

**1** Which items would be entered in the General Journal?

- 1 goods taken by owner for personal use
- 2 goods purchased for resale
- 3 purchase of a non-current asset on credit
- 4 purchase of office stationery

**A** 1 and 2      **B** 1 and 3 only      **C** 1, 3 and 4      **D** 3 and 4 only

**2** Why is it important for a trader to distinguish between capital expenditure and revenue expenditure?

- 1 to apply the realisation concept
- 2 to know which method of depreciation to use
- 3 to obtain a more accurate profit figure

**A** 1 and 2      **B** 1 only      **C** 2 and 3      **D** 3 only

**3** A company purchased a new vehicle for \$30 000. It part-exchanged an existing vehicle at a value of \$6500, with the balance being paid by cheque.

The part-exchanged vehicle originally cost \$12 000 and had a net book value of \$4800 on disposal.

Which entries will be made in the accounts?

	income statement	bank account
<b>A</b>	\$1700 income	motor vehicle at cost \$23 500 credit
<b>B</b>	\$1700 expense	motor vehicle at cost \$30 000 debit
<b>C</b>	\$5500 expense	motor vehicle at cost \$23 500 debit
<b>D</b>	\$5500 income	motor vehicle at cost \$30 000 credit

**4** At 31 December 2021 a business had a non-current asset with a net book value of \$18 000. It had been purchased during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Depreciation is charged at a rate of 25% per annum using the reducing balance method. A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of purchase.

What was the original cost of the non-current asset?

**A** \$22 500      **B** \$24 000      **C** \$27 000      **D** \$32 000