

## GAUTENG PROVINCE

EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## PROVINCIAL EXAMINATION

TIME: 2 hours

MARKS: 150


13 pages + 1 formula sheet and an answer book of 11 pages

## INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. A special ANSWER BOOK is provided in which to answer ALL the questions.
3. A FORMULA SHEET for financial indicators is provided at the back of this question paper. You may use it if necessary.
4. Show ALL workings to earn part-marks.
5. Where applicable, round all calculations to the nearest rand. All other calculations must be rounded off to one decimal place.
6. Read the instructions of each question carefully and follow them precisely.
7. Learners will forfeit marks for:

- The use of non-standardised abbreviations
- Overwriting of figures or words
- Superfluous/foreign entries

8. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
9. Write neatly and legibly.
10. You may use blue/black ink to answer the questions.
11. Use the information in the table below as a guide when answering the question paper. Try NOT to deviate from it.


## QUESTION 1: RECONCILIATIONS

## MAMBA TRADERS

BANK RECONCILATION
Mamba Traders appointed a new bookkeeper who is struggling to prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement for June 2022.

## REQUIRED:

### 1.1 CONCEPTS

Choose the correct word/s that match/es with the statements below. Write only the answer next to the question numbers (1.1.1 to 1.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

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materiality; prudence; debit; credit; CRJ; CPJ; debit card;
``` credit card; liability; asset

\subsection*{1.1.1 A}
\(\qquad\) balance on the Bank Statement is an unfavourable balance.
1.1.2 Interest credited on the Bank Statement is recorded in the \(\qquad\) .
1.1.3 Service fees and ATM deposit fees are added and recorded as bank charges according to the \(\qquad\) concept.
1.1.4 A \(\qquad\) is used to buy goods or services from suppliers and the amount used is paid back to the bank at a later date.
1.1.5 An unfavourable balance to the bank is a/an \(\qquad\) to the business.

\subsection*{1.2 Use the following information taken from the accounting records of Mamba Traders.}

\section*{REQUIRED:}

> 1.2.1 Calculate the correct totals for the Cash Receipts Journal and Cash Payments Journal.
1.2.2 Prepare the Bank Reconciliation Statement as at 30 June 2022.

\section*{INFORMATION:}

A Extract from the Bank Reconciliation Statement on 31 May 2022
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|c|}
\hline Balanceas per Bank Account & DR & CR \\
\hline Outstanding deposits & 15600 & \\
\hline Outstanding EFTs No. 178 & 8800 & \\
\hline No. 201 & 5900 & \\
\hline No. 220 & 1750 & \\
\hline No. 225 & 7350 & \\
\hline Balance as per Bank Statement & 5500 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

B The balance on the Bank Statement on 30 June 2022 was R11 892 (favourable).

C The Cash Journals had the following totals on 30 June 2022, before the Bank Reconciliation was completed:
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline CASH RECEIPTS & R20 420 \\
\hline CASH PAYMENTS & R29 070 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D The following items appeared on the Bank Statement for June 2022, but not in the Cash Journals for June 2022:
- EFT numbers 201 and 220
- Deposit of R8 800
- A direct deposit of R3 500 was made by a tenant for her July 2022 rent.
- Bank charges of R260
- A debit card payment of R250 to purchase new windscreen wipers for the vehicle
- Interest on the credit balance of R52

E The following items appeared in the Cash Journals for June 2022 but not on the Bank Statement.
- EFT number 250 for stationery bought and EFT number 251 for petrol for the owner's private vehicle worth R2 300 and R1 700 respectively.
- An outstanding deposit of R750 from a customer.

F The following errors were noted when preparing the Bank
Reconciliation Statement for July.
- EFT number 178 was incorrectly recorded in the Cash-Payment Journal for May 2022. The correct amount of R2 300 appears on the Bank Statement for June 2022.
- EFT number 225 was incorrectly recorded in the Cash Payments Journal for May 2022. The correct amount of R10 450 appears on the Bank Statement for June 2022.

\subsection*{1.3 CREDITORS' RECONCILATION}

\section*{ADAMJEE FOODS}

Adamjee Foodsis a restaurant located in Sandton, Gauteng. This business caters for workers im the area and provides them with healthy meals during tea and lunch breaks. Adamjee Foods has an account with Kajee Meats from where they purchase meat.

\section*{REQUIRED:}
1.3.1 Use the table provided in your ANSWER BOOK to reconcile the Creditors' Ledger of Adamjee Foods with the statement received from Kajee Meats at the end of April 2022.

Write only the amounts in the appropriate column with a plus (+) or (-) sign to indicate an increase or a decrease in the balance.

Calculate the correct balance/total at the end of the month.
