Directions: Fill in the blanks.
 What is Accounting Segment 1. Accounting Is the process of retrieving,, storing and summarizing financial transactions for a business accounting information is also used for and decision making Bookkeeping vs. Accounting: Bookkeeping is the process of recording daily business transactions which is only one part of the accounting process.
2. Types of Accounting Systems Include: maintaining accounts by computer maintaining accounts with the help of computer software for example: Sage 50 Accounting®
 Purposes of Accounting Includes: helping management determine the health of a business managers use the information to determine if the company is stable which helps them make decisions such as borrowing money or expanding the business resources helps a company keep track of the goods they have on hand as well as the cost of storing and selling these goods

4. Purposes of Accounting

a Included:
• Includes:
 providing stakeholders with financial information
creates records which can help stakeholders make decisions
about the company
 person who has an interest in a company
for example:
 investors in companies as well as employees,
customers and anyone who has an interest in a
company are considered stakeholders
5. Purposes of Accounting
• Includes:
 aiding in maximizing company profits
 accounting helps companies profits and
losses
Profit: amount of money earned is greater than amount of money spent
Loss: amount of money earned is less than the amount of money spent; a
loss occurs when there is no profit
6. Types of Accounting
Include:
 financial accounting
 accounting
tax accounting
7. Financial Accounting
 Produces information for external use through financial statements
Ensures external users of company statements receive
and useful information to make decisions
 includes, creditors and the government
Creditor: person or company which lends money to another person or
company
8. Management Accounting
information mainly for company/management use

• Ensures managers are aware of the company's _____ health in order to make decisions such as borrowing money or expanding the

business

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9.	Tax Accounting
•	Is the category of which records and files taxes
•	Is the category of which records and files taxes Ensures the company reports and pays all taxes which are required by
	the U.S. government
•	Is also used to comply with and regulations
Δ	ccounting Process Segment
	Accounting Cycle
	Includes the following steps:
	transactions
	- record journal entries
	 post ledger account entries
	 arrive at unadjusted trial balance
	 record and post adjusting entries
	- arrive at adjusted trial balance
	- prepare statements
	- close accounts
	 arrive at post closing trial balance
2	Accounting Cycle
	Can be summarized by two general elements
	recording business transactions
	analyze transactions
	record journal entries
	Ledger account entries
	arrive at unadjusted trial balance
	 record and post adjusting entries
	arrive at adjusted trial
3.	Accounting Cycle
•	Can be summarized by two general elements
	 reporting financial information for decision making
	prepare financial
	•accounts
	arrive at post closing trial balance

4.	Business Transactions
•	Is an activity or event which can be measured in terms of
	which impacts the financial position or operations of a
	business
•	Can be classified as:
	- exchange
	 involve physical exchanges such as purchasing, selling,
	collection of receivables and payment of accounts
5.	Business Transactions
	Can be classified as:
	- transactions
	events not involving physical exchanges, but where changes
	in are determinable such as wear and tear
	on equipment and damage to a structure
	on equipment and damage to a structure
6.	Financial Reporting
•	Involves accounting
	accounting records are the foundation of financial reporting
•	Is a process of using information gathered from financial transactions
	and records
	 includes information about cash flow and financial health
•	Helps determine how resources are
	Ticips determine now resources are
7	Financial Reporting Objectives
	Provide information about company
	Provide information useful for investors' and creditors' decision making
	Provide information which shows the health of a
	company
	Company
8.	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
	Are a common set of accounting rules and procedures
•	Are needed in maintaining and consistency of financial
	reports
	- completed financial reports must also follow
	GAAP
•	Are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)
	The located by the i mandal Accounting Clandal de Dodia (1 ACD)

9. GAAP Examples Include: - cost principle - reliability principle _____ principle matching principle - going concern principle 10. Cost Principle States the _____ cost of an item needs to be stated, not its current value for example: a company purchases a ______ on sale for \$500; the printer initially was priced at \$750; when recording the cost of the printer, the company should report \$500 not \$750 11. Reliability Principle · States accountants must only record information which can be - for example: receipts, bank statements and _____ should be kept for accountants to record and verify 12. Disclosure Principle States all information which is ______ to financial statement viewers must be included in the financial statement for example: a food manufacturer must disclose a a company must disclose if they are merging with another company 13. Matching Principle States expenses must be reported at the ______ time of the corresponding (matching) revenue for example: • if a store makes \$10,000 in revenue in January and

employees are paid a total of \$10,000 the same month, both

must be recorded in _____

14. Going Concern Principle	
 Is the assumption a company intends to operations if an accountant believes a company is near, this should be fully disclosed 	
 15. Accountants Are bound by company rules and professional standards May face pressure to "break the rules" if a company is in financial 	
 Must have ethical and social responsibilities which they uphold actions of an accountant both the company and outsiders 	
16. Ethical Responsibilities of Accountants • Include:	
laws and regulations	
 utilizing moral values to make judgements 	
 recording only business transactions 	
 keeping client information confidential 	
 presenting financial statements objectively to share holders 	
Shareholder: individuals who own part of a company through stock ownership	
Many companies use accountants who have no financial ties to the	
company to help prevent unethical reporting.	
17. Social Responsibilities of Accountants & BusinessesInclude:	
 taking actions which benefit society as a whole which may result in 	1
the company money	
 additional costs beyond normal business costs due to an activity or policy are known as social costs 	
 developing reports along with financial reports 	

