
Avery Acton, Capital	21,230
Avery Acton, Drawing	40,000

Teaching Fees	64,897
Tutoring Fees	42,861
Writing Royalty Fees	72,842
Rent Expense	12,000
Utilities Expense	6,409
Supplies Expense	6,987
Repairs Expense	1,227
Cleaning Expense	2,695
Advertising Expense	1,897
Insurance Expense	4,096
Miscellaneous Expense	899

For questions 41 – 46, write the correct amount on your answer sheet.

41. What is the amount posted to Income Summary in the first closing entry?

42. What is the amount posted to Income Summary in the second closing entry?

43. In the third closing entry, what amount is credited to Avery Acton, Capital?

\* 44. What amount would be on the 12-31-23 post-closing trial balance for Dixie Daily, Capital?

\* 45. What amount would be on the 12-31-23 post-closing trial balance for Betsy Boop, Capital?

\* 46. What amount would be on the 12-31-23 post-closing trial balance for Avery Acton, Capital?

Group 7

On 12-31-23, before any bad debts are written off or before any adjusting entries are recorded, the data below is available for two companies: Apex Co. and Acme Co.

Apex Co.		Acme Co.
\$ 94,620	Accounts Receivable	\$ 88,210
5,435 CR	Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	4,815 CR
542,650	Gross Sales (includes charge sales)	784,240
303,900	Charge Sales	353,400

Each of the companies uses an allowance method to estimate uncollectible accounts. Apex Co. uses the Percentage of Charge Sales method (historically Apex has used 2%) while Acme Co. uses the Aging of Accounts Receivable method. Prior to making the adjusting entry to record bad debts expense, the two companies wrote off the following accounts on December 31, 2023 (the end of each of their fiscal years):

Apex Co.		Acme Co.	
Clayton Manufacturing	\$ 650	Peterson Electronics	\$2,820
Johnson Steel Co.	875	Lackland Machine Shop	240
Bridgestone Alliance	1,810	Johansen Masonry	1,415
		Beatty Company	318

On 12-31-23, each company prepared an Aging of Accounts Receivable as follows:

Apex Co.	\$4,290	Acme Co.	\$6,200
----------	---------	----------	---------

Using the data above, answer questions 47 – 54 on your answer sheet.

47. On December 31, 2023, before any bad debts were written off for 2023, Apex Co.'s book value of Accounts Receivable was:  
 A. \$83,395      B. \$85,850      C. \$89,185      D. \$91,285      E. \$94,620
48. For Acme Co. which of the following is correct about the entry to write-off the bad debts on December 31, 2023?  
 A. Bad Debts Expense was debited \$4,793.  
 B. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts was credited \$3,335.  
 C. Accounts Receivable was credited for \$3,335.  
 D. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts was debited \$4,793.
49. After the bad debts were written off on December 31, 2023, and before the adjusting entry to record bad debts expense, Acme Co.'s book value of Accounts Receivable was:  
 A. \$78,602      B. \$83,395      C. \$83,417      D. \$88,188      E. \$93,003
50. The estimated bad debts expense for the year ended 12-31-23 for Apex Co. is:  
 A. \$2,190      B. \$6,078      C. \$7,068      D. \$8,178      E. \$10,853



**Group 7, continued**

51. The following accounts are found on which financial statement?

	<u>Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts</u>	<u>Bad Debts Expense</u>
A.	Balance Sheet	Cost of Merchandise Sold
B.	Balance Sheet	Income Statement
C.	Income Statement	Balance Sheet
D.	Income Statement	Statement of Owner's Equity

\* 52. After the adjusting entry for bad debts expense for 2023 is posted, what is the balance of Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts for Apex Co.?

- A. \$4,290      B. \$6,200      C. \$8,178      D. \$11,513      E. 12,683

\* 53. The estimated bad debts expense for the year ended 12-31-23 for Acme Co. is:

- A. \$1,145      B. \$4,793      C. \$4,815      D. \$6,178      E. \$6,200

54. Consider an Income Statement (not Apex's or Acme's) that showed Bad Debts Expense of \$2,850 and that the general ledger did not contain a contra account to Accounts Receivable. Which method was used to determine the expense?

- A. Direct Write-Off Method  
 B. Allowance Method—Percentage of Sales  
 C. Allowance Method—Aging of Accounts Receivable  
 D. Uncollectible Estimation Method

**Group 8**

Write the letter of the account that best fulfills each accounting entry in items 55 – 62.

