Cambridge
International AS \& A Level

## Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

## ACCOUNTING

9706/01
Paper 1 Multiple Choice

## SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour
Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet
Soft clean eraser
Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
Write in soft pencil.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.
There are thirty questions on this paper. Answer all questions. For each question there are four possible answers A, B, C and D.

You may use a calculator.
Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.
Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.
Any rough working should be done in this booklet.

1 A business has a good reputation. The owner wishes to include goodwill in the financial statements. An accountant advises against it.

Which accounting principle is the accountant applying?
A business entity
B going concern
C matching
D prudence

2 A trader made four transactions.
1 paid for repairs to manufacturing equipment
2 purchased an item to be used by the business for more than 12 months
3 took goods for resale for his own use
4 transferred his own vehicle to the business
Which items are capital expenditure?
A 1 and 2
B 2 and 3
C 2 only
D 3 and 4

3 A non-current asset costs $\$ 250000$ and has a useful economic life of 25 years. The estimated residual value is $\$ 10000$.

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis.
After 10 years the asset is sold for $\$ 120000$. Disposal costs of $\$ 20000$ are incurred.
What is the loss on disposal?
A $\$ 30000$
B $\$ 34000$
C $\$ 50000$
D $\$ 54000$

4 A vehicle was part exchanged for a new vehicle.
Which entries record the part exchange?

|  | account debited | account credited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | cash | motor vehicles |
| B | disposal | motor vehicles |
| C | motor vehicles | cash |
| D | motor vehicles | disposal |

5 Alfredo received his bank statement which showed a balance of $\$ 937$ overdrawn. This did not agree with his cash book.

On investigation he noted the following.
Bank charges of $\$ 76$ had not been entered in the cash book.
There was an unpresented cheque paid to suppliers of $\$ 214$.
Alfredo had recorded $\$ 35$ cash paid into his bank account, but this was not showing on the statement.

At which value was the bank overdraft shown in the statement of financial position?
A $\$ 758$
B $\$ 937$
C $\$ 1116$
D $\$ 1192$

6 On 1 January 2012 a business had prepaid rent of $\$ 50$. During 2012, it made three rent payments of $\$ 250$ each. On 31 December 2012, the business owed $\$ 200$ rent for 2012.

The business owner only charged the rent payments made during 2012 in the income statement.
What is the effect on profit for the year?
A $\$ 200$ overstated
B $\$ 200$ understated
C $\$ 250$ overstated
D $\$ 250$ understated

7 Which statement is correct?
A All reserves are created by a transfer from retained earnings.
B Revaluation reserves appear in the non-current assets section of the statement of financial position.

C Some reserves are treated as current liabilities at the financial year end.
D Total reserves form part of shareholders' equity.

8 An item can be converted easily into cash.
In which section of the statement of financial position would this item appear?
A capital
B current assets
C current liabilities
D non-current assets

9 The purchases ledger control account has a closing balance of \$15300. Discounts received of $\$ 600$ have been entered on the wrong side of the control account.

What is the corrected balance?
A $\$ 14100$
B $\$ 14700$
C $\$ 15900$
D $\$ 16500$

10 Which item appears in a company's income statement?
A dividends
B inventory
C trade payables
D transfer to reserves

11 In which account should a partner's drawings appear in the partnership's end-of-year financial statements?

A appropriation account
B income statement
C partner's capital account
D partner's current account

12 X and Y are in partnership. Their income statement and appropriation account shows the following.

|  | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| depreciation of non-current assets | 5000 |
| interest on loan from Y | 600 |
| interest on capital | 2400 |
| interest charged on drawings | 900 |
| partners' salaries | 5000 |
| remaining profit | 12000 |

What is the profit for the year before any appropriations?
A $\$ 18500$
B $\$ 19100$
C $\$ 20300$
D $\$ 25900$

13 X and Y are in partnership with combined capital and current account balances of $\$ 125000$.
$Z$ is admitted as a partner, introducing capital of $\$ 40000$. At that time, the assets of the partnership are revalued upwards by $\$ 50000$ and goodwill was valued at $\$ 18000$. Goodwill was not to remain in the books of account.

What was the total capital employed of the partnership immediately after the admission of $Z$ ?
A $\$ 183000$
B $\$ 197000$
C $\$ 215000$
D $\$ 233000$

14 A business sells goods at a uniform gross profit margin of $30 \%$. The following information is available.

|  | $\$$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| revenue | 62000 |
| opening inventory | 10000 |
| purchases | 45000 |

What is the value of closing inventory?
A $\$ 10000$
B $\$ 11600$
C $\$ 16500$
D $\$ 18600$
$15 \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ and Z are in partnership and they have the following assets and liabilities.

|  | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| property | 400000 |
| fixtures and fittings | 350000 |
| closing inventory | 25000 |
| trade receivables | 45000 |
| bank overdraft | 22000 |

