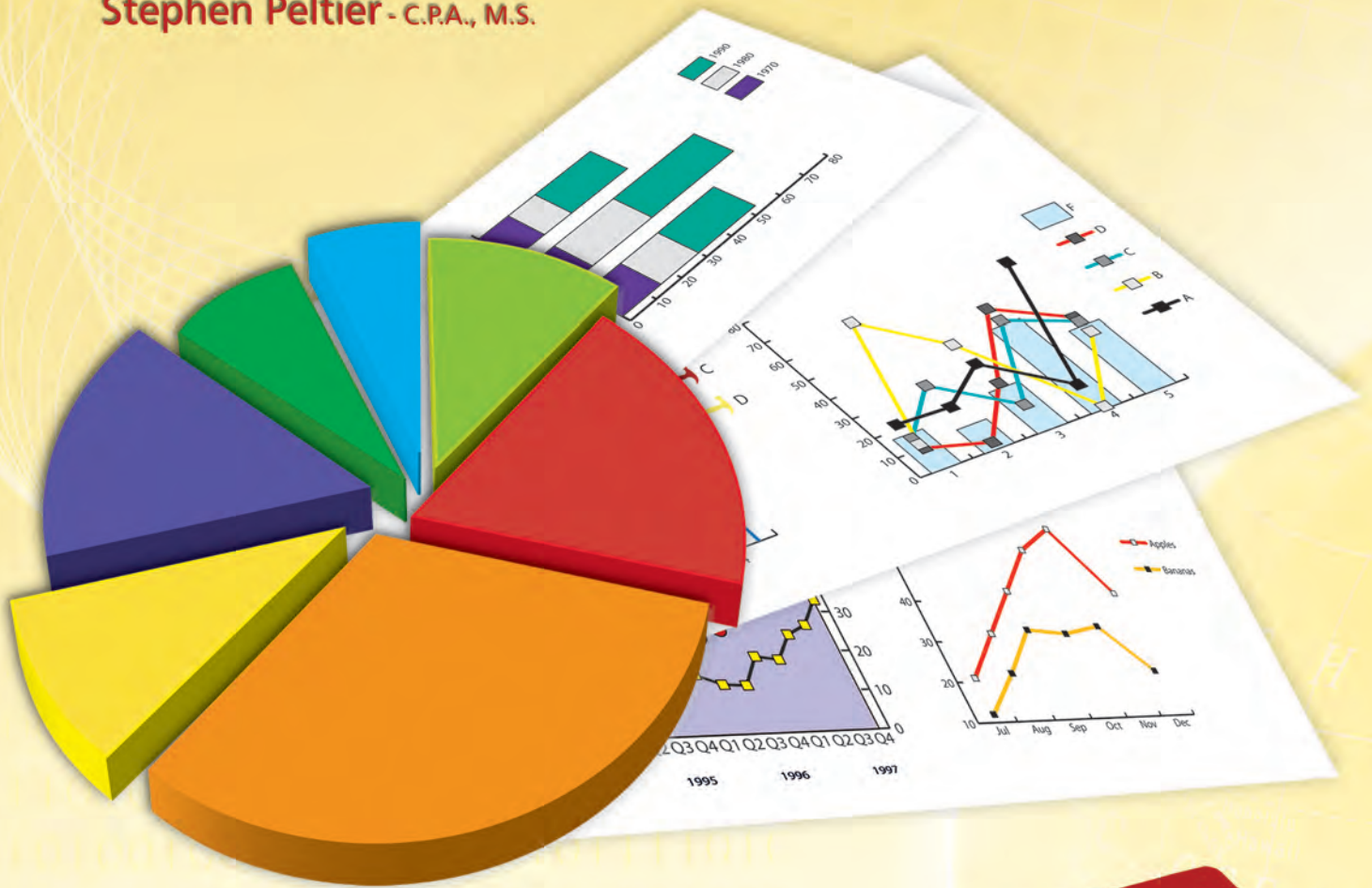


**CAREER
PATHS**

Accounting

John Taylor
Stephen Peltier - C.P.A., M.S.



Express Publishing

**CAREER
PATHS**

Accounting

Book

1

John Taylor
Stephen Peltier - C.P.A., M.S.