Careers Segment

1.	Accountants
•	Are individuals who financial transactions and prepare
	financial reports
•	Examine statements to ensure accuracy
•	Suggest ways to improve profits and reduce costs
	Compute taxes and prepare tax returns
	Ensure statements and records comply with laws and regulations Maintain records
2.	Common Personality Traits & Skills of an Accountant
•	Include:
	an eye forability to analyze data
	 willing to travel if needed
	in math and general computer skills
	extensive knowledge of accounting software
	 ability to complete repetitive tasks
	 ability to work alone or in a group
	Types of Accountants Include:
	public accountant
	accountant
	- government accountant
	auditor
4.	Public Accountants
	Are considered an "" accountant for companies
•	Have clients such as corporations, governments and individuals
•	Have duties including taxes and preparing financial
	reports
5.	Public Accountants
•	Have the opportunity to work with multiple clients in different industries
•	Must be a good and adaptable to change
•	Usually requires a degree in Accounting
	 advanced positions require certification (Certified Public
	Accountant (CPA))

6.	Management Accountants
•	Are considered "" accountants for a company Work within specific company
•	Are also referred to as cost, managerial, corporate or private accountants
	Management Accountants
•	Typically require a degree in Accounting or Finance - advanced positions require certification designations such as Certified Public Accountant (CPA) or Certified Accountant (CMA)
8.	Government Accountants
•	, state of room government
	Maintain and examine records of government agencies
	Prepare financial statements and handle payroll duties
•	Are an integral part of the budget and process
	Government Accountants
•	May perform on behalf of the government
•	Usually requires a Bachelor's degree in Accounting
	 some organizations may accept experience and passing an
_	exam
	overnment accountants who work for agencies such as the Internal
	evenue Service (IRS) audit private businesses and individuals to ensure
	eir compliance with federal income taxation laws and other government gulations at the national, state and local levels.
10	. Internal Auditors
•	Examine records of companies to ensure proper
	management of funds
•	Suggest methods of preventing fraud
•	fraud to the federal government
•	Typically have no connection to a company
11	. Internal Auditors
•	May have to travel to businesses to complete audits
•	Should have excellent analysis skills and be very
•	Requires a degree in Accounting and a Certified Public
	Accountant (CPA) license

12. General Ledger Accountants	
 Ensure business transactions are properly recorded in the organization's, the general ledger Should be: 	ne business or
 familiar with general accounting and bookkeeping proficient working in a team or individually 	skills
Require a Bachelor's or Associate's degree in business accounting	and/or
 13. Forensic Accountants Specialize in examining accounting transactions for	
 14. Forensic Accountants Are required to hold a Bachelor's degree in Accounting of Take coursework in business administration, finance, material economics and May also have earned a graduate certificate or Master's Forensic Accounting Are generally required to have their Certified Public Accountification Can also become a Certified Fraud Examiner or Certified Accountant 	degree in ountant (CPA)
 15. International Accountants Specialize in recording and international business transactions Are typically required to have a Bachelor's degree in a fix Accounting or Finance and accreditation through certain 	eld such as
, toosanting of a marioo and dooroaltation through bortain	

	. Professional Certifications for Accountants
	Show accountants have expertise and
•	Include:
	- Certified Accountant (CPA)
	- Certified Management Accountant (CMA)
17	. Certified Public Accountants (CPA)
•	May have salaries and client trust Have taken and passed the CPA exam
	 a four-part national exam
•	Are licensed by their board of accountants
	- for example:
	state requirements for Texas:
	https://www.tsbpa.state.tx.us/exam-qualification/certification
	requirements.html
18	. Certified Public Accountants (CPA)
	Are required by most states to have
	Requires approximately work hours
	1 11 3 ================================
19	. Certified Management Accountants (CMA)
	Specializes more in financial and performance
	management than a CPA
•	to take the CMA exam
	 exam has two parts and measures knowledge in management
	accounting
•	Are required by most states to have continuing education and work
	experience
20	. Tips for Exploring Accounting Careers in High School
•	Research colleges which offer accounting degree programs
•	a local accountant/CPA
•	Enhance computer skills (typing, Microsoft® Excel)
•	Increaseskills/study time
•	Thoroughly research CPA test requirements