Abdul Anwar is a sole trader who keeps a full set of double entry records including a three column cash book.

The balances on his books on 1 May 2009 included the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>490 credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtor – Sameen Atif</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditor – Mohsin Ali</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abdul’s transactions for the month of May 2009 included the following:

- **May 6**  
  Cash sales, $280, of which $200 was paid into the bank on that date.

- **13**  
  Received a cheque from Sameen Atif in settlement of her account.

- **18**  
  Paid a cheque to Mohsin Ali in settlement of his account after deducting cash discount of 2 1/2%.

- **24**  
  Sameen Atif’s cheque was dishonoured and was returned by the bank.

- **30**  
  Paid all the remaining cash into the bank except $50.

**REQUIRED**

(a) Enter the above transactions in Abdul Anwar’s cash book on the page opposite.

Balance the cash book at 31 May and bring down the balances on 1 June 2009.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount Received</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount Allowed</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abdul Anwar’s financial year ends on 31 October.

Apart from those mentioned above, Abdul Anwar had no other transactions with Sameen Atif during the six months ended 31 October 2009.

**REQUIRED**

(b) Write up Sameen Atif’s account as it would appear in Abdul’s ledger for the six months ended 31 October 2009.

Where a traditional “T” account is used it should be balanced and the balance brought down on 1 November 2009. Where a three column running balance account is used the balance column should be up-dated after each entry.

Abdul Anwar
Sameen Atif account

```
[4]
```

Abdul Anwar believes that he may have to write off Sameen Atif’s account as a bad debt. He is anxious to avoid further bad debts.

**REQUIRED**

(c) Explain two ways in which Abdul Anwar could reduce the risk of bad debts.

(i) ..........................................................................................................................................

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

(ii) ...........................................................................................................................................

...........................................................................................................................................  [2]
Abdul Anwar maintains a provision for doubtful debts at 2% of debtors.

On 1 November 2008 the provision for doubtful debts account had a credit balance of $680. On 31 October 2009 the debtors owed $32 000.

REQUIRED

(d) Write up the provision for doubtful debts account as it would appear in Abdul Anwar’s ledger.

Where a traditional “T” account is used it should be balanced and the balance brought down on 1 November 2009. Where a three column running balance account is used the balance column should be up-dated after each entry.

Abdul Anwar
Provision for doubtful debts account

[3]

(e) Explain how Abdul Anwar is applying the principle of prudence by maintaining a provision for doubtful debts.

[2]

[Total: 19]
Jane Nowka is a hairdresser. Her financial year ends on 30 June. She provided the following information at 30 June 2008:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock of consumables (shampoo, spray etc)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment at valuation</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid insurance</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 1 July 2008 Jane purchased a motor vehicle, $3000, so that she could operate a mobile hairdressing service rather than working from home. She decided to depreciate the motor vehicle at 15% per annum using the reducing balance method.

At the end of her financial year ended 30 June 2009, Jane compared her assets and liabilities with those at 30 June 2008 and found that:

- Debtors had increased by $16
- Creditors had reduced by $12
- Stock of consumables had increased by $20
- Bank balance had reduced by $2720.

At 30 June 2009 accrued expenses amounted to $13 and prepaid expenses amounted to $15. There was also a provision for doubtful debts of $10.

On 30 June 2009 the equipment was revalued at $650.

During the year ended 30 June 2009 Jane's drawings amounted to $1195.

The net profit for the year ended 30 June 2009 was $900 after taking into account all revenues and expenses (including depreciation and provision).

**REQUIRED**

(a) Prepare the balance sheet of Jane Nowka at 30 June 2009.
(b) Calculate Jane Nowka’s return on capital employed (ROCE). Base your calculation on the capital employed at 30 June 2009. The calculation should be correct to two decimal places.

Show your workings.

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

In addition to Jane Nowka, the owner, various other business people are interested in the final accounts of Jane Nowka’s business.

REQUIRED

(c) Explain why each of the following business people would be interested in the accounts.

(i) Bank manager

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

(ii) Creditor

........................................................................................................................................ [1]
Jane Nowka must be able to rely on the information provided in the financial statements prepared for her business.

REQUIRED

(d) State three conditions which must be present for information to be regarded as reliable.

The first has been completed as an example.

(i) It must be a true statement of the transactions and events which are being recorded.

(ii) ................................................................. [1]

(iii) ................................................................. [1]

[Total: 20]
3 Ruth Tembe is a trader. She employs a bookkeeper who maintains a full set of accounting records.

Ruth Tembe's bookkeeper prepares a purchases ledger control account and a sales ledger control account at the end of every month.

On 1 July 2009 the balances brought down on the purchases ledger control account were as follows:

| Debit balance | $15 |
| Credit balance | $3680 |

The bookkeeper provided the following information for the month ended 31 July 2009:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheques paid to suppliers</td>
<td>4650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheques received from customers</td>
<td>5660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounts allowed</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounts received</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns to suppliers</td>
<td>-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns from customers</td>
<td>-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit purchases</td>
<td>4800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from a purchases ledger account to a sales ledger account</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REQUIRED

(a) Select the relevant figures and prepare Ruth Tembe’s purchases ledger control account for the month ended 31 July 2009. There is only one balance on the account at the end of the month.

Where a traditional “T” account is used it should be balanced and the balance brought down on 1 August 2009. Where a three column running balance account is used the balance column should be up-dated after each entry.