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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	Jobs in Accounting	Advertisement	back-office, bookkeeper, budget analysis, client, CPA, file clerk, firm, internal auditor, tax accountant, trainee	Introducing yourself
2	Numbers	Chart	add, and, divided by, equals, hundred, is, less, minus, multiplied by, over, plus, subtract, times	Expressing confusion
3	Office Materials	Invoice	binder, bulletin board, cubicle divider, desk lamp, dry eraser, file cabinet, note pad, paper clip, stapler, whiteboard	Apologizing to a client
4	Electronic Tools	Proposal	calculator, CD/DVD drive, copier, desktop computer, fax machine, flash drive, landline telephone, laptop computer, mobile telephone, printer	Asking about purpose
5	Bookkeeping Cycle	Blog	accounting software, adjusted trial balance, credit card statement, end-of-period procedure, fiscal year, payroll master file, payroll, purchase invoice, source document, time card, transaction	Confirming information
6	GAAP and IASB	Magazine Article	broad-scale uniformity, consistent, disclosure, FASB, governing body, IASB, principles-based approach, rules-based approach	Describing pros and cons
7	Income Statements	Income Statement / Magazine	general and administrative expenses, gross margin, income statement, net income, operating margin, P&L, sales revenue, sell, tax	Avoiding distractions
8	Balance Sheets	Balance Sheet / Magazine	accounts payable, accounts receivable, asset, balance sheet, cash, debt, fixed asset, inventory, liability, owner's equity, sum	Giving bad news
9	Cash Flow Statements	Cash Flow Statement / Journal Article	cash distribution, cash flow, cumulative, dividend, financing activity, generate, inflow, outflow, proceeds, stockholder	Confirming meaning
10	Describing Change	Report	decline, dramatically, hover, plummet, recover, sharply, slightly, stabilize, steadily	Making a prediction
11	Gleaning Info from Financial Statements	Email	assess, eat away at, factor, interpret, return on equity, return on sales, thin, uncollectable, year-over-year growth rate	Describing speed of work
12	Overdrafts	Bank Notice	cash a check, charge, compensate, inform, overdraft, transfer, upcoming, withdrawal	Offering services
13	Costs	Magazine Article	below cost, cost-plus method, dumping, markup, out of business, predatory, sales price, sue	Reacting to expected news
14	Taxes	Advertisement	corporate tax, excise tax, file, inheritance tax, IRS, property tax, sales tax, specialize, tax form, value-added tax	Asking for information
15	Depreciation	Memo	accelerated depreciation, depreciable asset, depreciation, depreciation methods, depreciation schedule, obsolescence, recovery period, salvage value, straight-line depreciation, tangible asset, wear and tear	Agreeing with a suggestion

Table of Contents

Unit 1 – Jobs in Accounting	4
Unit 2 – Numbers	6
Unit 3 – Office Materials	8
Unit 4 – Electronic Tools	10
Unit 5 – Bookkeeping Cycle	12
Unit 6 – GAAP and IASB	14
Unit 7 – Income Statements	16
Unit 8 – Balance Sheets	18
Unit 9 – Cash Flow Statements	20
Unit 10 – Describing Change	22
Unit 11 – Gleaning Information from Financial Statements	24
Unit 12 – Overdrafts	26
Unit 13 – Costs	28
Unit 14 – Taxes	30
Unit 15 – Depreciation	32
Glossary	34

