



A black and white photograph of a pair of glasses with thin frames resting on a financial statement. The statement contains various line items and numerical values, some of which are underlined. The glasses are positioned diagonally across the frame, with the temples extending towards the top left and bottom right corners. The background is a blurred financial document with text and numbers.

By ALAN BARKEMEYER



UIL ACCOUNTING PRACTICE PACKET

Spring 2025

Written by
Alan Barkemeyer

Alan Barkemeyer, author of *Hexco's Regional Accounting Practice Packet Volume 2*, brings over 32 years teaching experience to include serving 24 years at Rosebud-Lott ISD. Barkemeyer has led his high school students to State in Accounting for 23 years resulting in 15 individual State championships (state record) and winning 17 team championship titles. His teams have always placed in the top 6. Barkemeyer is a four-time recipient of the Rosebud-Lott Teacher of the Year award and was selected as the 2009 Outstanding High School Teacher by the University of Texas Ex-Students Association and UT College of Education. Barkemeyer is a graduate of the University of Texas at Austin.

We are a small company that listens! If you have any questions or if there is an area that you would like fully explored, let us hear from you. We hope you enjoy this product and stay in contact with us throughout your academic journey.

~ President Hexco Inc., Linda Tarrant

HEXCO ACADEMIC

www.hexco.com

P.O. Box 199 • Hunt, Texas 78024

Phone: 830.367.3825 • Fax: 830.367.3824

Email: hexco@hexco.com

Copyright © 2025 by Hexco Academic. All rights reserved. Reproduction or translation of any part of this work beyond that permitted by Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 *United States Copyright Act* without the permission of the copyright owner is unlawful. The purchaser of this product is responsible for adhering to this law which prohibits the sharing or reselling of copyrighted material with anyone. This precludes sharing with coaches or students from other schools via mail, fax, email, or simply "passing along." Hexco materials may not be posted online. Exception/permission for photocopies granted by Hexco Academic is only applicable for *Practice Packets* which may be copied expressly for the purchaser's group or classroom at the same physical location.

IF YOU LIKE THIS PRODUCT, WE ALSO RECOMMEND

2015-2025 Fall and Spring Accounting Practice Packets

State Accounting Practice Packet

Regional Accounting Practice Packet Vol 1

Regional Accounting Practice Packet Vol 2

Regional Accounting Practice Packet Vol 3

Grader #1 _____
 Grader #2 _____
 Grader #3 _____

Contestant # _____
 Team # _____

ACCOUNTING INVITATIONAL SCORING CHART

Number of correct answers out of 80
 (without considering asterisks) times 5 = _____

Plus extra credit for asterisk questions answered correctly.
 (If the answer is incorrect, draw a line through the block)

Question Number	Asterisks On Exam	Extra Points if Correct
2	1	
5	1	
6	1	
8	1	
9	1	
10	1	
13	1	
28	1	
30	1	
32	2	
33	2	
34	2	
42	1	
45	1	
46	1	
47	1	
48	1	

Total Extra Points from Chart (20 Possible).....

TOTAL SCORE (420 Possible).....

SOLUTIONS PAGE**Group 1**

1. FOB Austin means FOB Shipping Point (Free On Board to the seller). The buyer (ACME) must pay the freight charges of **\$160**. That amount **will be debited to ACME's Transportation In account**.
2. August 31 + 30 = 61 days – 31 days in August = **September 30** as due date.
3. $\$5,200 - 30\% = \$3,640 - \$600 = \$3,040 - 2\% = \$2,979.20 + \$160 = \mathbf{\$3,139.20}$.
4. **NO**. Trade discounts are never recorded in the journal.
5. $\$2,410 - 40\% = \$1,446 - \$360 = \$1,086 - 1\% = \$1,075.14 + \80 (buyer pays freight) = **\$1,155.14**.
6. $\$870 - 20\% = \mathbf{\$696}$.
7. April 16 + 30 = 46 days – 30 days in April = **May 16 due date**.
8. **NO**. Trade discounts are never recorded in the journal.
9. **\$65**. (Buyer pays the freight)
10. $\$870 - 20\% = \$696 - \$50 = \$646 + \$65 = \mathbf{\$711}$. (Due date was April 26; paid on April 27—missed discount)
11. $\$6,600 - \$416 = \$6,184 \times 2\% = \mathbf{\$123.68}$.
12. Amount of the original purchase is debited to Purchases -- **\$6,600**.
13. **\$0**. The seller paid the freight, so nothing is debited to Transportation In.
14. September 21 + 90 days = 111 days – 30 days in September = 81 days – 31 days in October = 50 days – 30 days in November = **December 20** as due date.
15. $\$6,600 - \$416 = \$6,184 - 2\% = \mathbf{\$6,060.32}$.

