



Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		

ACCOUNTING

0452/12

Paper 1

May/June 2015

1 hour 45 minutes

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 20 printed pages.





There are 10 parts to Question 1.

1

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

(a)	Wha	t is the purpose of book-keeping?		
	Α	to identify trends over a number of years		
	В	to prepare the financial statements of the business		
	С	to present interested parties with relevant information		
	D	to record the financial transactions of the business		[1]
(b)	Carr	iage outwards, \$600, was posted as \$400 to the debit side of the ount.	carriage	inwards
	Whic	ch effect did the correction of this error have on the draft profit for the year	ar?	
	Α	decrease \$200		
	В	decrease \$1000		
	С	increase \$200		
	D	increase \$1000		[1]
(c)		ank statement showed a credit balance of \$300 on 31 March. On that ques amounted to \$120.	date unpr	esented
	Wha	t was the cash book balance on 31 March?		
	Α	\$180 credit		
	В	\$180 debit		
	С	\$420 credit		
	D	\$420 debit		[1]

(d) Samuel buys a new computer and pays the following amounts.

			Computer system Ink cartridges 5 year maintenance contract Delivery cost	\$ 8000 350 1200 70		
	How	much is capital e	expenditure?			
	Α	\$8070				
	В	\$8240				
	С	\$8420				
	D	\$9620				[1]
(e)	straiç	ght line basis. At	current asset for \$5000 and dep the end of year 2 he sold it for \$4 r loss on disposal?		oer annum on	the
	Α	\$50 loss				
	В	\$50 profit				
	С	\$100 loss				
	D	\$100 profit				[1]
(f)			nad been bought for \$11.75 but co although selling and delivery cos			as a
	At wl	nich value should	d it be included in the financial state	tement?		
	Α	\$11.05				
	В	\$11.75				
	С	\$17.25				
	D	\$18.50				[1]

(g) David and Edward are in partnership.

Where are Edward's interest on drawings and interest on capital recorded in his current account?

		Interest on drawings		Interest on capital			
	Α	credit side		credit side			
	В	credit side		debit side			
	С	debit side					
	D	debit side		debit side			[1]
(h)		nited company decides to create a p					
	Α	decreases the ordinary share capit	al				
	В	increases the ordinary share capita	al				
	С	decreases the retained earnings					
	D	increases the retained earnings					[1]
(i)		oorts club has 120 members who ea wing information.	ch pay a	n annual subscription	of \$50). It provid	led the
		scriptions in advance at start of year scriptions in arrears at end of year	,	\$100 \$500			
	How	much was received by the club for					
	Α	\$5400					
	В	\$5600					
	С	\$6400					
	D	\$6600					[1]

(j)	Whi	ch item limits the usefulness of financial statements?		
	Α	Debts which can no longer be collected are written off.		
	В	Depreciation is provided on all non-current assets except land.		
	С	Long term loans are disclosed separately from short term loans.		
	D	Older assets may be recorded at values which are no longer up to date.		[1]
			ſΤ	otal: 10]

Question 2 is on the next page.

(a)	State t	the accounting equation.				[1]
(b)	State	what is meant by an asset.				
						[1]
(c)	Name	the financial statement in which an	asset is recorded.			[1]
	••••••			•••••		ניו
(d)	which	lete the following table. State in side of the trial balance the accordeted as an example.				
		Account	Ledger	Trial balance		
		Insurance	Nominal/general	Debit		
		Drawings				
		Sales				
		Grant (a credit customer)				
		Aziz (a credit supplier)				
		Provision for depreciation of van				
					[10]
(e)	State	one reason why accounts are maint	tained in different le	edgers.		
						F41
						[1]
(f)	Explai	n what is meant by the term trial bal	lance.			
						[2]

(g)	State one reason why a trial balance is prepared.	
		[4]
		[1]
(h)	Name the account which is opened when a trial balance fails to agree.	
		[1]
(i)	Name and explain two errors which do not affect the balancing of a trial balance.	
	Error 1	
	Name	
	Explanation	
	Error 2	
	Name	
	Explanation	
		[4]

[Total: 22]

3 Farhad and Ali are traders. On 1 January 2015 Farhad owed Ali \$300. The following transactions took place.

5 January Ali sold goods, \$250, to Farhad.

8 January Farhad returned half of the goods bought on 5 January.

19 January Farhad paid the amount owed on 1 January, by cheque, having deducted 3%

cash discount.

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare Farhad's account in the books of Ali. Balance the account and bring down the balance on 1 February 2015.

Ali Farhad account

Date	Details	\$ Date Details				

[6]

(b) Complete the following table. Name the document sent by Ali to Farhad on 5 January and on 8 January and state his reason for sending **each** document.

	Document	Reason
5 January		
8 January		

[4]

(c) Complete the following table. Name the book of prime (original) entry in which Ali would record the transactions listed.

	Book of prime (original) entry
Ali sold goods, \$250, to Farhad.	
Farhad returned half of the goods bought on 5 January.	
Farhad paid the amount owed on 1 January having deducted 3% cash discount.	

[3]

Ali rents his premises. In the period up to 31 May 2014 the rent was \$200 a month. From 1 June 2014 the rent was \$240 a month.

2014

1 January Ali's rent was two months in arrears.
15 May Ali paid rent, \$1800, by cheque.
21 October Paid rent, by cheque, \$?

31 December Ali's rent was paid three months in advance.

REQUIRED

(d) Prepare Ali's rent account for the year ended 31 December 2014. Bring down the balance on 1 January 2015.

