



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

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CENTRE  
NUMBER

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## ACCOUNTING

9706/22

Paper 2 Fundamentals of Accounting

February/March 2023

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use an HB pencil for any rough working.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should present all accounting statements in good style.
- International accounting terms and formats should be used as appropriate.
- You should show your workings.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **20** pages.



## 2

- 1 Nibras and Raif are in partnership. They own a car hire business.

The following balances were available at 31 December 2022.

|                                           | Debit   | Credit  |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                           | \$      | \$      |
| Allowance for irrecoverable debts         |         | 380     |
| Cash at bank                              | 7 370   |         |
| Capital accounts                          |         |         |
| Nibras                                    |         | 180 000 |
| Raif                                      |         | 120 000 |
| Current accounts                          |         |         |
| Nibras                                    | 5 950   |         |
| Raif                                      |         | 4 760   |
| Drawings                                  |         |         |
| Nibras                                    | 19 200  |         |
| Raif                                      | 12 140  |         |
| Insurance                                 | 15 400  |         |
| Interest on loan from Raif                | 750     |         |
| Loan from Raif                            |         | 9 000   |
| Motor vehicle expenses                    | 12 420  |         |
| Motor vehicles                            |         |         |
| Cost                                      | 144 000 |         |
| Provision for depreciation 1 January 2022 |         | 33 200  |
| Premises                                  |         |         |
| Cost                                      | 220 000 |         |
| Provision for depreciation 1 January 2022 |         | 44 000  |
| Rent receivable                           |         | 6 050   |
| Repairs and maintenance                   | 8 270   |         |
| Revenue from car hire                     |         | 88 300  |
| Trade receivables                         | 21 730  |         |
| Wages and salaries                        | 18 460  |         |
| Totals                                    | 485 690 | 485 690 |

The following additional information is available.

- Interest at 10% per annum on the loan from Raif is accrued for the last two months of the year.
- Insurance payments covered the period 1 January 2022 to 28 February 2023. Monthly insurance costs have remained unchanged during this period.
- The partners have agreed that the allowance for irrecoverable debts is no longer required.
- Rent receivable by the partnership is \$550 per month. Part of the premises have been rented for the full year.
- Motor vehicles are to be depreciated at 25% per annum using the reducing balance method.
- Premises are to be depreciated by 2% per annum using the straight-line method.

- Nibras and Raif  
Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2022

[illegible]

4

Workings:

[9]

### Additional information

Nibras and Raif agreed the following terms for the appropriation of profits and losses.

- 1 Interest on capital to be 10% per annum.
- 2 Nibras to receive a partnership salary of \$6000 per annum.
- 3 Remaining profits and losses to be shared in the ratio Nibras:Raif, 3:2.

## REQUIRED

- (b)** Prepare the appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Nibras and Raif  
Appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2022

[3]

### Additional information

The partners would like to know what difference it would have made if they had operated without a partnership agreement during the year ended 31 December 2022.

## REQUIRED

- (c) Calculate by how much Nibras' current account balance at 31 December 2022 would have been different if there had been **no partnership agreement** during the year ended 31 December 2022.

[8]

**Additional information**

The partners had considered charging interest on drawings as part of their agreement.

**REQUIRED**

(d) State **one** reason for including interest on drawings in a partnership agreement.

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

(e) State the double entry for recording interest on drawings.

Debit .....  
Credit ..... [2]

### Option 2: Arrange a bank loan

## REQUIRED

- ..... [7]

[Total: 30]



2 Jakoub owns a restaurant. The business’s financial year end is 31 December.

The business owns many small items of kitchen equipment. The following information is available.

- 1 On 1 January 2022 kitchen equipment was valued at \$3450.
- 2 Additional kitchen equipment was purchased for cash, \$1680, during the year ended 31 December 2022.
- 3 On 31 December 2022 kitchen equipment was valued at \$3950.

REQUIRED

(a) Prepare the kitchen equipment account for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Kitchen equipment

|  |  | \$ |  |  | \$ |
|--|--|----|--|--|----|
|  |  |    |  |  |    |
|  |  |    |  |  |    |
|  |  |    |  |  |    |
|  |  |    |  |  |    |
|  |  |    |  |  |    |
|  |  |    |  |  |    |
|  |  |    |  |  |    |

[4]

(b) State **two** reasons why the reducing balance method of depreciation might be chosen by a business for depreciating non-current assets.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....

[2]

Additional information

On 1 January 2022, a new delivery vehicle was purchased in part exchange for the business’s old delivery vehicle. A payment of \$22 500 was made. The old delivery vehicle had originally cost \$24 000 when it was purchased on 1 January 2020. The old delivery vehicle was part exchanged at net book value.

Delivery vehicles are depreciated by 25% per annum using the reducing balance method of depreciation.

REQUIRED

- (c) Prepare a journal entry to record the charge for depreciation of vehicles for the year ended 31 December 2022. A narrative is **not** required.

