## Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

## CENTRE NUMBER

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CANDIDATE NUMBER


## ACCOUNTING

9706/23
Paper 2 Structured Questions
May/June 2014
1 hour 30 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 rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions.
All accounting statements are to be presented in good style.
International accounting terms and formats should be used as appropriate.
Workings must be shown.
You may use a calculator.

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.

1 The treasurer of the Ocean Fishing Club has prepared the following receipts and payments account for the year ended 31 March 2014.

Receipts

|  | $\$$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Balance at 1 April 2013 | 6570 |
| Subscriptions received | 7400 |
| Donations | 1450 |
| Receipts from annual family day | 2300 |
| Shop takings | 7690 |

$\underline{25410}$
1 April 2013
Shop inventory
Trade payables for shop 560
Deposit account 6000
Equipment at cost 9800
Provision for depreciation
Repairs to equipment owing
Shop wages due
Shop fittings at net book value
420
250
750

Payments
Payments to trade payables
\$
2974
Shop wages 3670
Administration expenses 2790
New equipment 5600
Repairs to equipment 2500
Transfer to deposit account 7000
Balance c/d
876
$\underline{25410}$
31 March 2014
\$
859
784
13000
2940 ?

370
195
640

## Additional information

1 The donations are to be capitalised.
2 There are 350 members who pay an annual subscription of $\$ 20$.
At 1 April 2013, 30 members had paid in advance for the coming year but 24 members had not yet paid for the year ended 31 March 2013.

At 31 March 2014, 10 members had yet to pay and some members had paid in advance but the treasurer has not yet calculated how many.

3 Interest of 5\% per annum is credited to the deposit account by the bank on 31 March each year. This has not yet been entered in the books.

The transfer of \$7000 to the deposit account was made on the 31 March 2014.
4 Equipment is depreciated at $15 \%$ per annum using the reducing (diminishing) balance method. A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of purchase.

## REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the shop trading account for the year ended 31 March 2014.
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(b) Prepare the income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 2014.
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(c) Prepare the statement of financial position at 31 March 2014.
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## Additional information

The club wishes to buy a new boat for use by members. It will cost $\$ 12500$.

## REQUIRED

(d) Suggest three ways the club could raise the finance to purchase the new boat.

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$\qquad$

2
$\qquad$

3 $\qquad$
(e) State one advantage and one disadvantage of each method you have suggested.

## 1 Advantage

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Disadvantage
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## 2 Advantage

## Disadvantage

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## 3 Advantage

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Disadvantage
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

2 Helen Ossetia provides the following information for the year ended 31 May 2013.

| Non-current assets | Buildings <br> $\$ 000$ | Machinery <br> $\$ 000$ | Motor vehicles <br> $\$ 000$ | Total <br> $\$ 000$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost | 2000 | 2000 | 700 | 4700 |
| Accumulated depreciation <br> at 31 May 2013 | $\underline{(120)}$ | $\underline{(800})$ | $(\underline{(300)}$ | $(\underline{1200}$ |
| Net Book Value | $\underline{1880}$ | $\underline{1200}$ | $\underline{3480}$ |  |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 40 | 400 | 100 | 540 |

A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of purchase and no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

Buildings and machinery are depreciated using the straight line method.
Motor vehicles are depreciated using the reducing (diminishing) balance method.
REQUIRED
(a) Explain why Helen needs to depreciate her non-current assets.
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$\qquad$
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) State three causes of depreciation of motor vehicles.

1
$\qquad$
2
$\qquad$
(c) Calculate the rate of depreciation used by Helen at 31 May 2013 to depreciate each class of non-current asset.
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(d) Explain why machinery is usually depreciated using the straight line method while motor vehicles are usually depreciated using the reducing balance method.
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## Additional information

During the year ended 31 May 2014:
1 Helen bought new machinery costing $\$ 720000$ and sold old machinery which had cost $\$ 160000$. The old machinery had been bought on 1 December 2011.

