

ACCOUNTING

Written examination 2

Thursday 6 November 2003

Reading time: 11.45 am to 12.00 noon (15 minutes)
Writing time: 12.00 noon to 1.30 pm (1 hour 30 minutes)

QUESTION BOOK

Structure of book

Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
2	2	90

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners, rulers, an approved graphics calculator (memory cleared) and/or one scientific calculator.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.

Materials supplied

- Question book of 10 pages.
- Answer book of 10 pages.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided on the front page of the answer book.
- Answer both questions in the answer book.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

• You may keep this question book.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other electronic communication devices into the examination room.

Question 1

For this examination, implications of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) are only considered in Questions 1.6 and 1.7.

Peters Electrical Appliances

Harriet Peters owns and operates a small trading business called Peters Electrical Appliances. Harriet maintains a perpetual stock recording system. Her accounting system is based on the double-entry accrual system of recording and reporting.

1.1 Creditor balances for Peters Electrical Appliances at 1 June 2003 are as follows.

		\$
C1	Bayside Electrical	7500
C2	Electron	12000
C3	GEC	8 2 0 0
C4	Sparky Systems	13 500
	Total	41 200 Cr

Journals and documents for June 2003 include the following.

Purchases Journal

Date 2003	Creditor	Post. Ref.	Invoice No.	Amount
June				
4	Electron		158	1 400
12	Sparky Systems		A206	9500
23	GEC		48c	3 000
30	Total			13 900

Cash Payments Journal

CPJ14

PJ9

Date 2003	Details	Post. Ref.	Chq. No.	Bank	Disc. Rev.	Creditors	Stock	Wages	Sundries
June									
7	Drawings		258	4000					4000
14	Sparky Systems		259	3 500		3 500			
21	Wages		260	2650				2650	
28	GEC		261	7590	610	8 2 0 0			
29	Sparky Systems		262	2 000		2 000			
30	Total			19740	610	13 700	-	2650	4000

SPARKY SYSTEMS ABN 92 248 449 257

Credit Note C23

Date 8/6/2003

Credit Account: Peters Electrical Appliances **For:** Faulty goods returned

 Amount
 \$ 750

 Total Charge
 \$ 750

Required

1.1.1 Record the credit note from Sparky Systems in the General Journal. (Narration **is** required.)

4 marks

1.1.2 Show how the Creditors Control account would appear in the General Ledger after all the above information has been recorded. Balance the account at 30 June 2003.

(You are required to use posting references.)

7 marks

1.1.3 Complete creditor Sparky Systems account in the Creditors Subsidiary Ledger at 30 June 2003. (You are **not** required to balance the account.)

4 marks

1.1.4 Explain one accounting control procedure Peters Electrical Appliances would use to detect errors in the Creditors Subsidiary Ledger.

2 marks

1.2 Harriet's creditors all require payment within 30 days from date of invoice. Some offer discounts for early payment. Information about creditors turnover is provided below.

Required

1.2.1 Identify one positive effect this trend in creditors turnover could have on Peters Electrical Appliances' cash flow position.

1 mark

1.2.2 Identify one negative effect this trend in creditors turnover could have on Peters Electrical Appliances' cash flow position.

1 mark

1.3 Stock Turnover $\left(\frac{\text{Average Stock} \times 365}{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}\right)$ for Peters Electrical Appliances has decreased from 125 days to

112 days in the past 12 months. Harriet believes that this will have a positive effect on profit for the year.

Required

Explain how this improvement in Stock Turnover could lead to an increase in Gross Profit.

2 marks

1.4 The current Gross Profit Ratio (Gross Profit/Sales) is 45%. The industry average is 50%.

Required

State two ways by which Harriet can improve Peters Electrical Appliances' Gross Profit Ratio.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

1.5 Explain one non-financial key performance indicator that Harriet could use when analysing the overall performance of Peters Electrical Appliances.

Questions 1.6 and 1.7 require consideration of the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

1.6 The following is a summary of Goods and Services Tax (GST) transactions recorded in the journals of Peters Electrical Appliances for July 2003.

Cash Receipts Journal

GST collected on cash sales \$8400

Cash Payments Journal

GST paid to the Australian Tax Office \$6 500 GST paid on other cash payments \$4 800

Sales Journal

GST charged on credit sales \$12500

Purchases Journal

GST charged on purchases \$7200

At 30 June 2003 the GST Clearing Account had a credit (Cr) balance of \$6500.

Required

1.6.1 Prepare the GST Clearing Account in the General Ledger at 31 July 2003 after all journals have been posted. Balance the account at 31 July 2003.

