



Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

ACCOUNTING 9706/22

Paper 2 Structured Questions

October/November 2017
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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs or for rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, 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.



1 Ross, a sole trader, owns a business selling computer equipment. He prepared the following income statement for the year ended 31 March 2017, which contained errors.

Ross Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

Revenue Add: Returns outwards	\$	\$ 96 520 440 96 960
Cost of sales Inventory at 31 March 2017 Purchases Carriage outwards	23 400 38 950 1 090 63 440	
Inventory at 1 April 2016 Gross profit	(21640)	<u>41800</u> 55160
Less expenses: Property rental paid Returns inwards Drawings Heating and lighting Travel expenses General expenses Shop fittings – accumulated depreciation at 31 March 2017	16 240 1 240 8 600 1 940 2 060 6 690 3 320	40,000
Profit for the year		<u>40 090</u> <u>15 070</u>

Additional information

The following notes also need to be taken into account when correcting the income statement.

- 1 Revenue includes goods sent on a sale or return basis to a customer who has not yet accepted the goods. The goods cost \$2500 and had been invoiced for \$4000.
- 2 Depreciation on shop fittings for the year ended 31 March 2017, \$1490, had been entered in the books of account.
- 3 A prepayment of \$1160 for property rental paid at 31 March 2017 had been incorrectly entered in the books of account as an accrual.
- 4 A customer owing Ross \$1250 has been declared bankrupt. This debt should have been written off in these accounts, but no entry has yet been made.

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the **corrected** income statement for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Ross
Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017
[13]

Additional information

Ross provided the following information about his assets and liabilities at 31 March 2017:

	\$
Accruals	1960
Bank loan	8 580
Bank overdraft	2610
Capital at 1 April 2016	10 950
Shop fittings – cost at 31 March 2017	11930
Prepayments	2080
Trade payables	6 4 4 0
Trade receivables	12870

No adjustment had been made to any of these balances in respect of errors discovered in the income statement or notes 1 to 4 on page 2.

Ross introduced capital of \$3000 into the business bank account on 31 March 2017. No entries for this have yet been made in the books of account.

One half of the bank loan is repayable in the year ending 31 March 2018. The remainder is due for repayment after that date.

REQUIRED

(b) Prepare the statement of financial position at 31 March 2017 taking account of all relevant information and information from part **(a)**.

Ross Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2017

	[13]
Add	litional information
At p	resent Ross does not make any provision for doubtful debts.
RE	QUIRED
(c)	Advise Ross whether or not he should create a provision for doubtful debts. Justify your answer.
	[4]

2 Trott provided the following information for the year ended 30 April 2017:

\$
Sales ledger control account balance 93 185
Sales ledger balances 78 370

The following errors were identified:

- 1 The sales journal total had been overcast by \$30420.
- 2 A dishonoured cheque for \$9745 had not been entered in the customer's account.
- 3 Interest charged on an overdue amount, \$720, had been completely omitted from the books of account.
- 4 The sales returns journal had been overcast by \$4560.
- 5 Discount allowed of \$1520 had been completely omitted from the books of account.
- 6 Receipts from credit customers entered in the cash book had been overcast by \$18965.
- An irrecoverable debt of \$1825 had been written off in the sales ledger control account but no entry had been made in the customer's account.

REQUIRED

(a) Complete the following tables to update the sales ledger control account balance and the sales ledger balances at 30 April 2017.

Sales ledger control account

Description	Add (\$)	Less (\$)	Total (\$)
Opening balance			93 185

Sales ledger balances

Description	Add (\$)	Less (\$)	Total (\$)
Opening balance			78 370
			[11]

(b)	State four advantages to a business of preparing a sales ledger control account.
	1
	2
	3
	4
	[4]

	nited has been trading for many years and prepares financial statements annually to 30 A d the following balances at 1 May 2016:	April.
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On 1 February 2017, the company bought new equipment, \$12785, and the cost of installing this equipment was \$1595.

On 31 December 2016 the company sold a motor vehicle which had cost \$14850 on 1 August 2015. The proceeds of \$8900 were paid by cheque.

The company's depreciation policy is as follows:

Plant and equipment 20% on cost per annum

Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance per annum

Depreciation is charged on a month-by-month basis.

REQUIRED

(a)	(i)	Calculate the depreciation charge for plant and equipment for the year ended 30 April 2017. Workings must be shown.
	(ii)	Prepare the motor vehicle disposal account for the year ended 30 April 2017. Workings must be shown.

	[4]
(b)	Explain two accounting concepts which are being applied when depreciation is provided.
	1
	2
	[4]
Add	ditional information
	imited is considering purchasing additional plant and equipment costing \$30 000. This could inanced by one of the following:
	Bank loan Issue of ordinary shares
RE	QUIRED
(c)	Advise the directors which method of finance they should choose. Justify your answer.
	[5]
	[Total: 15]

4	J Limited manufac available.	ctures a single product,	, a leather suitcase. The following forecast information is	3
	Costs per unit Direct materia Direct labour Variable prod	als uction overheads	\$ 15 8 2	
	Fixed costs per m Salaries Rent and rate Advertising Other fixed co	es	\$ 1450 650 1000 1100	
	The directors calc	ulate the selling price b	by adding a mark-up of 80% on to the variable costs.	
	The company ha capacity.	s orders to supply 24	40 suitcases per month. This involves working at 75	%
	REQUIRED			
	(a) State two ber	nefits and two limitation	ns of break-even analysis.	
	Benefits			
	1			
	2			
	Limitations			
	1			
				•••
	2			
				 [4]
	(b) Calculate the	break-even point in un	nits per month.	
				•••
	***************************************			•••
				•••

[3]

(c)	Cal	culate the monthly margin of safety
	(i)	in units;
	(ii)	in revenue.
		[2]
(d)	Cal	culate the maximum monthly profit if the company is working at 100% capacity.
	••••	
	••••	
		[3]

Additional information

The directors have been approached by Bart, a retailer, who requires a regular monthly order of 150 suitcases. Bart is offering to pay \$42 per suitcase.

The directors are aware that this order will take production over the current capacity and the following would result:

- 1 All suitcases over the current maximum production capacity would incur an additional \$2 per unit direct labour cost to allow for overtime payments.
- 2 Additional storage facilities would have to be found at a monthly rental of \$200.

The directors are also concerned that the target annual profit set by them of \$30 000 is not being achieved.

They have decided to increase by 10% the selling price of all production **except** the new contract. They also plan to increase the advertising expenditure by \$500 per month and are confident that monthly sales to existing customers will remain at 240 suitcases per month.

REQUIRED

(e)	Prepare a statement, in marginal cost format, to show J Limited's maximum forecast total profit per month if the directors accept the new contract.					
	81					

(f)	Advise the directors whether or not they should accept the new contract with Bart and increase the selling price. Justify your answer by explaining two benefits and two limitations.
	Advice
	Benefits
	1
	2
	Limitations
	1
	2
	[7]
(g)	State three financial benefits of a system of budgetary control.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]

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