



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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ACCOUNTING

0452/13

Paper 1

October/November 2016

1 hour 45 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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.

You may use a calculator.

Where layouts are to be completed, you may not need all the lines for your answer.

The businesses mentioned in this Question Paper are fictitious.

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 **22** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

There are 10 parts to Question 1.

For **each** of the parts **(a)** to **(j)** below there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and place a tick (✓) in the box to indicate the correct answer.

1 **(a)** What is the purpose of accounting?

- | | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------------|-----|
| A | to check the arithmetical accuracy of the double entry | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| B | to control inventory levels | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| C | to ensure that all transactions are recorded | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| D | to prepare financial statements | <input type="checkbox"/> | [1] |

(b) Alice had owed Brian \$120 for a long time. Brian decided to write off the balance on Alice's account but in error entered \$210 in the bad debts account.

Which entries correct this error?

- | | debit entry | | credit entry | | |
|----------|-------------|------|--------------|------|--------------------------|
| A | Alice | \$90 | bad debts | \$90 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | bad debts | \$90 | Alice | \$90 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | bad debts | \$90 | suspense | \$90 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | suspense | \$90 | bad debts | \$90 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- [1]

(c) A trader's cash book had a debit balance of \$50. When the bank statement arrived he saw that a customer's cheque for \$80 had been dishonoured, and that the bank had charged him \$10 in bank charges.

What was the balance on the cash book when it had been updated?

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| A | \$20 credit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | \$40 credit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | \$120 debit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | \$140 debit | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- [1]

(d) Where are bad debts recorded in the control accounts?

- A** on the credit side of the purchases ledger control account
- B** on the credit side of the sales ledger control account
- C** on the debit side of the purchases ledger control account
- D** on the debit side of the sales ledger control account

[1]

(e) Which statements are true about capital employed?

- 1 It equals non-current assets plus net current assets.
- 2 It equals owner's capital less non-current liabilities.
- 3 It represents total funds invested in the business.

- A** 1 only
- B** 1 and 3
- C** 2 and 3
- D** 3 only

[1]

(f) A partnership had a profit for the year of \$60 000.

Interest on capital was

Jamila	\$4 000
Kate	\$2 000

Drawings were

Jamila	\$18 000
Kate	\$10 000

Profits were shared equally.

What was the total amount credited to Jamila's current account at the end of the year?

- A** \$13 000
- B** \$27 000
- C** \$29 000
- D** \$31 000

[1]

(g) A company provided the following information.

	\$
profit for the year	85 000
dividend paid	15 000
transfer to general reserve	10 000
proceeds of share issue	30 000

By how much did total equity (shareholders' funds) increase during the year?

- A** \$60 000
- B** \$90 000
- C** \$100 000
- D** \$105 000 [1]

(h) Why did the trade receivables collection period of a trader decrease from 32 days to 21 days?

- A** He increased the rate of cash discount.
- B** He increased the rate of trade discount.
- C** His credit sales decreased.
- D** His credit sales increased. [1]

(i) A trader provided the following information.

	\$
Cash sales for the year	6 000
Credit sales for the year	84 000
Trade receivables at the year end	7 400
Bad debts to be written off at the year end	1 300

What was the trade receivables collection period?

- A** 25 days
- B** 27 days
- C** 31 days
- D** 33 days [1]

(j) The directors of a company ensured that the financial statements represented actual events.

Which accounting objective was applied?

A comparability

B relevance

C reliability

D understandability

[1]

[Total: 10]

2 (a) Complete the following sentences using the words 'debit' and 'credit'.

A decrease in a non-current asset account requires a entry.

An increase in a liability account requires a entry.

An increase in an expense account requires a entry. [3]

(b) Give **one** example of a liability.

..... [1]

(c) State how a book-keeper records a depreciation charge for the year.

debit entry	credit entry

[2]

(d) State **one** reason why a business uses books of prime (original) entry.

.....
 [1]

(e) Name **two** books of prime (original) entry which a business may maintain. In **each** case name a source document which would be recorded in that book.

	book of prime (original) entry	source document
1		
2		

[4]

(f) State the difference between a trading business and a service business.

.....

 [3]

- (g) Complete the following table. Indicate with a tick (✓) whether **each** item can appear in the financial statements of a trading business, a service business, or both.

	trading business only	service business only	both
cost of sales			
gross profit			
discount allowed			
profit for the year			

[4]

- (h) Complete the following table, naming **each** accounting principle being described.

	principle
the same accounting treatment should be applied to similar items at all times	
transactions should be expressed in monetary terms	
financial statements should assume that a business will continue to operate indefinitely	

[3]

[Total: 21]

3 Winston is a manufacturer who rents his premises.

Until 31 December 2015 the rent was \$1000 a month. From 1 January 2016 the rent was \$1200 a month.

