



# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME							
CENTRE NUMBER				CANDIDATI NUMBER	≡		

**ACCOUNTING** 9706/22

Paper 2 Structured Questions

October/November 2009 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.

All accounting statements are to be presented in good style.

Workings must be shown.

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 Examiner's Use		
1		
2		
3		
Total		

This document consists of 14 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



The following is a summary of Harry's balance sheet at 30 April 2008. \$000 \$000 **Assets** Fixed assets Furniture and equipment at net book value 208 Current assets 1500 Stock **Debtors** 610 Cash 6 2116 Total assets **Equity and liabilities** Equity Owner's capital 1096 **Current liabilities** 920 Creditors for supplies Creditors for expenses 98 Bank overdraft 210 1228 The following information is available for the year ended 30 April 2009: \$000 1 Amount paid into bank 2950 (This included \$50 000 from the sale of furniture and equipment which had a net book value of \$48 000.) 2 Cash from Harry's sales was used to pay for the following: Expenses 152 Drawings 70 3 Amounts paid from the bank: 1750 **Purchases** Interest on overdraft 30 **Expenses** 810 4 Balances at 30 April 2009: Creditors for supplies 510 Creditors for expenses 90 400 Debtors Stock 720 Cash 5 5 During the year, Harry brought into the business a motor vehicle. 12 6 A provision for doubtful debts of 4% of debtors is to be made. 7 Depreciation on all fixed assets was to be provided for at 25% using the reducing (diminishing) balance method. Full depreciation would be provided for in the year in which an asset was introduced but none would be applied in the year of disposal.

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1

### **REQUIRED**

(a)	Explain, <b>briefly</b> , the difference between a liability and a provision.
	[3]
(b)	Calculate, showing <b>all</b> workings, the total sales for the year ended 30 April 2009.
	[4]

(c)	Calculate, showing <b>all</b> workings, Harry's bank balance at 30 April 2009.
	[3]

(d)	Prepare Harry's tra 30 April 2009.	ading and prof	it and loss account	for the year ended
				[12]

(e) F	Prepare Harry's balance sheet at 30 April 2009. Use a layout similar to the alance sheet at the beginning of the question.
111	
	[8]

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Question 2 is on the following page.

2 Alex's fixed asset accounts and provision for depreciation on fixed asset accounts for the year ended 30 April 2008 were as follows:

your orrada	00 / Ipiii 2000 Wolo (	20 10110110.			
	Fu	rniture and \$000	equipment ad	ccount	\$000
2007 1 May 3 June	Balance b/d Bank	2 700 720	2007 5 July 2008	Disposal	450
		<u>3 420</u>	30 April	Balance c/d	<u>2 970</u> <u>3 420</u>
2008 1 May	Balance b/d	2 970			
	Provision for dep	reciation oi \$000		d equipment account	\$000
2007 5 July 2008	Disposal	345	2007 1 May 2008	Balance b/d	945
30 April	Balance c/d	897 1 242	30 April	Profit & loss	<u>297</u> 1 242
			1 May	Balance b/d	897
0007		Motor ve \$000	hicles accour	nt	\$000
2007 1 May 3 Oct	Balance b/d Bank	1 560 570	2007 3 Oct 2008	Disposal	330
0 000	Samo	<u>2 130</u>	30 April	Balance c/d	<u>1 800</u> <u>2 130</u>
2008 1 May	Balance b/d	1 800			
	Provision for	depreciati	on on motor v	ehicles account	\$000
2007 3 Oct	Disposal	285	2007 1 May	Balance b/d	675
2008 30 April	Balance c/d	<u>840</u> 1 125	2008 30 April	Profit & loss	<u>450</u> 1 125
		<u>20</u>	1 May	Balance b/d	840

