



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		

ACCOUNTING

0452/13

Paper 1

May/June 2013

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 a soft pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, 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.

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

There are 10 parts to Question 1	There are	10	parts	to	Question	1
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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 (\checkmark) in the box to indicate the correct answer. 1 (a) It was discovered that a credit customer had been charged \$76 for a purchase instead of \$67. Which document will be issued by the seller to correct the error? Α credit note В debit note C invoice D statement [1] (b) A trial balance completed on 31 March 2013 agreed. Later it was found that two errors had been made in the accounts. The cost of repairs to a machine had been incorrectly debited to the machinery account. Cash taken by the owner for his own use had not been recorded in the accounts. What type of errors are these examples of?

	repairs debited to machinery account	cash drawings not recorded	
A	compensating error	error of original entry	
В	error of commission	compensating error	
С	error of omission	error of original entry	
D	error of principle	error of omission	[1]

(c)	,					
	It is found that there is an unpresented cheque for \$500.					
	The bank statement shows bank charges of \$50, but no entry has been made in the cash book.					
	What is the credit balance shown in the bank statement?					
	Α	\$3950				
	В	\$4050				
	С	\$4950				
	D	\$5050	[1]			
(d)	After the preparation of the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012 there was a debit balance brought down on the insurance account.					
	What does this represent?					
	A	insurance accrued on 31 December 2012				
	В	insurance paid during the year ended 31 December 2012				
	С	insurance prepaid on 31 December 2012				
	D	insurance relating to the year ended 31 December 2012	[1]			
(e)		ader's profit for the year was \$15600. Revenue was \$40 000 and conses were \$10 000.	d overhead			
	What was the cost of sales?					
	Α	\$14400				
	В	\$24400				
	С	\$25600				
	D	\$30 000	[1]			

(f)						
	Α	bank, trade payables, fixtures			Examiner's Use	
	В	bank loan, trade receivables, motor vehicles				
	С	bank overdraft, cash, goodwill				
	D	mortgage, premises, inventory		[1]		
(g)	(g) Mary and Jane are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:1 respectively. They have agreed that Mary will receive an annual salary of \$9000. The profit for the year was \$24000.					
	What was Jane's share of the profit for the year?					
	Α	\$5000				
	В	\$8000				
	С	\$10 000				
	D	\$16 000		[1]		
(h)	Whi	ch may be included in the appropriation account of a limited company?				
	Α	gross profit				
	В	ordinary share dividends				
	С	overhead expenses				
	D	provision for depreciation		[1]		

(i)	(i) Why would Joe, a supplier, be interested in Tim's accounting statements?						
	A to assess whether Tim could repay a loan that Joe had made to Tim						
	B to assess whether Tim had sufficient inventory to supply Joe						
	С	to assess whether Tim might give Joe a higher credit limit					
	D	to assess whether Tim will be able to pay for goods bought from Joe	[1]				
(j)	On 1 January Omar had capital of \$23 000.						
	During the year ended 31 December Omar introduced \$2500 as extra capital and \$1500 was paid by the business for building work to Omar's house.						
	What was Omar's capital on 31 December?						
	A \$23 000						
	В	\$24000					
	С	\$25500					
	D	\$27000	[1]				
			[Total: 10]				

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2	(a)	Ravi is a	retailer	of garder	n furniture.	Complete	the	table	below,	using	a tick	(✓)	to
		indicate h	low each	item wo	uld be clas	ssified. The	first	one	has bee	en com	pleted	as a	an
		example.											

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	Capital receipt	Revenue receipt	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure
Rent received		✓		
Proceeds of sale of vehicle				
Purchase of goods for resale				
Discount allowed				
Discount received				
Legal fees on purchase of property				
				[5]

(b) Ravi provided the following information about inventory held at the end of his financial year.

Product	Units held	Cost per unit \$	Selling and distribution costs per unit	Selling price per unit \$
Α	600	15	2.00	21
В	100	12	150	13
С	50	18	200	17

Calculate the total value of each type of product.	
	[6]

(c)	Hassan owns a manufacturing business. Name three types of inventory which may appear in Hassan's accounts.	For Examiner's Use
	[3]	
(d)	During 2012 Hassan has paid rent of \$6000. On 31 December 2012 \$2000 was outstanding. The rent is apportioned 60% to the factory and 40% to the office. Calculate the amounts that would appear in each of the following.	
	Manufacturing account for the year ended 31 December 2012.	
	Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012.	
	Balance sheet at 31 December 2012.	
	[5]	
(e)	Name the section of Hassan's income statement in which cost of production appears.	
	[2]	
	[Total: 21]	

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Question 3 is on the next page

3 (a) Imran is a trader. He issues three business documents to his customers. State in which book of prin

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	book of prime entry, if any, each document is recorded.					
		Document	Book of prime entry			
		Sales invoice				
		Credit note				
		Statement of account				
			[4]			
(b)	March 1 March 6 March 12 March 28	owed Imran \$200. purchased goods, list purchased goods with a list paid the balance due or anah's account for March	1 March after deducting a cash discount of 2%. In the books of Imran. Balance the account on			
	31 March and	d bring down the balance	e on 1 April.			
		Hanna	h account			
			[7]			
(c)	Explain why Trade discou	Imran offered the followir	ng discounts to Hannah:			
	Cash discour	nt				

[Total: 15]

[4]

4 (a) The following items appear in a sales ledger control account. Place a tick (✓) in the correct box to indicate where the item would appear in the sales ledger control account.

