

marking scheme 7110 accounts paper 2 2013 Workbook

marking scheme 7110 accounts paper 2 2013 is an essential resource for students preparing for their accounting examinations, providing detailed insights into how marks are allocated and what examiners expect in responses. Understanding this marking scheme can significantly improve a student's performance by guiding them on how to structure their answers effectively, allocate time appropriately, and focus on key concepts. In this article, we will explore the details of the 2013 marking scheme for Accounts Paper 2, offering a comprehensive guide to help students interpret and utilize the marking scheme to their advantage.

Overview of the 7110 Accounts Paper 2 2013 Marking Scheme

The 7110 Accounts Paper 2 marking scheme from 2013 is designed to assess students' understanding of various accounting principles, their ability to prepare financial statements, and their skills in applying accounting techniques. It typically includes sections on financial statements, adjustments, partnerships, and sometimes company accounts.

This marking scheme is structured to evaluate both the accuracy and the depth of understanding demonstrated by students. It emphasizes clear presentation, correct calculations, and appropriate accounting treatments. The marking scheme assigns specific marks to different parts of each question, highlighting the importance of each section within the overall assessment.

Key Features of the 2013 Marking Scheme

1. Breakdown of Marks

The scheme is divided into segments based on the questions and sub-questions, with marks allocated accordingly. Usually, each question has a total mark, often ranging from 10 to 20 marks, divided into parts that test various skills such as calculations, explanations, and presentation.

2. Marking Criteria

Examiners look for:

- Correctness of calculations
- Proper application of accounting principles

- Clarity in presentation and formatting
- Completeness of answers, including all required steps
- Quality of explanations and annotations

3. Partial Credit

The scheme allows for partial marks if students demonstrate correct methods or partial understanding, even if final answers are incorrect. This encourages students to show their working clearly.

Detailed Breakdown of the 2013 Paper 2 Questions and Marking Schemes

Below, we analyze typical questions from the 2013 Accounts Paper 2 and how the marking scheme guides their evaluation.

Question 1: Preparation of Financial Statements

This question usually involves preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, and financial statements such as the income statement and balance sheet.

Expected Content and Marking Points

- Correct extraction of trial balance figures ? 4 marks
- Proper adjustments for accruals, prepayments, depreciation, etc. ? 4 marks
- Accurate calculation of profit/loss ? 3 marks
- Preparation of the income statement ? 3 marks
- Preparation of the balance sheet ? 2 marks

Tips for Students:

Ensure each step is shown clearly, with correct figures and appropriate journal entries for adjustments. Partial credit is awarded if adjustments are correctly identified even if calculations contain errors.

Question 2: Partnership Accounts

This section assesses understanding of partnership operations, including profit sharing, admission, and retirement.

Marking Guide

- Calculation of profit sharing ratios ? 2 marks
- Preparation of partnership dissolution or admission accounts ? 4 marks
- Calculation of goodwill and treatment ? 3 marks
- Distribution of profits or losses ? 3 marks
- Clear presentation and notation ? 2 marks

Key Point:

Show all working steps for calculations. Even if final figures are off, correct methods can earn partial marks.

Question 3: Company Accounts or Other Advanced Topics

In some years, this question involves preparing or analyzing company financial statements, including share capital, reserves, and profit appropriation.

Marking Considerations

- Correct calculation of share issues, profits, and dividends ? 5 marks
- Accurate preparation of income statement and balance sheet ? 8 marks
- Correct treatment of reserves and dividends ? 3 marks
- Proper notation and presentation ? 2 marks

Important:

Examiners look for the correct application of accounting standards and principles, not just numerical accuracy.

Strategies to Maximize Your Score Using the 2013 Marking Scheme

1. Understand the Marking Scheme

Familiarize yourself with how marks are allocated across different questions and sections. Practice past papers and review marking schemes to identify patterns and common expectations.

2. Show All Working Clearly

Always write out calculations and steps. Partial credit is often awarded for correct methods, even if the final answer is wrong.

3. Prioritize Clarity and Presentation

Use headings, subheadings, and proper formatting. This makes it easier for examiners to follow your work and award marks accordingly.

4. Focus on Key Concepts

Ensure you understand fundamental accounting principles such as matching, accruals, conservatism, and consistency. These are often tested, and correct application can earn significant marks.