<b>A</b>	<b>Cash in Bank</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>Accounts Payable</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Petty Cash</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Purchases</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Accounts Receivable</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>Cost of Merchandise Sold</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Merchandise Inventory</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Sales</b>

Answer items 55 – 58 based on using the periodic inventory method.

	Debit	Credit
Purchased merchandise for resale on account	#55	#56
Sold merchandise to a customer on account	#57	#58

Answer items 59 – 62 based on using the perpetual inventory method.

	Debit	Credit
Purchased merchandise for resale on account	#59	XXX
Sold merchandise to a customer on account (selling price)	XXX	#60
Same sales entry as preceding (cost portion of transaction)	* #61	* #62

**Group 9**

A computer retail store has the following data for a portable Bluetooth printer. During the year 56 of the printers were sold for \$44.95 each and 59 were sold for \$52.95 each. The market value of the printer in the wholesale market as of 12-31-23 is \$28 each.

The company uses the periodic inventory method. The company prepares adjusting and closing entries only at the end of the fiscal year, which is December 31. The company prepares financial statements annually.

		# of Units	Cost per Unit	
01-01-23	Beginning Inventory	8	27.80	
Feb	Purchase	3	28.10	
Mar	Purchase	30	27.60	
May	Purchase	31	28.15	
Jun	Purchase	40	27.60	
Aug	Purchase	7	28.25	
Sept	Purchase	4	28.30	
Dec	Purchase	2	28.35	

The printers in stock were counted on 12-31-23, and quantities are shown below. There was no theft loss to be accounted for.

Month Bluetooth Printer Was Purchased	Quantity
June	3
Aug	5
Sept	1
Dec	1

For questions 63 – 73, write the letter of the best response on your answer sheet.

63. The amount to be reported for beginning inventory in the Cost of Merchandise Sold section of the income statement
- A. cannot be determined until the inventory costing method is chosen for 2023
  - B. depends on whether the lower-of-cost-or-market rule will be applied to 2023
  - C. is \$222.40
  - D. is \$224.00

**Group 9, continued**

64. The number of Bluetooth printers purchased in 2023 was  
A. 56                      B. 59                      C. 115                      D. 117                      E. 125
65. The cost of merchandise available for sale for 2023 was  
A. \$3,256.60      B. \$3,276.00      C. \$3,478.75      D. \$3,479.00      E. \$3,500.00
66. If the company used the FIFO method, the cost of ending inventory would be  
A. \$278.30      B. \$278.60      C. \$280.00      D. \$280.70      E. \$282.90
67. If the company used the LIFO method, the cost of merchandise sold would be  
A. \$278.60      B. \$280.00      C. \$280.70      D. \$282.90      E. some other amount
68. If the company used the specific identification method, the cost of ending inventory would be  
A. \$278.30      B. \$278.60      C. \$280.00      D. \$280.70      E. \$282.90
- \* 69. If the company used the average cost method, the ending inventory would be  
A. \$278.30      B. \$278.60      C. \$280.00      D. \$280.70      E. \$282.90
- \* 70. What was the amount of Net Sales for the specified Bluetooth printer?  
A. \$2,517.20      B. \$3,124.05      C. \$3,479.00      D. \$5,614.25      E. \$5,641.25
- \*\* 71. If the computer store followed the lower-of-cost-or-market rule, the cost of the ending inventory that appears on the financial statements would be the market value of \$280 if either of the following inventory costing methods were used in 2023:
- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. LIFO or average cost            | D. FIFO or specific identification         |
| B. LIFO or specific identification | E. FIFO or average cost                    |
| C. LIFO or FIFO                    | F. average cost or specific identification |
72. It is common for businesses that sell a small number of items with high unit prices to use which of the following inventory costing methods?  
A. FIFO      B. LIFO      C. specific identification      D. average cost
73. A business must know the value of its inventory in order to  
A. prepare financial statements                      C. pay property tax on the inventory  
B. purchase insurance on the inventory                      D. all of the above

**Group 10**

Complete the following chart as necessary. Use the information provided to answer questions 74 – 80 by writing the correct amount on your answer sheet.