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	Debit	Credit
Opening balance trade receivables		
Credit sales		
Sales returns		
Receipts from credit customers		
Discount allowed		
Bad debts		
Dishonoured cheques		
Interest on overdue accounts		

[8]

[2]

(b)	(i)	Tellwright Ltd maintains a sales ledger control account and a provision for doubtfu
		debts account. On 1 April 2012 the balances were:

· · ·	6 200 \$924
Calculate the percentage rate used for the	provision for doubtful debts.
	[2]
On 31 March 2013 the balance on the proto \$1560. Suggest one reason for the incre	ovision for doubtful debts had increased

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(ii)

(iii) Prepare the journal entry to record the change in the provision for doubtful debts. A narrative is required.

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Tellwright Ltd Journal

Debit	Credit
\$	\$
 	•••••
	•••••

[3]

(c)	Name one accounting principle used when a provision for doubtful debts is maintained Explain how it is being applied.	.ل
	[:	3

[Total: 18]

5	(a)	Non-current assets depreciate for a variety of reasons including wear and tear. State three other reasons why assets depreciate.	For Examiner's Use
		1	
		2	
		3[3]
		1 January 2011 Youssef bought three machines costing \$9000 each paying by cheque. ey were expected to have a useful life of 4 years and a resale value of \$1000 each.	
		ussef charges depreciation on the straight line basis according to the time the asset is in e in the business.	ı
	On	1 July 2012 Youssef sold one machine receiving a cheque for \$5800.	
	(b)	Prepare the following ledger accounts for each of the years ended 31 December 2011 and 31 December 2012. Bring down the balances on 1 January 2013.	
		Machinery account	
			1
			1
		[4]	,]
		Provision for depreciation of machinery account	
			1
			1
			'
		[7	,

[Total: 18]

(c)	Prepare the disposal account.	For
	Disposal account	Examiner's Use
	[4]	

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6 Sukesh does not keep proper accounting records. He provided the following information about his assets and liabilities at 31 December 2011.

	\$
Vehicle at cost	16 000
Fixtures and fittings at cost	4 000
Inventory	9200
Trade receivables	6 500
Other receivables (prepaid insurance)	200
Trade payables	9 100
Bank overdraft	420
Bank loan	10 000

The bank loan was to be repaid in 10 equal instalments on 30 June of each year starting on 30 June 2012.

Statement of Affairs at 31 December 2011

(a)	Prepare Sukesh's statement of affairs at 31 December 2011
	Sukesh

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1100

 [6]

Sukesh's receipts and payments for the year ended 31 December 2012 were as follows:				
	Receipts	\$	Examiner's Use	
	Cash from credit customers	54 300		
	Cash sales	6200		
	Payments			
	Cash purchases	900		
	Cash paid to credit suppliers	35400		
	Loan repayment	1000		
	Interest paid	450		
	Rent	6000		
	Drawings	12000		
	Insurance	800		
	Other running costs	2500		
Sal Suk	al credit sales for the year were \$52200. es invoices unpaid at 31 December 2012 were \$4 esh knew some bad debts had to be written off. Calculate the bad debts written off for the year e			
			[3]	
Suk whi	chase invoices for the year amounted to \$36 000. tesh knew that in some cases he had taken a concept that the character is the content of the concept that the concept that the content of the concept that the concept that the content of the concept that the concept that the content of the content of the concept that the content of the	cash discount. Invoices from supp D.	oliers	
			[3]	

Additional information

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- 1 Inventory at 31 December 2012 was valued at \$8800.
- 2 Sukesh decided that his non-current assets had maintained their value during the year.
- 3 Prepaid insurance at 31 December 2012 was \$250.
- (d) Prepare Sukesh's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2012.

Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2012
[14]

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(e)	Exp	plain why Sukesh should be providing for depreciation on his non-current assets.	
		[2]	
(f)	Nar	me four interested parties, who might want to see Sukesh's financial statements.	
	1		
	3		
	4	[4]	
(g)	Calculate, to two decimal places, Sukesh's rate of inventory turnover for the year ended 31 December 2012. Show your workings.		
		[3]	
(h)	Dua	Ouarte runs a similar business which has a rate of inventory turnover of 7.83 times.	
	(i)	State which business has the better rate of inventory turnover.	
	(ii)	Suggest one reason for the difference.	
		[3]	
		[Total: 38]	

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