Ruth Tembe
Purchases ledger control account

Ruth Tembe’s financial year ends on 31 July. Her total credit purchases for the year ended 31 July 2009 amounted to $58 000.

Ruth Tembe’s creditors allow her a period of 14 days in which to pay her account.
REQUIRED

(b) Using the closing balance on the purchases ledger control account you prepared in (a) and the information given earlier in the question, calculate the payment period for creditors. Your answer should be rounded up to the next whole day.

Show your workings.

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

(c) Explain two possible disadvantages to Ruth Tembe of paying her creditors after the period of credit allowed.

(i) ............................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................ [2]

(ii) ............................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................ [2]

The following account appears in Ruth Tembe’s nominal (general) ledger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept 30 Bank (2008)</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1 Balance (2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td>90 Cr</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31 Profit &amp; loss (2009)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance c/d (2009)</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td></td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1 Balance (2009)</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 Dr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31 Profit &amp; loss (2009)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For candidates who are not familiar with the layout of the account shown above, an alternative presentation is provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Debit</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1 Balance (2008)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90 Cr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 30 Bank (2008)</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td></td>
<td>1400 Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31 Profit &amp; loss (2009)</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REQUpED

(d) Explain each of the entries in the business rates account as it appears in the nominal (general) ledger of Ruth Tembe. State where the double entry for each transaction would be made.

The first one has been completed as an example.

2008
Aug 1 Balance $90
Explanation This is the amount owing for business rates for the previous financial year.
Double entry Debit business rates account for the year ended 31 July 2008.

2008
Sept 30 Bank $1490
Explanation
Double entry [2]

2009
July 31 Profit & loss $1200
Explanation
Double entry [2]

(e) (i) Explain the significance of the $200 shown at the end of the business rates account.

(ii) State where this amount will appear in Ruth Tembe’s balance sheet at 31 July 2009.

[Total: 20]
Terry and Candy Wang are in partnership. Their financial year ends on 31 July. They share profits and losses in proportion to the capital invested by each partner.

On 1 August 2009 the balances on their accounts were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Terry Wang</th>
<th>Candy Wang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>capital account</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current account</td>
<td>5,050 debit</td>
<td>4,950 credit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goodwill was valued at $30,000 on 1 August 2009 but did not appear on the books. On that date Terry and Candy Wang invited their brother Paul to become a partner.

Paul decided to join the partnership and agreed to contribute $16,000 to be paid into the business bank account and a motor vehicle valued at $4,000.

Terry, Candy and Paul Wang agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio 3:2:1.

The partners agreed that adjustments should be made for goodwill but that a goodwill account was not to be maintained permanently in the books.

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the following accounts in the ledger of the partnership on 1 August 2009.

(i) Goodwill account

(ii) Capital accounts of Terry Wang, Candy Wang and Paul Wang

Where traditional “T” accounts are used they should be balanced and, where appropriate, the balance brought down on 2 August 2009. Where three column running balance accounts are used the balance column should be up-dated after each entry.

(i) Terry, Candy and Paul Wang

Goodwill account

..............................................................................................................................................................................................
(b) Explain why it was necessary for Terry and Candy Wang to value the goodwill of the business before admitting Paul to the partnership.

Terry, Candy and Paul Wang decided to prepare an opening balance sheet for the new business on 1 August 2009.

REQUIRED

(c) Prepare the capital section of Terry, Candy and Paul Wang’s balance sheet at 1 August 2009.

Terry, Candy and Paul Wang
Balance Sheet extract at 1 August 2009

[Total: 22]
Question 5 is on the next page.
Raminder Singh is a retailer. His shop is divided into two departments – Department A and Department B. He provided the following information for the year ended 31 October 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Department A</th>
<th>Department B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>60 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td>85 000</td>
<td>48 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock 1 Nov</td>
<td>8 400</td>
<td>3 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock 31 Oct</td>
<td>9 100</td>
<td>4 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business rates</td>
<td>6 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff salaries</td>
<td>13 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses</td>
<td>4 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of fittings</td>
<td>2 800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional information

1 Department A occupies two thirds of the total floor space and Department B occupies one third.

2 The cost of the fittings in Department A was $20 000 and the cost of the fittings in Department B was $8000.

3 Expenses are to be apportioned between the two departments as follows:
   - business rates in proportion to the floor space
   - staff salaries and general expenses equally
   - depreciation of fittings at 10% per annum on the cost of fittings

**REQUIRED**

(a) Prepare a **columnar** trading and profit and loss account for Raminder Singh for the year ended 31 October 2009 to show the **gross** profit and **net** profit earned by each department.

Total columns are **not** required.
(b) Complete the table below to show the ratios for Department B. You may use the space at the bottom of the page for your workings.

Calculations should be correct to two decimal places.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ratio</th>
<th>Department A</th>
<th>Department B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>percentage of gross profit to sales</td>
<td>43.8%</td>
<td>..............%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate of stock turnover</td>
<td>9.63 times</td>
<td>.............times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Suggest two reasons for the difference in the percentage of gross profit to sales between the two departments.

(i) ............................................................. ............................................................. [1]

(ii) ............................................................. ............................................................. [1]

(d) Suggest two ways in which the rate of stock turnover of Department A could be improved.

(i) ............................................................. ............................................................. [1]

(ii) ............................................................. ............................................................. [1]

[Total: 19]