5. Practice with Past Papers

Use the 2013 marking scheme to mark your practice answers. This will help you identify where you lose marks and adjust your approach.

Additional Tips for Exam Success

- Time Management: Allocate time proportionally based on marks assigned to each question.
- Answer All Questions: Even if unsure, attempt all questions for partial marks.
- Review Your Work: Allocate a few minutes at the end to check calculations and ensure completeness.

Conclusion

Understanding the **marking scheme 7110 accounts paper 2 2013** is crucial for effective exam preparation. It guides students on how to structure their answers, focus on important points, and allocate their effort efficiently. By familiarizing yourself with the detailed marking criteria, practicing past papers, and developing a clear presentation style, you can improve your chances of achieving a higher score. Remember, success in accounting exams is not just about getting the right answer but about demonstrating your understanding and application of key principles in a clear and organized manner.

Marking Scheme 7110 Accounts Paper 2 2013: A Comprehensive Breakdown and Guide

Understanding the marking scheme 7110 accounts paper 2 2013 is essential for students and educators aiming to grasp how examiners allocate marks, interpret questions, and ensure fair

assessment. This detailed guide provides an in-depth analysis of the marking scheme, key areas of focus, common pitfalls, and effective strategies to excel in this paper.

Introduction to the 7110 Accounts Paper 2 2013 Marking Scheme

The marking scheme 7110 accounts paper 2 2013 serves as a blueprint for examiners to assess candidates' understanding of accounting principles, their ability to apply concepts accurately, and their proficiency in presenting financial information. This scheme not only ensures consistency in grading but also highlights the core areas students must master to perform well.

Overview of the Paper Structure

Before delving into the marking scheme specifics, it's important to understand the structure of Accounts Paper 2 2013:

- Number of Questions: Typically, the paper comprises 5-6 questions.
- Question Types: A mix of short-answer, problem-solving, and comprehensive questions.
- Marks Allocation: Total marks usually sum up to 100, distributed across various questions and parts.
- Time Management: Candidates should allocate time based on mark weightings to maximize performance.

Key Components of the Marking Scheme

- Accuracy in Financial Calculations

One of the primary focuses of the marking scheme 7110 accounts paper 2 2013 is precise calculations. Marks are awarded for:

- Correct computation of figures such as totals, balances, and ratios.
- Proper application of formulas, e.g., for depreciation, goodwill, or ratios.
- Accurate use of ledger accounts and adjustments.

- Application of Accounting Principles

Candidates are expected to demonstrate understanding of fundamental principles, including:

- Double-entry bookkeeping.
- Accruals and prepayments.
- Matching principle.
- Conservatism.

- Presentation and Clarity

Marks are also awarded for:

- Clear, logical presentation of accounts.
- Proper labelling of accounts and figures.
- Use of correct accounting formats and conventions.
- Application of Adjustments and Corrections

Many questions involve adjusting entries or correcting errors. The scheme rewards:

- Correct identification of adjustments needed.
- Proper journal entries and ledger postings.
- Accurate adjustments in financial statements.

Detailed Breakdown of Question Components

Question 1: Financial Statements Preparation

- Focus: Ability to prepare income statements, balance sheets, or cash flow statements.
- Marking Points:
 - Correct extraction of figures from trial balances.
 - Proper classification of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.
 - Accurate calculations of profit or loss.
 - Correct formatting following accounting standards.

Question 2: Ledger Accounts and Trial Balance

- Focus: Recording transactions and preparing trial balances.

- Marking Points:
- Correct posting of journal entries.
- Accurate ledger account balances.
- Proper compilation of trial balance to ensure totals match.

Question 3: Adjustments and Corrections

- Focus: Making proper adjustments for accrued income, prepaid expenses, or errors.
- Marking Points:
- Correct identification of adjustment needs.
- Accurate journal entries and ledger postings.
- Adjusted balances correctly reflected in financial statements.

Question 4: Ratios and Financial Analysis

- Focus: Calculation and interpretation of key ratios such as profitability, liquidity, or efficiency.
- Marking Points:
- Correct formulas usage.
- Precise calculations.
- Logical interpretation of ratios in context.

Question 5: Budgeting and Variance Analysis

- Focus: Preparing budgets and analyzing variances.
- Marking Points:
- Accurate budget figures.
- Correct calculation of variances.
- Sound explanation of implications.

