



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

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**ACCOUNTING**

**9706/04**

Paper 4 Problem Solving (Supplementary Topics)

**October/November 2008**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

Answer **all** questions.

All accounting statements are to be presented in good style. Workings should 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.

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This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.





Additional information:

- 1 Debtors and creditors were not taken over by GWG Ltd. Wong and Gruber and Gupta each undertook to collect their own debtors and pay their own creditors.
- 2 Wong's debtors paid \$2800 in full settlement and Gruber and Gupta collected \$10 000 from their debtors.
- 3 Wong paid his creditors \$3600 while Gruber and Gupta paid their creditors in full.
- 4 Wong sold his equipment for \$18 000 cash.
- 5 Costs of dissolution for Wong's business were \$700 and for Gruber and Gupta \$2100.
- 6 The remaining assets were taken over by GWG Ltd at the following agreed values:

	Wong	Gruber and Gupta
	\$	\$
Fixed assets – premises	50 000	80 000
equipment	-	20 000
Stock	5 000	14 500

- 7 Gruber and Gupta each have enough personal cash resources to make up any deficit which may arise on their capital accounts.

#### REQUIRED

- (a) Prepare a realisation account, a bank account and a capital account to close Wong's books of account. [17]
- (b) Prepare a realisation account, a bank account and capital accounts to close the partnership books of account. [17]
- (c) Prepare the balance sheet of GWG Ltd at 1 April 2008 immediately after the formation of the company and before any other transactions had taken place. [6]

**[Total: 40]**

## 2 The directors of Khan plc provided the following information:

Balance sheets at	30 June 2007		30 June 2008	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>				
Freehold land and buildings (note 1)		960		1225
Plant and machinery (note 2)		490		652
Vehicles (note 3)		265		239
Investments		<u>90</u>		<u>120</u>
		1805		2236
<b>Current assets</b>				
Stock	453		597	
Trade debtors	181		165	
Bank balance	<u>46</u>		<u>-</u>	
	680		762	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due in less than one year</b>				
Trade creditors	(203)		(186)	
Bank overdraft	-		(39)	
Proposed ordinary dividend	(45)		(52)	
Proposed preference dividend	(24)		-	
Taxation	<u>(220)</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>(60)</u>	<u>425</u>
		1993		2661
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due in more than one year</b>				
8% debentures (2008) (note 4)		(450)		-
9% debentures (2033)		<u>-</u>		<u>(500)</u>
		<u>1543</u>		<u>2161</u>
<b>Share capital and reserves</b>				
Ordinary shares of \$0.50 each fully paid (note 5)		650		950
6% redeemable preference shares (note 6)		400		-
Share premium account		300		580
Revaluation reserve		-		290
Profit and loss account		<u>193</u>		<u>341</u>
		<u>1543</u>		<u>2161</u>

Notes to the balance sheet

**Note 1**

	30 June 2007	30 June 2008
	\$000	\$000
Freehold land and buildings		
Cost	1200	-
Valuation	-	1250
Accumulated depreciation	<u>240</u>	<u>25</u>
Net book value	<u>960</u>	<u>1225</u>

During the year ended 30 June 2008 the freehold land and buildings were revalued at \$1 250 000. There were no disposals of freehold land or buildings during the year.

**Note 2**

	30 June 2007	30 June 2008
Plant and machinery	\$000	\$000
Cost	769	981
Depreciation	<u>279</u>	<u>329</u>
Net book value	<u>490</u>	<u>652</u>

There were no disposals of plant or machinery during the year.

**Note 3**

	30 June 2007	30 June 2008
Vehicles	\$000	\$000
Cost	425	?
Depreciation	<u>160</u>	<u>?</u>
Net book value	<u>265</u>	<u>239</u>

During the year ended 30 June 2008 vehicles costing \$124 000 were sold for \$18 000. The accumulated depreciation on these vehicles to 30 June 2007 amounted to \$110 000. Vehicles costing \$218 000 were purchased during the year.

**Note 4**

The 8% debentures (2008) were redeemed on 30 June 2008. They had originally been issued on 1 July 1993. An issue of \$500 000 9% debentures was made on 1 July 2007.

**Note 5**

600 000 ordinary shares of \$0.50 each were issued at \$1 each on 16 June 2008; all monies due were received by 30 June 2008.

**Note 6**

The proceeds of the ordinary share issue were used to redeem the redeemable preference shares on 30 June 2008 at a premium of \$0.05. The preference shares were originally issued at \$1.10 each. A final dividend of \$24 000 on the preference shares was paid on that date.

**Additional information:**

An interim ordinary dividend of \$34 000 was paid on 11 February 2008.

**REQUIRED**

- (a) Calculate the company's trading profit before interest and tax for the year ended 30 June 2008. [9]
- (b) Prepare a cash flow statement for the year ended 30 June 2008 in accordance with current accounting practice. [29]
- (c) State **one** reason why the directors of a limited company would prepare a cash flow statement. [2]

**[Total: 40]**

- 3 The managers of Namllih Ltd planned to produce and sell 1500 briefcases in August 2008. They actually produced and sold 1125 briefcases.

The following information is available.

The standard costs for producing 1500 briefcases were:

Direct materials	1400 m <sup>2</sup> at a cost of \$2.10 per m <sup>2</sup>
Direct labour	2460 hours at \$4.20 per hour

The actual costs were:

Direct materials	1210 m <sup>2</sup> at \$2.05 per m <sup>2</sup>
Direct labour	1800 hours at \$4.10 per hour

### REQUIRED

(a) Calculate:

- (i) material price variance
- (ii) material usage variance
- (iii) total materials variance
- (iv) labour rate variance
- (v) labour efficiency variance
- (vi) total labour variance [12]

(b) Explain how any **two** of the variances calculated in (a) may be connected. [2]

The managers of Namllih Ltd believe that demand for their product will fall over the next few months if they do not lower the selling price of each briefcase. They intend to purchase a machine that will cut and prepare the leather used to make the briefcases at a lower cost.

There are currently two machines on the market capable of doing exactly what the company requires. Each machine will be used for 4 years, after which it will be scrapped. Machine A is made locally and costs \$40 000. Machine B is manufactured in Indonesia and costs \$44 000.

Whichever machine is purchased output will increase by 875 briefcases per month and the directors are confident that they could all be sold for \$13.50 each.

The total annual costs of producing the extra 875 briefcases using machine A will be \$120 000 in the first year of use and these costs will rise by 5% each year thereafter.

The annual costs of producing the extra 875 briefcases using machine B in the first year will also be \$120 000 but costs are expected to rise by \$5000 each year thereafter.

The current cost of capital for Namllih Ltd is 7 %.

The present value of \$1 is shown.

	7 %	14 %
Year 1	0.935	0.877
Year 2	0.873	0.770
Year 3	0.816	0.675
Year 4	0.763	0.592

The net present value of machine A using a discount rate of 14 % is negative \$740.68.

The net present value of machine B using a discount rate of 7 % is \$5697.25.

Using 14 % as the discount rate the net present value of machine B is negative \$100.50.

### REQUIRED

(c) Calculate the net present value for machine A at 7 % cost of capital. [12]

(d) Advise the directors of Namllih Ltd which machine they should purchase. Give reasons for your advice. [8]

(e) Calculate the internal rate of return for your chosen machine. Show your workings. [6]

**[Total: 40]**

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