GROUP 2

32. Ending Inventory was understated \$3,000. That error affects Net Income the same way, understating it by \$3,000. Therefore, Net Income $\$26,180 + \$3,000 =$ the correct amount of Net Income **\$29,180**.
33. Ending Inventory was understated by \$3,000 in September; Beginning Inventory in October will also be understated by \$3,000. The error in Beginning Inventory has the opposite effect on Net Income, so Net Income in October will be overstated. $\$24,195 - \$3,000 =$ corrected Net Income **\$21,195**.
34. There were two errors in October—the Beginning Inventory was understated by \$3,000 (making NI overstated by \$3,000). The Ending Inventory was understated by \$3,000 (understating Net Income by \$3,000). The two errors cancel each other out, and the Net Income is correct as stated--**\$26,500**.

GROUP 3

		Net Sales	54,395
Beginning Inventory	13,540		
+ Net Purchases	29,015		
= Cost of Merchandise Available for Sale	42,555		
- Ending Inventory	11,110		
		- Cost of Merchandise Sold	31,445
		= Gross Profit	22,950
		- Expenses	18,790
		= Net Income	4,160

GROUP 3 continued

Ending Merchandise Inventory from May 31, 2025 (\$13,540) is the Beginning Merchandise Inventory on June 1, 2025. Therefore, Beginning Inventory for June is \$13,540. Merchandise Inventory decreased by \$2,430 during June (Income Summary was a debit of \$2,430—therefore, Merchandise Inventory was credited for that amount). Therefore, Ending Merchandise Inventory = \$13,540 - \$2,430 (Income Summary balance) = \$11,110.

42. Markup and Gross Profit are the same thing. To find % of markup, find the Gross Profit component percentage. Gross Profit \$22,950 / Net Sales \$54,395 = **Markup % of 42.2%.**
43. Sales \$56,420 / Net Sales \$54,395 = Sales component percentage of **103.7%.**
44. Net Sales is the base item on the Income Statement (all other items are components of Net Sales). All base items are always **100.0%.**
45. Ending Inventory \$11,110 – Beginning Inventory \$13,540 = (\$2,430) / Beginning Inventory \$13,540 = **(17.9%).** Inventory decreased by 17.9% during the fiscal period.
46. If Ending Inventory had been reported as \$9,110 instead of \$11,110, it was understated by \$2,000. This error causes Net Income to be understated by \$2,000 as well (errors in ending inventory affect net income in the same way). Net Income \$4,160 - \$2,000 = amount of Net Income **\$2,160.**
47. If Beginning Inventory had been reported as \$11,540 instead of \$13,540, it is understated by \$2,000. An error in beginning inventory has an opposite effect on net income. Therefore, the net income reported is overstated by \$2,000. Net Income \$4,160 + \$2,000 = amount of Net Income **\$6,160.**
48. If both errors occurred in June, they would offset each other and the Net Income reported is correct as **\$4,160.** Beginning Inventory is understated by \$2,000, making Net Income overstated by \$2,000. Ending Inventory is understated by \$2,000, making Net Income understated by \$2,000. **The errors cancel each other out.**

GROUP 4

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE			
	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
January 1, 2025			19,700
January 2025	16,500	12,000	15,200

	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
COMPANY X			
January 1, 2025			6,500
January 2025	5,000	1,400	2,900

	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
COMPANY Y			
January 1, 2025			3,700
January 2025	6,000	8,200	5,900

	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
COMPANY Z			
January 1, 2025			9,500
January 2025	5,500	2,400	6,400

60. \$15,200 - \$19,700 = (\$4,500) / \$19,500 = **(22.8%).**

Contestant # _____

Team # _____

Accounting Invitational
S25A

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

All answers MUST be written on your answer sheet. Either upper case or lower case letters are acceptable. Write legibly. Write letters far enough above the line so that (for example) an “E” can be distinguished from an “F.”

For each multiple choice question, write only the identifying letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Acceptable responses (not case sensitive) for the following are:

Debit	=	DR or Debit or D
Credit	=	CR or Credit or C
True	=	True or T
False	=	False or F
Yes	=	Yes or Y
No	=	No or N

If you choose another response for the examples given above, it will be counted as incorrect.

When an answer contains more than one response, all responses must be correct for the answer to be correct. The correct responses may be listed in any order unless the group instructions say otherwise.

If the answer has zero cents, it is not necessary to write the decimal or the zeroes for cents. A dollar amount with cents must have two decimal places. A required decimal point must be clearly visible.

If the answer is in cents only (no dollars), a decimal point must precede the two-digit amount, OR you may write the word “cents” after your two-digit answer.

Including commas in an amount where appropriate is encouraged. Failure to use commas will not make your answer wrong.

Answers with percents should include one decimal place unless stated differently in the group instructions.

A loss, net loss, negative number, or cash short must be indicated by brackets or parentheses. (Minus sign is not acceptable.)

You must follow group instructions regarding rounding and format of each answer.

After the start signal is given, you may remove table pages and any work sheets from the staple for convenience. Work sheets are never reviewed by graders.