1.3.2 Kajee's bookkeeper advised him to stop accepting cash payments from the businesses that he supplies with meat. He was advised to request that all payments should be made electronically using the customers' numbers as references. Discuss TWO advantages of using this method of payment.

\section*{INFORMATION:}

A The balances on 30 April 2022 before the completion of the Creditors' Reconciliation were as follows.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Adamjee Foods Creditors' Ledger & R56 500 \\
\hline Account Statement from Kajee Meats & R67 500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{B Errors and omissions discovered during the reconciliation process.}
i The opening balance on 1 April 2022 in the Creditors' Ledger of Adamjee Foods was recorded as R76 000 instead of R67 000.
ii Stock amounting to R2 500 that was returned by Adamjee Foods was not recorded in the statement of account from Kajee Meats.

iii An invoice of R11 000 issued by Kajee Meats had not been recorded in the Creditor s' Ledger of Adamjee Foods.

iv Stock of R6 000 returned by Akojee Foods was accidentally recorded as Adamjee Foods on the statement received from Kajee Meats.
v A cash payment of R5 000, from Adamjee Foods was not reflected on the statement from Kajee Meats. Upon investigation, it was discovered that Kajee Meats did not have a receipt book on the day the money was received, therefore no source document was issued. It was assumed that Adamjee Foods was correct.

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vi Interest of R500 charged by Kajee Meats on the overdue account of Adamjee Foods needs to be cancelled as the account was paid on time.
vii An invoice for R3 500 received from Kajee Meats was recorded as a debit note in the Creditor's Ledger of Adamjee Foods.

\section*{QUESTION 2: COST ACCOUNTING}
(40 marks; 32 minutes)

\subsection*{2.1 CONCEPTS}

For each item below, indicate the appropriate cost category from the following options. Write only the word/s next to the question numbers (2.1.1 to 2.1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Selling and distribution; Direct materials; Factory overheads; Indirect labour; Administration
2.1.1 Wages paid to the factory supervisor
2.1.2 Advertising
2.1.3 Office telephone
2.1.4 Materials used to make the final product
2.1.5 Insurance paid by the factory

\subsection*{2.2 FASHION JEANS MANUFACTURERS}

You are provided with the following information relating to Fashion Jeans Manufacturers. The financial year ends on 28 February each year.

\section*{REQUIRED:}

Prepare the following accounts in the General Ledger.
NOTE: You are required to balance all accounts.


\subsection*{2.2.1 Raw Material Stock}
2.2.2 Factory Overhead Cost

\subsection*{2.2.3 Work-in-progress Stock}

\subsection*{2.2.4 Finished Goods Stock}

\section*{INFORMATION:}

A The following balances appeared in the books of Fashion Jeans Manufacturers.
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|r|}
\cline { 2 - 3 } \multicolumn{1}{c|}{} & 28 February 2022 & 1 March 2021 \\
\hline Raw Material Stock & 54000 & 72000 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Consumable stores on hand (indirect \\
materials)
\end{tabular} & 3800 & 7000 \\
\hline Work-in-progress Stock & 62000 & 81000 \\
\hline Finished goods Stock & 165000 & 138000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{B Summary of transactions for the year ended 28 February 2022}
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|}
\hline Raw materials purchased for cash during the year & 850000 \\
\hline Carriage on purchases paid on raw materials purchased & 53000 \\
\hline Customs duties paid & 124000 \\
\hline Advertising paid & 55000 \\
\hline Wages: Factory workers & 763000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Factory cleaner } & 72000 \\
\hline Factory foreman's salary & 142000 \\
\hline Rent paid & 320000 \\
\hline Water and electricity paid & 28000 \\
\hline Indirect material purchased & 43000 \\
\hline Sundry expenses paid & 17400 \\
\hline Office assistant's salary for the year & 130000 \\
\hline Commission paid to salespersons & 100000 \\
\hline Insurance paid & 42000 \\
\hline Motor vehicle expenses paid: Selling and distribution & 25200 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ Administration } & 56000 \\
\hline Stationery and printing paid (all administration) & 11000 \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{C Additional information and adjustments:}
1. Raw material costing R127 500 purchased on credit from Alt Traders, a foreign based company, has not been recorded. Customs duties of \(15 \%\) on this purchase that was paid was not recorded.
non
2. Rentand sundry expenses are allocated according to the percentage of floor space used. Factory \(80 \%\), office \(5 \%\) and shop \(15 \%\).
3. Insurance is to be apportioned in the ratio of \(4: 1: 1\) to factory, selling and distribution and administration costs respectively.
4. Water and electricity of R21 000 relates to the factory. The rest is shared equally between the administration and sales departments.

\subsection*{2.3 LITTLE ANGELS TOY MANUFACTURERS}