Common Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them

- Misreading the question: Always ensure you understand what is required before starting.
- Incorrect calculations: Double-check figures, especially when transferring data between sections.
- Poor presentation: Use headings, labels, and clear formats to enhance clarity.
- Ignoring marks distribution: Allocate time proportionally to the marks available for each part.
- Neglecting assumptions: Clearly state assumptions where relevant to demonstrate

understanding.

Tips for Students to Maximize Marks Based on the Marking Scheme

- Practice past papers: Familiarize yourself with question styles and common requirements.
- Master key formulas: Ensure you can recall and apply essential accounting formulas quickly.
- Show working clearly: Even if the final answer is correct, proper working can earn partial marks.
- Allocate time wisely: Spend more time on questions with higher marks, but don?t neglect smaller questions.
- Review your work: Leave time to check calculations and ensure all parts of a question are answered.

Summary of the Marking Scheme?s Focus Areas

Area	Key Points	Marks Allocation (Indicative)
Financial calculations	Accuracy, formulas, ledger postings	~40%
Principles & concepts	Application of accounting principles	~20%
Presentation & clarity	Formatting, labelling, neatness	~10%
Adjustments & corrections	Correct journal entries, ledger updates, adjustments	~15%
Analytical ratios & analysis	Calculation, interpretation, contextual understanding	~10%
Budgeting & variances	Preparation, analysis, explanation	~5%

(Note: These percentages are approximate and can vary depending on specific examiners and year.)

Final Thoughts

The marking scheme 7110 accounts paper 2 2013 underscores the importance of accuracy, application, and presentation in accounting examinations. By understanding how marks are allocated, students can focus their efforts on critical areas, practice effectively, and approach the exam with confidence. Remember, success in accounting isn?t just about getting the right answer but demonstrating a clear, logical process supported by sound principles.

Preparing thoroughly by analyzing past marking schemes, practicing diverse questions, and honing your calculation skills will significantly improve your performance. Use this guide as a reference to identify key focus areas and develop a balanced approach to mastering Accounts Paper 2 2013.

Question What are the main components covered in the marking scheme for 7110 Accounts Paper 2 2013? The marking scheme covers various components including journal entries, ledger accounts, trial balance, adjustments, and preparation of financial statements such as the income statement and balance sheet. How does the marking scheme allocate marks for different sections of the 2013 Accounts Paper 2? Marks are typically distributed based on the complexity of the question, with individual steps like journal entries, ledger posting, and final calculations each assigned specific marks to guide examiner grading and students' focus. What are common errors highlighted in the 7110 Accounts Paper 2 2013 marking scheme? Common errors include incorrect journal entries, misposting to ledger accounts, omission of adjustments, calculation mistakes in trial balance or financial statements, and failure to include necessary notes or disclosures. How does the marking scheme for 7110 Accounts Paper 2 2013 emphasize accuracy in financial statements? The scheme awards marks for correct calculations, proper formatting, and accurate presentation of financial statements, encouraging students to be precise and thorough in their work. Are there any specific guidelines in the marking scheme regarding the treatment of adjustments in the 2013 paper? Yes, the marking scheme provides detailed instructions on how to award marks for correctly applying adjustments such as accruals, prepayments, depreciation, and stock valuation, emphasizing proper calculation and recording. How does the marking scheme assess the understanding of accounting concepts in the 7110 Accounts Paper 2 2013? The scheme allocates marks for correctly applying accounting principles, understanding of double entry, and the logical flow of recording transactions, ensuring students demonstrate conceptual clarity. Can students use the marking scheme to improve their exam techniques for future papers? Yes, reviewing the marking scheme helps students understand the key areas examiners focus on, common pitfalls, and the expected level of detail, thereby enhancing their preparation and answering strategies.

Related keywords: marking scheme, 7110 accounts, paper 2, 2013, accounting exam, marking guide, question paper, grading scheme, Kenya certificate of secondary education, financial accounting

Quickbooks chart of accounts example

quickbooks chart of accounts example is an essential resource for small business owners and accountants looking to organize their financial data efficiently within QuickBooks. A well-structured chart of accounts (COA) serves as the backbone of your accounting system, categorizing all financial transactions in a way that simplifies reporting, tax preparation, and overall financial

management. Whether you're setting up QuickBooks for the first time or optimizing an existing system, understanding how to create an effective chart of accounts is crucial. In this comprehensive guide, we'll explore detailed examples, best practices, and tips to help you develop a functional and efficient QuickBooks chart of accounts.