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	The Back Office	Journal Article	back office, cash collections, checking account, gross earnings, gross wages, pay stub, procurement, purchase order, salary, total wages	Stating a preference
2	Guiding Principles of Accounting	Textbook	business entity, conservatism, corporation, full disclosure, most-likely scenario, objectivity, optimistic, partnership, relevance, sole proprietorship, unbiased	Talking about opinions
3	Controllers	Job Listing	accounting system, attention to detail, background check, CFO, controller, drug screening, external financial report, integrity, internal financial report, up to date	Asking about priorities
4	Cash and Liquidity	Journal Article	buy out, excessive, expenditures, insufficient, liquidity, receipt, safety reserve, unproductive, zero cash balance	Stating an opinion
5	Intangible Assets	Magazine Article	amortization, competitive intangible, copyright, goodwill, intangible assets, legal intangibles, patent rights, trade secrets, trademark	Requesting explanation
6	Presenting a P & L Statement	Memo	EBIT, fixed expenses, margin per unit, operating earnings, profit center, retailer, sales volume, total margin, variable expenses, wholesaler	Describing uncertainty
7	Internal Controls Against Mistakes and Theft	Journal Article	accounting controls, deceit, embezzlement, falsification, forgery, fraud, hold accountable, kick-back, misappropriation, pilfering, shoplift	Making plans
8	Accrual Basis Accounting – Non-cash Accounts	Textbook	accounts payable, accounts receivable, accrual basis accounting, advance payment, allocate, increment, on credit, paid for ahead of time, prepaid expense account	Asking for clarification
9	Unpaid Expenses	Textbook	accrual, accrued expenses payable, bill, bonus, carry over, income tax payable, load period, via	Asking about methods
10	Leverage – Good or Bad	Magazine Article	collateral, default, desirable terms, interest rate, leverage, origination fee, pay off, senior claim, take out, tax deductible	Giving a negative reaction
11	Variable Expenses	Report	campaign, charitable, discontinue, employee benefits, level off, profit sharing plan, repair, spike, temporary	Listing possible causes
12	End-of-Period Procedures	Email	abnormally, adjusting entries, audit trail, catch my attention, flow of transactions, out of the ordinary, red flag, stiff, sweep	Talking about completion
13	Accounting Software	Advertisement	data mining, ease of use, functionality, “garbage in, garbage out”, remote access, security, up and running, user license, user-friendly	Discussing function
14	Reporting Extraordinary Gains and Losses	Journal Article	damages, discontinuity, downsizing, extraordinary, impaired, layoff, lawsuit, restructuring, severance package	Describing limits
15	Is Profit Ethical?	Article	condemn, criticize, environmentally friendly, ethical, exploit, immoral, low road, make a killing, unethical	Describing frequency

Table of Contents

Unit 1 – The Back Office	4
Unit 2 – Guiding Principles of Accounting	6
Unit 3 – Controllers	8
Unit 4 – Cash and Liquidity	10
Unit 5 – Intangible Assets	12
Unit 6 – Presenting a P & L Statement	14
Unit 7 – Internal Controls Against Mistakes and Theft	16
Unit 8 – Accrual Basis Accounting – Non-cash Accounts	18
Unit 9 – Unpaid Expenses	20
Unit 10 – Leverage – Good or Bad?	22
Unit 11 – Variable Expenses	24
Unit 12 – End-of-Period Procedures	26
Unit 13 – Accounting Software	28
Unit 14 – Reporting Extraordinary Gains and Losses	30
Unit 15 – Is Profit Ethical?	32
Glossary	34

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Accounting

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3

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Scope and Sequence

Unit	Topic	Reading context	Vocabulary	Function
1	The Language of Accounting	Magazine Article	combined, convention, custom, double underline, general and administrative costs, insurance premium, jargon, minus sign, second-nature, utility	Giving reasons
2	Analyzing Balance Sheets	Magazine Article	creditor, debt-to-equity ratio, fundamental analysis, growth potential, security valuation, side-by-side comparison, statement of financial condition, working capital	Asking about difficulty
3	Fraud	Magazine Article	administrative leave, bribery, cook the books, juggle the accounts, make false entries, money-laundering, reroute, sales skimming, under-the-table	Expressing disbelief
4	Solvency	Emails	barring, catastrophe, current ratio, indicator, involuntary bankruptcy, operating cycle, repetitive, solvency, think twice, unforeseen	Asking for advice
5	Direct and Indirect Costs	Textbook	activity-based costing, cost driver, direct cost, direct labor, direct materials, fixed cost, fixed overhead, indirect cost, variable cost, variable overhead	Asking for instructions
6	Budgeting	Textbook	business budgeting, concrete goal, educated guess, forecast, long-term, model, near-term, negative outlook, positive outlook, short-term, tighten, yardstick	Discussing possible events
7	Auditing	Letter	anomalous, capitalized, clean opinion, clerical error, COO, cutoff point, erroneous, impropriety, material adjustment, professional skepticism	Checking for certainty
8	The Break-even Point	Email	break-even point, delicate, lock in, loss zone, margin ratio, optimal, profit zone, recoup, slump	Listing options
9	Globalization	Journal Article	adopt, apply globally, free circulation, globalized standard, IASC, inevitable, mid-size, strategic decision, worldwide trend	Talking about changes
10	Communicating with Clients	Blog	body language, convenience, instant clarification, linguistic cue, non-verbal cue, reflection, slang, stay in touch, tonal cue, verbal cue, vernacular	Asking about problems
11	Viability	Emails	advisory, astronomical, buyout, cost effective, local knowledge, plant, raise capital, supply and distribution channel, venture, viability	Giving an honest opinion
12	Buy or Lease?	Magazine Article	down-payment, early termination, economic value, finance, financier, lease, lease term, lease, lessee, lessor, run the numbers, useful life	Acknowledging a problem
13	Tax Havens	Advertisement	business association, flat tax, impose, levy, progressive taxation, promote, tax avoidance, tax bracket, tax break, tax evasion	Expressing doubts
14	Tax Accounting	Promotional Literature	board of accountancy, evaluate, expertise, in-house, outsource, privacy policy, quality assurance, review process, tedious, third party	Providing reassurance
15	The Future of Accounting	Journal Article	acquisition, attest service, audit opinion, electronic commerce, flex location, flextime, litigation support, merger, public practice, risk assessment, service-based economy	Describing new opportunities