#### **ALTERNATIVE PRESENTATION USING RUNNING BALANCE**

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		Dr	Cr	Balance
2007		\$000	\$000	\$000
1 May	Balance b/d			2 700 Dr
3 June	Bank	720		3 420
5 July	Disposal		450	2 970
Provisio	n for depreciation on	furniture and	equipment a	account
	mior doprodiction on	Dr	Cr	Balance
2007		\$000	\$000	\$000
		4000	<b>V</b>	4000
1 May	Balance b/d			945 Cr
5 July	Disposal	345		600
2008	•			
30 April	Profit and loss		297	897
	Mataryal	ماداده مممد	4	
	Motor ver	nicles accoun	ι	

Furniture and equipment account

Provision for depreciation on motor vehicles account

Dr

\$000

570

2007

1 May

3 Oct

Balance b/d

Disposal

Bank

Cr

\$000

330

Balance

1 560 Dr

\$000

1 230

1800

	•	Dr	Cr	Balance
2007		\$000	\$000	\$000
1 May	Balance b/d			675 Cr
3 Oct	Disposal	285		390
2008	·			
30 Apr	Profit and loss		450	840

During the year ended 30 April 2009 the following transactions took place:

- On 1 June 2008 new equipment was purchased for \$540 000.
  On 3 December 2008 new furniture was purchased for \$80 000.
  On 3 September 2008 equipment which had been purchased on 31 March 2006 for \$300 000 was sold for \$132 000.
- 2 On 1 February 2009 three new motor vehicles were purchased for \$80 000 each. On the same date a vehicle which had cost \$56 000 on 15 May 2005 was sold for \$20 000.

A full year's depreciation is provided for on all fixed assets in use at the end of the financial year but none is provided for in the year of disposal of a fixed asset.

The rates of depreciation applied on cost for the year ended 30 April 2008 continue to be applied for the year ended 30 April 2009.

### **REQUIRED**

(a)	Pre	pare the following accounts for the year ended 30 April 2009:
	(i)	Furniture and equipment
		[5]
	(ii)	Motor vehicles
		[4]
(	(iii)	Provision for depreciation on furniture and equipment
		[4]

(iv)	Provision for depreciation on motor vehicles
	[4]
(v)	Disposal of furniture and equipment
	[4]
(vi)	Disposal of motor vehicles.
	[4]

(b)	Explain the term 'depreciation' and give <b>one</b> example.
	[5]

[Total: 30]

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Question 3 is on the following page.

3 Cariokae Ltd is a specialist manufacturer of steel rods for use in the construction industry. The company has three different machines each of which is capable of producing the rods. When a company receives a new order it has to decide which of the three machines to use.

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Data regarding the machines is as follows:

MACHINE	Α	В	С
Set-up costs per order	\$200	\$330	\$600
Number of rods produced per machine-hour	100	150	200
Number of machine operators	4	5	6

Variable factory overhead for each machine is \$12 per direct labour hour. Direct material needed to produce 100 rods is \$300, whichever machine is selected. Machine operators are paid \$10.50 per hour.

#### **REQUIRED**

- (a) Order P235 has been received for 3000 rods.
  - (i) Calculate the costs of producing order P235 on each machine.

	1	MACHINE	
DATA FOR ORDER P235	Α	В	С
Order quantity			
Production rates per hour			
Operating hours			
Number of operators			
Direct labour hours worked			
COSTS FOR P235	\$	\$	\$
Direct materials			
Direct labour			
Variable overheads			
Set up costs			
Total costs			

[13]

		15				
	(ii) Advise the production manager which machine to use for order P235 to minimise costs.					For Examiner's Use
					[1]	
It h	as be	een suggested that by adding <b>one</b> addition	onal operator to	each machine	,	
	1	there would be an efficiency saving of 1	0% on direct m	aterials and		
	2	the rate of production would increase by	y 20%.			
RE	QUII	RED				
(b)		suming that the additional operator is em wer for order P235.	ployed on <b>eac</b> l	<b>h</b> machine, re-d	calculate your	
		Data for order P235	ler P235 MACHINE			
			Α	В	С	
			•			
			•			

[12]

(c) (i)	State how your advice to the production manager should differ if the additional operator is employed.	For Examiner's Use
	[2]	
(ii)	State whether the additional operator should be retained for each machine.	
	Explain your reasoning.	
	ro.	
	[2]	
	[Total: 30]	

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