

**1** Which accounting treatments illustrate the use of the matching concept?

- 1 comparing the receipts and payments in the cash book to obtain the balance of inventory at net realisable value rather than cost
- 2 using the FIFO method of inventory valuation each year
- 3 charging depreciation on non-current assets

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

**2** Which item should be treated as capital expenditure?

- A** cost of carriage on the purchase of a non-current asset
- B** cost of replacement of part of a non-current asset
- C** depreciation of a non-current asset
- D** repairs to a non-current asset

**3** During the year ended 31 December 2012 a business purchased a vehicle for \$23 500. On 30 September 2015 it was sold for \$3 500. Depreciation was charged at 20% per annum using the straight line method. A full year's depreciation was charged in the year of purchase **and** the year of disposal.

What was the profit or loss on disposal of the vehicle?

- A** \$1 200 loss
- B** \$1 200 profit
- C** \$5 900 loss
- D** \$5 900 profit

**4** Why is a sales ledger control account used?

- 1 to control discounts received
- 2 to ensure credit customers pay promptly
- 3 to provide a trial balance figure for trade receivables

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