## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

October/November 2004

1 hour

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

## **READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.

There are **forty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D**.

Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate answer sheet.

## 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. Calculators may be used.

1 The owners of a business require a statement of the financial position of their business.

Which accounting statement will provide the necessary information?

- A Balance Sheet
- **B** Capital account
- C Cash book
- **D** Profit and Loss Account
- 2 The owner of a business requires a statement to show the trading results for a financial year.

Which accounting statement is used?

- A Balance Sheet
- **B** Capital account
- C Trading and Profit and Loss Account
- **D** Trial balance
- **3** After the preparation of the Profit and Loss Account, the following balances were included in the books of the business.

	\$
equipment	17600
creditors	3200
debtors	5900
bank overdraft	800
accrued expenses	600
stock	4 100
motor vehicles	2500

What is the total of the assets?

- **A** \$27400
- **B** \$30 100
- **C** \$30700
- **D** \$30 900

- 4 Which will give the cost of goods sold?
  - A opening stock purchases + closing stock
  - **B** purchases + closing stock opening stock
  - C opening stock + purchases closing stock
  - **D** purchases opening stock closing stock

**5** Karl's trial balance for 31 December 2003 includes the following balances.

	\$
sales	3 200
stock at 1 January 2003	200
purchases	1800
expenses	800

Karl's stock at 31 December 2003 was \$300.

What is Karl's net profit for the year?

- **A** \$400
- **B** \$500
- **C** \$700
- **D** \$1500

6 Miriam supplies goods on credit to Anna.

Applying the realisation principle, when does Miriam recognise the sales revenue?

- **A** When Anna acquires legal ownership of the goods.
- **B** When Anna orders the goods.
- C When Anna pays for the goods.
- **D** When Anna receives a statement from Miriam.

7 The same accounting treatment should be applied to similar items at all times.

Which accounting principle is being applied?

- A consistency
- **B** duality
- **C** money measurement
- **D** prudence

8 Unpaid rent is shown as a liability in a balance sheet.

Which accounting principle is this an example of?

- A consistency
- **B** duality
- **C** matching
- **D** prudence

	Α	\$1125	В	\$1140	С	\$1200		D	\$1425
		at amount will b				_	rnal?	_	<b>\$4.40</b> E
13		ir buys goods w h discount of 5 %		•			-		ws a trade discount of 20%. A 30 days.
	D	sales journal							
	С	purchases jour	nal						
	В	journal							
	A	cash book							
12	Wh	ich book of prim	ie en	try is also a l	edger a	ccount?			
	D	statement							
	С	invoice							
	В	debit note							
	Α	credit note							
11		ich document is I payments rece			olier to	notify a c	custom	er of	goods supplied, goods returned
	D	prudence							
	С	money measur	eme	nt					
	В	matching							
	A	business entity	,						
	Wh	ich accounting p	orinc	iple is being a	applied?	?			
10									ntered as an expense in the ss is not recorded.
	D	show prepaym	ents	as expenses	,				
	С	show expenses	s as	low as possib	ole				
	В	include all fore	seea	ble revenue					
	Α	include all fores	seea	ble losses					
9	Rau	ui is preparing n	is iin	ai accounts.	vvnat sr	noula ne	αο το σ	bser	ve the principle of prudence?

14 Smith sold goods on credit to Green.

What entries will Green make to record this?

	account debited	account credited
Α	purchases	Smith
В	Smith	purchases
С	sales	Smith
D	Smith	sales

**15** Carol purchased goods from Janet on credit for \$5000.

Carol pays Janet by cheque after deducting cash discount of \$125.

What are the ledger account entries in Janet's books to record the payment?

	account debited	\$	account credited	\$
A	bank discount allowed	4 875 125	Carol	5 000
В	Carol	5 000	bank discount allowed	4 875 125
С	bank discount received	4 875 125	Carol	5 000
D	Carol	5 000	bank discount received	4 875 125

**16** How is the purchase of goods on credit recorded?

	general ledger	purchases ledger		
Α	debit cash	credit purchases		
В	credit cash	debit purchases		
С	debit purchases	credit supplier		
D	credit purchases	debit supplier		

**17** At the end of the financial year a business has a bank overdraft.

How will this be shown in the trial balance and the Balance Sheet?

	trial ba	alance	Balance Sheet			
	debit	credit	asset	liability		
Α	✓		✓			
В		✓		✓		
С	✓			✓		
D		✓	✓			

- 18 Which will appear on the credit side of a trial balance?
  - A interest paid
  - **B** motor vehicles at cost
  - C rent paid
  - **D** sales
- **19** Which type of error is corrected using a suspense account?
  - A complete reversal
  - **B** omission
  - **C** principle
  - **D** single entry
- 20 A trader buys stationery for \$1000 and pays by cheque. This is entered correctly in the bank account but is credited in the stationery account.