Little Angels Toy Manufacturers manufactures scooters for toddlers. The information below was taken from their records for the financial year ended 28 February 2022.

\section*{REQUIRED:}
2.3.1 Provide calculations to show that the break-even point for the year ended 28 February 2022 is 507 units.
2.3.2 Explain using figures why the owner is not happy with the break-even point.
2.3.3 The owner has been importing plastic material from Botswana. She wants to change to a local supplier who is supplying plastic material which is of a lower quality.

Do you agree or disagree with her decision. Give a reason for your answer.

\section*{INFORMATION:}

The following information was extracted from the books of Little Angels Toy Manufacturers.
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|}
\hline Selling price per unit & R860 \\
\hline Variable cost per unit & R590 \\
\hline Fixed costs & R136 890 \\
\hline Number of units produced and sold & 480 units \\
\hline Break-even point & 507 units \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{QUESTION 3: VAT AND INVENTORY SYSTEMS}
(30 marks; 24 minutes)
3.1 VAT

KAMA STORES


You are provided with extracts from the books of Kama Stores, a registered VAT vendor. Goods are subject to VAT at a rate of \(15 \%\).

\section*{REQUIRED:}
3.1.1 State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE. Explain the reason for your answer.

All goods are charged VAT at 15\% in South Africa.
3.1.2 Calculate the amounts marked \(\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{D}\) in the table given below.

\section*{INFORMATION:}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Excluding VAT & Including VAT & VAT \\
\hline A & R736 000 & B \\
\hline R4 600 & C & \\
\hline R890 000 & & D \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{3.2 INVENTORY SYSTEMS}

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Write only True or False next to the question numbers (3.2.1 to 3.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.
3.2.1 Carriage on sales increases the value of trading stock when using the periodic inventory system.
3.2.2 One advantage of the perpetual inventory system is that stock theft is easily detected.
3.2.3 Cost of sales is calculated at the end of a certain periodin the perpetual inventory system.
3.2.4 The periodic inventory system is mainly used when large volumes of high cost items are sold.
3.2.5 The perpetual inventory system is costly to administer.

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GRADE 11

\section*{S. SMITH}
3.3 The information provided below relates to a business run by S. Smith which sells school Sun hats. The business uses the Periodic Inventory System. The financial yearsends on 30 September 2022.

\section*{REQUIRED:}

3.3.1 Calculate the cost of sales for the year ended 30 September 2022. Show all your calculations.
3.3.2 Calculate the average rate of stock turnover for 2022.

\section*{INFORMATION:}

Balances/Totals in the General Ledger
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline & 30 September 2022 & 1 October 2021 \\
\hline Stock of school sun hats & \(\boldsymbol{?}\) & 34000 \\
\hline Creditors' Control & 96000 & 103000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Additional adjustments not taken into account:}
A. School sun hats are bought on credit by the business.
B. The supplier charges R500 per delivery. 19 separate orders were made and delivered during the year.
C. Creditors were paid R424 570 during the financial year.
D. Four sun hats with a cost price of R80 each were damaged and returned to the supplier during the financial year.
E. Old stock to the value of R12 000 was donated to a local orphanage.
F. At the year-end physical stocktaking, 275 hats were on hand at an average cost of R90 each.



\section*{QUESTION 4: CASH BUDGETS AND PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT}
(40 marks; 32 minutes)

\subsection*{4.1 CASH BUDGETS AND PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT JADEN STORES
}

The following transactions were taken from the records of Jaden Stores for the period ending 31 October 2022.

Complete the table in the ANSWER BOOK by filling in the amounts only in the relevant column(s).

Example: The stationery account for October 2022, R5 870 was paid by EFT.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ No. } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Amount in the Cash \\
Budget for October 2022
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{c|}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
Amount in the Projected Income \\
Statement for October 2022
\end{tabular}} \\
\cline { 2 - 5 } & RECEIPT & PAYMENT & INCOME & EXPENSE \\
\hline Example & 0 & R5 870 & 0 & R5 870 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Transactions:}
4.1.1 Total depreciation on tangible assets for the financial year ended 31 October 2022 amounted to R15 870.
4.1.2 Cash payments to creditors for October 2022 are expected to be R92 950 after taking out discounts of R3 260 for early payments.
4.1.3 An instalment of R8 580 on the loan is expected to be paid on 25 October 2022. R580 of this amount is the interest on loan.
