

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

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General Certificate of Education
 January 2003
 Advanced Subsidiary Examination



ACCOUNTING
Unit 3: Financial Accounting:
Determination of Income

ACC3

Wednesday 15 January 2003 Afternoon Session

<p>No additional materials are required. You may use a calculator.</p>
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Time allowed: 1 hour

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- All workings must be shown and clearly labelled; otherwise marks for method may be lost.
- Make and state any necessary assumptions.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 80. This includes up to 4 marks for the Quality of Written Communication.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Total (Column 1)		→	
Total (Column 2)		→	
Quality of Written Communication			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1

Total for this question: 5 marks

“Stocks should be valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value.”

REQUIRED

(a) Complete the following sentence.

The above statement is an example of the concept.
(1 mark)

(b) Explain what is meant by the term “net realisable value”.

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(4 marks)

5

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

2

Total for this question: 13 marks

Lee Brown started in business on 1 January 2001. His financial year end is 31 December.

His fixed assets cost £40 000 on 1 January 2001 and had an expected useful life of 10 years.

None of the fixed assets are expected to have any value at the end of their useful life.

At 31 December 2001 Lee used the straight-line method of providing for depreciation on his fixed assets.

For the year ended 31 December 2002 he changed his method of providing for depreciation to the reducing-balance method. He continues to use an annual rate of 10%.

Lee's draft profit for the year ended 31 December 2002 was £34 700 **before** provisions for depreciation on fixed assets had been charged to the profit and loss account.

REQUIRED

- (a) Calculate Lee's net profit after using the reducing-balance method of providing depreciation on fixed assets.

	£
Lee's draft net profit for the year ended 31 December 2002	34 700
Provision for depreciation on fixed assets _____
Lee's revised net profit for the year ended 31 December 2002 =====
	<i>(4 marks)</i>

- (b) Prepare a balance sheet extract showing Lee's fixed assets as at 31 December 2002 after charging depreciation using the reducing-balance method.

	£
Fixed assets at cost	40 000
Depreciation
Net book value <i>(3 marks)</i>

(c) Name **two** accounting concepts used when providing for depreciation of fixed assets.

Concept 1 (1 mark)

Concept 2 (1 mark)

(d) Explain **two** reasons why fixed assets depreciate.

Reason 1
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..... (2 marks)

Reason 2
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..... (2 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

(c) State the type of business ownership that would have “Ltd” as part of its name.

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(2 marks)

(d) Assess the importance of the term “Ltd” to an ordinary shareholder in David Mark Ltd.

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(5 marks)

(d) Explain how the amount calculated in (c) should be shown in the profit and loss account.

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(2 marks)

(e) Complete the following extract from the balance sheet.

Dewray plc
Balance Sheet extract as at 31 December 2002

Current assets

Stock – raw materials

 – work in progress

 – finished goods

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(4 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

5

Total for this question: 14 marks

Jill and her brother Jack have recently inherited £10 000 each. They wish to invest all of their inheritance in Multar plc.

They could invest in one of the following:

- ordinary shares;
- 7% preference shares;
- 6% debentures.

Jill does not mind taking risks with any money she has whereas her brother is a much more cautious person. He is looking for an investment which will give him a steady income.

REQUIRED

(a) State **one** advantage **and one** disadvantage of each type of investment.

Ordinary shares

Advantage.....

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(1 mark)

Disadvantage

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(1 mark)

7% preference shares

Advantage.....

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(1 mark)

Disadvantage

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.....

(1 mark)

6% debentures

Advantage.....
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.....
(1 mark)

Disadvantage
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(1 mark)

(b) Advise Jill which type of investment she should choose.

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(4 marks)

QUESTION 5 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

(c) Advise Jack which type of investment he should choose.

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(4 marks)

14

END OF QUESTIONS