



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

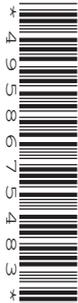
CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--



ACCOUNTING

0452/22

Paper 2

October/November 2019

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.

This document consists of **20** printed pages.

1 Tebogo is a trader. His financial year ends on 31 August.

Tebogo maintains a full set of accounting records. He sells goods on credit terms.

On 1 August 2019 Kayla, a credit customer, owed \$900.

The following transactions took place in August 2019.

- August 6 Sold goods on credit to Kayla, list price \$1400, less a trade discount of 20%
- 12 Kayla returned some of the goods purchased on 6 August, list price \$300
- 18 Sold goods on credit to Nyack, \$620
- 24 Nyack returned one quarter of the goods purchased on 18 August
- 29 Received a cheque from Kayla in settlement of the balance due on 1 August, less 2% cash discount
- 30 Sold goods on credit to Kayla, \$160

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the sales journal and the sales returns journal for August 2019.

Total each journal and indicate the ledger account to which the total would be transferred.

Tebogo
Sales Journal

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

Tebogo
Sales Returns Journal

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

[5]

(b) Prepare the following accounts in Tebogo’s ledger for the month of August 2019.

Close the accounts by balancing or by making a transfer to the income statement.

Tebogo
Kayla account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
2019 Aug 1	Balance b/d	900	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Sales account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
.....	2019 Aug 1	Total sales to date	21 400
.....
.....
.....

Sales returns account

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
2019 Aug 1	Total returns to date	1 560	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....

[8]

Tebogo allows his credit customers a 2% cash discount if they settle their accounts within 30 days.

From 1 September 2019 Tebogo decided to reduce the credit period to 21 days and reduce the percentage of cash discount to 1%.

REQUIRED

(c) (i) Suggest, giving a reason, **one** possible effect this decision may have on the profit for the year ending 31 August 2020.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Suggest, giving a reason, **one** possible effect this decision may have on the liquidity for the year ending 31 August 2020.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 17]

2 Amelia opened a business on 1 April 2017. On that date she made the following payments by bank transfer.

	\$
Premises	100 000
Office furniture	3 450
Carriage on office furniture	50
Stationery and small office equipment	30
Legal expenses on purchase of premises	1 400
Computer equipment	1 600
Installation of computer equipment	100
Ink cartridges and printer paper	40

REQUIRED

(a) Complete the table by placing a tick (✓) in the correct column to indicate whether **each** payment is capital expenditure or revenue expenditure.

Payment	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure
Premises		
Office furniture		
Carriage on office furniture		
Stationery and small office equipment		
Legal expenses on purchase of premises		
Computer equipment		
Installation of computer equipment		
Ink cartridges and printer paper		

[6]

Amelia decided to depreciate her non-current assets using the reducing (diminishing) balance method at the following rates.

Premises	2% per annum
Office furniture	20% per annum
Computer equipment	30% per annum

She decided that no depreciation would be charged in the year of disposal.

REQUIRED

(b) Name **one** other method of depreciation which Amelia could apply.

..... [1]

On 30 September 2019 Amelia sold the office furniture as it was no longer suitable and received \$1750 in cash.

REQUIRED

(d) Calculate the total depreciation on the office furniture up to the date of disposal.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(e) Calculate the profit or loss on the disposal of the office furniture.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

[Total: 20]

Question 3 is on the next page.

- 3 The financial year of the KS Sports Club ends on 31 July. The club has 150 members and the annual subscription is \$50.

On 1 August 2018 subscriptions were outstanding from 5 members and 2 members had paid their subscription in advance for the next financial year.

On 31 July 2019 subscriptions had been paid in advance for the next financial year by 4 members.

REQUIRED

- (a) Prepare the subscriptions account for the year ended 31 July 2019 to show the amount received for subscriptions during the year.
Balance the account and bring down the balance on 1 August 2019.

KS Sports Club
Subscriptions account

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

[6]

The treasurer of the KS Sports Club provided the following information.

	\$
At 1 August 2018	
Bank overdraft	2620
5% loan from AB Loans	2000
Receipts and payments during the year ended 31 July 2019	
Subscriptions received from members	?
Loan interest and repayment of loan	2100
Short-term interest-free loan received from a member	1000
General expenses	435
Rates and insurance	3120
Purchase of new sports equipment	4150
Repairs to sports equipment	215
Proceeds of sale of old sports equipment (book value \$750)	870
Receipts from sports tournament	525
Expenses of sports tournament	335
At 31 July 2019	
General expenses accrued	25
Insurance prepaid	150

- 4 Mariam's financial year ends on 30 September. She does not maintain a full set of accounting records, but was able to provide some information.

On 1 October 2018

	\$		\$
Premises at cost	80 000	Capital	?
Fixtures and fittings at cost	7 800	Loan	21 000
Motor vehicle at cost	10 000	Trade payables	6 220
Inventory	6 350		
Trade receivables	5 900		
Bank balance	6 170		

Mariam's non-current assets have not been depreciated.