4.1.4 The expected cash sales for October 2022 was estimated to be R134 960. The profit mark-up is \(40 \%\) on cost.


\subsection*{4.2 CASH BUDGETS}

\section*{TRYHARD STORES}

The information below relates to Tryhard Stores. Their financial year ends on 30 September 2022

\section*{REQUIRED:}
4.2.1 Prepare the Debtors' Collection Schedule for September and October 2022.
4.2.2 Calculate the missing amounts indicated by the letters \(\mathbf{A}\) to \(\boldsymbol{J}\) in the Cash Budgets for September and October 2022.

\section*{INFORMATION:}
1. Extract of Cash Budgets for the period September and October 2022
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|c|}
\hline Cash Receipts & September & October \\
\hline Cash sales & 168000 & A \\
\hline Collection from debtors & 43700 & B \\
\hline Rent income & 15000 & C \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Cash Payments & 20000 & D \\
\hline Cash purchases & 29100 & E \\
\hline Payments to creditors & F & 6000 \\
\hline Sundry expenses & 10000 & -- \\
\hline Loan & 500 & G \\
\hline Interest on loan (12\%) & H & 42000 \\
\hline Salaries & I & J \\
\hline Drawings & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
2. Sales and Purchases
\(\rightarrow 0\)
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|r|}
\hline Months & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ Credit Sales } \\
\multicolumn{1}{c|}{ CreditPurchases } \\
\hline August & 57000 & \(\boxed{n n!}\) \\
\hline September & \(?\) & 27000 \\
\hline October & 55000 & 30000 \\
\hline November & 54600 & 33000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note: Credit sales are \(25 \%\) of the total sales.

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3. Debtors are expected to pay as follows:

4. Rent will decrease by 15\% from 1 October 2022.
5. Credit purchases are 60\% of total purchases.

Creditors are paid one month after purchases subject to a 3\% discount.
6. Sundry expenses increase by R800 each month.
7. Balance on 1 September 2022

Loan: Big Bank
50000
8. Part of the loan will be repaid on 30 September 2022.
9. Salaries will increase by 5\% with effect from 1 October 2022.
10. The owner plans to withdraw R15 000 cash per month for personal use. He will also take an additional R2 000 stationery home for his children in October.


\section*{END}

FORMULA SHEET


\title{
NOVEMBER 2022 \\ GRADE 11
}

ACCOUNTING
(PAPER 2)
ANSWER BOOK

TIME:
2 hours
MARKS: 150
11 pages
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Name of school & \\
\hline Name of learner & \\
\hline Grade & \\
\hline Date & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|c|c|c|}
\hline Question & Topic & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Maximum \\
Marks
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Marks \\
Obtained
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Moderated \\
Marks
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & Reconciliations & 40 & 40 & \(n\)
\end{tabular}\(|\)

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\section*{QUESTION 1: RECONCILIATIONS}
(40 marks; 32 minutes)
1.1 Choose the correct word/s that match/es with the statements below.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
\text { 1. } 1.90
\] & \\
\hline 1.1.2 & \\
\hline 1.1.3 & \\
\hline 1.1.4 & \\
\hline 1.1.5 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1.2 1.2.1 Cash Receipts Journal and Cash Payments Journal for June 2022
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline CASH RECEIPTS JOURNAL & CASH PAYMENTS JOURNAL \\
\hline 20420 & 29070 \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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P.T.O.

\section*{}
1.2.2 Bank Reconciliation Statement of Mamba Traders on 30 June 2022

1.3 1.3.1 Creditors' Reconciliation of Adamjee Foods

Creditors' Reconciliation on 31 May 2022
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Creditors' Ledger of Adamjee \\
Foods
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Statement of Account from \\
Kajee Meats
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Balance & & \\
\hline i & & \\
\hline ii & & \\
\hline iii & & \\
\hline iv & & \\
\hline v & & \\
\hline vi & & \\
\hline vii & & \\
\hline Total & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Downloaded from Stanmore \\ \begin{tabular}{|lr|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
ACCOUNGING \\
(PAPER 2)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{r} 
ANSWER BOOK \\
GRADE 11
\end{tabular} & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline 1.3 .2 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Kajee's bookkeeper advised him to stop accepting cash payments \\
from the businesses that he supplies with meat. He is advised to \\
request that all payments should be made electronically using the \\
customers' numbers as references. Discuss TWO advantages of \\
this method of payment.
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 40 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

QUESTION 2: COST ACCOUNTING
(40 marks; 32 minutes)
2.1