Table of Contents

Unit 1 – The Language of Accounting	4
Unit 2 – Analyzing Balance Sheets	6
Unit 3 – Fraud	8
Unit 4 – Solvency	10
Unit 5 – Direct and Indirect Costs	12
Unit 6 – Budgeting	14
Unit 7 – Auditing	16
Unit 8 – The Break-even Point	18
Unit 9 – Globalization	20
Unit 10 – Communicating with Clients	22
Unit 11 – Viability	24
Unit 12 – Buy or Lease?	26
Unit 13 – Tax Havens	28
Unit 14 – Tax Accounting	30
Unit 15 – The Future of Accounting	32
Glossary	34

Businesses exchange information, therefore companies must have **broad-scale uniformity** in their records. Information must stay **consistent**.

U.S.A.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

In the USA, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (**FASB**) has a system. It's called Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). GAAP is a **rules-based approach**. It creates rules for **disclosure**.

EUROPE

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

In Europe, there is another **governing body**. It's called the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**). It uses a **principles-based approach**. It describes general accounting principles. Accountants use these as a guide. It shows them how to record financial transactions and include proper disclosure in financial statements.

Companies can decide which approach to use. Many choose both.

Get Ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some rules that accountants have to follow?
- 2 How do accounting rules change in different parts of the world?

Reading

2 Read the magazine article. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Europe and the United States have different accounting standards.
- 2 The FASB creates standardized rules for the governing bodies.
- 3 IASB accounting standards follow a principles-based approach.

Vocabulary

3 Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- 1 The company follows both the FASB and the European body that sets accounting standards.
_ _ _ _ _
- 2 FASB is the governing body that establishes American accounting standards. _ _ _ _ _
- 3 Accounting records must be the same across numerous samples. _ _ n _ s _ _ _ t
- 4 American accounting standards include rules for giving out financial information.
_ i _ c _ _ s _ _ _

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank.

word BANK

rules-based approach broad-scale uniformity FASB
 principles-based approach governing bodies

- GAAP is a _____.
- _____ design accounting standards.
- Most European companies follow a _____.
- _____ is the organization that makes accounting rules in America.
- Accounting standards provide _____ among organizations.

5 Listen and read the article again. Which standard do the majority of companies use?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between two accountants. Choose the correct answers.

- What is the dialogue mostly about?
 - A the flexibility of IASB
 - B advantages of using GAAP
 - C which accounting standards to use
 - D businesses in Europe and the USA
- The accountants use both standards because they
 - A have clients in Europe and the USA.
 - B want to determine which is better.
 - C don't want to be inconsistent.
 - D have clients that requested it.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Accountant 1: Did you read the 1 _____ this morning?
Accountant 2: You mean the one that says we have to follow both GAAP and IASB?
Accountant 1: Yes. Why do we have to follow both?
Accountant 2: Well, both have 2 _____ and disadvantages.
Accountant 1: Like what?
Accountant 2: GAAP has 3 _____ instructions. But it is restrictive. IASB is 4 _____. But it can be inconsistent.
Accountant 1: Why not just pick one 5 _____ to use?
Accountant 2: Well, we have clients in both the USA and Europe. It's better to use both 6 _____ that they are familiar with.



Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Did you read the ...?
 Why do we have to ...?
 GAAP has ... But it's also ...*

Student A: You are an accountant. Talk to Student B about:

- accounting standards
- advantages of each
- disadvantages of each

Student B: You are an accountant. Answer Student A's questions.

Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the accountant's notes.