6 marks

- **1.6.2** Show how the following items would be reported and classified at 31 July 2003.
 - balance of GST Clearing Account
 - payment of \$6500 to the Australian Tax Office

2 + 2 = 4 marks

1.7 On 1 August 2003, Peters Electrical Appliances sold a microwave oven (cost price \$250 plus GST of \$25). The relevant sales invoice is shown below.

PETERS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

ABN 90 378 451 376

Tax Invoice 195 **Date** 1/8/2003

Debit to: D Bell

34 Smith Street Oaklands 3149

For: Banko Microwave Oven

Quantity 1

Amount Unit Price \$370 GST \$37

\$407

Total Charge

\$407

Required

Record this transaction in the Sales Journal provided in the answer book.

1.8 In August 2003, Harriet became aware of a new model of television set not yet generally available. Harriet has the opportunity of becoming the Australian distributor of this new television. The cost details of the new television set are

Invoice Price \$1 000 per unit

Customs Duty 20% of invoiced price

Shipping Agent Fee \$100 per shipment delivered

In September 2003, Harriet enters a contract to import one shipment of 20 televisions per month. Harriet calculates that the recorded cost of each television in the Stock Card should be \$1 205, calculated as shown below.

Invoice Price \$1 000 Customs Duty \$ 200

Shipping Agent Fee \$ 5 (\$100/20)

\$1205

Harriet's accountant states the cost should be \$1 200, and that the shipping agent's fee should be treated as a period cost. At 30 September 2003, only 12 of the 20 new televisions have been sold.

Required

1.8.1 Identify one qualitative characteristic that supports the accountant's view that the shipping agent's fee may be treated as a period cost. **Justify** your answer.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

1.8.2 Explain whether the decision to classify the shipping agent's fee as a period cost rather than a product cost will affect reported Net Profit for September 2003.

2 marks

1.9 The Stock Card at 1 September 2003 for the old model television sets sold by Harriet is shown below.

Televisions: Model XA42

Date	Details	IN			OUT			BALANCE		
2003		Qty	Unit Cost \$	Total Cost \$	Qty	Unit Cost \$	Total Cost \$	Qty	Unit Cost \$	Total Cost \$
Sept 1	Balance							10	900	9 000

When the new televisions are available Harriet believes she will only be able to sell the old televisions for \$750 each. The advertising cost associated with these sales will be \$30 per television. It was decided to write down the old televisions on 1 September 2003.

Required

Prepare the General Journal entry required to record the stock write down.

(Narration **is not** required.)

3 marks

ACCNT EXAM 2A

Question 2

Sporting Life

Neddy Norris owns and operates a small trading business, Sporting Life, that sells sports equipment. Neddy maintains a perpetual stock recording system. His accounting system is based on the double-entry accrual system of recording and reporting.

For the year ended 31 December 2003, the accountant has provided the following information about the business.

Sporting Life

Statement of Financial Performance for Year Ended 31 December 2003

210 000	
80000	290 000
	159 000
	131 000
	3 000
	128 000
20 000	
2000	
5 000	
1 500	
26000	
39000	93 500
	34500
	20 000 2 000 5 000 1 500 26 000

Sporting Life Statement of Financial Position for Years Ended 31 December 2002 and 2003

Account	31 December 2002 \$	31 December 2003 \$
Current Assets		
Bank	3 000	_
Debtors	12 000	18 000
Stock	51 000	47 000
Non-Current Assets		
Motor Vehicle	40 000	40 000
Less Accum. Depreciation	(10000)	(15 000)
Equipment	40 000	40 000
Less Accum. Depreciation	(28 000)	(30 000)
Total Assets	108 000	100 000
Current Liabilities		
Bank	_	3 3 0 0
Creditors	16000	16500
Accrued Expenses	400	900
Non-Current Liabilities		
Loan – NCC Bank	16000	12 000
Owner's Equity		
Capital	75 600	67300
Total Equities	108 000	100 000

2.1 Neddy is concerned about the decline in the bank balance, considering he has contributed an additional \$10 000 cash as capital into the business during the year. Neddy's accountant indicates that one of the main reasons for the decline in the bank balance is due to the amount of cash drawings taken during the year.

Required

2.1.1 Calculate the cash drawings for the year ended 31 December 2003. (Assume all drawings were cash.)

3 marks

2.1.2 List two factors that Neddy should consider when determining the level of drawings taken throughout the year.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

2.1.3 Excluding drawings, **select** two other items from the Statement of Financial Performance and the Statement of Financial Position that could explain how the business has reported a profit but shown a decline in its bank balance. **Justify** your answers.