Understanding the Chart of Accounts in QuickBooks

What is a Chart of Accounts?

The chart of accounts is a listing of all the accounts used in your company's accounting system. It categorizes transactions into specific accounts such as assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and equity. These accounts enable you to generate financial statements like the balance sheet and income statement.

Why is the Chart of Accounts Important?

A properly organized chart of accounts ensures:

- Accurate financial reporting
- Clear visibility into business performance
- Simplified tax filings
- Easier tracking of income and expenses
- Better decision-making

How QuickBooks Uses the Chart of Accounts

QuickBooks allows users to create, modify, and categorize accounts. Transactions are assigned to specific accounts, which then aggregate data for reports. The software also enables customization to suit different industries and business models.

Creating a QuickBooks Chart of Accounts Example

Step-by-Step Guide to Setting Up Your Chart of Accounts

- Identify Your Business Type and Industry
- Determine Necessary Account Categories
- Set Up Main Account Types
- Create Sub-accounts for Detailed Tracking
- Assign Account Numbers for Organization

- Review and Adjust as Needed

Sample Chart of Accounts Structure

Below is an example of a typical chart of accounts for a small service-based business. Keep in mind that your actual accounts may vary depending on your industry and specific needs.

Sample QuickBooks Chart of Accounts Example

Assets

- 1000 Cash and Bank Accounts
 - 1010 Checking Account
 - 1020 Savings Account
- 1100 Accounts Receivable
- 1200 Prepaid Expenses
- 1300 Fixed Assets
 - 1310 Office Equipment
 - 1320 Furniture and Fixtures
 - 1330 Vehicles

Liabilities

- 2000 Accounts Payable
- 2100 Credit Cards
- 2200 Loans Payable
- 2300 Payroll Liabilities

Equity

- 3000 Owner's Equity
- 3100 Owner's Draw
- 3200 Retained Earnings

Income

- 4000 Service Revenue

- 4100 Product Sales
- 4200 Other Income

Expenses

- 5000 Cost of Goods Sold
- 5100 Office Supplies
- 5200 Rent Expense
- 5300 Utilities
- 5400 Salaries and Wages
- 5500 Marketing and Advertising
- 5600 Professional Fees
- 5700 Depreciation Expense
- 5800 Insurance

Best Practices for Setting Up Your QuickBooks Chart of Accounts

1. Keep It Simple and Relevant

Avoid creating too many accounts; focus on those that are essential for your business operations and reporting needs.

2. Use Clear and Consistent Naming Conventions

Names should be descriptive and easy to understand. For example, instead of "Misc Exp," use "Miscellaneous Expenses."

3. Assign Account Numbers Carefully

Organize accounts numerically, grouping similar accounts together. For instance, all asset accounts start with 1xxx, liabilities with 2xxx, etc.

4. Group Accounts Meaningfully

Create sub-accounts under main categories for detailed tracking. For example, under Expenses, you might have separate sub-accounts for travel, meals, and entertainment.

5. Regularly Review and Update

As your business grows, your chart of accounts should evolve. Periodic reviews help eliminate

unused accounts and add new ones as needed.

6. Customize for Your Industry

Different industries have specific accounts. For example, retail businesses need inventory accounts, while service providers might not.

Common Mistakes to Avoid When Creating a Chart of Accounts

- Creating Excessive Accounts: Cluttered accounts make reporting complicated.
- Using Vague Names: Ambiguous account names lead to confusion.
- Not Categorizing Properly: Misclassified accounts can distort financial reports.
- Ignoring Industry Standards: Not tailoring accounts to your industry can reduce report relevance.
- Neglecting Regular Maintenance: Outdated accounts can clutter your system over time.

Benefits of a Well-Structured QuickBooks Chart of Accounts

- Enhanced Financial Clarity: Clear accounts improve understanding of cash flow and profitability.
- Accurate Tax Filing: Proper categorization simplifies tax preparation.
- Efficient Bookkeeping: Streamlined accounts reduce errors and save time.
- Better Business Insights: Detailed reports help identify profitable areas and cost-saving opportunities.
- Compliance: Organized accounts facilitate compliance with accounting standards and regulations.

