





ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

GENERAL COURSE

Marking key for the Externally set task Sample 2016

Copyright

© School Curriculum and Standards Authority, 2014

This document – apart from any third party copyright material contained in it – may be freely copied, or communicated on an intranet, for non-commercial purposes in educational institutions, provided that the School Curriculum and Standards Authority is acknowledged as the copyright owner, and that the Authority's moral rights are not infringed.

Copying or communication for any other purpose can be done only within the terms of the *Copyright Act 1968* or with prior written permission of the School Curriculum and Standards Authority. Copying or communication of any third party copyright material can be done only within the terms of the *Copyright Act 1968* or with permission of the copyright owners.

Any content in this document that has been derived from the Australian Curriculum may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Australia licence

Disclaimer

Any resources such as texts, websites and so on that may be referred to in this document are provided as examples of resources that teachers can use to support their learning programs. Their inclusion does not imply that they are mandatory or that they are the only resources relevant to the course.

Accounting and Finance

Externally set task - marking key

1(a) Enter the transactions into the General Journal. Narrations are required.

(18 marks)

	RXST			
	General Journal	D.hit	C	
Date	Particulars	Debit \$	Credit \$	
2015				
May 3	Bank	30,000		
1	Capital		30,000	
	(Owner contributed cash)			
6	Motor vehicle	30,000		
	GST credits	3,000		
	Accounts Payable – Roche Ford		33,000	
	(Purchased asset on credit, invoice 53)			
11	Capital or Drawings	500		
	Bank		500	
	(Owner withdrew cash for personal use, cheque 7730)			
16	Office equipment	900		
	GST credits	90		
	Bank		990	
	(Purchased asset on cash basis, cheque 7731)			
21	Inventory	1,500		
	GST credits	150		
	Accounts Payable – Black and White Traders		1,650	
	(Purchased inventory on credit, invoice L825)			
23	Accounts Payable – Roche Ford	3,000		
	Bank		3,000	
	(Paid Roche Ford, cheque 7732)			
26	Bank	2,200		
	Sales	·	2,000	
	GST payable		200	
	(Cash sales)			
	Cost of Sales	1,000		
	Inventory		1,000	
	(Cost of sales)		<u> </u>	
29	Accounts Receivable – M. Jackson	1,100		
	Sales		1,000	
	GST payable		100	
	(Sold goods on credit terms)			

	RXST			
	General Journal			
Date	Particulars	Debit \$	Credit \$	
29	Cost of Sales	500		1
	Inventory		500	1
	(Cost of sales)			1

Description	Marks
Correct accounts and debit/credit entries	1–25
	(1 per entry)
Correct narrations	1–10
	(1 per narration)
Correct dates	1
Tot	al 36
Note:	
Deduct up to two marks for incorrect dates	

Total combined: Question 1(a)	36
Convert to a mark out of 18	18

(b) Prepare the following General ledger accounts only. Balance General ledger accounts at 31 May 2015. Students can answer the question in either a statement form or T-form. (9 marks)

RXST General ledger (extract)

Bank account

Date	Particulars	Dr	Cr	Balance	
2015					
May 3	Capital	30,000		30,000Dr	1
11	Capital or Drawings		500	29,000Dr	1
16	Office equipment		900	28,600Dr	1
16	GST credits		90	28,510Dr	1
23	Accounts payable – Roche Ford		3,000	25,510Dr	1
26	Sales	2,000		27,510Dr	1
26	GST payables	200		\$27,710Dr	1+1

GST credits account

Date	Particulars	Dr	Cr	Balance		
2015						
May 6	Accounts payable – Roche Ford	3,000		3,000Dr	1	
16	Bank	90		3,090Dr	1	
21	Accounts payable – Black and White	150		\$3,240Dr	1+1	

Accounts payable – Roche Ford account

Date	Particulars	Dr	Cr	Balance	
2015					
May 6	Motor vehicle		30,000	30,000Cr	1
6	GST credits		3,000	33,000Cr	1
23	Bank	3,000		\$30,000Cr	1+1

Office equipment account

Date	Particulars	Dr	Cr	Balance	
2015					
May 16	Bank	900		900Dr	1

Description	Marks
Correct postings	1–17
	(1 per posting)
Correct dates	1
Total	18

Note:

- Deduct up to two marks for incorrect dates.
- No marks awarded if posting is inconsistent with General journal.
- Do **not** penalise consequential errors.
- Deduct up to 5 marks for incorrect or missing cross-references.

Total combined: Question 1(b)	18
Convert to a mark out of 9	9

OR

Bank account

	Date	Particulars	Debit	Date	Particulars	Credit	
	2015			2015			
1	May 3	Capital	30,000	May 11	Capital/Drawings	500	1
1	26	Cash sales	2,000	16	Office equipment	900	1
1		GST payables	200	16	GST credits	90	1
					Accounts payable – Roche		
				23	Ford	3,000	1
				31	Bal c/d	27,710	1
			32,200			32,200	
	June 1	Bal b/d	27,710				

GST credits account

	Date	Particulars	Debit	Date	Particulars	Credit	
	2015	Accounts payable – Roche		2015			
1	May 6	Ford	3,000	May 31	Bal c/d	3,240	1
1	16	Bank	90				
		Accounts payable – Black					
1	21	and White	150				
			3,240			3,240	
	June 1	Bal b/d	3,240				