2 + 2 = 4 marks

2.2 The Working Capital Ratio for Sporting Life for the past two years is as follows.

	2002	2003
Working Capital Ratio	4.02:1	3.14:1
(Current Assets/Current Liabilities)		

Required

Explain the effect this trend may have on liquidity.

2 marks

2.3 The Gearing Ratio for Sporting Life for the past three years is as follows.

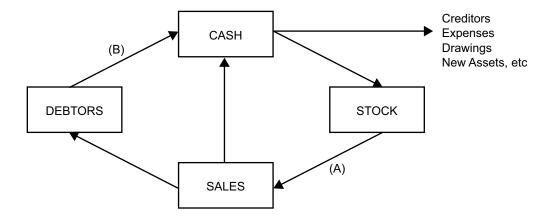
	2001	2002	2003
Gearing Ratio	26%	30%	33%
(Total Liabilities/Total Assets)			

Required

Explain why the Gearing Ratio is used as an indicator of long-term financial stability.

2 marks

2.4 The accountant has prepared the following diagram for Neddy to explain Sporting Life's cash cycle.



Required

2.4.1 Explain why it is necessary for a business to manage the length of its cash cycle.

2 marks

2.4.2 Identify the ratios that measure the length of the cash cycle at lines marked A and B on the diagram above.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

2.5 A debtor, John Door, who owes Sporting Life \$1500, is unable to pay the debt. Door is also a creditor of Sporting Life and is owed \$1000. Neddy has agreed to settle part of the debt by contra entry and write off the remaining balance as a bad debt.

Required

Prepare the General Journal entries required to record the contra entry and the bad debt at 31 December 2003.

(Narrations are not required.)

4 + 3 = 7 marks

2.6 On 1 January 2004 Neddy prepares a Cash Budget for the forthcoming year. At 31 December 2004 Neddy then prepares a Variance Report. The results are shown below.

Variance Report at 31 December 2004

	Budget	Actual	Variance	F/U
	\$	\$	\$	
Cash Receipts				
Cash Sales	260 000	200 000	60 000	U
Receipts from Debtors	50 000	45 000	5 000	U
Loan from NCC Bank	-	50 000	50 000	F
	310000	$\overline{295000}$	15 000	U
Less Cash Payments				
Payments to Creditors	150 000	135 000	15 000	F
Rent	26 000	26 000	-	-
Wages	39 000	41 000	2000	U
Advertising	25 000	14000	11 000	F
Drawings	40000	43 000	3 000	U
Equipment	-	70000	70 000	U
Interest on Loan	1500	7000	5 500	$\underline{\mathbf{U}}$
	281 500	336 000	54 500	U
Surplus/Deficit	28 500	(41 000)	(69 500)	U
Balance at 1 January 2004	(3300)	(3300)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2004	25 200	(44 300)	<u>(69 500)</u>	<u>U</u>

Required

2.6.1 Explain why the variance of \$11 000 for Advertising is shown as Favourable (F) in the above report.

2 marks

2.6.2 Using information in the Variance Report **explain** one possible unfavourable consequence of the variance in Advertising.

2 marks

2.6.3 Excluding the reduction in Advertising, **identify** two other ways by which the business has been able to pay for the unplanned purchase of the new equipment.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

- 2.7 On 1 January 2005 Neddy provides the following information for the next quarter (3 months).
 - Sales Cash \$60000, Credit \$20000.
 - Debtors at 1 January are \$18000. Neddy expects debtors to be \$14000 at 31 March 2005. Discounts given to debtors are expected to be \$500.
 - Payments to creditors are expected to be \$40 000.
 - Wages expense for the quarter to be \$11 000 with \$500 owing at the end of March.
 - Rent to increase to \$2500 per month payable 6 months in advance. The next payment is due on 1 February 2005.
 - Repayment of the loan to be \$5 000 per month. Interest on the loan to be \$2 300 per quarter. The next interest payment is due in March 2005.
 - Depreciation Equipment \$2 500 per quarter
 - Vehicle \$1250 per quarter.
 - Other cash expenses paid for the quarter to be \$10400, including \$800 prepaid at 31 March 2005.
 - Drawings \$4500 cash per month
 - \$250 stock in February.

Required

2.7.1 Calculate the Receipts from Debtors for the quarter ended 31 March 2005.

3 marks

2.7.2 Prepare the Estimated Cash Payments section of the Cash Budget for the quarter ending 31 March 2005.

(You **are not** required to prepare a full Cash Budget.)