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\subsection*{2.2 GENERAL LEDGER OF FASHION JEANS MANUFACTURERS}
\begin{tabular}{l}
2.2 .1 \\
\hline DR \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



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\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
2.2.4 DR

FINISHED GOODS STOCK ACCOUNT B5
CR
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c}
2021 \\
Mar
\end{tabular} & \(\mathbf{1}\) & Balance & b/d & 138000 & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Downloaded from Stanmore \(\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { PAECOUNFING } \\ \text { (PAPER 2) }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{rr|c|}\hline \text { ANSWER BOOK } \\ \text { GRADE 11 }\end{array}\right]\)}

\subsection*{2.3 LITTLE ANGELS TOY MANUFACTURERS}

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|c|}
\hline 2.3 .2 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Explain using figures, why the owner is not happy with the \\
break-even point.
\end{tabular} & (2) \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{}

\section*{QUESTION 3: VAT AND INVENTORY SYSTEMS}
(30 marks; 24 minutes)

\subsection*{3.1 VAT}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline 3.1 .1 & State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE. & \\
& Explain the reason for your answer. All goods are charged & \\
& VAT at \(15 \%\) in South Africa. & \\
\hline & & \\
& & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 3.1 .2 & & \\
\hline \multirow{4}{|c|}{} & A & \\
\hline & B & \\
\hline & C & \\
\hline & D & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{3.2 INVENTORY SYSTEMS}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline 3.2 .1 & \\
\hline 3.2 .2 & \\
\hline 3.2 .3 & \\
\hline 3.2 .4 & \\
\hline 3.2 .5 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
P.T.O.

\section*{}

\section*{3.3}
\(\infty\)
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline 3.3.1 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Calculate the cost of sales for the year ended 30 September 2022. \\
Showall your calculations.
\end{tabular} & (12) \\
\hline \multirow{5}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Opening Stock & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|c|}
\hline 3.3 .2 & Calculate the average rate of stock turnover for 2022. & (4) \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{} & & \\
& & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 30 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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QUESTION 4: CASH BUDGETS AND PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT
(40 marks; 32 minutes)
4.1
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\[
\frac{n}{n \pi n}
\]} \\
\hline  & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amount in the Cash Budget for October 2022} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amount in the Projected Income Statement for October 2022} \\
\hline & RECEIPT & PAYMENT & INCOME & EXPENSE \\
\hline Example & 0 & R5 870 & 0 & R5 870 \\
\hline 4.1.1 & & & & \\
\hline 4.1.2 & & & & \\
\hline 4.1.3 & & & & \\
\hline 4.1.4 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{4.2 \\ 4.2.1 DEBTORS' COLLECTION SCHEDULE FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2022}
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|}
\hline & Credit Sales & September & October \\
\hline August & 57000 & & \\
\hline September & & & \\
\hline October & 55000 & & \\
\hline Debtors' collections & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
& & \(n\) & \(\square\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Downloaded from Stanmore PACCOUNTING ANSWERBOOK}
4.2.2 Calculate the missing amounts indicated by the letters \(\mathbf{A}\) to J in the Cash Budgets for September and October 2022.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{ Workings } & Answer \\
\hline B & & \\
\hline Ann & & \\
\hline C & & \\
\hline D & & \\
\hline E & & \\
\hline F & & \\
\hline H & & \\
\hline I & & \\
\hline J & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 40 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TOTAL: 150


NOVEMBER 2022
GRADE 11

\section*{MARKING GUIDELINES}

\section*{ACCOUNTING (PAPER 2)}

\section*{11 pages}

\section*{Marking principles:}
1. Penalties for foreign items are applied only if the candidate is not losing marks elsewhere in the question for that item (no penalty for misplaced item). No double penalty applied.
2. Penalties for placement or poor presentation (e.g. details) are applied only if the candidate is earning marks on the figures for that item.
3. Full marks for correct answer. If answer is incorrect, mark the workings provided.
4. If a pre-adjustment figure is shown as a final figure, allocate the part-mark for the working for that figure (not the method mark for the answer).
5. Unless otherwise indicated, the positive or negative effect of any figure must be considered to award the mark. If no + or - sign or bracket is provided, assume that the figure is positive.