Conclusion

A comprehensive and thoughtfully designed QuickBooks chart of accounts example serves as a vital foundation for effective financial management. By understanding the core components—assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses—you can tailor your accounts to match your business operations. Following best practices, avoiding common pitfalls, and periodically reviewing your chart of accounts will ensure your financial data remains accurate, organized, and insightful. Whether you're just starting your business or looking to optimize your existing setup, a well-structured chart of accounts is key to making informed decisions, simplifying tax season, and laying the groundwork for long-term financial health.

Keywords: QuickBooks chart of accounts, QuickBooks setup, accounting chart of accounts example, small business accounting, financial reporting, bookkeeping tips, industry-specific accounts, QuickBooks best practices

QuickBooks Chart of Accounts Example: A Comprehensive Guide for Small Business Success

Introduction

QuickBooks chart of accounts example serves as a foundational element for any business seeking organized financial management. As one of the most popular accounting software solutions, QuickBooks simplifies the complex world of financial record-keeping by providing a structured chart of accounts (COA). This essential tool categorizes all your business transactions, making it easier to generate reports, track income and expenses, and ensure regulatory compliance. Whether you're a startup owner or an established enterprise, understanding how to set up and utilize a well-structured chart of accounts can significantly impact your financial clarity and decision-making process. In this article, we will explore what a chart of accounts is, provide a detailed example tailored for small businesses, and offer practical tips for customizing your QuickBooks chart of accounts to suit your specific needs.

What Is a Chart of Accounts?

Before diving into examples, it's important to understand the purpose and components of a chart of accounts.

The chart of accounts is a comprehensive list of all the accounts used in a company's accounting system. These accounts are categorized into five primary types:

- Assets: Resources owned by the business (e.g., cash, inventory, equipment)
- Liabilities: Debts or obligations owed to outside parties (e.g., loans, accounts payable)
- Equity: Owner's interest or residual value after liabilities (e.g., owner's capital, retained earnings)
- Income: Revenue generated from business operations (e.g., sales, service income)
- Expenses: Costs incurred to operate the business (e.g., rent, utilities, salaries)

A well-organized chart of accounts ensures that financial data is categorized accurately, facilitating clear reporting and analysis.

Why Is a Chart of Accounts Important in QuickBooks?

QuickBooks uses the chart of accounts to organize transactions, prepare financial statements, and provide insights into business health. A correctly structured COA:

- Simplifies bookkeeping and reduces errors
- Enables accurate profit and loss statements
- Facilitates tax preparation and compliance
- Supports budgeting and financial planning
- Provides transparency to stakeholders

An ill-structured or overly complex chart of accounts can lead to confusion, misreporting, and difficulties in analyzing financial data. Therefore, starting with a clear, logical example tailored to your business is crucial.

Example of a QuickBooks Chart of Accounts for Small Businesses

To illustrate, here is a typical chart of accounts example for a small service-based business, such as a consulting firm or boutique agency. This example can be adapted based on your industry and specific needs.

Assets

- 1000 - Cash and Bank Accounts
 - 1001 - Checking Account
 - 1002 - Savings Account
- 1100 - Accounts Receivable
- 1200 - Prepaid Expenses
- 1300 - Equipment
- 1400 - Furniture and Fixtures

Liabilities

- 2000 - Accounts Payable
- 2100 - Credit Card Payable
- 2200 - Loans Payable
- 2300 - Payroll Liabilities

Equity

- 3000 - Owner's Equity
- 3100 - Retained Earnings
- 3200 - Owner's Draws

Income

- 4000 - Service Income
- 4100 - Consulting Revenue
- 4200 - Other Income

Expenses

- 5000 - Cost of Goods Sold (if applicable)
- 5100 - Rent Expense
- 5200 - Utilities Expense
- 5300 - Salaries and Wages
- 5400 - Office Supplies
- 5500 - Advertising and Marketing
- 5600 - Insurance Expense
- 5700 - Professional Fees
- 5800 - Travel and Meals
- 5900 - Depreciation Expense

Customizing Your Chart of Accounts in QuickBooks

While the above example provides a solid starting point, every business is unique. Customization is key to ensuring your chart of accounts aligns with your operational realities.