5 marks

2.7.3 Explain how preparing Cash Budgets quarterly instead of annually may improve the cash control of Neddy's business.

2 marks

2.8 On 1 November 2005 the business invested \$6000 into a 3 month term deposit. The interest rate on the term deposit is 5% per annum payable at the end of the 3 month term. The January Bank Statement showed the total interest earned on the term deposit of \$75 was credited to Sporting Life's bank account on 31 January 2006.

Required

2.8.1 Prepare the General Journal entry necessary on 31 December 2005 to record the interest revenue owing.

(A narration is **not** required.)

3 marks

2.8.2 Show how the receipt of \$75 interest would be recorded in the Cash Receipts Journal on 31 January 2006.

2 marks

Victorian Certificate of Education 2003

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	STUDENT NUMBER								Letter
Figures									
Words									

ACCOUNTING

Written examination 2

Thursday 6 November 2003

Reading time: 11.45 am to 12.00 noon (15 minutes)
Writing time: 12.00 noon to 1.30 pm (1 hour 30 minutes)

ANSWER BOOK

Instructions

- A question book is provided with this answer book.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided in this book.
- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Refer to **Instructions** on the front cover of the question book.

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1.1.1

General Journal GJ 2

3

Dantionland	Post.	Dost	Genera	l Ledger	Subsidiai	ry Ledger
Farticulars		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	
	Kei.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	Particulars	Particulars Post. Ref.	Ref Debit	Ref Debit Credit	Ref Debit Credit Debit	

4 marks

1.1.2 General Ledger (extract)

CREDITORS CONTROL

201

Date 2003	Particulars	Post. Ref.	\$ Date 2003	Particulars	Post. Ref.	\$

7 marks

1.1.3 Subsidiary Ledger (extract)

CREDITOR – SPARKY SYSTEMS

C4

Date 2003	Particulars	Post. Ref.	\$ Date 2003	Particulars	Post. Ref.	\$

1.1.4	
Explanation	
	2 marks
1.2.1	
Positive effect	
	1 mark
1.2.2	
Negative effect	
	1 mark
1.3	
Explanation	
	2 marks
1.4	
First way	
Second way	
Second way	
	1 + 1 = 2 marks
1.5	
Explanation	

1.6.1

GST CLEARING ACCOUNT

210

Date 2003	Particulars	Post. Ref.	\$ Date 2003	Particulars	Post. Ref.	\$
			30 June	Opening Balance		6500

6 marks

1.6.2

Item	Report	Classification
Balance of GST Clearing Account		
Payment to Australian Tax Office		

2 + 2 = 4 marks

1.7

Sales Journal SJ 10

Date 2003	Debtor	Post. Ref.	Invoice No.	Cost Price	Selling Price	GST	Total Debtors

1.8.1	
1.0.1	

Characteristic	
Justification	

1 + 1 = 2 marks

1.8.2

Explanation		

2 marks

1.9

General Journal GJ 3

Date	nte Particulars		General Ledger		Subsidiary Ledger	
2003	r ar ucurar s	Post. Ref.	Debit \$	Credit \$	Debit \$	Credit \$
			3	J	J)	J J

3 marks

7

1	1	1

Calculation	
Drawings	\$

3 marks

2.1.2

First factor	
Second factor	

1 + 1 = 2 marks

2.1.3

tem 1	
Justification	
tem 2	
Justification	

2 + 2 = 4 marks

2.2

Ex	planation

2 marks

2.3

Explanation	

Explanation		

2.4.2

Ratio A	
Ratio B	

1 + 1 = 2 marks

2.5

General Journal GJ 2

Date	Particulars Pos Ref	Dost	General Ledger		Subsidiary Ledger	
2003		Ref.	Debit \$	Credit \$	Debit \$	Credit \$

4 + 3 = 7 marks

2.6.1

Explanation		

Explanation	
	2 marks
2.6.3	
First way	
Second way	
	1 + 1 = 2 marks
2.7.1	
Calculation	

2.7.2

Cash Budget (extract) for quarter ended 31 March 2005

Estimated Cash Payments	\$

Receipts from Debtors

2	7	2
Z.	1	.3

Explanation			

2.8.1

General Journal GJ 3

Date Particulars 2005	Doutionlans	Post.	Genera	l Ledger	Subsidiary Ledger		
	Ref.	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit		
2003	Kei.	IXCI.	\$	\$	\$	\$	

3 marks

2.8.2

Cash Receipts Journal (extract)

CRJ 7

Date 2006	Details	Post. Ref.	Rec. No.	Bank	Disc. Exp.	Debtors	Cost of Sales	Sales	GST	Sundries

2 marks