2	Gabriel is a sole trader who keeps the minimum of accounting records. His bank balance on 1 October 2006 was \$7400 and debtors owed him \$5010. the year ended 30 September 2007 his records showed the following:								
	Payments by cheque:  Van purchased on 1 October 2006 6 800  Electricity 2 400  Van maintenance 250  General expenses 2 620  Purchase of stock for resale 182 600								
	Paid in to bank: Shop takings 273 200 Receipts from debtors 3 040								
	At 1 October 2006 Gabriel stopped all credit sales as debtors were not paying on time thus affecting his cash flow. Amounts still owed by debtors at 30 September 2007 were to be considered bad debts.								
	All shop takings for the year were paid into the bank with the exception of the following, which were paid from shop takings.								
	General expenses 1 100 Wages 12 000 Drawings 1 200 per calendar month Petrol for van 80 per calendar month								
	At 30 September 2007 \$21 200 was owed for purchases. Stock at 1 October 2006 was valued at \$22 000. Stock at 30 September 2007 was valued at \$31 250. Depreciation on the van is provided for at 25% per annum, reducing balance.								
	REQUIRED								
	(a) Calculate Gabriel's sales for the year ended 30 September 2007.								

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[6]

(b)	Prepare Gabrie 30 September 2	el's tradin 007.	ig and	profit	and	loss	accounts	for	the	year	ended
								••••••			
							•••••				
								••••••			•••••

(C)	Cai	culate the following to <b>two</b> decimal places:	
	(i)	Gross profit as a percentage of sales;	
	(ii)	Net profit as a percentage of sales;	
	(iii)	Rate of stockturn in weeks.	
	(i)		
•			
•			[2]
	(ii)		
•			
			[2]
	(iii)		
			[2]
(d)	Exp	plain briefly <b>one</b> use of accounting ratios.	
			[3]