



# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education

Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

| CANDIDATE<br>NAME |  |                     |  |  |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|
| CENTRE<br>NUMBER  |  | CANDIDATE<br>NUMBER |  |  |

**ACCOUNTING** 9706/02

Paper 2 Structured Questions

October/November 2008 1 hour 30 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 a soft pencil for rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.

You may use a calculator.

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.

| For Exam | iner's Use |
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| 1        |            |
| 2        |            |
| 3        |            |
| Total    |            |

This document consists of 13 printed pages and 3 blank pages.



1 Lee, Kim and Michael are in partnership. They share profits in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. They do not keep proper accounting records but the following information is available for the three years ended 30 September 2008.

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| Balances at 30 September  | 2006    | 2007    | 2008      |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
|                           | \$      | \$      | \$        |
| Fixed assets at valuation | 750 000 | 870 000 | 1 200 000 |
| Stocks                    | 660 000 | 690 000 | 825 000   |
| Debtors                   | 390 000 | 420 000 | 495 000   |
| Creditors                 | 346 000 | 404 000 | 448 000   |
| Bank overdrafts           | 285 000 | 255 000 | 375 000   |

On 1 October 2005 the balances (all credit) on the partners' accounts were as follows.

|                  | Lee     | Kim     | Michael |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                  | \$      | \$      | \$      |
| Capital accounts | 240 000 | 210 000 | 150 000 |
| Current accounts | 190 000 | 50 000  | 80 000  |

In order to finance a new project, each partner introduced additional capital of \$60 000 on 1 October 2007.

The partners' drawings were as follows.

| For the year ended 30 September | 2006   | 2007   | 2008    |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
|                                 | \$     | \$     | \$      |
| Lee                             | 45 000 | 70 000 | 105 000 |
| Kim                             | 42 000 | 48 000 | 105 000 |
| Michael                         | 36 000 | 30 000 | 8 000   |

Michael also received a partnership salary which he withdrew in cash. This was not included in the drawings figure shown above. His salary was \$45 000 in 2006; \$60 000 in 2007 and \$65 000 in 2008.

### **REQUIRED**

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| (a) | Calculate the <b>total</b> net profit available to the partners for <b>each</b> of the three years ended 30 September 2006, 2007, 2008. |
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| (b) | Prepare Michael's capital and current accounts for <b>each</b> of the three years ended 30 September 2006, 2007 and 2008. |
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|     | Capital account – Michael   |
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|     | Current account - Michael   |
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| (c) | Explain, accounts | why  | partnerships | may   | keep | both | capital | accounts | and | current |
|-----|-------------------|------|--------------|-------|------|------|---------|----------|-----|---------|
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[Total: 30]

**2** A Lee Quinn has \$150 000 which she intends to use to fund a new business. The business will commence on 1 December 2008 and expenditure on that date is expected to be as follows.

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Land and buildings 70 000 Motor vehicle 20 000 Fixtures and fittings 18 000

The remaining cash will be deposited in the business bank account.

During the first year of business, Lee anticipates the following:

Sales \$220 000 of which 15% will be on credit

Gross profit as a percentage of sales 45%

Discount allowed 2% of total sales
Discount received 2% of total purchases
Wages and salaries 9% of total sales
Depreciation on motor vehicles 40% reducing balance

Depreciation on fixtures and fittings 20 % on cost 3 % of credit sales Sundry expenses 5 % of total sales

Drawings \$10 000 plus 10 % of net profit

At 30 November 2009, projected balances are:

\$ Stock 19 500
Debtors 12 000
Creditors 11 000
Bank ?

No outstanding accruals or prepayments are anticipated at 30 November 2009.

### **REQUIRED**

| ) Fo  | r the year ending 30 November 2009, calculate:   |
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| (i)   | total receipts from debtors;                     |
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| (ii)  | total purchases, all of which will be on credit; |
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| (iii) | total payments to creditors.                     |
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| (b) (i) | ) | Prepare a projected trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 30 November 2009. |
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| (ii) | Prepare a projected balance sheet at 30 November 2009. |
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B Ahmed Khan is a sole trader. During the year ended 30 September 2007, his percentage of net profit to sales was 22 %. The following year, this dropped to 18 %, despite the year's net profit having increased from \$60 000 to \$70 000.

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| REQUIRED |
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| State <b>six</b> possible reasons for the decrease in the ratio of net profit to sales. |     |
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[Total: 30]

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Question 3 is on the next page

**3** Ken owns a manufacturing business which makes a single product. The following figures apply for all relevant periods.

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| Per unit                      | \$ |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Selling price                 | 35 |
| Direct material               | 9  |
| Direct labour                 | 11 |
| Fixed manufacturing overheads | 5  |

Fixed manufacturing overheads are absorbed into product costs at pre-determined rates per unit of output. Under- or over-absorbed manufacturing overheads are transferred to profit and loss in the period in which they occur.

Normal production is 80 000 units per accounting period.

#### **REQUIRED**

| (a) | Calculate above. | the | break-ever | n point | in <b>bot</b> | <b>h</b> units | and | dollars, | based | on | the | informat | ion |
|-----|------------------|-----|------------|---------|---------------|----------------|-----|----------|-------|----|-----|----------|-----|
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The following information has been acquired for the last three accounting periods.

| Three months ended       | 28 February | 31 May | 31 August |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
|                          | Units       | Units  | Units     |
| Sales                    | 60 000      | 80 000 | 45 000    |
| Stock at start of period | 15 000      | 0      | 35 000    |
| Stock at end of period   | 0           | 35 000 | 20 000    |

| (b) | Calculate the profit or loss in <b>each</b> period using marginal costing. |
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| culate the profit or loss in <b>eacl</b>                   | <b>h</b> period using abs | orption costing | J.        | Exa |
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| pare a financial statement that tusing absorption costing. | 28 February               | 31 May          | 31 August |     |
| turee montris ended  | \$                        | <u> </u>        | 1         |     |
| ofit using marginal costing                                | Φ                         |                 | C C       |     |
| on doing marginal cooting                                  |                           | \$              | \$        |     |
| on doing marginal cooting                                  |                           | <b></b>         | \$        |     |
| on doing marginal cooling                                  |                           | <b>*</b>        | \$        |     |
| ofit using absorption costing                              |                           | \$              | \$        |     |
|  |                           | •               | \$        | [6] |
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