



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

CANDIDATE  
NAME

CENTRE  
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE  
NUMBER

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**ACCOUNTING**

**9706/22**

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.





- (b) Prepare, as fully as the given information allows, income statements for **both** businesses.

For  
Examiner's  
Use

Income Statements			
	Business X	Business Y	
	\$	\$	
Revenue			
Less Cost of sales	_____	_____	
Gross profit			
Expenses	_____	_____	
Profit for the year	=====	=====	[8]

- (c) Prepare, as fully as the given information allows, statements of financial position for **both** businesses.

Statements of Financial Position			
	Business X	Business Y	
	\$	\$	
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventory			
Trade receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents	_____	_____	
<b>Total assets</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables	_____	_____	
<b>Net assets</b>	=====	=====	
<b>Capital</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Loan	_____	_____	
<b>Capital employed</b>	=====	=====	[12]

(d) (i) Define the term **liquidity**.

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..... [2]

(ii) State which business is more likely to have liquidity problems.

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..... [1]

(iii) State which ratio gives most concern and why it does so.

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..... [4]

**[Total: 30]**

**Question 2 is on the next page.**

- 2 The following is the draft statement of financial position of George Grosz, a sole trader, at 30 June 2012.

**Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2012**

	\$	\$	\$
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Buildings at valuation			108 000
Equipment at net book value			7 000
Motor vehicles at net book value			<u>35 000</u>
			150 000
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventory	21 000		
Trade receivables	18 000		
Cash and cash equivalents	8 000		
Other receivables	<u>13 000</u>	60 000	
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables		<u>42 000</u>	
			<u>18 000</u>
			168 000
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Loan			<u>50 000</u>
			<u>118 000</u>
Capital at 1 July 2011			90 000
Add Draft profit for the year			<u>30 000</u>
			120 000
Less Drawings			<u>2 000</u>
			<u>118 000</u>

**Additional information:**

- 1 Provision for depreciation on motor vehicles for the year ended 30 June 2012 had not yet been charged. Depreciation is charged at 10% on the net book value at the year end.
- 2 Items included in inventory and valued at their cost price of \$9500 were damaged and had an estimated net realisable value of \$2000.
- 3 A purchase invoice for goods valued at \$2000 had been omitted from the books.
- 4 Sales invoices for goods valued at \$4000 had been omitted from the books.
- 5 The loan was received at 1 March 2012. Loan interest of 6% due at the year end had not yet been paid.



Grosz decided to form a partnership with Omar Kayal with effect from 1 July 2012, sharing the profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 respectively.

Goodwill was to be valued at double the amount of the corrected profit for the year. Kayal was to contribute cash of \$30 000, inventory of \$24 000 and equipment of \$60 000.

For  
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Use

(c) State **two** reasons why goodwill has arisen.

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(d) Prepare the capital accounts of Grosz and Kayal immediately after the formation of the partnership.

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3 Clarke Limited manufactures one product, the Apex. The following forecast information for the Apex is available for the year ending 31 December 2014:

Per unit:	
Selling price	\$45.50
Direct material (\$4 per metre)	\$14.00
Direct labour (\$12 per hour)	\$18.00
Variable production overhead	\$ 3.00
Sales demand	4 000 units

Fixed overheads are forecast to be \$23 100 for the year.

**REQUIRED**

(a) Calculate the breakeven point in units for the sales of the Apex.

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(b) Calculate the margin of safety for the Apex in terms of revenue.

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Clarke Limited has decided to introduce two new products in addition to the Apex; the Bond and the Cord. Both products use the same direct material and the same grade of direct labour as the Apex. The following forecast information is available for the year ending 31 December 2014:

Per unit:	Bond	Cord
Selling price	\$52.00	\$67.50
Direct material (\$4 per metre)	\$16.00	\$20.00
Direct labour (\$12 per hour)	\$24.00	\$30.00
Variable production overhead	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00
Sales demand	6 000 units	2 000 units

Fixed overheads are expected to double as a result of producing all three products.

**REQUIRED**

(c) Calculate the contribution per unit of the Bond and the Cord.

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(d) Calculate the total quantity of direct material required by Clarke Limited for the year ending 31 December 2014.

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(e) Clarke Limited has been told that due to a shortage of direct material, only 40 000 metres will be available for the year. Calculate the maximum forecast profit for Clarke Limited for the year ending 31 December 2014 using 40 000 metres of direct material.

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