# OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE F002 <br> <br> ACCOUNTING 

 <br> <br> ACCOUNTING}

Financial Accounting

## TUESDAY 2 JUNE 2009: Morning DURATION: 1 hour 30 minutes <br> SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:
8 page Answer Booklet

## OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

Calculators may be used

## READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer ALL the questions.
- You must show the calculations leading to your answers.


## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

- The quality of your written communication will be taken into account when marking your answers to questions labelled with an asterisk (*).
- In these two questions/sub-questions, you will be assessed on the quality of your written communication. In one of these questions, the focus will be on your ability to present numerical information legibly and in an appropriate accounting format. In the other, you will be assessed on the legibility and style of writing, the clarity and coherence of your arguments and the accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- The total number of marks for this paper is $\mathbf{1 0 0}$.


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1 Julian Smith has prepared his draft final accounts. His Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2008 is shown below.

## $£$ £

Fixed Assets (net)
465000
Current Assets
Stock 30000

Debtors
25000
Cash
5500
60500
Current Liabilities
Creditors
34500
Bank 9750
Suspense
42900
87150
Working Capital
(26 650)
438350
Financed by
Capital
442350
Net profit
Drawings
41000
483350

45000
438350

Further examination revealed.
(i) The cash sales total of $£ 90000$ for the year had been entered as $£ 9000$ in the sales account.
(ii) Stock to the value of $£ 11000$ had been withdrawn from the business by Julian Smith for his private use. The correct credit entry has been made but the corresponding debit entry has not been made.
(iii) The sales account had been overcast by $£ 15500$.
(iv) A cheque for $£ 7800$ paid to R. Willis, a creditor, had been correctly processed in the Cash Book but credited in error to the account of M. Walls, also a creditor.
(v) Goods to the value of $£ 10500$ had been returned to a supplier. This had been correctly entered in the supplier's account but incorrectly credited to the sales returns account.
(vi) A payment of $£ 4000$ from B. Valentine, a debtor, had been debited as a cheque received in the Cash Book. No entry for this transaction had been recorded in the account of B. Valentine.

## REQUIRED

(a)* Journal entries to correct each of the errors (narratives are not required) AND the Suspense Account showing the opening balance and correcting entries. [23]
(b) A statement to show the calculation of the revised net profit for the year ended 31 December 2008. [5]
(c) A corrected Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2008. [8]
(d) State and explain THREE types of error which do NOT affect the balancing of the Trial Balance. [9]

Total marks [45]

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2 H. Clarke, a sole trader, has a financial year end which occurs on 31 March. At present, he maintains his accounting records manually. Due to a staff shortage, the stock take due on 31 March 2009 did not take place. The stock take did take place on 12 April 2009 and the value of the business' stock at that date was £225750.

The selling price of all goods is based on cost plus a mark up of $50 \%$.

The following information is also available.
(i) Goods with a sales value of $£ 240000$ were delivered to customers on 11 April 2009.
(ii) Purchases costing $£ 140000$ were received from suppliers on 9 April 2009.
(iii) On 31 March 2009 a delivery of cleaning materials used in the factory, cost price $£ 6600$, was received. These were included in the 12 April 2009 stock take.
(iv) Goods originally purchased at a cost price of £25 600 were damaged in March 2009. These purchases were included in the 12 April 2009 stock take at cost price. Due to damage, their sales value is $£ 14000$.
(v) During March 2009, H. Clarke received free samples with a selling price of $£ 9000$ from a supplier and these had been included at cost price in the 12 April 2009 stock take.
(vi) Goods at a cost price of $£ 23000$ purchased on 15 March 2009 were returned to suppliers as unsuitable on 2 April 2009.
(vii) Sales of $£ 12600$ made on 11 March 2009 were returned by the customer as unsuitable on 1 April 2009.

## REQUIRED

(a) A detailed statement of the stock valuation as at 31 March 2009. [14]
(b) Explain your treatment of

- item (i).
- item (iii).
- item (iv).
- item (v).
(c) Evaluate the potential usefulness of ICT in accounting to H. Clarke's business. [10]

3 Kevin Edwins is a sole trader who owns a retail business. The mark up on the goods he sells is $25 \%$. The following details relate to his business for the year ended 31 December 2008.
Sales
Drawings
Business expenses paid (excluding depreciation) Depreciation for the year
£
2100000
30000 ..... 119000
105000
In addition the following information is available:
£
Stock as at 1 January 2008176000
Stock as at 31 December 2008 ..... 187000
Pre-paid business expenses:
as at 1 January 20086350
as at 31 December 2008 ..... 7065
Accrued business expenses:
as at 1 January 2008 ..... 8946
as at 31 December 2008 ..... 8330

## REQUIRED

(a) The Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2008. Show purchases in your account. [11]
(b)*Kevin is considering converting his business from a sole trader to a private limited company. Kevin with his wife, Emma, would be the first directors in the newly formed company.

Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages to Kevin of changing the business from a sole trader to a private limited company. [12]

Total marks [23]

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