Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

7144294952

ACCOUNTING **0452/11**

Paper 1 **October/November 2016**

1 hour 45 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.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **all** questions.
You may use a calculator.

Where layouts are to be completed, you may not need all the lines for your answer.
The businesses mentioned in this Question Paper are fictitious.

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.

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There are 10 parts to Question 1.

For **each** of the parts **(a)** to **(j)** below there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and place a tick (✓) in the box to indicate the correct answer.

1 **(a)** Amber sells goods on credit to Bashir.

Which statement is correct about a credit note?

A It is sent by Amber when Bashir buys goods. ☐

B It is sent by Amber when Bashir returns goods. ☐

C It is sent by Bashir when he buys goods. ☐

D It is sent by Bashir when he returns goods. ☐ [1]

(b) Antony decided to write off $300 owed by Mariam. He debited Mariam's account and credited the provision for doubtful debts account, both with $300.

Which entries are needed to correct the error?

	Debit entry		Credit entry	
A	Bad debts	$300	Mariam	$300
B	Bad debts Provision for doubtful debts	$300 $300	Mariam	$600
C	Provision for doubtful debts	$300	Bad debts	$300
D	Provision for doubtful debts	$600	Bad debts Mariam	$300 $300

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ [1]

(c) Jack's bank statement showed a credit balance of $600 on 30 June. It contained bank charges, $20, which did not appear in the cash book. Cheques, $150, issued by Jack did not appear on the bank statement.

Which value for bank appeared in Jack's statement of financial position on 30 June?

A $450 current asset ☐

B $580 current asset ☐

C $620 current liability ☐

D $750 current liability ☐ [1]

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(d) A sales ledger control account showed the following entries.

	$
opening balance	100
closing balance	180
sales	2000
receipts	1750

What is the missing entry?

A discount allowed $170 ☐

B discount allowed $330 ☐

C discount received $170 ☐

D discount received $330 ☐ [1]

(e) During 2015 John made a payment of $1200 for insurance for the 12 months to 30 September 2016.

Which amount appeared in John's statement of financial position at 30 June 2016?

A $300 current asset ☐

B $300 current liability ☐

C $900 current asset ☐

D $900 current liability ☐ [1]

(f) A retailer has an item of inventory which cost $60 and which is on sale at $50.

How does the retailer value this item in his statement of financial position?

A at cost price, to allow for losses as early as possible ☐

B at cost price, to avoid recognising profit before it is earned ☐

C at selling price, to allow for losses as early as possible ☐

D at selling price, to avoid recognising profit before it is earned ☐ [1]

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(g) A statement of financial position showed non-current assets, current assets, current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

What equals owner's capital?

A current assets – current liabilities ☐

B non-current assets ☐

C total assets – current liabilities ☐

D total assets – total liabilities ☐ [1]

(h) Which statement is true about dividends paid on ordinary shares?

A They appear in the appropriation account and are paid to partners. ☐

B They appear in the income statement and are paid to partners. ☐

C They appear in the statement of changes in equity and are paid to members of a company. ☐

D They appear in the statement of financial position and are paid to members of a company. ☐ [1]

(i) A club has 200 members paying an annual subscription of $50. It provided the following information.

	$
subscriptions received	9800
new equipment purchased	1120
depreciation of equipment	850
other running costs	8280

What was the surplus for the year?

A $400 ☐

B $600 ☐

C $670 ☐

D $870 ☐ [1]

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(j) Elzevir had been in business for only four months when a fire destroyed all of his inventory. In that period his sales were $1200. He paid $820 to suppliers and a supplier's invoice for $70 was unpaid. His cost of sales was $800.

What was the cost of the inventory which was destroyed?

A $50 ☐

B $90 ☐

C $310 ☐

D $380 ☐ [1]

[Total: 10]

Question 2 is on the next page.

2 **(a)** Name the accounting principle which assumes that a business will continue to operate indefinitely.

.....[1]

(b) State **one** reason why a book-keeper prepares a trial balance.

.....

.....[1]

(c) Name the account which is opened when a trial balance does not agree.

.....[1]

(d) Complete the following table and indicate with a tick (✓) whether **each** item would appear on the debit side or the credit side of a trial balance.

	Debit side	Credit side
Capital		
Cash		
Drawings		
Rent paid		
Sales returns		
Bank overdraft		
Machinery		
Discount received		
Provision for depreciation		
Bad debts		

[5]

(e) State **one** reason why a trader's ledger might be divided into different sections.

.....

.....

.....[1]

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(f) Complete the following table, naming the ledger in which **each** account appears. The first one has been completed as an example.

Account	Ledger
Insurance	*Nominal/general*
Sales	
Discount allowed	
Philip, a credit customer	
Purchases	
Amit, a credit supplier	

[5]

(g) State **one** reason why **each** type of discount may be given.

(i) Trade discount

.....

.....[1]

(ii) Cash discount

.....

.....[1]

(h) Name the type of discount which is recorded in the books of account.

.....[1]

Karen is a retailer of car parts. She took goods for her own use. She also transferred her computer to the business.

REQUIRED

(i) State how these transactions were recorded in Karen's books of account of the business.

	debit entry	credit entry
Goods taken		
Computer transferred		

[4]

(j) Name the accounting principle Karen applied in recording these transactions.

.....[1]

(k) Name **two** interested parties who might wish to look at Karen's business financial statements. In **each** case give a reason why they might be interested.