Accounting Standards

	GAAP	IASB
Advantages		
Disadvantages		
Primarily used in		



worldwide trend

strategic decisions

adopted

Should Accounting Rules be Globalized?

by Harold Mays

The world is shrinking. Due to the **worldwide trend** of globalization, companies all over the world are interacting and doing business with one another. This has led many to suggest that there is a need for **globalized standards** in accounting. A few organizations, like the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC) and the **International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC)**, have already begun to design such rules. Many businesses have voluntarily **adopted** these guidelines. Should these or other rules be **applied globally**?

Globalized accounting rules would carry certain advantages. Since this transition is probably **inevitable**, businesses must engage the global market if they wish to maximize their prospects. Indeed, globalization allows for the **free circulation** of capital as well as ideas and innovations. Furthermore, with standardized accounting, companies would be better able to make **strategic decisions** within the global economy.

However, globalization may carry certain disadvantages as well. It may be relatively easy and profitable for large corporations to adjust to globalized standards. But the adjustment would be more difficult for **mid-sized** and small businesses. They have fewer resources than the larger companies. Changing to a new standardized accounting system could be very costly for them. It would require new staff as well as training for existing staff.

...

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What is globalization?
- 2 How does globalization affect accounting in your country?

Reading

2 Read this article from an accounting journal. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- 1 ___ Adjusting to global standards would be difficult for large businesses
- 2 ___ Globalization may lead to the free exchange of ideas between countries.
- 3 ___ Many businesses are already required to use the new global rules.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words or phrases (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ___ inevitable | 4 ___ mid-sized |
| 2 ___ applied globally | 5 ___ strategic decisions |
| 3 ___ worldwide trend | |

- A choices made to improve one's situation
 B between large and small
 C certain to happen
 D used all over the world
 E a pattern of behavior that happens everywhere

4 Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases: *free circulation, International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), adopt, globalized standards.*

- 1 The _____ has designed global accounting rules.
- 2 Many people want _____ instead of regional rules.
- 3 Globalization encourages _____ of ideas.
- 4 Businesses choose whether or not to _____ new rules.

5 Listen and read the article again. What would be the main benefit of global accounting rules?

Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between two accountants. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the dialogue mostly about?
A training methods around the world
B global business regulations and licenses
C the cost of regulating a global economy
D advantages and disadvantages of global standards
- 2 The woman thinks globalized standards will
A be implemented very quickly.
B encourage international business.
C cause growth in larger businesses.
D block the financing of small businesses.

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

- A1:** What? Are you kidding? It would be so much easier to work with companies from all over the world!
- A1:** Yes, you're right that it would help large companies expand. But it would hurt smaller businesses.
- A1:** I'm not sure what you mean.
- A1:** Well, a new standardized accounting system would **1** _____ and probably new employees.
- A2:** Yeah, it might cost a little to **2** _____. So what?
- A1:** So small companies don't have as much money. **3** _____.
- A2:** OK. **4** _____, but I still think it would be good for business. It might take time for everyone to catch up.
- A1:** Yeah, and some might never catch up.
- A2:** You know, it **5** _____ what we think anyway.
- A1:** What do you mean?
- A2:** **6** _____. I think it's inevitable.

Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

It would be ...

It might cost a little ...

I see your point ...

Student A: You are an accountant. Talk to Student B about:

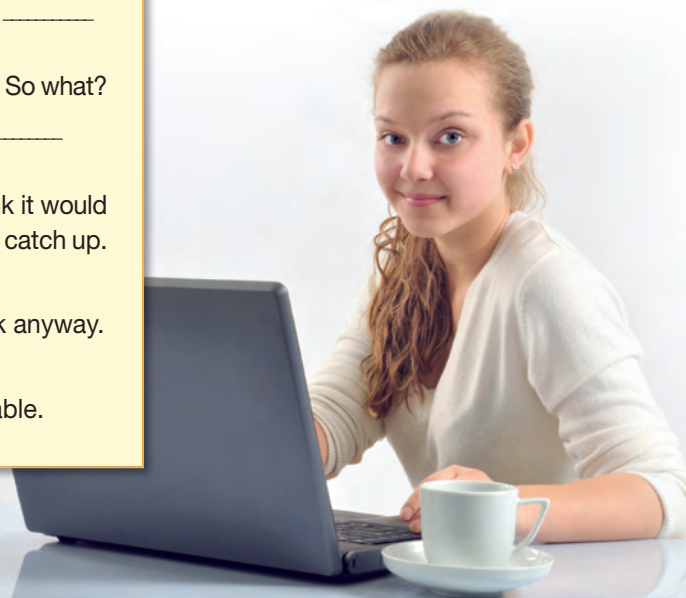
- the idea of global accounting standards
- advantages and disadvantages of global standards

Student B: You are an accountant. Answer Student A's questions.