6. Where indicated, part-marks may be awarded to differentiate between differing qualities of answers from candidates.
7. Where penalties are applied, the marks for that section of the question cannot be a final negative.
8. 'Operation' means check operation. 'One part correct' means operation and one part correct. Note: 'check operation' must be \(+,-, \mathrm{x}, \div\) as per memo.
9. 'One part correct' means operation and one part correct. Where method marks are awarded for one part correct, the marker must inspect the reasonableness of the answer and at least one part must be correct before awarding the mark. If a figure has earned a method mark, this will be regarded as 'one part correct'.
10. In calculations, do not award marks for workings if numerator and denominator are swapped - this also applies to ratios.
11. In awarding method marks, ensure that candidates do not get full marks for any item that is incorrect at least in part. Indicate with a \(\begin{aligned} & \text { 区 }\end{aligned}\)
12. Be aware of candidates who provide valid alternatives beyond the marking guideline.
13. Codes: \(f=\) foreign item; \(p=\) placement/presentation.

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\section*{QUESTION 1: RECONCILIATIONS}

40 marks; 32 minutes
1.1 Choose thecorrect word/s that match/es with the statements below.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ denit \(\sqrt{ }\)} & \\
\hline 1.1 .2 & CRJ \(\sqrt{ }\) & \\
\hline 1.1 .3 & materiality \(\sqrt{ }\) & \\
\hline 1.1 .4 & credit card \(\sqrt{ }\) & \\
\hline 1.1 .5 & liability \(\sqrt{ }\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1.2 1.2.1 Cash Receipts Journal and Cash Payments Journal for June 2022
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline CASH RECEIPTS JOURNAL & CASH PAYMENTS JOURNAL & \\
\hline 20420 & 29070 & \\
\hline 3500 V & 260 V & \\
\hline 52 V & 250 V & \\
\hline \(3600 \sqrt{ }\) V & \(4950 \sqrt{ }\) V & \\
\hline 27572 『 & 34530 『 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{1.2.2 Bank Reconciliation Statement of Mamba Traders on 30 June 2022}
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|r|}
\hline \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{} & \multicolumn{1}{c|}{ Debit } & Credit \\
\hline Cr balancenas per bank statement & & \(\sqrt{n} 11892\) \\
\hline Cr outstanding deposit & & \(\sqrt{n} 750\) \\
\hline Dr outstanding EFTs No: \(250 \sqrt{ }\) & \(\sqrt{ } 2300\) & \\
\hline \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ No. \(251 \sqrt{ }\)} & \(\sqrt{ } 1700\) & \\
\hline Dr balance as per bank account & \(\sqrt{ }\) V 8642 & \\
\hline & \(\mathbf{1 2 6 4 2}\) & \(\mathbf{1 2 6 4 2}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\subsection*{1.3 1.3.1 Creditors' Reconciliation of Adamjee Foods}

Creditors' Reconciliation on 31 May 2022
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Creditors' Ledger of Adamjee Foods & Statement of Account from Kajee Meats \\
\hline Balance & 56500 V & 67500 V \\
\hline i & -9 000 V V & \\
\hline ii & & -2500 V \\
\hline iii & +11000 V & \\
\hline iv & & +6000 V \\
\hline \(v\) & & \(-5000 \mathrm{~V}\) \\
\hline vi & & -500 V \\
\hline vii & \[
\begin{gathered}
+7000 \sqrt{ } \\
\text { OR }(3500+3500)
\end{gathered}
\] & \\
\hline Total Operation one part correct & 65500 『 & 65500 V \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& n n n \\
& n n \pi \\
& n
\end{aligned}
\]}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1.3.2 & Kajee's bookkeeper advised him to stop accepting cash payments from the businesses that he supplies with meat. He is advised to request that all payments should be made electronically using the customers' numbers as references. Discuss TWO advantages of thisimethod of payment. \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
The bank statement can be used as a source document to record all money received. \\
- Money cannot be lost/spent/misplaced by Kajee while delivering to these businesses. \\
- Kajee will also be safer as he will not be carrying large amounts of cash in his delivery vehicle. \\
Any TWO relevant points. \(\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 40 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

QUESTION 2: COST ACCOUNTING
(40 marks; 32 minutes)

\subsection*{2.1 CONCEPTS}
\begin{tabular}{|c|ll|}
\hline 2.1 .1 & Indirect labour \(\sqrt{ }\) or factory overhead & \\
\hline 2.1.2 & Selling and distribution costs \(\sqrt{ }\) & \\
\hline 2.1.3 & Administration \(\sqrt{ }\) & \\
\hline 2.1.4 & Direct Materials \(\sqrt{ }\) & \\
\hline 2.5 .5 & Factory overhead \(\sqrt{ }\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{2.2 GENERAL LEDGER OF FASHION JEANS MANUFACTURERS}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2.2 .1 \\
& \begin{array}{l}
2021 \\
\mathrm{Mar}
\end{array} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{DR RAW MATERIAL STOCK ACCOUNT B2} & & CR \\
\hline & 1 & Balancent & b/d & \(\checkmark 72000\) & & W-I-P & & 『 1191625 \\
\hline & & Bank \(\stackrel{\text { nna }}{\square}\) & & \(\sqrt{ } 850000\) & & Balance & c/d & \(\sqrt{ } 54000\) \\
