

(b) Explain how inventory should be valued where the original cost, replacement cost and market value are at different valuations.

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(4)



If you answer question 2, put a cross in this box ().

Source material for question 2 is on pages 4 and 5 of the source booklet.

2. (a) Distinguish between **profitability** and **liquidity**.

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(4)

(b) Calculate for the year ended 29 February 2012 the:

(i) gross profit as a percentage of revenue

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(2)

(ii) profit for the year as a percentage of revenue

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(2)



(iii) inventory turnover

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(3)

(iv) return on capital employed

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(3)

(v) current ratio

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(3)

(vi) liquid (acid test) ratio

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(3)

(vii) trade payables payment period

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(3)

(viii) trade receivables collection period.

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(3)



(d) Prepare for the year ended 30 April 2012 the:

(i) subscriptions account

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(7)



SECTION B

Answer THREE questions from this section.

If you answer question 4, put a cross in this box ().

Source material for question 4 is on page 8 of the source booklet.

4. (a) Zaman divides his ledger into three sections – general ledger, purchases ledger and sales ledger. Explain **two** advantages of dividing the ledger into three sections.

(i)

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(ii)

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(4)

- (b) Prepare the following ledger accounts in the books of Zaman:

(i) Fahi account

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(8)



(ii) Shirin account

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(2)

(iii) sales ledger control account.

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(14)

(c) Evaluate the use of control accounts in a business.

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(4)

Q4

(Total 32 marks)

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If you answer question 5, put a cross in this box ().

Source material for question 5 is on pages 10 and 11 of the source booklet.

5. (a) Explain the accounting term **prime cost**.

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(4)



(c) Evaluate the use of First In First Out (F.I.F.O.) as a method of valuing raw material issues.

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(4)

(Total 32 marks)

Q5

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(c) Evaluate the usefulness of the trial balance in ensuring the accuracy of the books.

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(4)

Q6

(Total 32 marks)



If you answer question 7, put a cross in this box ().

Source material for question 7 is on page 13 of the source booklet.

7. (a) Explain:

(i) the accounting concept of going concern

.....

 (2)

(ii) why the accounting concept of going concern is important when charging depreciation in the financial statements.

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 (2)

(b) Prepare a table showing the depreciation charged on **each** of the vehicles A, B, C and D, in **each** of the years 2009, 2010 and 2011.

Vehicle					
	A	B	C	D	TOTAL
2009					
2010					
2011					
TOTAL					

(8)



(d) (i) Distinguish between capital expenditure and revenue expenditure.

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(2)

(ii) State, giving your reasons, whether the following would be **capital expenditure** or **revenue expenditure**:

- Vehicle tax for Vehicle A
- A new engine for Vehicle A.

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(4)

(e) Evaluate Zoe's choice of the straight line method as a basis for charging depreciation on vehicles.

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(4)

(Total 32 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: 96 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER: 200 MARKS

END

Q7



Paper Reference(s)

6001/01

London Examinations GCE

Accounting (Modular Syllabus)

Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced Level

**Unit 1 – The Accounting System and
Costing**

Tuesday 15 May 2012 – Morning

**Source booklet for use with
Questions 1 to 7.**

**Do not return the insert with the
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SECTION A

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH QUESTION 1

1. Aysha, Bashu and Christine are in partnership retailing electrical goods. They share profits and losses in the ratio 2:2:1. Christine is entitled to a salary of £7 000 per annum. No interest is paid on capital. Interest is charged at the rate of 5% per annum on the drawings for the year. The following trial balance was extracted from the books for the year ended 31 March 2012:

	Dr £	Cr £
Goodwill	30 000	
Inventory 1 April 2011	40 000	
Salaries and wages	29 500	
Sundry expenses	8 500	
Rent and rates	9 000	
Bank loan interest paid	3 000	
Trade receivables	28 500	
Trade payables		23 200
Cash	4 200	
5% Bank loan – Payable 31 March 2020		80 000
Non-current assets at cost:		
Land and buildings	70 000	
Delivery vehicles	20 000	
Fixtures and fittings	8 000	
Provisions for depreciation:		
Delivery vehicles		9 000
Fixtures and fittings		6 400
Provision for doubtful debts		900
Revenue		265 100
Purchases	191 000	
Capital accounts at 1 April 2011:		
Aysha		30 000
Bashu		20 000
Christine		10 000
Current accounts at 1 April 2011:		
Aysha		3 500
Bashu		4 300
Christine	700	
Drawings:		
Aysha	4 000	
Bashu	4 000	
Christine	2 000	
	452 400	452 400

Additional information at 31 March 2012:

(i) Inventory valuations	Original cost £	Replacement cost £	Market value £
Washing machines	9 000	10 500	10 800
Televisions	16 000	16 000	20 000
Microwaves	7 500	7 000	6 000

(ii) Goodwill is no longer to be recorded in the books.

