ACCOUNTING

Paper 1

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.
You may use a calculator.

Where layouts are to be completed, you may not need all the lines for your answer.
The businesses mentioned in this Question Paper are fictitious.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
There are 10 parts to Question 1.

For each of the parts (a) to (j) below there are four possible answers A, B, C and D. Choose the one you consider correct and place a tick (✓) in the box to indicate the correct answer.

1 (a) Sara sold goods on credit to Tarek.

How was this recorded in Sara’s ledger?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>account to be debited</th>
<th>account to be credited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A cash</td>
<td>Tarek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B sales</td>
<td>Tarek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Tarek</td>
<td>cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Tarek</td>
<td>sales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Abdul sold goods, $250, on credit to Yasmin.

Yasmin recorded both the debit and credit entries for this transaction as $25.

Which journal entry will correct this error?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>debit $</th>
<th>credit $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Abdul purchases</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Abdul sales</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C purchases Abdul</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D sales Abdul</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) A bank statement showed a business had $2400 in its bank account.

A cheque for $350 paid to a supplier, had been entered twice on the statement. Bank charges of $40 were included on the statement but had not been entered in the cash book.

What is the correct bank balance?

A $2010
B $2050
C $2090
D $2750

(d) Where are bad debts shown?

A credit entry in the purchases ledger control account
B credit entry in the sales ledger control account
C debit entry in the purchases ledger control account
D debit entry in the sales ledger control account

(e) At what value should inventory appear in a balance sheet?

A average cost price during the year
B average selling price during the year
C lower of cost and net realisable value
D net realisable value
(f) The following balances were brought down on a rent receivable account.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 January 2012</td>
<td>2000 Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 2013</td>
<td>1000 Cr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rent received during 2012 was $15,000.

What amount should be shown for rent receivable in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012?

A $12,000   
B $13,000   
C $14,000   
D $15,000   

(g) At the end of the financial year of East Ltd, the interest due to the debenture holders had not been paid.

Where will debenture interest be recorded in the financial statements of East Ltd?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>income statement</th>
<th>appropriation account</th>
<th>balance sheet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(h) Which would not appear in a receipts and payments account?

A depreciation   
B insurance   
C subscriptions   
D wages   

[1]
(i) A trader’s quick (acid-test) ratio was 0.8 : 1. What does this mean?

A  Current assets excluding inventory were less than current liabilities. [ ]
B  Current assets excluding inventory were more than current liabilities. [ ]
C  Current assets were less than current liabilities. [ ]
D  Current assets were more than current liabilities. [ ] [1]

(j) With what should a trader compare his results in order to measure the progress of his business?

A  the financial statements of another trader in a different type of business [ ]
B  the financial statements of his business for previous years [ ]
C  the profit for the year made by a trader in a different type of business [ ]
D  the profit for the year made by each business in the same town [ ] [1]

[Total: 10]
2 (a) Complete the following sentences, using the following terms

accounting assets balance sheet
book-keeping income statement liabilities

The recording of financial transactions is known as _____________________________.

The production of financial statements from the records is called _____________________________.

When a business needs to show its financial position it produces the _____________________________.

This shows the items a business owns, known as _____________________________ and the items it

owes, called _____________________________.

To show the profit earned, the business prepares the _____________________________. [6]

On 1 August 2012 Gosha had a debit balance on her insurance account of $350. On
15 November she paid the annual insurance premium, $1200, by cheque. On 31 July 2013
$1190 was transferred to the income statement.

(b) Prepare the insurance account for the year ended 31 July 2013. Balance the account
and bring down the balance on 1 August 2013.

Insurance account

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[4]

(c) Explain why there is a balance on the insurance account at 1 August 2013.

.............................................................................................................................................................
.............................................................................................................................................................
[1]
(d) Complete the table below. Use a tick (✓) to show on which side of a trial balance each item would appear. The first one has been completed as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount allowed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) State one purpose of preparing a trial balance.

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(f) A payment for vehicle repairs has been debited to the motor vehicles account in error.

(i) Name the type of error which has taken place.

........................................................................................................................................ [1]

(ii) Explain the effects of this error on the trial balance.

........................................................................................................................................ [2]
(g) Name the following documents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a document sent by a supplier showing the balance owing at the end of a month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a document sent to a customer as a demand for payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a document sent by a customer detailing the allowance due on returned goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[3]

[Total: 23]
Samantha runs a delivery company. On 1 January 2012 the business had three delivery vans. The following information is available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Van</th>
<th>Original cost</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation at 1 January 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>11562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>24000</td>
<td>10500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>13125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further information is as follows.

1. Delivery vans are depreciated at the rate of 25% per annum on the reducing (diminishing) balance basis. A full year’s depreciation is provided in the year of purchase and none in the year of disposal.

