



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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ACCOUNTING

9706/23

Paper 2 Structured Questions

May/June 2013

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.

International accounting terms and formats should be used as appropriate.

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.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.



- 1 Eagle Manufacturing Limited produces components for cars and lorries. The following figures have been taken from their books of account.

| | \$000 |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Revenue | 816 |
| Inventories at 1 April 2012 | |
| Raw materials | 17 |
| Work in progress | 19 |
| Finished goods | 32 |
| Factory machinery – cost | 420 |
| – accumulated depreciation | 52 |
| Office equipment – cost | 30 |
| – accumulated depreciation | 10 |
| Motor vehicles – cost | 60 |
| – accumulated depreciation | 34 |
| Purchases of raw materials | 194 |
| Labour | 153 |
| Electricity | 25 |
| Carriage inwards | 6 |
| Carriage outwards | 22 |
| Rent | 60 |
| Salaries | 14 |
| Sundry expenses | 12 |
| Insurances | 18 |

Additional information:

- 1 Inventories at 31 March 2013 were:

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| Raw materials | \$18 000 |
| Work in progress | \$15 000 |
| Finished goods | \$41 000 |

- 2 Factory machinery and motor vehicles are to be depreciated at 25% using the reducing balance method.
Office equipment is to be depreciated at 10% on cost.
During the year a motor vehicle was sold for \$4 000. The profit on disposal was \$1 000. A new motor vehicle was purchased for \$9 000.
All motor vehicles are used by the sales staff.
A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of purchase, no depreciation is charged in the year of sale.

- 3 At 31 March 2013 electricity of \$5 000 was accrued and rent of \$10 000 was prepaid.

- 4 Labour costs include \$16 000 for indirect labour. The balance is direct labour.

- 5 Electricity is apportioned between the factory and office in the ratio 4:1.

- 6 Rent is apportioned between factory and offices in the ratio 3:2.

- 7 Sundry expenses are apportioned between factory and offices in the ratio 1:2.

- 8 Insurances are apportioned between factory and offices in the ratio 5:1.

(c) Explain how the following will be affected if the company makes a loss in the year:

*For
Examiner's
Use*

(i) Dividend payable for cumulative preference shares

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..... [2]

(ii) Dividend payable for ordinary shares

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..... [2]

(iii) Dividend payable on non-cumulative preference shares

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(iv) Interest payable on debentures.

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..... [2]

[Total: 30]

2 B M Reid's books of account showed the following figures for the year ended 31 December 2012:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| | \$ |
| Revenue | 200 000 |
| Ordinary goods purchased | 145 000 |
| Profit from operations | 22 500 |

Reid's balances at 31 December 2012 were:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Inventory | 12 500 |
| Trade receivables | 40 000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10 000 |
| Trade payables | 25 000 |
| Finance costs (interest owing) | 12 500 |
| Non-current assets at net book value | 60 000 |

Additional information:

- 1 80% of revenue was on credit
- 2 Inventory at 1 January 2012 was \$17 500
- 3 Trade payables and trade receivables balances were unchanged since 1 January 2012.

REQUIRED

(a) Calculate the following ratios, correct to **two** decimal places, in **each** case stating the formula used.

(i) Mark-up

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..... [3]

(ii) Inventory turnover

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(iii) Trade receivables turnover

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(iv) Operating expenses to revenue ratio

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..... [3]

(v) Current ratio

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..... [3]

(vi) Acid test/liquid ratio

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..... [3]

(vii) Non-current asset turnover.

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..... [3]

- 3 At 1 January 2013, Brahms had opening inventory of 50 teddy bears at a purchase price of \$30 each.

For
Examiner's
Use

His transactions for the first three months of 2013 were:

| Date | | Purchases (units) | Purchase price (per unit) | Sales (units) |
|-------|----|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Jan | 8 | | | 30 |
| | 10 | 100 | \$30.00 | |
| | 12 | | | 80 |
| | 21 | 120 | \$30.50 | |
| | 28 | | | 90 |
| Feb | 1 | | | 50 |
| | 14 | 150 | \$31.00 | |
| | 23 | | | 100 |
| March | 1 | | | 30 |
| | 4 | 120 | \$31.50 | |
| | 19 | | | 120 |
| | 23 | 100 | \$32.00 | |
| | 27 | | | 120 |

No other transactions took place during these months.
Each teddy bear was sold for \$50.

REQUIRED

- (a) Calculate the value of the inventory at 31 March 2013 using the following methods of valuation.

- (i) FIFO

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(ii) AVCO.

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(b) Using each method of valuation, calculate the gross profit for the three months ending 31 March 2013.

(i) FIFO

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(ii) AVCO.

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(c) State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using the following methods of inventory valuation:

(i) FIFO

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..... [2]

(ii) AVCO.

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(d) Brahms currently uses FIFO to value his inventory. He is considering changing the method to show a lower profit each year. State **two** reasons why he should not do this. Make reference to any relevant accounting principles, concepts and conventions.

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