(iii) Salaries and wages contains the £7 000 salary already paid to Christine.

(iv) Sundry expenses prepaid £750.

(v) Rent and rates owing £3 000.

(vi) The 5% Bank loan was taken out on 1 April 2011.

(vii) Depreciation is to be charged as follows:

No depreciation is charged on the land and buildings

Delivery vehicles – 20% per annum using the reducing balance method

Fixtures and fittings – 10% per annum using the straight line method.

(viii) Trade receivables of £3 500 are considered irrecoverable. The provision for doubtful debts is to be maintained at 5% of the remaining trade receivables.

Required:

(a) Prepare the:

(i) statement of comprehensive income including the appropriation of profit/loss for the year ended 31 March 2012 (17)

(ii) statement of financial position at 31 March 2012. (13)

(b) Explain how inventory should be valued where the original cost, replacement cost and market value are at different valuations. (4)

(c) Prepare for the year ended 31 March 2012 the:

(i) capital account of Christine (4)

(ii) current account of Christine. (6)

(d) Evaluate the partners' decision to **not** record goodwill in the books. (8)

(Total 52 marks)

Answer space for question 1 is on pages 2 to 7 of the question paper.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH QUESTION 2

2. Dalfor is in business buying and selling household goods. He uses ratio analysis to evaluate the success of his business. The following balances were extracted from the books on 29 February 2012:

		£
Revenue –	cash	50 000
	credit	250 000
Purchases –	cash	45 000
	credit	225 000
Inventory –	1 March 2011	60 000
	29 February 2012	90 000
Capital		275 000
Expenses paid		35 000
Accrued expenses		10 000
Trade receivables		30 000
Trade payables		35 000
Cash		150 000
10% Bank loan – Repayable 31 July 2015		100 000
Non-current assets		150 000

Additional information:

(a) The 10% bank loan was taken out in January 2010.

(b) The accounting ratios for the two previous years were:

	Year ended 28 February 2010	Year ended 28 February 2011
(i) gross profit as a percentage of revenue	30%	25%
(ii) profit for the year as a percentage of revenue	20%	12%
(iii) inventory turnover	6 times	4.8 times
(iv) return on capital employed	10%	8%
(v) current ratio	4:1	5:1
(vi) liquid (acid test) ratio	3:1	3.5:1
(vii) trade payables payment period	65 days	60 days
(viii) trade receivables collection period.	70 days	68 days

Required:

- (a) Distinguish between **profitability** and **liquidity**. (4)
- (b) Calculate for the year ended 29 February 2012 the:
- (i) gross profit as a percentage of revenue (2)
 - (ii) profit for the year as a percentage of revenue (2)
 - (iii) inventory turnover (3)
 - (iv) return on capital employed (3)
 - (v) current ratio (3)
 - (vi) liquid (acid test) ratio (3)
 - (vii) trade payables payment period (3)
 - (viii) trade receivables collection period. (3)
- (c) Suggest **two** likely reasons for the trend over the three-year period in **each** of the following ratios:
- (i) Inventory turnover
 - (ii) Return on capital employed
 - (iii) Current ratio. (12)

Dalfor is considering expanding his business by opening a new store in another town.

- (d) Advise Dalfor, using the ratios calculated in (b) above, on how his business might be viewed by potential:
- (i) investors
 - (ii) creditors. (6)
- (e) Evaluate Dalfor's decision to use only accounting ratios to review his business. (8)

(Total 52 marks)

Answer space for question 2 is on pages 8 to 12 of the question paper.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH QUESTION 3

3. The Treasurer of Sidly Tennis Club maintains a set of full double entry records. The following information is available for the year ended 30 April 2012:

(i) Cash Book Summary

	£		£
Subscriptions for previous year	300	Balance b/d	900
for current year	3 700	Leasehold purchase	30 000
for next year	700	Wages	5 200
6% Bank loan	25 000	Equipment	6 400
Sale of tennis balls	1 550	Sundry expenditure	3 800
Donations	4 800	Purchase of tennis balls	1 200
Sales of annual dinner tickets	2 900	Rental of hall for annual dinner	560
Balance c/d	9 710	Deposit for annual dinner	600
	<u>48 660</u>		<u>48 660</u>