Journal

|  | Dr<br>\$ | Cr<br>\$ |
|--|----------|----------|
|  |          |          |
|  |          |          |
|  |          |          |

Workings:

[5]

(d) Define **each** of the following terms:

(i) capital expenditure

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

(ii) capital receipts.

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

Additional information

Jakoub is preparing his business’s financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. The following additional information is available.

| Payments                           | \$     |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Purchase of new ovens              | 5 600  |
| Installation costs for new ovens   | 400    |
| Repairs to electrical equipment    | 2 600  |
| Maintenance of computer equipment  | 300    |
| Extension to restaurant            | 85 000 |
| Decoration of restaurant extension | 3 200  |

| Receipts                                         | \$     |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Bank loan                                        | 25 000 |
| Additional capital provided by Jakoub            | 40 000 |
| Proceeds from the disposal of unwanted furniture | 2 800  |

REQUIRED

(e) Calculate the total amount for **each** of the following:

(i) capital expenditure

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

(ii) capital receipts.

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

[Total: 15]

- 3 Haniya wished to compare some ratios for her business. The following information is available for the year ended 30 November 2021.

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Acid test ratio                   | 0.8:1   |
| Trade receivables turnover (days) | 34 days |
| Trade payables turnover (days)    | 36 days |

The following extract was taken from the statement of financial position at 30 November 2022.

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
|                     | \$            |
| Current assets      |               |
| Inventory           | 11 500        |
| Trade receivables   | 9 600         |
| Cash at bank        | 6 250         |
|                     | <u>27 350</u> |
| Current liabilities |               |
| Bank loan           | 10 000        |
| Other payables      | 1 720         |
| Trade payables      | 6 580         |
|                     | <u>18 300</u> |

For the year ended 30 November 2022 credit sales totalled \$94 800 and credit purchases totalled \$88 300.

**REQUIRED**

- (a) Calculate **each** of the following ratios for the year ended 30 November 2022.

- (i) Acid test ratio (to **two** decimal places)

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (ii) Trade receivables turnover (days)

.....

.....

..... [2]

14

(iii) Trade payables turnover (days)

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Explain the importance of the acid test ratio to a business.

.....

..... [2]

(c) Identify **two** ways in which the owner of a business could improve the acid test ratio.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

(d) Discuss the changes that have occurred in the trade receivables turnover (days) ratio and the trade payables turnover (days) ratio for Haniya's business during the year ended 30 November 2022.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]

[Total: 15]

- 4 G Limited manufactures a single product type at one of its factories. The company uses marginal costing.

**REQUIRED**

(a) Define **each** of the following terms:

(i) contribution per unit

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

(ii) stepped costs

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

(iii) margin of safety.

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

(b) State **two** benefits of using marginal costing.

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

**Additional information**

The following budgeted information is available for September 2022.

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Selling price per unit    | \$59                     |
| Direct materials per unit | 8 kg at \$2.70 per kg    |
| Direct labour per unit    | 4 hrs at \$8.20 per hour |
| Fixed costs per month     | \$18 400                 |

All units produced are sold.

**REQUIRED**

(c) Calculate the monthly break-even point in units.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

**Additional information**

The directors hope to increase demand by improving the product.

The following information is available.

- 1    Current production of the original product is 7200 units per month. This represents 90% of normal capacity.
- 2    Direct materials will cost \$3 per kg for the improved product. Each unit of the improved product will require 15% more material.
- 3    The selling price of the improved product will be \$65.
- 4    It is expected that monthly production will increase by 20%.
- 5    The factory can operate in overtime conditions. Direct labour is paid 1.5 times the normal rate in overtime conditions.
- 6    An additional machine costing \$40 000 will be required. Non-current assets are depreciated by 15% per annum.



## REQUIRED

- (d)** Prepare a marginal costing statement to show the monthly forecast profit if the improved product is made.

[7]

Additional information

At a **second** factory the company manufactures **another** single product type. The following information is available.

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
|                               | \$     |
| Direct material per unit      | 13     |
| Direct labour per unit        | 11     |
| Other variable costs per unit | 3      |
| Selling price per unit        | 42     |
| Fixed costs <b>per week</b>   | 12 000 |

The factory uses 10 machines, each producing 300 units per week. The directors are aware that problems have arisen with 4 machines which require urgent repairs. These machines will be taken out of production for 8 weeks.

The directors are considering **two** options.

Option A: Buy in goods  
The goods will be provided by an overseas supplier at \$34 per unit.  
Total delivery costs of \$4200 for 8 weeks will be charged.  
The supplier can only provide 75% of the lost production.

Option B: Hire replacement machines  
Only two replacement machines are available at a cost of \$150 per machine per week.  
The machines will only be available for 7 weeks.  
Staff will require training on the replacement machines at a **total** cost of \$700.

REQUIRED

(e) Calculate the profit for the 8 weeks for each option.

(i) Option A

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(ii) Option B

[4]

- (f) Advise the directors which option they should choose. Justify your answer by considering **both** options.

..... [7

[Total: 30]

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