



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	420
– cost	
– accumulated depreciation	52
Office equipment	30
– cost	
– accumulated depreciation	10
Motor vehicles	60
– cost	
– 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.

REQUIRED*For
Examiner's
Use*

- (a) Prepare the manufacturing account for the year ended 31 March 2013.

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[12]

(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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(ii) Dividend payable for ordinary shares

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(iii) Dividend payable on non-cumulative preference shares

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(iv) Interest payable on debentures.

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[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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(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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(v) Current ratio

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(vi) Acid test/liquid ratio

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(vii) Non-current asset turnover.

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For the year ended 31 December 2011 the following ratios were:

Inventory turnover	13 times
Trade receivables turnover	70 days

For
Examiner's
Use

REQUIRED

(b) Use the above ratios to compare B M Reid's performance with the year ended 31 December 2012. State possible reasons for the changes.

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(c) State **two** limitations of the uses of ratios.

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[Total: 30]

- 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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(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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Charlie runs a similar business and also completes his financial year on 31 March 2013. He is unable to value his inventory at that date. The stock count takes place on 7 April 2013. The value at that date is \$1000. Between the two dates the following transactions had occurred.

Sold goods at a selling price of \$120. (Charlie normally marks up his goods for sale at 25%. These goods were in stock on 31 March 2013.)

Purchased goods at an invoice price of \$70.

Goods sold to a customer for \$80 had been returned by them. (The sale took place on 28 March 2013.)

Damaged goods were discovered which had been included at a cost of \$30. Charlie could only sell them for \$20.

REQUIRED

(e) Calculate the value of Charlie’s closing inventory at 31 March 2013.

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[Total: 30]

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