(ii) Balances at:

	1 May 2011	30 April 2012
	£	£
Leasehold –15 years	-	30 000
Equipment	12 200	?
Equipment – provision for depreciation	2 400	?
Inventory of tennis balls	750	630
Subscriptions in arrears	500	900
Subscriptions in advance	1 400	700
Accrued sundry expenses	1 150	2 650
6% Bank loan	-	25 000
Trade payable (caterer for annual dinner)	-	1 950

(iii) On 30 April 2012 the following errors were found in the books:

1. During the year equipment which had cost £1 200 on 1 April 2009 was sold for £900. No record of the sale had been made in the books.
2. Wages, £300, had been credited to the wages account.
3. A deposit of £600 paid to the caterer for the annual dinner had been recorded correctly in the cash book but had been recorded in the caterer's account as £150.

(iv) The leasehold and the 6% bank loan were taken out on 1 May 2011.

(v) Subscription to the Sidly Tennis Club is £100 per annum. All subscriptions not received from the previous year were considered irrecoverable and were written off.

(vi) Depreciation is charged on:

- equipment at the rate of 15% per annum using the straight line method on all equipment owned at the end of the year
- the leasehold at an appropriate rate.

Required:

- (a) (i) Explain the accounting concept of historic cost. (2)
- (ii) Give **one** example where the Sidly Tennis Club has applied this accounting concept. (2)
- (b) Prepare the trial balance at 1 May 2011 showing the value of the accumulated fund. (5)
- (c) Prepare the journal entries to correct the errors in (iii). Narratives are **not** required. (9)
- (d) Prepare for the year ended 30 April 2012 the:
- (i) subscriptions account (7)
- (ii) income and expenditure account showing clearly the profit or loss on the annual dinner and the sale of tennis balls. (19)
- (e) Evaluate the financial position of the Sidly Tennis Club. (8)

(Total 52 marks)

Answer space for question 3 is on pages 13 to 17 of the question paper.

SECTION B

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH QUESTION 4

4. Zaman is in business buying and selling goods on credit. He maintains a full set of double entry records. The following information relates to the month of March 2012:
- On 1 March 2012 Zaman was owed the following by his debtors:

	£
Fahi	1 500
Shirin	500
Marvan	800
Jegan	2 900
 - Sales were made by Zaman as follows:

Fahi	6 March	Goods with a list price of £1 200, allowed 20% trade discount
Marvan	15 March	Goods with a list price of £700, allowed 10% trade discount
Cash sales	20 March	£500
Fahi	26 March	Goods with a list price £300, but no discount.
 - Sales returns:

Fahi	9 March	Goods supplied on 6 March with a list price of £200
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 - Zaman received the following payments by cheque:

Fahi	10 March	The balance owing on 1 March less 2% cash discount
Jegan	14 March	£2 000 less 3% cash discount
 - On 13 March Zaman was informed that Shirin had been declared bankrupt and a payment of £0.40 in the £1 was received in final settlement of the debt.

Required:

- Zaman divides his ledger into three sections – general ledger, purchases ledger and sales ledger. Explain **two** advantages of dividing the ledger into three sections. (4)
- Prepare the following ledger accounts in the books of Zaman:
 - Fahi account (8)
 - Shirin account (2)
 - sales ledger control account. (14)
- Evaluate the use of control accounts in a business. (4)

(Total 32 marks)

Answer space for question 4 is on pages 18 to 19 of the question paper.

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SOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH QUESTION 5

5. Nalin Manufacturing produces two types of handbag, the standard and the deluxe. There are two production lines, one line produces the standard and one line produces the deluxe. The following information relates to the month of April 2012:

- (i) During April 2 500 standard and 1 000 deluxe handbags were manufactured.
- (ii) Both production lines use the same raw material. The record of raw material showed the following:

1 April	Balance	500 metres @ £12 per metre
3 April	Receipt	1 000 metres @ £14 per metre
7 April	Issue	800 metres
15 April	Receipt	500 metres @ £16 per metre
18 April	Issue	800 metres

Nalin Manufacturing issues raw material using the First In First Out (F.I.F.O.) method of inventory valuation.

During April, £13 000 of the raw material was used on the standard production line and the remainder on the deluxe production line.