	Interested party	Reason
1		
2		

[4]

(l) State the meaning of the accounting objective of relevance.

.....

.....[1]

[Total: 27]

Question 3 is on the next page.

3 **(a)** State what is meant by an asset.

.....

.....[1]

(b) State the difference between a non-current asset and a current asset.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

(c) State what is meant by a liability.

.....

.....[1]

(d) State the difference between a non-current liability and a current liability.

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

Malorie is in business as a baker.

REQUIRED

(e) **(i)** Suggest **one** item Malorie would include in her non-current assets.

.....[1]

(ii) Suggest **one** item Malorie might include in her inventory.

.....[1]

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Malorie provided the following information.

	30 June 2015		30 June 2016	
	$		$	
Bank	400	debit	1300	credit
Trade receivables	850		1400	
Trade payables	750		700	
Inventory	550		?	
Current ratio	?		1.2 : 1	

REQUIRED

(f) Calculate:

(i) Malorie's current ratio at 30 June 2015 (to **one** decimal place)

.....

.....

.....[3]

(ii) Malorie's inventory at 30 June 2016

.....

.....

.....[3]

(g) Suggest **two** possible reasons for the change in Malorie's bank balance.

1 .....

2 .....[2]

[Total: 16]

4 Grindle is a trader. He provided the following information for his business.

1 Fixtures and fittings at cost were:

	$
1 January 2015	17 200
31 December 2015	17 600

2 On 1 March 2015 new fixtures and fittings, cost $3600, were bought on credit from Bill.

3 On 1 August 2015 some fixtures and fittings, which were bought in 2014, were sold.

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the fixtures and fittings account for the year ended 31 December 2015. Show the transfer to the disposal account. Bring down the balance on 1 January 2016.

Grindle
Fixtures and fittings account

Date	Details	$	Date	Details	$
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[6]

Grindle also provided the following information.

Fixtures and fittings are depreciated at the rate of 10% per annum on the straight line (equal instalment) basis. A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of purchase and none in the year of disposal.

REQUIRED

(b) Calculate the depreciation charge for the year ended 31 December 2015.

.....

.....

.....[2]

(c) Prepare the provision for depreciation of fixtures and fittings account for the year ended 31 December 2015. Bring down the balance on 1 January 2016.

Grindle
Provision for depreciation of fixtures and fittings account

Date	Details	$	Date 2015	Details	$
.....	.....	.....	Jan 1	Balance b/d	5800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[4]

(d) State whether the purchase of the fixtures and fittings was capital expenditure or revenue expenditure.

.....[1]

(e) State the effect this purchase had on Grindle's capital.

.....[1]

(f) Complete the following table by placing a tick (✓) in the correct box to indicate the effect of depreciation charge on Grindle's capital.

Increase	Decrease

[1]

[Total: 15]

5 **(a)** State what is meant by a direct cost.

.....

.....[1]

(b) Give **two** examples of a direct cost of a clothing manufacturer.

Example 1 .....

Example 2 .....[2]

(c) Give **one** example of an indirect production cost.

.....[1]

Mistry Clothing provided the following information for the year ended 30 June 2016.

	$
Revenue	203 220
Prime cost	89 000
Factory overheads	21 600
Selling and distribution expenses	20 760
Administration expenses	31 760
Purchases of finished goods	36 200
Opening inventory of finished goods	8 800
Closing inventory of finished goods	19 700
Increase in work in progress	100
Finished goods taken by the owner for personal use	320

REQUIRED

(d) **(i)** Calculate the cost of production for the year ended 30 June 2016.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(ii) Prepare Mistry Clothing's income statement for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Mistry Clothing
Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2016

	$	$
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

[9]

(e) State **one** reason why Mistry Clothing purchases finished goods.

.....

.....[1]

(f) Calculate, to **two** decimal places, the rate of inventory turnover (in times) for the year.

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

(g) Suggest **two** reasons why inventory turnover has fallen from the previous year.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....[2]

[Total: 22]

6 Amina and Doreen formed a partnership on 1 January 2016, buying and selling calculators. On that date they each paid $5000 into the business bank account.

Amina also brought in a delivery vehicle valued at $8100 to the partnership and Doreen brought in fixtures and fittings valued at $4800.

The partnership agreement stated that profits and losses would be shared in the ratio 2:1.

Depreciation was to be provided on a monthly basis, at the rate of 20% per annum for the delivery vehicle and 10% per annum for the fixtures and fittings.

In the first month of trading they had the following transactions.

Jan 1 Paid 3 months' rent totalling $2700, by cheque

2 Bought 1000 calculators for $4 each from Bertie on credit

6 Sold 800 calculators for cash for $10 each, keeping $100 in hand and banking the remaining cash

13 Sold 50 calculators for $10 each to Charlie on credit

20 Paid Bertie by cheque, deducting 3% discount for prompt payment

31 Paid wages for the month, $800, by credit transfer

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the cash book (bank columns only) for the month of January 2016. Bring down the balance on 1 February 2016.

Amina and Doreen
Cash book (bank columns)

Date	Details	$	Date	Details	$
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[6]

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[Turn over

(b) (i) Calculate the gross profit for the month ended 31 January 2016.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

(ii) Calculate the profit for the month of January 2016.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[7]

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(c) Prepare the statement of financial position of the partnership at 31 January 2016. Show the partners' capital and current accounts.

Amina and Doreen
Statement of Financial Position at 31 January 2016

	$	$	$
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
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[13]

[Total: 30]

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