# Friday 19 May 2017 - Afternoon <br> AS GCE ACCOUNTING 

F012/01/RB Accounting Applications
RESOURCE BOOKLET
To be given to candidates at the start of the examination
Duration: 2 hours

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- The information required to answer questions 1-4 is contained within this Resource Booklet.


## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in the two questions/sub-questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- 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.
- This document consists of 8 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.


## INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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1 Mirabel is a sole trader. A trial balance was extracted for the year ended 31 March 2017. The trial balance did not agree. The Profit and Loss Account had, however, been prepared and a net profit of $£ 80400$ had been calculated.

The following errors have now been discovered:
(i) The Purchases Account had been understated by $£ 8400$.
(ii) A credit sale to Ava of $£ 3100$ had been omitted from the books.
(iii) Rent received of $£ 6200$ had been entered on the debit side of the general expenses account.
(iv) A cheque paid for electricity of $£ 1600$ had been correctly entered in the electricity account but had been entered in the bank account as $£ 600$.
(v) A new machine purchased for $£ 24000$ had been recorded as machinery repairs. Depreciation had been correctly entered in the accounts.
(vi) A purchase on credit from Bertie of $£ 1900$ had been entered in the Purchases Journal as $£ 1000$ and had also been posted to the Purchases Ledger and the General Ledger as £1000.

REQUIRED
(a) Journal entries to correct the errors discovered (narratives are not required).
(b) The corrected Suspense Account, showing the opening balance and the correcting entries.
(c) A statement to show the revised net profit.
(d) State and explain three errors which do not affect the agreement of a trial balance.

2 The Coppice Cricket Club prepares its accounts annually on 31 March. The summary of the Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 March 2017 was prepared by the Treasurer as follows:

|  | $£$ |  | $£$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Balance b/d | 5000 | Competition prizes | 3600 |
| Subscriptions received | 33200 | General expenses | 25800 |
| Competition receipts | 6800 | Dinner dance expenses | 2100 |
| Annual dinner dance sales | 2900 | Bar creditors | 15800 |
| Bar takings | 26700 | Bar staff wages | 10900 |
| Sale of equipment | 3500 | Equipment purchases | 9600 |
|  |  | Clubhouse maintenance | 8400 |

The following additional information is available:
(i) The remaining assets and liabilities of the club at the beginning and end of the year were:

|  | 1 April 2016 | 31 March 2017 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Clubhouse | $£$ | $£$ |
| Equipment | 200000 | 200000 |
| General expenses owing | 85000 | 82000 |
| Bar staff wages owing | 600 | 400 |
| Bar creditors | 200 | 150 |
| Bar stock | 4700 | 3100 |
| Subscriptions due and unpaid | 9500 | 8300 |
| Subscriptions paid in advance | 700 | 600 |
|  | 2300 | 3500 |

(ii) During the year equipment with a book value of $£ 4000$ was sold for $£ 3500$.
(iii) Of the subscriptions due on 1 April $2016 £ 250$ remains unpaid. This is to be treated as a bad debt.
(iv) Bar staff wages are the only expense to be charged to the Bar Trading Account.

## REQUIRED

(a) The Bar Trading Account for the year ended 31 March 2017.
(b)* The Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 March 2017 and the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2017.

3 PBC Ltd is preparing its Cash Budget for the three months ending 30 September 2017. The following forecasts are available.

Purchases and sales in units and General expenses in $£$ are budgeted as follows.

|  | June | July | August | September |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Purchases | 10300 | 12000 | 12400 | 14000 |
| Sales | 12000 | 12500 | 13000 | 13500 |
| General expenses | $£ 24000$ | $£ 26000$ | $£ 26000$ | $£ 24000$ |

The following information is also available:
(i) Each unit is purchased at a cost price of $£ 30$ per unit.
(ii) The selling price is $£ 56$ per unit.
(iii) $20 \%$ of sales are on a cash basis. The remainder is received one month after the sale is made.
(iv) $40 \%$ of the purchases are on a cash basis. The remainder is paid one month after the purchase is made.
(v) Wages are $£ 180000$ per month for June 2017 and $£ 180000$ for July 2017. Wages will rise by $2 \%$ from 1 August 2017. Only $90 \%$ of the wages are paid in the month they are earned. The remainder are paid the following month.
(vi) General expenses include depreciation of $£ 4000$ per month. General expenses are paid in the month incurred.
(vii) The company intends to purchase equipment on 1 July 2017 for $£ 320000$, paying 60\% in the month of purchase and $40 \%$ the following month. It also plans to sell equipment on 15 July 2017 for $£ 36000$ cash.
(viii) The budgeted bank balance on 1 July 2017 is $£ 5200$ overdrawn.

## REQUIRED

(a) The Cash Budget for each of the three months July, August and September 2017.
(b)* Discuss three benefits to a business of preparing budgets.

4 Noah Walsh has an accounting year ended 30 April 2017. Due to staff shortages the monthly stocktake due on 30 April 2017 did not take place until after the close of business on 10 May 2017. The value of the business's stock at 10 May 2017 was $£ 76400$. The selling price of the goods is based on cost, plus a mark up of $20 \%$.

The following information is also available:
(i) Goods costing $£ 6400$ were delivered to the business during the period 1-10 May 2017.
(ii) Goods with a sales value of $£ 12600$ were returned by customers during the period 1-10 May 2017.
(iii) Goods at a cost price of $£ 750$ were withdrawn from stock during the period 1-10 May 2017 for private use by Noah Walsh.
(iv) During the period 1-10 May 2017, goods with a sales value of $£ 24600$ were sent to customers.
(v) During the period 1-10 May 2017, Noah Walsh returned goods costing £2500 to suppliers.
(vi) Included in the stock valuation on 10 May 2017 is a stock of stationery at a cost price of $£ 520$. The stationery is for use within the business and not for resale.
(vii) During the period 1-10 May 2017 Noah Walsh received a batch of free samples. These have been included in the stock valuation at the supplier's list price of $£ 80$.
(viii) On 1 April 2017 Noah Walsh sent goods with a selling price of $£ 1200$ to a customer on a sale or return basis. During April 2017 the customer sold half of this consignment. The credit sale has not yet been recorded in Noah Walsh's accounts for the year ended 30 April 2017. The customer still has the unused stock.

## REQUIRED

(a) A detailed statement of the stock valuation as at 30 April 2017.
(b) An explanation of the correct treatment of:

- Item (iii)
- Item (vi)
- Item (vii).

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