REQUIRED

(a) Calculate the rent for the year ended 31 August 2016.

.....
.....
..... [1]

The balance on Winston’s rent account on 1 September 2015 was \$1000 credit. During the year he made three payments of rent, by cheque, as follows.

	\$
4 September 2015	6000
1 March 2016	7400
9 July 2016	3600

REQUIRED

(b) State what the balance on 1 September 2015 represented.

.....
..... [1]

Winston also buys goods from Jared and on 31 August 2016 he owed Jared \$40. Winston decided to make a contra entry on 1 September 2016 to set off the accounts in the sales and purchases ledgers.

REQUIRED

(e) State the double entry needed to set off the accounts.

account debited	account credited

[2]

(f) Name the accounting term Winston uses for his partially finished products.

..... [1]

(g) Complete the following table, indicating with a tick (✓) where **each** item would appear in Winston’s financial statements. The first has been completed as an example.

	manufacturing account	income statement
purchases of raw materials	✓	
salesmen’s wages		
carriage outwards		
purchases of finished goods		
machine operators’ wages		
factory supervisor’s salary		
inventory of raw materials		
carriage inwards		
inventory of finished goods		

[4]

[Total: 22]

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4 Arun, a trader, admitted Rajiv as a partner on 1 July 2015.

REQUIRED

(a) State **one** advantage to Arun of admitting a partner.

.....
 [1]

(b) State **one** reason why it was useful for Arun and Rajiv to have a partnership agreement.

.....
 [1]

(c) State **two** items which might be included in a partnership agreement.

1
 2 [2]

On 1 August 2015 Rajiv withdrew \$1000 from the business bank account for his own use.

REQUIRED

(d) State the double entry needed to record the withdrawal.

debit entry	credit entry

[2]

Rajiv made further drawings during the year and at the year end the balance on his drawings account was \$7500.

REQUIRED

(e) State the double entry needed at the year end to account for Rajiv’s drawings.

debit entry	credit entry

[2]

Friedrich and Graham were also in partnership as accountants with a year end of 31 July. On 31 July 2016 the balances in their books of account were as follows.

	\$
Bank	4800 debit
Cash	200
Fees received	81 000
Rent paid	12 000
Wages	6 800
Administration costs	19 500
Drawings – Friedrich	25 000
– Graham	16 100
Equipment	24 200
Provision for depreciation	6 500
Trade receivables	17 400
Other payables	1 100
Capital account – Friedrich	20 000
– Graham	15 000
Current account – Friedrich	?
– Graham	3 300 credit

REQUIRED

- (f) Prepare the partnership's trial balance at 31 July 2016.

Friedrich and Graham
Trial Balance at 31 July 2016

	\$	\$
Bank	.....	.....
Cash	.....	.....
Fees received	.....	.....
Rent paid	.....	.....
Wages	.....	.....
Administration costs	.....	.....
Drawings – Friedrich	.....	.....
– Graham	.....	.....
Equipment	.....	.....
Provision for depreciation	.....	.....
Trade receivables	.....	.....
Other payables	.....	.....
Capital account – Friedrich	.....	.....
– Graham	.....	.....
Current account – Friedrich	.....	.....
– Graham	.....	.....
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

[8]

[Total: 16]

Boris provided the following additional information.

Trade payables at 1 July 2015	\$ 710
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During the year ended 30 June 2016

Payments to credit suppliers	4320
Invoices received	4500
Trade payables at 30 June 2016	680

REQUIRED

- (b) Prepare the total trade payables account for the year ended 30 June 2016 to determine the discount received by Boris during the year.

Boris
Total trade payables account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[5]

(d) Comment on Boris's drawings policy.

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 24]

Question 6 is on the next page.

- 6 The Chess Club also runs a shop for its members. Its receipts and payments account for the year ended 31 December 2015 is as follows.

Chess Club
Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 December 2015

	\$		\$
Balance b/d	4 100	Rent	4 800
Subscriptions	17 700	Purchases	5 700
Shop sales	6 700	Wages – shop	1 200
		Wages – club	8 400
		Club equipment	3 800
		Club expenses	4 300
		Balance c/d	300
	<u>28 500</u>		<u>28 500</u>

Other information is as follows.

	1 January 2015	31 December 2015
	\$	\$
Subscriptions in arrears	550	950
Club equipment at valuation	3100	5150
Shop inventory	580	310
Amounts owed to shop suppliers	170	350

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