Writing

9 You are an accountant. Use the article and the conversation from Task 8 to write a brief letter to the editor of an accounting journal. Talk about:

- a recent article saying globalized accounting standards are a good idea
- your opinion agreeing or disagreeing with the article



Glossary

- printer** [N-COUNT-U4] A **printer** is a machine that transfers documents from computer files to paper.
- proceeds** [N-UNCOUNT-U9] **Proceeds** are monies received from sales.
- property tax** [N-COUNT-U14] A **property tax** is a fee that local governments charge for owning real estate.
- purchase invoice** [N-COUNT-U5] A **purchase invoice** is a document requesting that payment be made for a purchase.
- recover** [V-I-U10] To **recover** is to achieve a normal level after a decrease.
- recovery period** [N-COUNT-U15] A **recovery period** is the length of time during which an asset is depreciated.
- return on equity** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Return on equity** is a comparison of net income to owner's equity.
- return on sales** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Return on sales** is a comparison of net income to sales revenue.
- rules-based approach** [N-COUNT-U6] A **rules-based approach** is a method of setting accounting standards based on non-negotiable rules.
- sales price** [N-COUNT-U13] A **sales price** is the amount of money that someone requires in exchange for an item.
- sales revenue** [N-COUNT-U7] **Sales revenue** is the amount of money that is received from selling goods or services.
- sales tax** [N-COUNT-U14] A **sales tax** is a fee that the government charges for selling a product or service.
- salvage value** [N-COUNT-U15] **Salvage value** is what an asset is worth after being depreciated across its recovery period.
- sell below cost** [V-PHRASE-U13] To **sell below cost** is to sell something for less money than it took to purchase, manufacture or produce it.
- selling** [N-UNCOUNT-U7] **Selling** is the act of exchanging goods or services for money.
- sharply** [ADV-U10] To do something **sharply** is to do it rapidly.
- slightly** [ADV-U10] To do something **slightly** means to do it to a small degree.
- source document** [N-COUNT-U5] A **source document** is one of the various types of records of financial transactions.
- specialize** [V-T-U14] To **specialize** in something is to acquire a high level of knowledge and experience with it.
- stabilize** [V-I-U10] To **stabilize** is to achieve and maintain a steady level.
- stapler** [N-COUNT-U3] A **stapler** is a device that fastens together sheets of paper by piercing them with staples.
- steadily** [ADV-U10] To do something **steadily** means to do it at a constant, stable rate.
- stockholder** [N-COUNT-U9] A **stockholder** is a person who has purchased a percentage of ownership of a company.
- straight-line depreciation** [N-UNCOUNT-U15] **Straight-line depreciation** is a depreciation schedule in which an asset's value is deducted at a steady rate.
- subtract** [V-T-U2] To **subtract** a number is to remove that quantity from another number.
- sue** [V-T-U13] To **sue** someone is to initiate legal proceedings against them.
- sum** [N-COUNT-U8] A **sum** is the result of adding two or more numbers.
- tangible asset** [N-COUNT-U15] A **tangible asset** is any piece of physical property that bears value.

Accounting

Career Paths: Accounting is a new educational resource for accounting professionals who want to improve their English communication skills in a work environment. Reviewed by accounting professionals, the series incorporates career-specific vocabulary and contexts into lessons that build students' working knowledge of English. Each unit offers step-by-step instruction that immerses students in four language components: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. **Career Paths: Accounting** addresses topics including bookkeeping, financial statements, taxes, career options, and office interactions.

The series is organized into three levels of difficulty and offers over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases. Every unit includes a test of reading comprehension, vocabulary, and listening skills, and leads students through written and oral production.

Included Features:

- A variety of realistic reading passages
- Career-specific dialogues
- 45 reading and listening comprehension checks
- Over 400 vocabulary terms and phrases
- Guided speaking and writing exercises
- Complete glossary of terms and phrases

The **Teacher's Guide** contains detailed lesson plans, a full answer key and audio scripts.

The **audio CDs** contain all recorded material.



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