

# INTERNATIONAL A-level **ACCOUNTING**

Paper 4 Accounting for analysis and decision making

Specimen paper 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 2 hours 15 minutes

### **Materials**

For this paper you may use:

a calculator

#### Instructions

- Use black ink or black-ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).

#### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.

# Section A

	Answer <b>all</b> questions in this section.	
For each q correct	uestion completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.  WRONG METHODS SO	
0 1	Which formula is used to calculate the overhead absorption rate?	[1 mark]
	A Actual overheads Actual activity  Actual overheads	0
	Budgeted activity	0
	c Budgeted overheads Actual activity	0
	D Budgeted overheads Budgeted activity	0
0 2	Which of the following variances may require the calculation of flexed	information? [1 mark]
	A Labour efficiency and material price	0
	B Labour efficiency and material usage	0
	C Labour rate and material price	0
	<b>D</b> Labour rate and material usage	0

0 3 A business is considering investing in new machinery.

> The machinery will cost £850 000. The cash flows are shown below and are assumed to accrue evenly during the year.

Year	Cash inflow £	Cash outflow £
1	450 000	200 000
2	650 000	200 000
3	650 000	200 000

			£	ž	
		1	450 000	200 000	
		2	650 000	200 000	
		3	650 000	200 000	
			c period for the mach	ine?	[1 mark]
	A 1 year 8	89 days			0
	<b>B</b> 1 year 3	324 days			0
	C 2 years	33 days			0
	<b>D</b> 2 years	122 days			0
0 4	Standard	cost is bes	st defined as which c	f the following?	[1 mark]
	A The ac	ctual unit c	ost of a product prod	uced in a period of tim	ne
	<b>B</b> The ac	ctual avera	ge unit cost of a prod	duct produced in a per	iod of time
	C The pla	anned unit	cost of a product pro	oduced in a period of t	ime
	<b>D</b> The pla	anned ave	rage cost of a produ	ct produced in a period	d of time
0 5	450 units	of product		urs and 3 000 kg of ma roduct M. It expects to	
	Which pro	duct shoul	d it produce first?		
	vvillon pro	dade diloai	ia it produce mot.		[1 mark]
	A The pro	oduct with	the highest contribut	ion per kg	0
	<b>B</b> The pro	oduct with	the highest contribut	ion per labour hour	0
	C The pro	oduct with	the highest contribut	ion per unit	0
	<b>D</b> The pro	oduct with	the highest profit per	unit	0

0 6	Which of the following is <b>not</b> a fundamental principle of ethical behavi	iour? [1 mark]
	A Confidentiality	0
	B Integrity	0
	C Objectivity	0
	<b>D</b> Subjectivity	0
0 7	A company is planning to expand and will require additional finance. Which method of funding will decrease the capital gearing ratio?	[1 mark]
	A Debenture	0
	B Long-term bank loan	0
	C Mortgage	0
	<b>D</b> Ordinary shares	0
0 8	Which of the following is the correct formula (all expressed in units) to	o calculate
	budgeted units of production?	[1 mark]
	A Sales – closing inventory – opening inventory	[1 mark]
	A Sales – closing inventory – opening inventory	0
	<ul> <li>A Sales – closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>B Sales – closing inventory + opening inventory</li> </ul>	0
0 9	<ul> <li>A Sales – closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>B Sales – closing inventory + opening inventory</li> <li>C Sales + closing inventory – opening inventory</li> </ul>	0 0 0
0 9	<ul> <li>A Sales – closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>B Sales – closing inventory + opening inventory</li> <li>C Sales + closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>D Sales + closing inventory + opening inventory</li> </ul>	ormation?
0 9	<ul> <li>A Sales – closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>B Sales – closing inventory + opening inventory</li> <li>C Sales + closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>D Sales + closing inventory + opening inventory</li> <li>Which of the following does not apply to management accounting info</li> </ul>	ormation?
0 9	<ul> <li>A Sales – closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>B Sales – closing inventory + opening inventory</li> <li>C Sales + closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>D Sales + closing inventory + opening inventory</li> <li>Which of the following does not apply to management accounting info</li> <li>A Emphasis on decision making</li> </ul>	ormation? [1 mark]
0 9	<ul> <li>A Sales – closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>B Sales – closing inventory + opening inventory</li> <li>C Sales + closing inventory – opening inventory</li> <li>D Sales + closing inventory + opening inventory</li> <li>Which of the following does not apply to management accounting info</li> <li>A Emphasis on decision making</li> <li>B Focuses on the needs of internal stakeholders</li> </ul>	ormation? [1 mark]