During the year ended 30 September 2019

Mariam's drawings amounted to \$3125

Mariam transferred \$5000 of her own money into the business bank account

One-third of the loan was repaid and it was agreed that a further one-third would be repaid on 1 March 2020.

Comparing the assets and liabilities on 30 September 2019 with those on 1 October 2018 the following differences were found:

inventory had decreased by \$510
 trade payables had increased by \$880
 the balance at bank had increased by 10%
 trade receivables had increased to \$6450
 other payables amounted to \$260

On 30 September it was decided to:

write off a debt of \$150 as irrecoverable
 create a provision for doubtful debts of 5% of the remaining trade receivables
 provide for depreciation on the fixtures and fittings for the year at 15% per annum on cost
 provide for depreciation on the motor vehicle for the year at 20% per annum on cost
 maintain the premises at cost price.

- (b) Prepare the capital account of Mariam for the year ended 30 September 2019 to show the profit or loss for the year.

Mariam
Capital account

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

[5]

Mariam has been advised to start maintaining double entry records.

REQUIRED

- (c) State **two** advantages to Mariam of maintaining double entry records.

- 1
-
- 2
- [2]

[Total: 22]

PLEASE TURN OVER

- 5 Sabir's financial year ends on 30 September. The totals of the trial balance prepared on 30 September 2019 did not balance and Sabir opened a suspense account with a debit entry of \$7000.

Sabir used the trial balance to prepare draft financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

After the preparation of these draft financial statements five errors were discovered.

REQUIRED

- (a) Complete the table to show the entries required to **correct each** error. The first one has been completed as an example.

Error		Entry required to correct the error			
		Debit		Credit	
		account	\$	account	\$
1	The total of the sales returns journal, \$990, had been posted to the credit of the sales account.	<i>sales</i>	990	<i>suspense</i>	1980
		<i>sales returns</i>	990		
2	A bad debt written off, \$65, had been credited to the account of Nadia instead of the account of Nadira.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	No entry had been made for goods, cost price \$150, withdrawn by Sabir for personal use.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	The opening inventory, \$4100, had not been entered in the trial balance.	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	The total of the discount allowed column in the cash book, \$430, had been posted to the credit of the discount received account as \$340.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	

[9]

- (b) State whether all the errors in Sabir's books have been discovered.

Give a reason for your answer.

Have all the errors been discovered?

Reason

..... [2]

- (c) Complete the following statement to show the effect on the draft profit for the year of **correcting** errors 1–5.

Calculate the corrected profit for the year.

If the error does not affect the profit place a tick (✓) in the 'No effect on profit' column.

Sabir

Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 30 September 2019

Draft profit for the year before corrections				\$31 400
	No effect on profit	Increase in profit	Decrease in profit	
Error 1	.....	\$ .....	\$.....
Error 2	.....	\$.....	\$.....
Error 3	.....	\$.....	\$.....
Error 4	.....	\$.....	\$.....
Error 5	.....	\$.....	\$.....
		_____	_____	
		\$_____	\$_____	_____
Corrected profit for the year				\$_____

[9]

[Total: 20]

- 6 Rashida started a business trading in fruit and vegetables on 1 July 2017. She rents shop premises. She works in the shop herself and does not employ any staff. All goods are sold on cash terms.

Rashida provided the following information at the end of her second year of trading.

	\$
Capital	53 000
Interest-free long term loan from family	10 000
Inventory 1 July 2018	860
Inventory 30 June 2019	920
Cost of sales	35 490
Revenue	42 000
Operating expenses	3 772

REQUIRED

- (a) Complete the table to show the ratios for Rashida for the year ended 30 June 2019. Calculations should be correct to **two** decimal places.

You may use the space at the bottom of this page for your workings.

Percentage of gross profit to revenue%
Percentage of profit to revenue%
Return on capital employed%
Rate of inventory turnover	.....times

[8]

Workings

Rashida decided to compare her results with those of her two brothers Damon and Hakim. They formed a partnership eight years ago when they purchased premises and started a business as furniture wholesalers. They now employ ten warehouse workers. All goods are sold on credit terms to retail stores.

REQUIRED

(b) Explain why Rashida had a lower percentage of gross profit to revenue than her brothers.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(c) Suggest **one** reason why Rashida’s rate of inventory turnover is higher than that of her brothers.

.....
..... [1]

(d) Suggest **two** expenses which would appear in the income statement of Damon and Hakim but would not appear in the income statement of Rashida.

1
2 [2]

(e) Suggest **four** factors which Rashida should consider when comparing her results with those of her brothers.

1
.....
2
.....
3
.....
4
..... [4]

Rashida is disappointed with the percentage of gross profit to revenue. She is considering increasing the selling price.

REQUIRED

(f) Discuss how an increase in selling price may affect Rashida's business.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

Rashida is considering asking her sister, Sabeena, to join her in the business.

(g) State **three** factors Rashida should consider before formally inviting Sabeena to become a partner.

1
.....
2
.....
3
..... [3]

[Total: 22]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.