2. On 1 July 2012 Samantha sold van B.

3. On 1 August 2012 Samantha bought van D for $28,000 from DM Limited. She paid half the cost by cheque. The balance was to be paid to the supplier in 12 months’ time.

(a) State how many years’ depreciation had been provided on van B at the date of disposal.

(b) Complete the ledger account below.

Delivery vans account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1 Balance b/d</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jul 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1 Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dec 31 Balance c/d 78 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1 Balance b/d</td>
<td>78 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>[6]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) Calculate the depreciation charge for the year ended 31 December 2012 for each delivery van and in total.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Van</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Depreciation for the year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Prepare the provision for depreciation account for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Provision for depreciation of delivery vans account

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........................................................................................................................................ [4]

(e) Prepare a balance sheet extract for delivery vans at 31 December 2012.

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........................................................................................................................................ [3]
(f) Name the accounting principle being applied when the same method of depreciation is used every year.

........................................................................................................................................................................... [1]

(g) State three causes of depreciation.

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...........................................................................................................................................................................
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........................................................................................................................................................................... [3]

[Total: 24]
4 Solomon started a business on 1 September 2012.

He did not keep proper accounting records but was able to provide the following information about his assets and liabilities at 31 August 2013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle (at valuation)</td>
<td>4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>6200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade receivables</td>
<td>3100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank (debit)</td>
<td>4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade payables</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other payables</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Prepare Solomon’s statement of affairs at 31 August 2013 showing the total capital at that date.

Solomon Statement of Affairs at 31 August 2013

[6]
The following information is also available.

On 1 September 2012 Solomon paid $10,000 into the business bank account and transferred his vehicle to the business at a value of $5,500.

During the year ended 31 August 2013:

1. Solomon withdrew from the business $18,000 cash for living expenses and took $450 of goods for his own use.
2. Solomon paid $2,000 rent from his own funds. He also paid a further $1,000 into the business bank account.

(b) Using your answer to (a) and the information above calculate Solomon’s profit for the year ended 31 August 2013.

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(c) The bank statements show that receipts from customers during the year were $94,450, and payments to suppliers were $71,700.

Prepare the trading account section of Solomon’s income statement for the year ended 31 August 2013.

Solomon
Income Statement for the year ended 31 August 2013

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(d) Solomon is considering going into partnership. State two advantages and two disadvantages of forming a partnership.

Advantages
1
2

Disadvantages
1
2 [4]

[Total: 23]
Question 5 is on the next page.
5 (a) Explain the following terms.

1 Bad debts

2 Provision for doubtful debts

On 1 September 2012 Leila’s total trade receivables amounted to $16,100 and she had a provision for doubtful debts of $322.

On 31 August 2013 her trade receivables totalled $21,200. This included $1,400 owed by a customer who had been declared bankrupt and was unlikely ever to pay. Leila decided to provide for doubtful debts at a rate of 3%.

(b) Prepare the provision for doubtful debts account for the year ended 31 August 2013. Balance the account and bring down the balance on 1 September 2013.

Provision for doubtful debts account

(c) Prepare a balance sheet extract for trade receivables at 31 August 2013.
(d) Leila owns a manufacturing business. Complete the table below using a tick (✓) to indicate how each item would appear in the financial statements. The first one has been completed as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Manufacturing account direct cost</th>
<th>Manufacturing account indirect cost</th>
<th>Income statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production labour</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of delivery van</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of raw material</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory supervisor’s salary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salesman’s commission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage inwards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Total: 14]
6 On 1 July 2013 a trader had the following transactions.

1 Received $800 by cheque from subletting premises.

2 Took goods costing $200 for his own use.

3 Received $600 by cheque in full settlement of a debt of $625 from Tabitha, a credit customer.

4 Sold goods costing $1000 on credit to Samir for $1400.

(a) Complete the table below showing how these transactions are recorded. The first one has been completed as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction</th>
<th>Debit entry</th>
<th>Credit entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bank 800</td>
<td>Rent receivable 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) At the start of business on 1 July 2013 the working capital (net current assets) of the business was $12,100. Calculate the value of working capital after the transactions above have taken place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening working capital</td>
<td>12,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing working capital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) Complete the table below. Write ‘Increase’, ‘Decrease’ or ‘No effect’ to indicate the effect each transaction has on the current ratio and the quick (acid test) ratio. The first one has been completed as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction</th>
<th>Current ratio</th>
<th>Quick (acid test) ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[6]

(d) Complete the table below using a tick (✓) to indicate how each item would be classified. The first one has been completed as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capital expenditure</th>
<th>Capital receipt</th>
<th>Revenue expenditure</th>
<th>Revenue receipt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of goods for resale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds of sale of fixtures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of advertising</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount allowed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[6]

(e) Name the financial statement in which the following are shown.

1 Capital expenditure

........................................................................................................................................................................

2 Revenue expenditure

........................................................................................................................................................................ [2]

[Total: 26]