<b>PLANT ASSET: EQUIPMENT</b> <b>ORIGINAL COST: \$45,000</b> <b>ESTIMATED SALVAGE VALUE: \$5,000</b> <b>PURCHASED ON 01-01-21</b> <b>ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE: 4 YEARS</b>						
	<b>Straight-Line Method</b>			<b>Double Declining-Balance Method</b>		
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Beg. Book Value</b>	<b>This Year's Depr.</b>	<b>Ending Book Value</b>	<b>Beg. Book Value</b>	<b>This Year's Depr.</b>	<b>Ending Book Value</b>
<b>2021</b>						
<b>2022</b>						
<b>2023</b>						
<b>2024</b>						

- 74. Using the straight-line method, what is the beginning book value on 01-01-21?
- 75. Using the straight-line method, what is the annual depreciation amount?
- 76. Using the straight-line method, what is the ending book value for 2022?
- 77. Using the declining-balance method, what is the beginning book value on 01-01-21?
- \* 78. Using the declining-balance method, what is the amount of depreciation for the year 2022?
- 79. Using the declining-balance method, what is the ending book value on 12-31-23?
- \* 80. Using the declining-balance method, what is the amount of depreciation for the year 2024?

**This is the end of the exam. Please hold your answer sheet and exam until the contest director asks for them. Thank you.**

<b>GROUP 1</b>	<b>GROUP 3</b>	* 44. \$ <u>28,448</u>	65. <u>D</u>
1. <u>A</u>	* 24. \$ <u>3,060</u>	* 45. \$ <u>24,055</u>	66. <u>E</u>
2. <u>A</u>	25. <u>B</u>	* 46. \$ <u>24,547</u>	67. <u>E</u>
3. <u>B</u>	26. <u>A</u>	<b>GROUP 7</b>	68. <u>D</u>
4. <u>C</u>	27. <u>C</u>	47. <u>C</u>	* 69. <u>A</u>
5. <u>C</u>	28. <u>A</u>	48. <u>D</u>	* 70. <u>E</u>
6. <u>A</u>	29. <u>B</u>	49. <u>B</u>	** 71. <u>D</u>
7. <u>C</u>	* 30. <u>D</u>	50. <u>B</u>	72. <u>C</u>
8. <u>C</u>	* 31. <u>B</u>	51. <u>B</u>	73. <u>D</u>
9. <u>C</u>	<b>GROUP 4</b>	* 52. <u>C</u>	<b>GROUP 10</b>
10. <u>A</u>	32. \$ <u>250</u>	* 53. <u>D</u>	74. \$ <u>45,000</u>
11. <u>C</u>	* 33. \$ <u>160,000</u>	54. <u>A</u>	75. \$ <u>10,000</u>
12. <u>A</u>	* 34. \$ <u>64,000</u>	<b>GROUP 8</b>	76. \$ <u>25,000</u>
13. <u>C</u>	35. \$ <u>166,000</u>	55. <u>F</u>	77. \$ <u>45,000</u>
14. <u>A</u>	* 36. \$ <u>102,650</u>	56. <u>E</u>	* 78. \$ <u>11,250</u>
<b>GROUP 2</b>	<b>GROUP 5</b>	57. <u>C</u>	79. \$ <u>5,625</u>
15. <u>True</u>	37. \$ <u>9,910</u>	58. <u>H</u>	* 80. \$ <u>625</u>
16. <u>False</u>	* 38. \$ <u>8,368</u>	59. <u>D</u>	
17. <u>True</u>	39. \$ <u>5,350</u>	60. <u>H</u>	
18. <u>False</u>	40. \$ <u>7,821</u>	* 61. <u>G</u>	
19. <u>False</u>	<b>GROUP 6</b>	* 62. <u>D</u>	
20. <u>False</u>	41. \$ <u>180,600</u>	<b>GROUP 9</b>	
21. <u>True</u>	42. \$ <u>36,210</u>	63. <u>C</u>	
22. <u>True</u>	43. \$ <u>43,317</u>	64. <u>D</u>	
23. <u>False</u>			

**Note to UIL Accounting contest directors, coaches, and graders:**

It is an honor to be the new UIL State Accounting Contest Director, upon the retirement of LaVerne Funderburk, the long-time accounting contest guru. I seek to represent and respect her, this contest, and UIL faithfully in my new role. I will not "reinvent the wheel," so to speak, but I have made a few changes to simplify both test taking and test grading. I hope the changes are helpful to all. Coaches, please email me at [kaywhitton@gmail.com](mailto:kaywhitton@gmail.com), so I can keep you apprised of news and resources. Thanks for your patience as I grow in this new role! Kay Whitton