Solution:

(1)

The analysis of the transactions in June, using the balance sheet equation format are as follows:

Date of	Effect on Balance Sheet Equation			
Transaction	Assets =	Liabilities +	Stockholders' Equity	
June 1,	+\$100,000		+\$100,000	
2010	(cash)		(paid in capital)	
First week	-\$85,000			
of June	(cash)			
	+\$85,000			
	(inventory)			
Remainder	+\$45,000		+\$115,000	
of June	(cash)		(sales)	
	+\$70,000		-\$60,000	
	(accounts		(cost of goods sold)	
	receivables)			
	-\$60,000			
	(inventory)			
June 28,	+\$34,000	+\$34,000		
2010	(inventory)	(accounts		
		payable)		

(2)

The balance sheet is as follows:

CLASSIFIED & CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (Amount in thousands of \$)

Name: R.J. Sen, Co. **As Of:** June 30, 2010

Particulars	Amount
ASSETS:	
Cash	60
Accounts Receivables	70
Inventory	59
Total assets	189
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable	34
Total liabilities	34
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:	
Paid in Capital	100
Retained Earnings:	
As of June 1, 2010	0
Add: Net Income	55
Retained Earnings as of June 30, 2010	55
Total Stockholders' equity	155
Total liabilities & stockholders' equity	189

(3)

STATEMENT OF INCOME (in thousands of \$)						
Using accrual ba	sis	Using cash basis				
Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount			
Sales of Goods	115	Sales of Goods	45			
Cost of Goods Sold	(60)	Cost of Goods Sold	(60)			
Net Income (Loss)	55	Net Income (Loss)	(15)			

The accrual basis provides a more intuitive and elegant way of presenting the sales and the cost of goods sold, in terms of present as well as prospects.

However, the cash basis provides a more intuitive flow of cash in the operation. This is critically useful when we want to monitor the cash reserves of the company, and can even become realizable if the accounts receivable turns out to be defaulted.