WILMINGTON UNIVERSITY
BUSINESS
BASIC COURSE INFORMATION

COURSE TITLE: Intermediate Accounting I
COURSE NUMBER: BAC 201

I. RATIONALE:

Accountants need to understand, prepare, and use financial statements. This course prepares students for advanced study, professional examinations, and a successful and ethical pursuit of a career in accounting or business.

II. MAJOR INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS:

GOAL A: The student will understand the environment of financial accounting and the need for accounting standards.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
A-1 Identify the major financial statements and other means of financial reporting
A-2 Explain how accounting assists in the efficient use of scarce resources.
A-3 Identify the objectives of financial reporting
A-4 Explain the need for accounting standards.
A-5 Identify the major policy-setting bodies and their role in the standards setting
A-6 Explain the meaning of generally accepted accounting principles.
A-7 Identify some of the challenges facing the profession and the impact of user groups on the standards-setting process.
A-8 Understand issues related to ethics and financial accounting.

GOAL B: The students gain an understanding of the basic principles and assumptions of accounting.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
B-1 Describe the usefulness of a conceptual framework.
B-2 Understand the objectives of financial reporting
B-3 Identify the qualitative characteristics of accounting information
B-4 Define the basic elements of financial statements
B-5 Describe the basic assumptions of accounting
B-6 Explain the application of the basic principles of accounting.
B-7 Describe the impact that constraints have on reporting accounting information.
GOAL C: The student analyzes financial transactions in order to prepare the financial statements.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
C-1 Understand basic accounting terminology
C-2 Explain double-entry rules
C-3 Identify steps in the accounting cycle.
C-4 Record transactions in journals, post to ledger accounts, and prepare a trial balance.
C-5 Explain the reasons for adjusting entries and prepare them
C-6 Explain the reasons for closing entries and prepare them
C-7 Explain how inventory accounts are adjusted at year-end.
C-8 Prepare a 10-column work sheet.

GOAL D: The student will understand and prepare the Income Statement and related information.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
D-1 Identify the uses and limitations of an Income Statement
D-2 Prepare a multiple-step Income Statement.
D-3 Explain how irregular items are reported.
D-4 Explain intraperiod tax allocation
D-5 Explain where earnings per share information is reported.
D-6 Prepare a Retained Earnings Statement.
D-7 Explain how other comprehensive income is reported.

GOAL E: The student will understand and prepare the Balance Sheet.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
E-1 Identify the uses and limitations of the Balance Sheet
E-2 Identify the major classifications of the Balance Sheet
E-3 Prepare a classified Balance Sheet.
E-4 Identify Balance Sheet information requiring supplemental disclosure
E-5 Identify major disclosure techniques for the Balance Sheet

GOAL F: The student will use present value concepts in accounting applications.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
F-1 Identify accounting topics where the time value of money is relevant.
F-2 Distinguish between simple and compound interest.
F-3 Learn how to use appropriate compound interest tables.
F-4 Identify variables fundamental to solving interest problems
F-5 Apply future and present value of a single sum to solve problems.
F-6 Apply future value to solve ordinary and annuity problems
F-7 Apply present value to solve ordinary and annuity due problems
F-8 Solve present value problems related to deferred annuities and bonds.
F-9 Apply the expected cash flow approach to present value measurement.

GOAL G: The student will understand what is considered cash and the techniques to control cash

Learning Outcomes: The student will
G-1 Identify items considered cash.
G-2 Indicate how cash and related items are reported and the required disclosures

GOAL H: The student will understand the accounting issues related to recognition and valuation of accounts receivable and notes receivable.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
H-1 Define receivables and identify the different types of receivables.
H-2 Explain the valuation of receivables and uncollectibility using the direct write-off, Percentage-of-Sales Allowance Method and the percentage-of-Receiptables Method
H-3 Account for interest and non-interest bearing notes receivable.
H-4 Explain accounting issues related to disposition of accounts and notes receivable.
H-5 Explain how receivables are reported and the required disclosures

GOAL I: The student will gain an understanding of the costs to be included in inventory and the flow assumption used in accounting for inventories.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
I-1 Identify major classifications of inventory
I-2 Distinguish between perpetual and periodic inventory systems.
I-3 Identify the effects of inventory errors on the financial statements
I-4 Identify the items that should be included as inventory cost.
I-5 Cost ending inventory using the specific identification, FIFO, LIFO, and Weighted-Average methods
I-6 Explain the significance and use of a LIFO reserve and the effect of LIFO liquidations
I-7 Cost ending inventory using the dollar-value LIFO method.
I-8 Identify the advantages and disadvantages of FIFO and LIFO

GOAL J: The student will apply the lower of cost or market rule in inventory valuation and cost ending inventory using the gross profit and retail methods.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
J-1 Explain and apply the lower of cost or market.
J-2 Apply the relative sales value (lump sum purchase) method to value inventories.
J-3 Explain accounting issues related to purchase commitments.
J-4 Cost ending inventory by the gross profit method.
J-5 Cost ending inventory by the retail inventory method.
J-6 Explain how inventory is reported and the required disclosures

GOAL K: The student will account for the acquisition and disposal of property, plant, and equipment

Learning Outcomes: The student will
K-1 Describe the major characteristics of property, plant, and equipment
K-2 Identify the costs included in the initial valuation of land, buildings, and equipment.
K-3 Account for the capitalization of interest during construction or acquisition of property, plant, and equipment.
K-4 Understand accounting issues related to acquiring and valuing plant assets (cash discounts, deferred payment contracts, lump-sum purchases, issuance of stock)
K-5 Describe the accounting treatment for costs subsequent to acquisition.
K-6 Describe the accounting treatment for the disposal of property, plant, and equipment.
K-7 Explain how plant, property, and equipment is reported and the required disclosures

GOAL L: The student will understand and apply the various depreciation methods for property, plant, and equipment and accounting procedures for the depletion of natural resources.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
L-1 Explain the concept of depreciation.
L-2 Identify the factors needed to measure depreciation.
L-3 Determine depreciation expense using the activity, straight-line, decreasing-charge, and special depreciation methods
L-4 Explain the accounting issues related to asset impairment.
L-5 Explain the accounting procedures for depletion of natural resources

GOAL M: The student will understand the procedures for valuing and amortizing intangible assets.

Learning Outcomes: The student will
M-1 Describe the characteristics of intangible assets
M-2 Identify the costs included in the initial valuation of intangible assets.
M-3 Identify the types of intangible assets
M-4 Determine amortization expense
M-5 Explain the conceptual issues and accounting procedures for goodwill
M-6 Explain the accounting issues related to intangible asset impairment.
M-7 Identify the conceptual issues and accounting issues related to research and development costs.
M-8 Explain how intangible assets are reported and the required disclosures