

ND BUSINESS EDUCATION FRAMEWORKS

Accounting III

Course Code	Course Name/Description	Grade Levels	Accreditation Time/Credit Options
14012	Accounting III - This course is designed to help the student acquire a more thorough, in-depth knowledge of accounting procedures and techniques utilized in solving business problems and making financial decisions. A contemporary business simulation set that lets the student put accounting skills into practice is often included.	10-12	½
Topic	Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting Process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between the accrual and cash basis of accounting and discuss the impact each has on the financial statements (1.4.1.3) • Explain the accounting methods used to determine the value of accounts receivable to be reported on the balance sheet and describe the effect on the income statement (1.4.2.1) • Record transactions for accounts receivable, including uncollectible accounts, write-offs, and recoveries (1.4.2.2) • Explain the difference between the periodic and perpetual inventory methods (1.4.2.3) • Determine the cost of inventory for merchandising and manufacturing businesses and apply appropriate valuation methods (1.4.2.4) • Describe the criteria used to distinguish between capital expenditures and revenue expenditures 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting Process 	<p>(1.4.2.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how the costs of property, plant and equipment, natural resources, and intangible assets are determined (1.4.2.7) Identify, calculate, and record depreciation, depletion, and amortization, and explain the impact on the financial statements (1.4.2.9) Determine the impact on the financial statements when assets are sold, disposed, or rendered obsolete (1.4.2.10) Describe the methods and criteria used to account for investments and their impact on the financial statements (1.4.2.11) Record transactions for accounts payable and other short-term debts (1.4.3.1) Determine the initial valuation of long-term debt instruments and their impact on the financial statements (1.4.3.2) Record transactions for long-term debt instruments (1.4.3.3) Calculate the cost of borrowed funds and determine the impact on the financial statements (1.4.3.4) Identify and describe the different classes of stock and explain the rights afforded each class of stock (1.4.4.2) Record equity-related transactions (1.4.4.3) Explain how the acquisition and sale of a company's own stock affects the financial statements (1.4.4.4)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between stock splits and stock dividends and explain how each affects equity (1.4.4.5) • Describe how accounting information facilitates management decision-making (1.6.2.1) • Apply differential analysis to make the following types of decisions: make or buy a product; lease or buy an asset; discontinue a department, plant, or product; offer discounted prices on special orders; replace or repair equipment (1.6.2.2) • Apply present-value concepts to evaluate capital investment opportunities (1.6.2.3) • Calculate total assets, liabilities, and owner’s equity for the balance sheet (5.6.5.2) • Calculate fixed and variable costs, analyze data, and estimate the projected total income and total expenses for a given time period (5.6.5.4) • Calculate bankruptcy distribution rate and amounts(5.6.5.5) • Apply generally accepted business ratios such as current ratio, debt ratio, and equity ratio to accounting data in order to make decisions(5.6.5.6) • Calculate the outstanding amount for installment purchases (5.6.6.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate accounting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the different forms of business ownership and the advantages and disadvantages of each form (1.2.1.14)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managerial accounting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the statement of cash flow to analyze business activities (e.g., operating, investing, financing) (1.3.1.11) • Analyze cash flow from operating activities to assess profitability and liquidity (1.3.1.12) • Identify, calculate, and record depreciation, depletion, and amortization, and explain the impact on

	<p>the financial statements (1.4.2.9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the impact on the financial statements when assets are sold, disposed, or rendered obsolete (1.4.2.10)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing accounting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a plan for activity-based costing for a manufacturing business (1.6.1.11)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automated accounting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate ethical decision-making skills and conduct in a business scenario (1.1.3.3) • Identify and use information technology productively (1.1.3.5) • Apply information technology to conduct financial analysis (1.3.1.8)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accrual accounting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguish between the accrual and cash basis of accounting and discuss the impact each has on the financial statements (1.4.1.3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate financial statements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the information that can be obtained from analyzing financial statements (1.3.1.1) • Recognize the primary areas of analysis (e.g., trend analysis, profitability, liquidity, capital structure) and explain the information that can be obtained from each type of analysis (1.3.1.2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the role of management and the auditor in preparing and issuing an annual report (1.2.1.4) • Identify and explain the types of audit opinions (1.2.1.5)