# Accounting Basics 101| Lesson Plan

How does accounting help individuals and businesses manage their finances effectively?

CISH-CIRSE

Students will be introduced to the fundamental concepts of accounting, including single-entry and double-entry bookkeeping, to help them understand how financial transactions are recorded and managed effectively and gain insight into the importance of accurate financial tracking.

### Learning Objectives:

- Describe the basic principles of accounting.
- Differentiate between single-entry and double-entry bookkeeping.
- Identify key vocabulary terms related to accounting.

### Key Vocabulary:

- Accounting: The work of tracking financial transactions.
- **Single-Entry Bookkeeping:** Accounting method where one entry is made for each transaction.
- **Double-Entry Bookkeeping:** Accounting method where every transaction is recorded in at least two accounts as a debit or credit.
- Income: Money earned or received.
- Expense: Money spent or used.
- Assets: Things a business owns.
- Liabilities: Things a business owes.
- Equity: The value of assets minus liabilities, representing ownership interest.

Educational Standards: CCRA.R.7, CCRA.R.10, CCRA.W.2, CCRA.W.4, CCRA.W.7, CCRA.SL.1, CCRA.SL.2, CCRA.L.6

Academic Subject Areas: Financial Literacy, Finances, Life Skills

### What You'll Need

- Video: Ca\$h Cour\$e: Accounting 101 (Watch <u>Here</u>)
- Worksheet: Ca\$h Cour\$e: Accounting 101 (Click <u>Here</u>)
- Play money

## Lesson Plan (45 mins.)

Warm-Up: (10 mins.)

1. Start the lesson by telling students they will participate in a Money Management Challenge. Divide students into small groups. Distribute play money to each group. (Each group can have a varied amount or the same amount of money.)



- 2. Define the key vocabulary terms: *income* and *expenses*.
- 3. Explain that you will read off possible scenarios that students might encounter in their lives. Their task is to determine if the event is a form of *income* or an *expense*. After they have determined, pay the groups if it is a form of income and collect money from them if it is an expense. They will then calculate the total amount of money left at the warm-up's end. Possible scenarios include:
  - Getting \$20 for your birthday. (income)
  - Buying a new pair of pants for \$35. (expense)
  - Earning \$10 for mowing the lawn for a neighbor. (income)
  - Grabbing some treats at a coffee shop for you and a friend for \$15. (expense)
  - Paying \$12.00 for your little brother's new toy. (expense)
  - Buying your mom a card for Mother's Day for \$5. (expense)
- 4. Have students share how much money they ended up with. Ask students to reflect on their experiences. Did they find it easy or challenging to manage their money?
- 5. Introduce the concept of accounting as a systematic way to track income and expenses, similar to what they did in the challenge. Emphasize the importance of budgeting and financial planning in everyday life and in running a business.

#### Watch and Apply: (25 mins.)

- 1. Announce that the class will watch Ca\$h Cour\$e: Accounting 101.
- 2. Distribute the "Ca\$h Cour\$e: Accounting 101 Worksheet" for students to complete independently. Allow 10 minutes for this task.
- 3. Review the worksheet answers as a class, addressing areas where students need help or clarification. These can also be collected as a formative assessment.

### Wrap-Up: (10 mins.)

- 1. Recap the lesson objectives. Have students discuss the advantages and disadvantages of single vs. double-entry bookkeeping.
- 2. Connect the lesson to students' lives by asking them to think about how they manage their own money and expenses.
- 3. Emphasize the importance of accurate accounting in personal finances and in running a business.

## Don't have time for the full lesson? Quick Activity (10-15 mins.)

Distribute the worksheet and allow students to complete it while they follow along with the video. Or, have students watch the video at home and use the worksheet as a quick quiz the next day in class.