Ali Rent account

Date	Details	\$ Date	Details	\$

[6]

(e)	State If position		the	balan	ice (on 3	1 De	cemb	er 2014	l was	shown	in	the	statement	of	finan	ncial
				•••••	•••••				•••••			•••••					[2]
(f)	Name t	two i	ntere	ested	parti	es w	ho m	ight w	ant to	look a	t Ali's fir	nand	cial s	statements.			
	1	•••••			•••••								•••••				
	2				•••••												[2]
															[Т	otal:	23]

4 Rani is a sole trader. On 31 December 2013 her statement of financial position was as follows.

Rani Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2013

	\$	\$
Non-current assets Fixtures and fittings (at book value)		<u>12 000</u>
Current assets Inventory Trade receivables Provision for doubtful debts	1 200 (36)	6 380
Bank	<u>(30)</u>	1 164 110
Total assets		7 654 19 654
Capital Current liabilities		<u>18 454</u>
Trade payables Other payables		910 290 1 200
Total liabilities		<u>19 654</u>

At the end of December 2014 the book-keeper ran away and it was found that no detailed records had been kept. The following information, however, was available for the year ended 31 December 2014.

- 1 Fixtures and fittings are depreciated at 20% per annum on the net book value. No fixtures or fittings had been bought during the year.
- A delivery van costing \$15 000 had been bought during the year. It was to be depreciated at the rate of 40% a year on the reducing (diminishing) balance basis. A full year's depreciation is to be provided in the year of purchase.
- 3 The provision for doubtful debts is to stay at the same percentage.
- 4 Other assets and liabilities at 31 December 2014 were as follows.

	\$	
Inventory	8340	
Trade receivables (before provision)	1600	
Bank	90	debit
Trade payables	1100	
Accrued electricity	190	
Accrued wages	230	

5 Drawings amounted to \$11 600.

REQUIRED

(a)	Cal	culate the net assets of the business at 31 December 2014.	
			12
		[`	12.
(b)	(i)	Calculate the change in net assets between 31 December 2013 and 31 December 201	14.
			[3]
	(ii)	State why the change in net assets was not equal to the profit for the year.	
			[1]

Rani wants to know more about the performance of her business.

REQUIRED

(c)	State two ratios Rani could calculate from a detailed income statement to help her act this.	nieve
	1	
	2	[2]
	ii is concerned about the increase in the level of inventory and is considering a different laluation.	basis
RE	QUIRED	
(d)	Explain how the following accounting principles are applied to the valuation of inventory.	
	1 Prudence	
	2 Realisation	
		[4]
	[Total	: 22]

5	Amangul	had the	following	assets	and lial	bilities a	at 31	January	2015

	\$	
Equipment	16 000	
Motor vehicle	4 800	
Inventory	3 100	
Trade payables	900	
Trade receivables	750	
Prepaid insurance	100	
Accrued wages	190	
Bank	470	credit

REQUIRED

(a)	Calculate Amangul's working capital at 31 January 2015.	
		[3]
(b)	Calculate to two decimal places the following ratios at 31 January 2015.	
	1 Current ratio	
	2 Quick (acid test) ratio	
		[4]

On 31 January 2014 the ratios were as follows.

Current ratio	1.61 : 1
Quick (acid test) ratio	0.98 : 1

REQUIRED

(c)	Comment on the liquidity of Amangul's business.	
		F 41
		[4]

During February 2015 the following transactions took place.

- 1 Took out long term bank loan, \$10 000.
- 2 Bought delivery van, \$8000, paying by cheque.
- 3 Bought inventory, \$300, from John on credit.
- 4 Sold goods for cash, \$80 (cost \$50).

REQUIRED

(d) Complete the following table to show the double entry needed to record each transaction.

Transaction	Account debited	\$ Account credited	\$
1		 	
2			
3		 	
4		 	
4		 	

[8]

[Total: 19]

6 Quik Flo Limited is a manufacturing business. It provided the following information.

	\$
At 1 May 2014	
Inventory – raw materials – work in progress – finished goods Factory equipment – cost – accumulated depreciation Office equipment – cost – accumulated depreciation	5 000 2 000 8 500 18 000 7 000 3 000 1 000
For the year ended 30 April 2015	
Revenue Purchases of raw materials Factory wages Factory supervisor's salary Office salaries Rent Selling and distribution costs Loan interest	140 000 48 000 20 500 10 800 15 150 18 000 9 100 800
At 30 April 2015	
Inventory – raw materials – work in progress – finished goods	4 400 1 200 9 000

Additional information

1 Depreciation is provided as follows:

factory equipment at the rate of 10% per annum on the straight line basis office equipment at the rate of 25% per annum on the reducing (diminishing) balance basis.

A full year's depreciation is provided in the year of acquisition but none is provided in the year of disposal.

- 2 On 30 April 2015 new factory equipment costing \$5000 was paid for by cheque. Old factory equipment with an original cost of \$2000 was sold on the same date at a profit of \$600.
- 3 The rent is to be apportioned 80% to the factory and 20% to the office.

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the ledger account for factory equipment (at cost). Balance the account and bring down the balance on 1 May 2015.

Quik Flo Limited Factory equipment account

Date	Details	\$ Date	Details	\$

[4]

Question 6(b) is on the next page.

(b) Prepare the manufacturing account for the year ended 30 April 2015.

Quik Flo Limited Manufacturing Account for the year ended 30 April 2015

,	\$ \$

(c) Prepare the income statement for the year ended 30 April 2015.

Quik Flo Limited Income Statement for the year ended 30 April 2015

·	\$ \$
	 •••••

(d)	Sta	te what is meant by the term work in progress.	
	•••••	[´	1]
(e)		te two possible reasons why total direct costs in the year ended 30 April 2015 wer her than in the previous year.	е
	1		
	2		
			2]

[Total: 24]

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