\hline & & Carriages & & \(\checkmark 53000\) & & & & \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Customs Duties } \\
& (124000+ \\
& 19125)
\end{aligned}
\] & & \(\sqrt{\text { ®1 }} 143125\) & & & & \\
\hline & & Creditors' Control & & \(\checkmark 127500\) & & & & \\
\hline & & & & 1245625 & & & & 1245625 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|l}
2022 \\
\mathrm{Mar}
\end{array}
\] & 1 & Balance & b/d & 54000 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
2.2.2 DR

FACTORY OVERHEAD COST ACCOUNT N2
CR
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
2022 \\
\text { Feb }
\end{array}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{DR} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{FACTORY OVERHEAD COST ACCOUNT N2} & CR \\
\hline & 28 & Foreman's Salary & 142000 & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 2022 \\
\text { Feb }
\end{array}
\] & 28 & W-I-P & マ 579120 \\
\hline & & Indirect labour & 72000 & & & & \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Indirect Materials } \\
& (7000 \vee+ \\
& 43000 \vee- \\
& 3800 \vee)
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|r}
\boxed{\square} 46200 \\
\text { one part correct }
\end{array}
\] & & & & \\
\hline & & Factory rent (320 \(000 \times 0,8\) ) & \(\sqrt{ }\) V 256000 & & & & \\
\hline & & Sundry Expenses
\[
(17400 \times 0,8)
\] & \(\sqrt{ } 13920\) & & & & \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline \begin{array}{l}
\text { Insurance } \\
(42000 \times 4 / 6) \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \(\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ } 28000\) & & & & \\
\hline & & Water and Electricity & \(\sqrt{ } 21000\) & & & \(\frac{n}{n m 01}\) & \\
\hline & & & 579120 & & & \(\square\) & 579120 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 2.2 .3 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{DR} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{WORK－IN－PROGESS STOCK ACCOUNT B3} & CR \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline 2021 \\
\text { Mar } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 1 & Balance & b／d & 81000 & \[
\begin{gathered}
2022 \\
\text { Feb } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & 28 & Finished Goods Stock & & マ2 552745 \\
\hline & & Direct Material Cost ORO & GJ & 『1 191625 & & & Balance & c／d & \(\sqrt{ } 62000\) \\
\hline & & Direct Llabour Cost \(\square\) & GJ & \(\sqrt{ } 763000\) & & & & & \\
\hline & & Factory Overhead Cost & & 『 579120 & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & 2614745 & & & & & 2614745 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 2022 \\
\text { Mar } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 1 & Balance & b／d & 62000 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 2.2 .4 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{DR} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{FINISHED GOODS STOCK ACCOUNT B5} & CR \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 2021 \\
\text { Mar } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 1 & Balance & b／d & 138000 & \[
\begin{gathered}
2022 \\
\text { Feb }
\end{gathered}
\] & 28 & Cost of Sales & & マ 2525745 \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
2022 \\
\text { Feb } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & 28 & Work in Process & GJ & マ 2552745 & & & Balance & c／d & \(\sqrt{ } 165000\) \\
\hline & & & & 2690745 & & & & & 2690745 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 2022 \\
\text { Mar } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 1 & Balance & b／d & 165000 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{2.3 LITTLE ANGELS TOY MANUFACTURERS}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 2.3.1 & Provide calculations to show that the break-even point for the year ended 28 February 2022 is 507 units. & \\
\hline & Selling price - Variable cost
\[
\begin{aligned}
& =\frac{136890 \sqrt{ }}{860 \sqrt{ }-590 \sqrt{ }} \\
& =\frac{136800}{270} \\
& =507 \text { units }
\end{aligned}
\] & (3) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline 2.3 .2 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Explain using figures, why is the owner not happy with the break- \\
even point.
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l} 
The business is currently producing less than the BEP by 27 units. \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
The business is incurring a loss of R7 290.
\end{tabular} & (2) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline 2.3 .3 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
The owner has been importing plastic material from Botswana. She \\
wants to change to a local supplier who is supplying plastic material \\
which is of a lower quality. \\
Do you agree or disagree with her decision? Give a reason for your \\
answer.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Disagree \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
- Quality of the product will not be the same. \\
- \begin{tabular}{l} 
The customers may not be made aware of the cheaper quality \\
