

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education

Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

| CANDIDATE NAME | | | | | | |
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| CENTRE NUMBER | | | CANDI NUMBI | | | |

9706/02 **ACCOUNTING**

Paper 2 Core Topics

For Examination from 2010

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the top of this page unless this has been done for you.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Answer all questions.

You may use a calculator.

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

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper. If you require extra space for your answers or workings, use page 12.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

| For Exam | iner's Use |
|----------|------------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| Total | |

This document consists of 12 printed pages.



[Turn over

ed the following for iner's

1 Amah Retto's ledger accounts for the year ended 30 April 2010 showed the forbalances:

| Property at cost | \$ 250 000 |
|---|---------------|
| Machinery at cost | 52 000 |
| Provision for depreciation on machinery at 1 May 2009 | 15 600 |
| Provision for doubtful debts at 1 May 2009 | 500 |
| Revenue | 243 000 |
| Ordinary goods purchased | 184 000 |
| Sales returns | 2 040 |
| Purchases returns | 1 980 |
| Carriage on purchases | 350 |
| Carriage on sales | 800 |
| Rent received | 2 420 |
| Discount allowed | 1 800 |
| Discount received | 1 300 |
| Electricity expense | 2 100 |
| General expenses | 9 340 |
| Inventory at 1 May 2009 | 13 500 |
| Trade receivables | 9 000 |
| Trade payables | 11 460 |
| Bank (Credit) | 8 260 |
| Cash | 990 |
| Drawings | 18 600 |
| Non-current liability loan at 11% per annum | 60 000 |
| Capital | ? |

Additional information at 30 April 2010.

- 1 Inventory was valued at \$15 100.
- 2 No interest had been paid or provided for on the loan, which had been taken out on 1 November 2009.
- 3 Amah Retto's tenant had paid only eleven months' rent; one month's rent was due and unpaid.
- 4 Electricity expense prepaid amounted to \$40.
- 5 General expenses accrued amounted to \$50.
- 6 Debts of \$200 were to be written off.

Depreciation was to be provided on machinery at 40% using the reducing (diminishing) balance method.

Doubtful debts provision was to be 3% of trade receivables at the end of the year.

REQUIRED

| | 4. |
|-----|---|
| | QUIRED Prepare Amah Retto's income statement for the year ended 30 April 2010. |
| RE | QUIRED |
| (a) | Prepare Amah Retto's income statement for the year ended 30 April 2010. |
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| (b) | Prepare Amah Retto's balance sheet at 30 April 2010. |
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| Use | e the answers to (a) and (b) to calculate the following ratios to two decimal places. |
| (i) | Current ratio |
| (ii) | Liquid ratio |
| (iii) | Rate of inventory turnover |
| (iv) | Gross profit as a percentage of sales |
| (v) | Profit for the year as a percentage of sales. |
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| (d) (i) | State two reasons for calculating ratios. |
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| (ii) | State four user groups who might be interested in or make use of accounting ratios. |
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[Total: 30]

g figures.

2 Sara has a wholesale clothing business. She provides you with the following figures.

| | Balance at 31 May 2008 \$ | Balance at 31 May 2009 \$ |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Trade Payables | 12 000 | 14 000 |
| Trade Receivables | 13 300 | 13 600 |
| Inventory (cost price) | 21 500 | 18 500 |

During the year ended 31 May 2009 the following transactions took place:

| | \$ |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Cash paid to suppliers for goods | 45 000 |
| Takings banked | 58 000 |
| Cash discount received | 1 000 |
| Cash discount allowed | 1 200 |
| Bad debts written off | 1 100 |

The takings banked during the year ended 31 May 2009 included \$250 for 31 May 2008.

Takings of \$400 for 31 May 2009 were banked on 2 June 2009.

REQUIRED

(a) (i)

| Calculate total purchases for the year ended 31 May 2009. |
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| | (ii) | Calculate total sales for the year ended 31 May 2009. |
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| (b) | Cal | culate the cost of sales for the year ended 31 May 2009. |
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| (c) | (i) | Calculate the payment period of trade payables in days. | J. S.C. | 3 |
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| (| (ii) | Calculate the collection period of trade receivables in days. | | |
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| | | | [Total: 30] |] |

3 You are the cost accountant of Jaricho Ltd, which makes 3 cleaning products. The Kitchen Cleaner, Floor Cleaner and Bathroom Cleaner.

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They all use the same manufacturing process but require different grades of raw material.

The following estimates are for the six months ended 30 November 2009:

| | Kitchen | Floor | Bathroom |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------|----------|
| Sales (litres) | 60 000 | 19 500 | 33 000 |
| Cost per litre of direct materials | \$1.35 | \$3.90 | \$1.50 |
| Cost per litre of variable overheads | \$0.90 | \$3.60 | \$0.50 |
| Production rate in litres per hour | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Selling price per litre | \$4.00 | \$7.00 | \$5.00 |
| Direct labour paid at \$3.00 per hour | _ | _ | _ |

Fixed costs of \$53 625 are recovered at the rate of \$1.50 per direct labour hour.

All production is sold during the month of production, so there are no opening or closing inventories.

| (a) | Calculate, for Floor Cleaner, the total direct labour hours it will take to manufacture six months' production. |
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| (b) | From the above information, draw up a forecast profit statement for all three pre- Kitchen, Floor and Bathroom Cleaner, for the six month period ending 30 Noven- 2009, absorbing the overheads, and showing the total profit for Jaricho Ltd. | ambride |
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| (c) | (i) Using marginal costing, calculate the total contribution for each product for six months' production. | or |
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| (ii) | Calculate the contribution per direct labour hour for each product. |
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| | [Total: 30] |

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