2 Helen bought a new motor vehicle. She traded in an old vehicle valued at $\$ 40000$ and paid the balance of $\$ 160000$, by cheque.

The trade in vehicle had cost $\$ 100000$ and had a net book value of $\$ 60000$ at the date of disposal.

3 A new building costing $\$ 1000000$ was completed during the year.

## REQUIRED

(e) Complete the non-current asset schedule below for the year ended 31 May 2014.

|  | Buildings | Machinery | Motor vehicles | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 000$ | $\$ 000$ | $\$ 000$ | $\$ 000$ |
| COST |  |  |  |  |
| Balance at 31 May 2013 | 2000 | 2000 | 700 | 4700 |
| Additions |  |  |  |  |
| Disposals |  |  |  |  |
| Balance at 31 May 2014 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| DEPRECIATION |  |  |  |  |
| Balance at 31 May 2013 |  |  |  |  |
| Charge for the year |  |  |  |  |
| Disposals |  |  |  |  |
| Balance at 31 May 2014 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| NBV at 31 May 2014 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| NBV at 31 May 2013 |  |  |  |  |

[Total: 30]

Question 3 is on the next page.

3 Chester Limited manufactures clothing. The work takes place in three production departments cutting, sewing and finishing. In addition, the business has two service departments - stores and maintenance.

The budgeted overheads for the year ending 31 March 2014 were as follows:

|  | \$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Indirect wages | 185400 |
| Rent and rates | 38500 |
| Power | 32600 |
| Light and heat | 18800 |
| Machine depreciation | 73700 |
| Buildings insurance | 18200 |

The following information is available.

|  | Cutting | Sewing | Finishing | Stores | Maintenance |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Number of indirect employees | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Floor space (square metres) | 5000 | 6000 | 3000 | 3000 | 4000 |
| Net book value of machinery (\$) | 86000 | 64000 | 12000 | - | 5000 |
| Machine hours | 40000 | 50000 | 4000 | - | - |
| Direct labour hours | 84000 | 22000 | 56000 | - | - |
| Raw material issues | $75 \%$ | $17.5 \%$ | $2.5 \%$ | - | $5 \%$ |

Chester Limited uses a single overhead rate to absorb all overheads on a direct labour hour basis.

## REQUIRED

(a) State one advantage and one disadvantage to Chester Limited of using a single overhead absorption rate.

Advantage $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Disadvantage
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) Calculate, correct to two decimal places, the overhead absorption rate for the year ending 31 March 2014.
$\qquad$

## Additional information

The directors of Chester Limited are considering changing the basis for recovering overheads to calculate a separate overhead absorption rate for each production department.

## REQUIRED

(c) Apportion the costs to the five departments and re-apportion the service departments' costs to production departments using a suitable basis.

|  | Total <br> $\$$ | Cutting <br> $\$$ | Sewing <br> $\$$ | Finishing <br> $\$$ | Stores <br> $\$$ | Maintenance <br> $\$$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Indirect wages |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rent and rates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Light and heat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machine <br> depreciation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Buildings <br> insurance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reapportion <br> stores |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reapportion <br> maintenance |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(d) Calculate, correct to two decimal places, appropriate overhead absorption rates for each production department.
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Additional information

The actual results for the year were as follows:

|  | Cutting | Sewing | Finishing |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Factory overheads | $\$ 168180$ | $\$ 146320$ | $\$ 51870$ |
| Direct labour hours | 85200 | 20950 | 58140 |
| Direct machine hours | 42330 | 52450 | 4280 |

## REQUIRED

(e) Calculate the under- or over-absorption of overheads for each production department.

|  | Cutting <br> $\$$ | Sewing <br> $\$$ | Finishing <br> $\$$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
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(f) Manufacturing businesses classify costs by function. State three functional groups of costs. 1

2

3
[Total: 30]

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