



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE
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CENTRE
NUMBER

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PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS

7110/21

Paper 2

May/June 2019

2 hours

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, 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.

This document consists of **19** printed pages and **1** blank page.

- 1 Wilson maintains a three column cash book in his business. On 1 March 2019 the following balances were available.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| | \$ |
| Cash | 10 |
| Bank overdraft | 35 |

During March the following transactions occurred.

- March 3 Cash sales, \$570
- 10 Paid wages, \$65, and general expenses, \$19, in cash
- 12 Banked cash, \$420
- 18 Cheque, \$40, received from Glover in February was returned by the bank marked 'refer to drawer'
- 20 Settled Lou's account of \$250 by cheque after deducting 4% cash discount
- 25 Drawings taken \$50 in cash, and \$300 by cheque
- 30 Received a cheque, \$285, from Fred after he had deducted 5% cash discount. This was paid into the bank.

REQUIRED

- (a) Prepare the three column cash book for March 2019 on the next page. Balance the cash book and bring down the balances on 1 April 2019.

(b) Complete the table by placing a tick (✓) in the appropriate box to indicate how the cash book can be classified.

| as a ledger account only | as a book of prime (original) entry only | as a ledger account and a book of prime (original) entry |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | |

[1]

(c) Name the type of entry made in the cash book on 12 March.

..... [1]

(d) State **two** possible reasons why the bank returned the cheque from Glover on 18 March.

1

.....

2

.....

[2]

(e) State the purpose of allowing Fred cash discount on 30 March.

.....

..... [1]

Wilson received a bank statement which showed a credit bank balance of \$345 on 31 March 2019.

Wilson compared the entries in the bank statement with those in his cash book and found that the following were **not** recorded on the bank statement.

- 1 the cheque paid to Lou on 20 March
- 2 the cheque for drawings paid on 25 March
- 3 the cheque received from Fred and banked on 30 March

(b) Name the type of error in 1 – 3.

1

2

3

[3]

(c) Prepare the suspense account after the correction of errors 1 – 5.
 Show the original difference recorded in the trial balance.

Suspense account

| Date | Details | \$ | Date | Details | \$ |
|------|---------|----|------|---------|----|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

[3]

Catherine completed a number of transactions relating to her motor vehicles.

REQUIRED

(d) Complete the table by placing a tick (✓) to show whether **each** of the following transactions is revenue expenditure, a revenue receipt, capital expenditure or a capital receipt.
 The first item has been completed as an example.

| | revenue expenditure | revenue receipt | capital expenditure | capital receipt |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| purchased fuel for motor vehicle | ✓ | | | |
| paid for delivery of new motor vehicle | | | | |
| charged customers for hire of motor vehicle | | | | |
| banked proceeds from sale of an old motor vehicle for scrap | | | | |
| paid insurance for motor vehicle | | | | |

[4]

[Total: 20]

Shen

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

(b) State **two** possible reasons why the business of Caden has goodwill but the business of Shen does not have goodwill.

1

.....

2

..... [2]

Caden and Shen prepared a formal partnership agreement which included the following terms.

- 1 Goodwill would **not** be retained in the books of the partnership.
- 2 Profits and losses would be shared Caden three-fifths, Shen two-fifths.
- 3 Interest on capital would be 4% per annum.
- 4 Interest on drawings, excluding partner's salary, would be 8% per annum.
- 5 Shen would receive a salary of \$3000 per annum.

REQUIRED

(c) State **one** reason why it is important for partners to prepare a formal partnership agreement.

.....

..... [1]

(d) State **two** differences between a partner’s capital account and a partner’s current account.

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

(e) Prepare the capital accounts of the partners at 1 May 2018 showing the removal of the goodwill. Balance the accounts and bring down the balances.

Capital accounts

| Date | Details | Caden | Shen | Date | Details | Caden | Shen |
|------|---------|-------|------|------|---------|-------|------|
| | | \$ | \$ | | | \$ | \$ |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

[4]

- 5 Leo is in business as a sole trader. The following balances were extracted from his books on 31 March 2019.

| | \$ |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Capital | 80 000 |
| Drawings | 25 000 |
| Non-current assets (at cost) | |
| Land and buildings | 150 000 |
| Computer equipment | 46 000 |
| Fixtures and fittings | 12 000 |
| Provisions for depreciation | |
| Land and buildings | 9 000 |
| Computer equipment | 18 000 |
| Fixtures and fittings | 6 600 |
| Wages and salaries | 87 000 |
| Computer repairs | 21 600 |
| Commission receivable | 12 300 |
| Trade payables | 31 850 |
| Trade receivables | 42 000 |
| Revenue | 475 000 |
| Purchases | 255 000 |
| Returns outwards | 7 900 |
| Inventory at 1 April 2018 | 31 000 |
| Rent and rates | 22 750 |
| Provision for doubtful debts | 3 700 |
| Marketing expenses | 12 600 |
| 5% bank loan (repayable June 2019) | 20 000 |
| 4% bank loan (repayable May 2023) | 60 000 |
| Bank loan interest paid | 2 100 |
| Heat and light | 9 750 |
| General expenses | 14 300 |
| Bank overdraft | 6 750 |

Additional information at 31 March 2019

- 1 Inventory was valued at \$26 400.
- 2 Leo had taken goods valued at \$3200. No entries had been made in the books.
- 3 A computer costing \$8000 had been recorded in the computer repairs account.
- 4 Computer repairs of \$2100, paid by cheque, had not been recorded in the books.
- 5 Rent of \$2000 was owing and rates of \$450 were prepaid.
- 6 Marketing expenses included a payment of \$700 for a six-months' campaign ending 30 June 2019.
- 7 The 5% bank loan was taken out in 2016. The 4% bank loan was taken out on 1 August 2018.
- 8 Depreciation is to be charged on all non-current assets owned at the end of the year as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Land costing \$75 000 | not depreciated |
| Buildings | 2% per annum on cost |
| Computers | 20% per annum using diminishing (reducing) balance method |
| Fixtures and fittings | 10% per annum using the straight-line method |

- 9 Trade receivables of \$4000 are irrecoverable. The provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained at 5%.

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