1 0	A manufacturer employs	one factory superviso	r for every five facto	ory workers.
	Which best describes the	cost of the factory su	pervisors' salaries?	[1 mark]
	A Direct and stepped fixe	ed		0
	<b>B</b> Direct and variable			0
	C Indirect and stepped fi	xed		0
	<b>D</b> Indirect and variable			0
1 1	A manufacturer has provi	ded the following info	rmation:	
			Per unit	
		Selling price	11.25	
		Direct materials	6.90	
		Direct labour	2.10	
				[5 marks]

	6
1 2	Thab Ltd is considering investing in a new machine.
	The following information is available about the machine:
	Cost £194 675
	Estimated residual value £34 675 Estimated life 4 years
	Profit for the year at the end of year 1 is expected to be £35 000 and is estimated to then increase by 10% per annum year on year.
	The machine will be depreciated using the straight-line method.
	The discount factors for a 12% cost of capital are:
	Year Discount factor
	1 0.893 2 0.797
	3 0.712 4 0.636
	0.000
	Calculate the net present value for the machine. Show all values rounded to the nearest whole pound.
	Calculate the net present value for the machine. Show all values rounded to the nearest whole pound.  [8 marks]
	nearest whole pound.

# **Section B**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 3 Ekib Ltd has provided the following budgeted information:

Budget production	32 000 units
Budgeted direct labour cost	£1 872 000
Budgeted direct material cost	£1 972 000
Labour hours per unit	4.5
Material quantity per unit	8.5 kilograms

Actual production was 30 000 units.

Actual labour per unit is 3.5 hours at a rate of £14 per hour.

Actual material per unit is 6.75 kilograms at a cost of £9.45 per kilogram.

1 3 . 1 Cal	lculate the following variances:
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Material price variance			
Materials usage variance			

[10 marks]

Labour rate variance
Labour efficiency variance

	£
Budgeted cost	
Actual cost	
Workings	

1	4
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Ekin plc uses batch production to manufacture two products, X and Y.

The business uses activity-based costing when calculating the overhead costs to be assigned to each product type.

The following information is available about both products per week.

	X	Υ
Production in units	4 500	3 600
Number of units per batch	50	75
Material costs	£33 750	£22 750
Labour costs	£42 500	£55 250
Machine hours	10 500	2 500
Labour hours	5 000	6 500

- Each batch requires machinery to be reset. The fixed production costs for machinery preparation totalled £44 160.
- Quality control procedures for both products are conducted every 300 units.
   The fixed costs for quality control procedures totalled £68 310.
- · All units produced each week are sold.

The selling prices for each product are based on an 80% mark-up on variable cost.

1 4 . 1	Prepare statements to show revenue, contribution and profit or loss per week for each type of product, X and Y.
	[14 marks]

1 4.2	Ekin plc implemented activity-based costing two years ago. Before this implementation both products always made a profit. The management accountant is concerned about whether the cost drivers being used now are appropriate. The management accountant is recommending that the directors of Ekin plc consider changing back to using a traditional absorption costing method.
	Advise the directors of Ekin plc whether they should change back to absorption costing.
	[6 marks]

1 5

Webster, a sole trader, has provided the following budgeted information.

	Sales	Purchases
	£	£
November	48 000	24 000
December	55 000	30 000
January	60 000	36 000

- 25% of sales will be on a cash basis with a 3% cash discount, 60% on a one-month credit basis and 15% on a two-month credit basis.
- Half of purchases will be on a cash basis with the other half being on a one-month credit basis.
- Wages will be £6 000 in December and are paid in the month incurred. From January, they will increase by 2.5%.
- A loan of £45 000 is being repaid in equal monthly instalments over five years. The amount still owing at 1 January will be £18 000. Interest is charged at a rate of 5% per annum and is calculated and paid monthly on the basis of the outstanding balance at the start of each month.
- Non-current assets have a carrying value of £48 000 and an estimated scrap value of £12 000. They are being depreciated at 20% per annum using the reducing balance method.
- Expenses (including depreciation) are £15 000 per month and are paid in the month incurred.
- Cash drawings are taken each month based on 8% of monthly sales.
- The bank balance at 1 January is expected to be £1 250.

1 5.1	Prepare a cash budget for Webster for the month of January.	[14 marks]

Workings		
-		

Assess whether this would be the most appropriate way to improve the cash flow of
Webster's business.  [6 mar]
Įo man

# **Section C**

1 6	RH Wheels Ltd is a manufacturer. The production process is currently labour intensive.
	The directors of RH Wheels Ltd are considering introducing machinery to automate the production process to reduce labour costs.
	The machinery will cost £9 000 000 and will be operational for 10 years after which time it is expected to be sold for £2 000 000.
	It is expected that 140 members of the existing production staff will immediately be made redundant at a cost of £876 000.
	The payback period for the machinery has been calculated at 3 years and 1 month after which time a net cash flow of £2 830 000 per year will be achieved.
	Assess whether the directors should purchase the machinery.
	Consider <b>both</b> financial and non-financial factors.  [12 marks]

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Extra spa			

12