The partnership was dissolved on the following terms.
$X$ took the property and half the fixtures and fittings at a valuation of $\$ 560000$.
The remaining fixtures and fittings and the entire inventory were sold for $\$ 140000$.
The trade receivables paid in full with the exception of one debt of $\$ 4700$.
The total cost of dissolution was $\$ 2500$.
What was the loss on dissolution of the partnership?
A $\$ 57700$
B $\$ 60200$
C $\$ 77500$
D $\$ 82200$

16 A company made a rights issue of shares.
Where is this recorded?
A Income statement and Statement of financial position
B Income statement only
C Statement of changes in equity and Statement of financial position
D Statement of financial position only

17 A company's statement of financial position shows the following.

|  | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| share capital ordinary shares of \$10 each | 100000 |
| general reserve | 60000 |
| retained earnings | 210000 |

The following transactions then take place.
1 The company pays a dividend of $\$ 70000$.
2 The company makes a bonus issue of 5000 ordinary shares.
3 The company issues a debenture of $\$ 120000$.
What will be the total of share capital and reserves after these transactions are completed?
A $\$ 250000$
B $\$ 300000$
C $\$ 350000$
D $\$ 420000$

18 Which items will be shown in the statement of changes in equity?
1 dividends proposed
2 interest paid on debentures
3 issues of share capital
4 transfers to reserves
A 1 and 2
B 1 and 4
C 2 and 3
D 3 and 4

19 A company made a bonus issue of ordinary shares.
How was this recorded in its books of account?

|  | account debited | account credited |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | bank | share capital |
| B | retained earnings | share capital |
| C | share capital | bank |
| D | share capital | retained earnings |

20 Which ratio measures a business's average credit period?
A current ratio
B inventory turnover
C liquid (acid test) ratio
D trade receivables turnover

21 A company has the following year end information.

|  | $\$ 000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| credit purchases | 320 |
| credit sales | 800 |
| total purchases | 440 |
| total sales | 900 |
| trade payables | 40 |
| trade receivables | 160 |

How long does the company take to pay its trade suppliers (rounded to the nearest day)?
A 34 days
B 46 days
C 65 days
D 73 days

22 A company wishes to improve its current ratio and its liquid (acid test) ratio.
How can this be done?
A increasing discounts to trade receivables
B increasing the provision for doubtful debts
C purchasing additional inventory on credit
D selling non-current assets

23 A company commences business on 1 April. It buys the following units of inventory.

| date | quantity | unit cost |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 April | 200 | $\$ 250$ |
| 1 September | 400 | $\$ 200$ |
| 1 December | 200 | $\$ 300$ |

During the year, it sells 500 units at $\$ 550$ each.
What is the gross profit for the year using the FIFO method of inventory valuation?
A $\$ 85000$
B $\$ 155000$
C $\$ 156250$
D $\$ 165000$

24 A company is reviewing its costs.
It discovers the following in respect of its factory supervision expenses.

| output in units | cost per unit/\$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8000 | 8.00 |
| 10000 | 6.40 |

Which type of cost is this an example of?
A fixed cost
B semi-variable cost
C stepped fixed cost
D variable cost

25 Which statement is correct?
A Fixed costs per unit decrease as production increases.
B Total fixed costs decrease as production increases.
C Total variable costs decrease as production increases.
D Variable costs per unit decrease as production increases.

26 Which statements about absorption costing are correct?
1 It apportions overheads between production and service departments.
2 It enables a company to know its break-even level of production.
3 It leads to higher inventory valuations than marginal costing.
4 It is used by management for make or buy decisions.
A 1, 2 and 3
B 1 and 3 only
C 2 and 4 only
D 3 and 4 only

27 An accountant prepared the following break-even chart.


The budgeted sales volume is 4.5 million units.
Which profit can be anticipated at this level?
A $\$ 2.5$ million
B $\$ 4.5$ million
C $\$ 7$ million
D $\$ 9$ million

28 Which statement best describes job costing?
A a costing method that calculates the cost of meeting a specific customer order
B a costing method that calculates the cost of producing a number of identical units for a customer

C a costing method that enables overheads to be absorbed into the cost of the product
D a costing method that separates fixed costs from variable costs

29 The following data applies to a business.

| budgeted labour hours | 10000 |
| :--- | ---: |
| actual labour hours | 9500 |
| budgeted overheads | $\$ 150000$ |
| actual overheads | $\$ 160000$ |

What is the amount of overhead over or under absorbed?
A $\$ 10000$ over
B $\$ 10000$ under
C $\$ 17500$ over
D $\$ 17500$ under

30 Which objectives are achieved by the introduction of a budgetary control system?
1 co-ordinating of the business's activities
2 encouraging communications between departments
3 ensuring wage rises do not occur
A 1 and 2 only
B 1 and 3 only
C 1, 2 and 3
D 2 and 3 only

