

Unit 3 – LONG-LIVED ASSETS – UNIT TEST ANSWER KEY

SHORT ANSWER SECTION – 37 marks total

1. MNO Company acquired several expensive pieces of machinery as summarized in the following chart:

Machine	Date Acquired	Cost	Estimated Useful Life (in years)	Estimated Residual Value	Method of Depreciation
A	Apr. 30 – year 1	\$308,000	6	\$30,800	Straight-line
B	Aug. 31 – year 1	\$180,000	5	\$10,000	Double Declining
C	Jan. 2 – year 2	\$250,000	10	\$40,000	CCA – 20%

- a. Calculate the depreciation for year 1 for machines A & B. The company's year-end is December 31 and it prorates its depreciation to the nearest month.

(Application – 6 marks – 3 marks for each machine)

$$A = (\$308,000 - \$30,800) / 6 \text{ years} * 8/12 \text{ months} = \$30,800$$

$$B = (\$180,000 * 40\%) * 4/12 \text{ months} = \$24,000$$

- b. Calculate the depreciation for year 2 for all three machines.

(Application – 6 marks – 2 marks for each machine)

$$A = (\$308,000 - \$30,800) / 6 = \$42,600$$

$$B = (\$180,000 - \$24,000) * 40\% = \$62,400$$

$$C = (\$250,000) * 20\% = \$50,000$$

- c. Journalize the total depreciation for part b) above.

(Application – 3 marks – 1 mark for each account and amount)

GENERAL JOURNAL			
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Dec. 31	Depreciation Expense	\$155,000	
	Accumulated Depreciation		\$155,000
	(\$42,600+\$62,400+\$50,000)		

- d. Machine B was severely damaged on January 2 in year 3 and is now worthless. Prepare a journal entry to take the machine off the books.

(Application – 6 marks – 1 mark for each account and amount)

GENERAL JOURNAL			
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Jan. 2	Loss on Write-down of Asset Expense	\$93,600	
	Accumulated Depreciation	86,400	
	Equipment / Machinery		\$180,000
	(\$86,400 = \$42,600 + \$62,400 + \$50,000)		

2. FGH Company traded in its old truck for a new one. The old truck cost \$11,000. The accumulated depreciation at the time of the sale amounted to \$7,000. The price of the new truck was \$17,000 and a \$5,000 trade-in allowance was negotiated. The balance owed was paid in cash. Use the account name, Vehicles, for the trucks.

- a. Record this transaction in a journal entry.

(Application – 10 marks – 1 mark for each account and amount)

GENERAL JOURNAL			
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
Month	Vehicles (new)	\$17,000	
	Accumulated Depreciation – Equipment	7,000	
	Vehicles (old)		\$11,000
	Bank/Cash		12,000
	Gain on Trade-in of Assets		1,000
	(Cash=17-5) (Gain=11-7+5)		

3. JKL Company purchased Copper Mine for \$15M cash. The mine was estimated to contain 2M tonnes of ore and to have a residual value of \$3M. During the first year, 400,000 tonnes were mined and 300,000 tonnes of these were sold.

a. Prepare the journal entry to record this year's ore mined.

(Application – 6 marks – 1 mark for each account and amount)

GENERAL JOURNAL			
Date	Account Titles and Explanation	Debit	Credit
	Inventory	\$600,000	
	Depletion Expense	1,800,000	
	Accumulated Depletion – Mine		\$2,400,000
	(I=(\$15M-3M)/2M * 100,000; DE=(\$15M-3M)/2M * 300,000)		

CASE – 8 marks total – 2 marks for each question

4. Pick and answer **4 ONLY** of the following questions. Make two significant statements in each answer.
- i. Explain how to determine what gets recorded in Land and Land Improvements.
Land Improvements are those things that need ongoing repair. Land includes one-time costs that are needed to prepare the Land for use.
 - ii. Explain the theory behind the half-year convention.
July 1, the half-way point in the year, is the average date of all possible purchases or disposals of assets.
 - iii. Explain the difference between a copyright and a patent.
Copyright protects an artist's work from being copied for 50 years after the death of the artist. A patent, once registered, protects a unique idea from competition for 20 years.

iv. Explain what goodwill is.

Goodwill is the difference between the book value and purchase price of a company. It represents good reputation and it is tested annually for impairment.

v. Explain why long-lived assets are depreciated over time.

Long-lived assets give up their useful life generating revenue. The depreciation expense matches the use of the asset against the revenue generated by it.