material. \\
She will lose customers if quality of final product is poor. \\
- She could be faced with lawsuits if there are accidents related to the \\
poor quality. \\
Any one relevant answer. \(V\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 40 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\subsection*{3.1 VAT}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|c|}
\hline 3.1 .1 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE. Explain \\
thereason for your answer. All goods are charged VAT at 15\% in \\
South Africa.
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & False \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Some items are subjected to VAT at the standard rate - VAT charged at \\
\(15 \% . \sqrt{2}\) \\
Others are zero-rated - 0\% VAT charged. \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
Other goods are exempt - No VAT is charged at all. \(\sqrt{ }\)
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|r|}
\hline 3.1 .2 & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{} & A & \(\sqrt{ } 640000\) \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & B & \(\sqrt{ } 96000\) \\
\hline & C & \(\sqrt{ } 5290\) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{D}\) & \(\sqrt{ } 133500\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{3.2}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline 3.2.1 & False \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
\hline 3.2.2 & True \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
\hline 3.2.3 & False \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
\hline 3.2.4 & False \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
\hline 3.2.5 & True \(\sqrt{ }\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


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\text { MARKING GUIDELINES }\end{array} \left\lvert\,\)\begin{tabular}{lll} 
\\
\hline ABCCOUNTING \\
(PAPER 2)
\end{tabular}\(\quad\right.\) GRADE 11}
3.3

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|c|}
\hline 3.3.2 & Calculate the average rate of stock turnover for 2022. & \\
\hline & \(\frac{\text { Cost of Sales }}{\text { Average Stock }}\) & \(=\frac{424000 \sqrt{ }}{\sqrt{1 / 2(34000 \sqrt{ }+24750 \sqrt{ })}}\) \\
\(=\frac{424000}{29375}\) \\
\(=14,4\) times \(\nabla\) Operation one part correct & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \\
\hline 30 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{QUESTION 4: CASH BUDGETS AND PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENT}
(40 marks; 32 minutes)
4.1
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{No.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amount in the Cash Budget for October 2022} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amount in the Projected Income Statement for October 2022} \\
\hline & RECEIPT & PAYMENT & INCOME & EXPENSE \\
\hline Example & 0 & R5 870 & 0 & R5 870 \\
\hline 4.1.1 & & & & \(\sqrt{ } 15870\) \\
\hline 4.1.2 & & \(\sqrt{ } 92950\) & \(\sqrt{ } 3260\) & \\
\hline 4.1.3 & & \(\sqrt{ } 8580\) & & \(\sqrt{ } 580\) \\
\hline 4.1.4 & \(\sqrt{ } 134960\) & &  & \(\sqrt{ } 96400\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\begin{array}{ll}4.2 \text { 4.2.1 } & \text { DEBTORS' COLLECTION SCHEDULE FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER } \\ & 2022\end{array}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Credit sales & September & October \\
\hline August & 57000 & \(\sqrt{ } 17100\) & \(\sqrt{ } 8550\) \\
\hline September & \(\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ } 56000\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { V } \sqrt{ } 26600 \\
& \text { Credit sales x } \\
& 50 \% \times 95 \%
\end{aligned}
\] & V 16800
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Credit sales \\
\(\times 30 \%\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline October & 55000 & & \(\checkmark 26125\) \\
\hline Debtors' collections & Operation one part correct & 『 43700 & \(\checkmark 51475\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Downloaded from}

4．2．2 Calculate the missing amounts indicated by the letters \(A\) to \(J\) in the Cash Budgets for September and October 2022.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & \＃1 Workings & Answer \\
\hline A & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\frac{15}{55} 000 \sqrt{ } \times \frac{75}{25}
\] \\
Operation one part correct
\end{tabular} & 『 165000 \\
\hline B & See 4．2．1 & 『 51475 \\
\hline C & \(15000 \times 85 \%\) & \(\sqrt{ } 12750\) \\
\hline D & \[
33000 \vee \times \frac{40}{60}
\] & マ 22000 \\
\hline E & \(30000 \times 97 \%\) & \(\sqrt{ } 29100\) \\
\hline F & 6000－800 & \(\sqrt{ } 5200\) \\
\hline G & \[
40000 \sqrt{ } \times 12 \%=4800 \sqrt{ } \times \frac{1}{12} \sqrt{\text { Operation one part correct }}
\] & 『 400 \\
\hline H & \[
42000 \sqrt{ } \times \frac{100}{105} \sqrt{\text { Operation one part correct }}
\] & \(\sqrt{\square} 40000\) \\
\hline I & & \(\sqrt{ } 15000\) \\
\hline J & & \(\sqrt{ } 15000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


TOTAL： 150```

