South Tuen Mun Government Secondary School BAFS_PA_DSE_I_2016

Name:		(Class:	()
1.	Annie r	uns a shop selling bicycles. One day, Annie took one of the bicycles home for	or her son's	use. The
	cost and	selling price of the bicycle are \$500 and \$980 respectively.		
	(a)	Prepare the journal entry to record the above event. Narration is not required	. ((2 marks)
	(b)	Explain, with a relevant accounting principle or concept, why records hav accounts, as in (a) above.		de in the (3 marks)
Based	on the f	following information, answer either Question 4 or 5.		

John runs a small supermarket. Its financial statements for the year 2015 are given below:

Income Statement for the year	r ended 31 December 2015	
		\$
Sales		100 000
Less: Cost of goods sold		60 000
Gross profit		40 00
Less: General expenses		30 00
Net profit		10 00
Statement of financial positio	n as at 31 December 2015	
	\$	\$
Non-current assets		20 000
Current assets		
Inventory	34 000	
Cash	6 000	
	40 000	
Less: Current liabilities		
Trade payables	30 000	10 000
		30 000
Capital, 1 January 2015		37 000
Add: Net profit		10 000
-		47 000
Less: Drawings		17 000
		30 000

- 4. (a) Calculate (to two decimal places) the following ratios for the year 2015 for John's supermarket:
 - (i) Gross profit ratio
 - (ii) Net profit ratio
 - (iii) Return on capital employed

(3 marks)

(b) Man Kee is another small supermarket in the same district. Its gross profit ratio and net profit ratio for the year 2015 are 35% and 15% respectively. Briefly comment on the profitability of John's supermarket for the year 2015 as compared with Man Kee. (2 marks)

A business consultant advises John to adopt Management by Objectives in his supermarket.

- (c) (i) How are objectives set under Management by Objectives in John's supermarket? (1 mark)
 - (ii) Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of adopting Management by Objectives in John's supermarket. (4 marks)

(Total: 10 marks)

- 5. (a) Calculate (to two decimal places) the following for the year 2015 for John's supermarket:
 - (i) Working capital
 - (ii) Current ratio
 - (iii) Liquid ratio (3 marks)
 - (b) Briefly comment on the liquidity of John's supermarket as at 31 December 2015. (2 marks)

A business consultant advises John to improve the controlling functions of his supermarket.

(c)	(i)	What is the purpose of controlling in management?	(1 mark)
	(ii)	List the steps in the controlling process.	(4 marks)

(Total: 10 marks)

QUESTION 1

QUES	HON I			Marks
(a)	Journal			
	D	r	Cr	
	9	5	\$	
	Drawings 50	0		1
	Purchases		500	1
(b)	 business entity concept 			1
	- a firm and its owner(s) are separate entities			Max. 2
	Takeover of business's inventory by the owner should be recorded in the			
	 drawings account so as to decrease the capital amount 			
	purchases account so as to avoid overstating the cost of goods sold			
	(1 mark for each relevant elaboration, max. 2 marks)			5 marks

QUESTION 4

Marks

(a)	(i) Gross profit ratio = $40 000/100 000 \times 100\% = 40\%$	1
	(ii) Net profit ratio = $10000/100000 \times 100\% = 10\%$	1
	(iii) Return on capital employed = $\frac{\$10\ 000}{(\$30\ 000 + \$37\ 000)/2} \times 100\% = 29.85\%$	1
(b)	John's supermarket: – has higher gross profit ratio but lower net profit ratio	1
	 is poor in controlling expenses /administrative arrangements 	1
(c)	 (i) Management by Objectives: the superiors and the subordinates set the firm's objectives together 	1
	 (ii) Advantages: subordinates are more committed as they have better understanding of the firm's objectives facilitates control on subordinates' progress (2 marks for each relevant advantage, max. 2 marks) 	Max. 2
	Disadvantages – time-consuming	Max. 2
	- increased workloads of superiors and subordinates	
	 increased workloads of superiors and subordinates (2 marks for each relevant disadvantage, max. 2 marks) 	10 marks
QUES		10 marks Marks
QUES (a)	(2 marks for each relevant disadvantage, max. 2 marks)	
	(2 marks for each relevant disadvantage, max. 2 marks)	Marks
	 (2 marks for each relevant disadvantage, max. 2 marks) STION 5 (i) Working capital = \$40 000 - \$30 000 = \$10 000 	Marks 1
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