Step-by-Step Guide for Customization

- Assess Your Business Needs
- Identify the main sources of income and expenses
- Recognize key assets and liabilities
- Determine if there are industry-specific accounts needed

- Create Relevant Accounts

- Use QuickBooks? ?Lists? menu to add, edit, or delete accounts
- Keep account names clear and descriptive
- Assign appropriate account types (e.g., income, expense)

- Establish Account Subcategories

- Use subaccounts for more detailed tracking (e.g., under Utilities, separate electricity, water, internet)
- This enhances reporting granularity

- Maintain Consistency

- Use a numbering system that reflects account hierarchy
- For example, starting asset accounts with 1000s, liabilities with 2000s, etc.

- Review and Update Regularly

- As your business grows, revisit your chart of accounts
- Remove obsolete accounts and add new ones as needed

Best Practices for Managing Your Chart of Accounts

- Keep it Simple: Avoid overly detailed accounts that complicate bookkeeping.
- Use Descriptive Names: Clear account names prevent confusion.
- Limit the Number of Accounts: Aim for a manageable number to simplify reporting.
- Separate Personal from Business: Ensure personal expenses are not mixed into business accounts.
- Consult a Professional: When in doubt, seek advice from an accountant to optimize your COA structure.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- Overcomplicating the Chart: Too many accounts can lead to errors and confusion.
- Using Vague Account Names: Ambiguous names hinder understanding.
- Neglecting Regular Updates: Outdated accounts can distort financial reports.
- Ignoring Industry-Specific Needs: Not customizing accounts for your sector can limit insight.

Leveraging QuickBooks Features with Your Chart of Accounts

QuickBooks offers various features that work seamlessly with your chart of accounts:

- Reports: Profit & Loss, Balance Sheet, and Trial Balance rely on your COA.
- Budgeting: Use account categories to set financial goals.
- Bank Feeds: Automate transaction categorization based on accounts.
- Class Tracking: For businesses with multiple locations or departments, integrate classes for even more detailed reporting.

Conclusion

A well-structured QuickBooks chart of accounts example acts as the backbone of your financial management system. By carefully designing and customizing your COA, you not only streamline your bookkeeping process but also gain valuable insights into your business's financial health. Whether you're just starting or refining an existing system, investing time in understanding and tailoring your chart of accounts will pay dividends in clarity, compliance, and strategic decision-making. Remember, the goal is to create a logical, organized framework that grows with your business and provides the transparency needed for sustained success.

Question What is a QuickBooks chart of accounts example? A QuickBooks chart of accounts example is a sample list of account categories used to organize financial transactions, such as assets, liabilities, income, and expenses, tailored for QuickBooks bookkeeping software. **Answer** Why is it important to have a proper chart of accounts in QuickBooks? A proper chart of accounts helps ensure accurate financial reporting, simplifies bookkeeping, and provides clear insights into your business's financial health. Can I customize the QuickBooks chart of accounts example for my business? Yes, you can customize the sample chart of accounts to fit your specific business needs by adding, deleting, or modifying account categories within QuickBooks. What are common categories included in a QuickBooks chart of accounts example? Common categories include Assets (e.g., Cash, Accounts Receivable), Liabilities (e.g., Accounts Payable), Income (e.g., Sales Revenue), and Expenses (e.g., Rent, Utilities). How do I create a chart of accounts in QuickBooks based on an example? You can create a chart of accounts in QuickBooks by navigating to the Lists menu, selecting Chart of Accounts, and then choosing New to add accounts based on the example structure. Are there industry-specific chart of accounts examples for QuickBooks? Yes, QuickBooks offers industry-specific chart of accounts templates tailored for sectors like retail, manufacturing,

service, and nonprofit organizations. What are the benefits of using a chart of accounts example for QuickBooks beginners? Using an example helps beginners understand how to organize their finances properly, saves time during setup, and ensures consistency in financial reporting. Where can I find downloadable QuickBooks chart of accounts examples? You can find downloadable examples on the official QuickBooks website, accounting blogs, or through third-party accounting resources and tutorials online.

Related keywords: QuickBooks chart of accounts, chart of accounts template, QuickBooks account types, example chart of accounts, QuickBooks setup guide, chart of accounts categories, QuickBooks accounting structure, sample chart of accounts, QuickBooks account list, business accounting accounts

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