- (iii) The standard production line employs 20 workers and the deluxe production line employs 30 workers. Each worker is paid a basic rate of £5 per hour and works 46 hours per week for 4 weeks in April. Forty hours per week will be at the basic rate and six hours per week at time and a half.
- (iv) A royalty of £1 per handbag is paid for the standard and £2 per handbag for the deluxe.
- (v) Production overheads were:

	£
Managers' salaries	8 000
Rent and rates	5 600
Equipment depreciation	6 000
Canteen costs	5 500

Overheads are to be apportioned to the two production lines on the most appropriate basis. The following information is available:

	Standard	Deluxe
Floor area (sq m)	400	300
Equipment value (£000)	160	80
Employees (number)	20	30

- (vi) The value of work in progress was:

	Standard	Deluxe
	£	£
1 April 2012	7 300	7 550
30 April 2012	5 300	10 000

Required:

- (a) Explain the accounting term **prime cost**. (4)
- (b) Prepare the departmental manufacturing account for the month of April, showing the cost of manufacture of the standard and deluxe production lines. You are advised to prepare the account in columnar format. (24)
- (c) Evaluate the use of First In First Out (F.I.F.O.) as a method of valuing raw material issues. (4)

(Total 32 marks)

Answer space for question 5 is on pages 20 to 22 of the question paper.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH QUESTION 6

6. Seema owns a business retailing computer equipment. Her trial balance on 1 March 2012 was as follows:

	Dr £	Cr £
Capital		60 000
Non-current assets	45 000	
Provision for depreciation on non-current assets		24 000
Inventory	28 000	
Trade payables		20 000
Trade receivables	23 000	
Cash/Bank	8 500	
Rent accrued		500
	<u>104 500</u>	<u>104 500</u>

During the month ended 31 March 2012 the following were the summarised transactions for Seema's business:

1. Revenue sales of computers were £95 000 of which £19 000 were for cash and the remainder were on credit. Seema uses a mark-up of 25% on all sales
2. Purchases of £76 000 were all on credit
3. Debtors paid £70 000 less a 2% cash discount
4. Creditors were paid £65 000 less a 4% cash discount
5. Seema brought additional non-current assets worth £8 000 into the business from her own private resources
6. The quarterly rent of £1 500 was paid by cheque
7. Invoices for sundry expenses £4 700 were received for the month. Cheques for £3 500 were paid to the suppliers of sundry expenses.

Required:

- (a) (i) Explain the accounting concept of accrual (2)
- (ii) Explain, using the example of the quarterly rent in 6 above, how the amounts recorded in the cash book, trial balance and statement of comprehensive income for March 2012 will differ. (6)
- (b) Prepare Seema's trial balance at 31 March 2012. Clearly show all workings. (20)
- (c) Evaluate the usefulness of the trial balance in ensuring the accuracy of the books. (4)

(Total 32 marks)

Answer space for question 6 is on pages 23 to 25 of the question paper.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR USE WITH QUESTION 7

7. Zoe started a taxi business on 1 January 2009. The following information relates to the vehicles account in the non-current assets:

1 January 2009	Purchased Vehicle A by cheque for £6 000
1 April 2010	Purchased Vehicle B on credit from Soames Garages for £8 000
1 July 2010	Purchased Vehicle C by cheque for £10 000
1 July 2011	Purchased Vehicle D for £9 000 giving in part exchange Vehicle B at an agreed valuation of £5 400. The balance of the purchase price was paid by cheque.

Zoe has the following depreciation policy:

- Vehicles are depreciated at the rate of 20% per annum using the straight line method
- Depreciation is charged on vehicles purchased or sold during a year in proportion to the months of ownership.

Required:

- (a) Explain:

(i) the accounting concept of going concern (2)

(ii) why the accounting concept of going concern is important when charging depreciation in the financial statements. (2)

- (b) Prepare a table showing the depreciation charged on **each** of the vehicles A, B, C and D, in **each** of the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. (8)

- (c) Prepare the following for the year ended 31 December 2011:

(i) Vehicle account
(ii) Vehicle – Provision for depreciation account
(iii) Vehicle disposal account. (10)

- (d) (i) Distinguish between capital expenditure and revenue expenditure. (2)

(ii) State, giving your reasons, whether the following would be **capital expenditure** or **revenue expenditure**:
• Vehicle tax for Vehicle A
• A new engine for Vehicle A. (4)

- (e) Evaluate Zoe's choice of the straight line method as a basis for charging depreciation on vehicles. (4)

(Total 32 marks)

Answer space for question 7 is on pages 26 to 28 of the question paper.

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