Accounts payable - Roche Ford account

	Date	Particulars	Debit	Date	Particulars	Credit	
	2015			2015			
1	May 23	Bank	3,000	May 6	Motor Vehicle	30,000	1
1	31	Bal c/d	30,000	6	GST credit	3000	1
			33,000			33,000	
				June 1	Bal b/d	30,000	

Office equipment account

	Date	Particulars	Debit	Date	Particulars	Credit	
	2015						
1	May 16	Bank	900				

Description	Marks
Correct postings	1–17
	(1 per posting)
Correct dates	1
Total	18

Note:

- Deduct up to two marks for incorrect dates.
- No marks awarded if posting is inconsistent with General journal.
- Do **not** penalise consequential errors.
- Deduct up to 5 marks for incorrect or missing cross-references.
- Mark for balancing is for both balance carried down and brought down, not just one.

Total combined: Question 1(b)	18
Convert to a mark out of 9	9

(c) Distinguish between the GST terms 'input taxed supply' and 'GST free supply'.

(4 marks)

	Marks		
Distinguishing feature re	2		
claim GST credits.	2		
Correctly states whether	the business is or is not permi	tted to claim GST credits	2
for both of the terms.			2
Correctly states whether	the business is or is not permi	tted to claim GST credits	
for one of the terms and i	ncorrectly explains it or does	not explain it for one of	1
the terms.			
Distinguishing feature re	lating to whether the busines	s can or cannot pass on	2
the GST to consumers.			2
Correctly states whether	the business can or cannot pa	ss the GST onto	2
consumers for both of the	e terms.		2
Correctly states whether			
consumers for one of the	1		
for one of the terms.			
	4		
Distinguishing features b	etween the two terms:		
Feature	Input taxed supply	GST free supply	
The business is or is not	Tax imposed on a good or	Goods or services	
permitted to claim GST	service where the business	where the business can	
credits	is not permitted to claim	claim GST credits (1)	
	GST (1)		
The business can or	Business is not permitted	The business cannot	
cannot pass the GST	to pass on the GST onto	impose the GST onto	
onto consumers	consumers (1)	consumers (1)	

- (d) RXST plans to use one employee in control of the ordering and recording of inventory. In a typical day, the employee will be:
 - · making orders
 - recording inventory into the accounting system once it has arrived
 - preparing cheques from invoices received.

Identify and explain **two (2)** potential problems with this proposed process and suggest three ways of improving the internal control over inventory. (5 marks)

Description	Marks
Potential problems with the proposed process	2
Explains two potential problems with the proposed process.	1–2
	(1 per potential
	problem)
	2

Answer could include, but is not limited to:

Potential problems of the proposed process (any two of the following):

- the employee in charge of too many processes involving stock
- the employee paying for invoices and receiving the stock can tamper with documentation by changing figures and recording incorrect amounts
- the employee may be tempted to steal stock by recording less than what was actually received
- extra items could be included on orders for personal use and the business pays for them

Any other logical, correct responses

Ways to improve internal control over inventory.	3
Outlines three (3) correct ways of improving internal control over inventory	1–3
	(1 per internal
	control)
	3
Total	5

Answer could include, but is not limited to:

Ways of improving internal control over inventory include:

- keep payment of inventory separate from staff receiving the stock on delivery
- person responsible for ordering is not in charge of receiving the stock
- invoices go directly to accounts department and not the person ordering or receiving the stock
- authorise each process of stock handling by a separate individual who can check previous steps Accept any other logical, correct responses.

- 2. Financial institutions are often criticised for mainly considering only security when providing finance for the purchase of non-current assets.
- (a) Discuss two (2) types of finance, other than equity, that are available to small businesses. (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Type of finance. Two marks for each type of finance.	4
Comprehensively discusses a type of finance, other than equity, available to small	2
businesses.	
States a type of finance, other than equity, available to small businesses and incorrectly	1
discusses this.	
Total	4

Answer could include, but is not limited to:

Types of finance could be:

- bank loan loans available for either a short-term or long-term for either current or non-current assets
- mortgage long-term finance, generally for non-current assets
- lease the business is able to hire and use a non-current asset over a period of time and then purchase at the expiration of the lease
- overdraft facility for businesses to keep withdrawing funds from their cash accounts when the balance reaches zero

Accept any other logical, correct responses.

(b) Explain **two (2)** factors, one related to risk and one related to return, considered by financial institutions, when approving types of finance for purchasing non-current assets. (4 marks)

Description	Marks
Factor relating to risk and factor relating to return to be considered. Two marks for each	4
factor relating to risk and two marks for each factor relating to return.	
Comprehensively explains one factor related to risk and one to return, that is considered	2
by financial institutions when approving finance.	(per factor)
Correctly states one factor related to risk and one to return, that is considered by	1
financial institutions when approving finance and incorrectly explains it or does not	(per factor)
explain it.	(per factor)
Total	4

Answer could include, but is not limited to:

The factors relating to risk could be:

- level of liquidity or cash flow in the business ability of the business to repay the loan
- history of the business' payment patterns for credit items

The factors relating to return could be:

- business continuity and growth levels of the business
- level of profitability of the business the business' ability to generate earnings relative to sales, assets and equity
- level of financial stability of the business the business' ability to meet debts as they fall due Accept any other logical, correct responses.