## BUSINESS & COMPUTER SCIENCE Accounting I Unit 5: Cash Control Systems

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<ul> <li>Banking procedures are essential in the accounting field.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>How does business use cash?</li> </ul>
What is a checking account and how is it maintained?
What is a bank statement?
What is a service charge? What is a patty cool fund and why is it important?
<ul> <li>What is a petty cash fund and why is it important?</li> <li>A bank reconciliation statement is a report of deposits, withdrawals</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>A bank reconciliation statement is a report of deposits, withdrawals, and bank balances sent to a depositor by a bank.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>A checking account is a bank account in which payments can be ordered by a depositor.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>A service charge is the amount the bank charges to each customer for a bank account.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>The journal entry for the service charge is entered as a debit to miscellaneous expense.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>An amount of cash on hand and used for making small payments is called petty cash. Petty cash is used when writing a check would not be time or cost effective.</li> </ul>
■ <u>Terms</u> :
<ul> <li>code of conduct, checking account, endorsement, blank endorsement, special endorsement, restrictive endorsement, postdated check, bank statement, dishonored check, electronic funds transfer, debit card, petty cash, petty cash slip</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Identify accounting practices and procedures related to cash</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>control systems.</li> <li>Define terms related to cash control systems</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Define terms related to cash control systems.</li> <li>Reconcile a bank statement.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Journalize cash control system entries.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Establish and replenish a petty cash fund.</li> </ul>

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	Career and Education Development A. Learning About Self and Interpersonal Relationships
	A4.Career and Life Roles
	Students demonstrate and evaluate successful strategies for
	accomplishing tasks, balancing career and life roles, and
	reducing stress in a variety of school, work, and community
	settings.
	a. Time management
	b. Goal-setting
	c. Resource management
	B. Learning About and Exploring Education, Career, and Life Roles
	B1.Relationships Among Learning, Work, the Community, and the
	Global Economy
	Students evaluate strategies for improving educational
	achievement, increasing participation as an involved citizen,
	and increasing work options and earning potential in a 21 <sup>st</sup>
	century global economy.
	B2.Skills for Individual/Personal Success in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century
	Students evaluate strategies to improve skills that lead to
Related	lifelong learning and success in the classroom, and the
Maine Learning	achievement of schoolwork, work and career, and personal life
Results	goals.
	a. Literacy skills
	b. Numeracy
	c. Critical thinking skills d. Information and communication technology (ICT) literacy
	e. Interpersonal skills
	f. Other academic skills and knowledge
	B3.Education and Career Information
	Students use previously acquired knowledge and skills to
	evaluate and utilize a variety of resources to articulate a plan
	and make decisions for post-secondary education, training, and
	career choices.
	Mathematics
	B. Data
	Data Analysis
	B2.Students understand correlation and cause and effect.
	a. Recognize when correlation has been confused with cause
	and effect.
	b. Create and interpret scatter plots and estimate correlation
	and lines of best fit.
	c. Recognize positive and negative correlations based on data
	from a table or scatter plot.
	d. Estimate the strength of correlation based upon a scatter

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plot.

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Related Maine Learning Results	<ul> <li>B3.Students understand and know how to describe distributions and find and use descriptive statistics for a set of data.</li> <li>a. Find and apply range, quartiles, mean absolute deviation, and standard deviation (using technology) of a set of data.</li> <li>b. Interpret, give examples of, and describe key differences among different types of distributions: uniform, normal, and skewed.</li> <li>c. For the sample mean of normal distributions, use the standard deviation for a group of observations to establish 90%, 95%, or 99% confidence intervals.</li> <li>B4.Students understand the purpose of random sampling is to reduce bias when creating a representative sample for a set of data.</li> <li>a. Describe and account for the difference between sample statistics and statistics describing the distribution of the entire population.</li> <li>b. Recognize that sample statistics produce estimates for the distribution of an entire population and recognize that larger sample sizes will produce more reliable estimates.</li> <li>c. Apply methods of creating random samples and recognize possible sources of bias in samples.</li> </ul>
Sample	
Lessons	<ul> <li>Write checks and update a check register</li> </ul>
And	<ul> <li>Complete a reconciliation statement</li> </ul>
Activities	- Tooto
Sample	Tests
Classroom	Quizzes Closs work
Assessment	<ul> <li>Class work</li> <li>Homowork</li> </ul>
Methods	Homework     Dublicational
Comula	Publications:     Contury 21 Accounting Southweat Congress Learning
Sample	<ul> <li><u>Century 21 Accounting</u> – Southwest Cengage Learning</li> </ul>
Resources	