What will be the correcting journal entry?

	account debited	account debited \$ account credited		\$
Α	A suspense		stationery	1000
В	stationery	1000	suspense	1000
С	stationery	2000	suspense	2000
D	suspense	2000	stationery	2000

**21** A trader has received a bank statement and brought his cash book up to date.

	Which item will be included in the trader's bank reconciliation statement?										
	A	bank charges									
	В	bank interest									
	С	direct debits									
	D	unpresented ch	nequ	es							
22		e bank balance ement.	in Jo	ohn's cash bo	ok sh	ows \$100	less thar	n the baland	ce shov	vn on the	e bank
	Wh	at could have ca	ause	d this?							
	Α	cheque not yet	crec	lited by the ba	ınk						
	В	cheque not yet	pres	sented to the b	oank						
	С	interest charge	d by	the bank not	yet en	tered in the	e cash bo	ok			
	D	standing order	paid	by the bank r	ot yet	entered in	the cash	book			
								-			
23	In a	given accountin	ng pe	eriod, why sho	ould co	sts be ma	tched with	n revenues?	•		
	Α	so that profit m	ay b	e calculated							
	В	so that the trial	bala	nce will balan	ce						
	С	to calculate the			rade c	reditors					
	D	to calculate the	ban	k balance							
24	Jon	ah lets part of h	is bu	ısiness premis	es at	a monthly	rent of \$1	20.			
		1 April 2003 the ant paid rent of \$			e mon	th's rent.	During the	e year ende	ed 31 M	larch 200	04, the
	Hov 200	v much should    4?	be c	redited to Jon	ıah's F	Profit and	Loss Acco	ount for the	year e	nded 31	March
	Α	\$1440	В	\$1680	С	\$1800	D	\$1920			

**25** Abdul is a trader in office furniture. He buys furniture on credit from Farad for use in his own business.

How will Abdul record this transaction?

	account debited	account credited
Α	purchases	Farad
В	Farad	purchases
С	office furniture	Farad
D	Farad	office furniture

**26** On the last day of its financial year a business bought a machine. This was debited in the purchases account instead of the machinery account.

How does this error affect the business's final accounts?

	net p	orofit	machinery in Balance Sheet		
	too high	too low	too high	too low	
Α	✓			✓	
В		✓		✓	
С		✓	✓		
D	✓		✓		

27 A business bought a machine for \$10 000. The machine had a life of five years and the estimated residual value was \$2000. Depreciation was calculated annually using the straight line method.

What was the machine's value at the end of year three?

- **A** \$2000
- **B** \$3200
- **C** \$4000
- **D** \$5200

28 A machine cost \$20 000 and has a current book value of \$12 000. The year's depreciation is then calculated using the reducing balance method at 30%.

What is the depreciation for the year?

- **A** \$2400
- **B** \$3600
- **C** \$6000
- **D** \$9600

**29** How is the closing capital of a sole trader calculated?

- A opening capital net loss + drawings
- **B** opening capital + net profit drawings
- C opening capital + net profit + drawings
- **D** opening capital + net loss drawings

**30** A sole trader provides the following information.

	\$
total assets	100 000
liabilities other than bank	24 000
capital	60 000

There is also a loan from the bank.

What is the amount of this loan?

- **A** \$16 000
- **B** \$36 000
- **C** \$76 000
- **D** \$84 000

31 A trader has the following assets and liabilities.

	\$	
premises	100 000	
equipment	20 000	
stock	4 000	
bank overdraft	1 800	
debtors	3 000	
creditors	2 400	

What is the trader's capital?

- **A** \$121600
- **B** \$122 800
- **C** \$126 400
- **D** \$131 200
- 32 Which item would appear in a partnership Profit and Loss Account?
  - A interest on loans from partners
  - B interest on partners' capital
  - **C** interest on partners' drawings
  - D partners' salaries

33 Maria and Theresa are partners. They share the profits and losses Maria  $\frac{3}{4}$  and Theresa  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 April 2004 shows the following.

	\$
net loss	2400
partner's salary - Theresa	2000

How much will be debited to Theresa's current account as her share of the loss for the year?

- **A** \$100
- **B** \$600
- **C** \$1100
- **D** \$1400

34 On 1 October, Joe was owed \$1230 by his trade debtors. During October his sales to customers on credit were \$3400. On 31 October the trade debtors owed \$820.

How much did Joe receive from his trade debtors during October?

- **A** \$2580
- **B** \$2990
- **C** \$3810
- **D** \$4630

35 Which should be shown as a fixed asset in a Balance Sheet?

- A creditors
- **B** debtors
- **C** premises
- **D** stock

36 A business's gross profit is \$250 000 which is 25% of sales. The expenses are \$75 000.

What is the net profit as a percentage of sales?

- **A** 7.5%
- **B** 17.5%
- **C** 30%
- **D** 70%

**37** The table shows a business's working capital.

	\$	
stocks	40 000	
debtors	30 000	
bank	20 000	
cash	10 000	
	100 000	
less creditors	40 000	
	60 000	

What is the current ratio?

- **A** 1.5:1
- **B** 1.67:1 **C** 1.75:1
- **D** 2.5:1

**38** A trader provides the following information.

gross profit	\$35 000
expenses	\$18 000
net profit	20 % of sales

What is the cost of sales?

- **A** \$17 000
- **B** \$50 000
- **C** \$52 000
- \$85 000
- **39** What does the gross profit percentage of a business measure?
  - A efficiency
  - В liquidity
  - profitability
  - **D** solvency

**40** Two businesses, X and Y, are of a similar size and are in the same industry.

They provide the following information.

	Х	Υ
	%	%
gross profit as a percentage of sales	27	30
net profit as a percentage of sales	14	11

What does this show?

- A X controlled expenses better than Y
- **B** Y controlled expenses better than X
- C X's sales were greater than Y's
- D Y's sales were greater than X's

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