



## SAMPLE ASSESSMENT TASKS

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ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE  
ATAR YEAR 12

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## Sample assessment task

### Accounting and Finance – ATAR Year 12

#### Task 5 – Unit 3

**Assessment type:** Test

**Conditions**

Time for the task: 50 minutes under test conditions

**Task weighting**

8% of the school mark for this pair of units

#### Question 1

**(22 marks)**

Bargain Bikes is a firm making bikes and bike parts for sale to retailers throughout WA. It is keen to break into markets in other states in Australia and is planning an expansion of over the next three months. The accountant has prepared a cash budget for that period which is set out below.

**Bargain Bikes**  
**Cash budget for the period October – December 2025**

	\$
Bank balance at start of period	7,150
<b>Estimated receipts</b>	
Cash sales	56,000
Receipts from debtors	83,725
Proceeds of loan	25,000
Proceeds of sale of equipment	<u>1,500</u>
Estimated total cash available	<b>\$173,375</b>
<b>Estimated payments</b>	
Wages and salaries	49,000
Purchases of inventory	72,000
Rent	4,500
Other expenses	2,250
Drawings	3,000
Purchase of new plant and equipment	<u>40,000</u>
Estimated total payments	<b>\$170,750</b>
Estimated bank balance at end of period	<b><u>\$2,625</u></b>

Prepare a budgeted income statement (unclassified) for Bargain Bikes for the three months ending 31 December 2025, using the additional information, as follows:

- Credit sales are usually received in the month following the sale, less a 1.5% discount to the credit provider deducted from the payment.
- Accounts receivable at 30 September 2025 were \$25,000 and this is expected to rise to \$32,500 by 31 December 2025.
- The annual insurance premium of \$12,000 was paid on 1 July 2025.
- Inventory purchases are paid in the month following purchase. Accounts payable at 30 September 2025 were \$21,000 and this is expected to rise to \$27,500 by 31 December 2025.
- Cost of sales for the period is expected to be \$76,000.
- The loan is expected to be drawn in full at the beginning of November. Interest on this at 9% per annum will be payable quarterly in arrears.
- Depreciation expense is expected to be \$450 per month.
- The equipment to be sold was purchased for \$10,000 and has accumulated depreciation of \$8,000.
- All other expenses are expected to be paid in cash as incurred, and there are no other accruals or prepayments.

**Workings:**



**Question 2****(12 marks)**

Crown Carpets has provided you with the following information for the period February – June 2025.

Credit sales

February	19,500
March	20,500
April	21,000
May	21,500

Accounts receivable are expected to be collected as follows:

- 50% in the month following sale – taking advantage of a 2% discount
- 40% in second month following sale
- 10% in third month following sale

a) Prepare a collection from debtors schedule for the months of April and May. (7 marks)

**Workings:**



**Question 3****(5 marks)**

For each of the following, select the most appropriate response.

- 1 Which of the following is not a function of a budget?
  - (a) aligning the organisation's goals with its daily operations
  - (b) aligning the organisation's goals with its competitors
  - (c) assist to reveal potential areas of concern
  - (d) assist in creating and maintaining financial control and discipline
  
- 2 The purpose of a budget does not generally include
  - (a) reporting to external stakeholders.
  - (b) communicating between departments in the organisation.
  - (c) motivating staff to reach targets.
  - (d) highlight potential areas of concern in advance.
  
- 3 The purpose of a budgeted income statement is to
  - (a) identify future cash inflows and outflows of a business.
  - (b) determine the actual cash on hand for a previous period.
  - (c) identify income and expenses for the current period.
  - (d) determine future income and expenses for the period.
  
- 4 Which of the following would appear in both a budgeted income statement and a cash budget?
  - (a) rent, interest received, profit for the period
  - (b) advertising, sales, cost of sales
  - (c) insurance, discount received, discount allowed
  - (d) stationery, electricity, fees
  
- 5 A business expects to purchase an additional non-current asset in the next three months on credit, payable the following year, and expects to depreciate it using the reducing balance method at 15% pa. The effect of this on the budget forecasts for the next quarter would be to
  - (a) reduce the expected cash balance at end and reduce budgeted profit.
  - (b) reduce the expected cash balance at end and not affect the budgeted profit.
  - (c) not affect the cash budget and reduce the budgeted profit.
  - (d) not affect the cash budget or the budgeted profit.



## Marking key for sample assessment task 5 – Unit 3

### Question 1

(22 marks)

Prepare a budgeted Income Statement (unclassified) for Bargain Bikes for the three months ending 31 December 2025.

### Workings

Accounts receivable

Date	Details	Debit	Credit	Balance
30/9/25	Opening balance	25,000 (1)		25,000
31/12/25	Credit sales	92,500 (1)		117,500
	Bank		83,725 (1)	33,775
	Discount allowed		1,275 (1)	32,500

#### Credit sales:

$92,500 (1) + \text{cash sales } 56,000 (1) = 148,500$  (2)

#### Calculation of discount expense:

$83,725 / .985 = 85,000$  (amount owing before discount taken off); therefore, discount of 1.5% = 1,275 (2)

#### Sale of asset

Date	Details	Debit	Credit	Balance
	Equipment	10,000 (1)		10,000
	Accumulated depreciation		8,000 (1)	2,000
	Proceeds from sale		1,500 (1)	500
	Loss of sale		500 (1)	0

**Interest:**  $25,000 \times 9\% = 2,250 (1) \times 2/12 (1) = 375$  (2)

**Insurance:**  $12,000/12 = 1,000/\text{month} (1) \times 3 (1) = 3,000$  (2)

**Depreciation:**  $450 (1) \times 3 (1) = 1,350$  (2)

<b>Bargain Bikes</b>			
<b>Budgeted Income Statement</b>			
<b>for the three months ending 31 December 2025</b>			
	\$	\$	Marks
Sales	148,500		6
<b>Less</b> Discount expense	<u>1,275</u>		2
Net sales		147,225	
<b>Less</b> Cost of sales		<u>76,000</u>	1
Gross profit		71,225	
<b>Less</b> Operating expenses			
Loss of sale of asset	500		4
Interest on loan	375		2
Insurance	3,000		2
Depreciation	1,350		2
Wages and salaries	49,000		1
Rent	4,500		1
Other expenses	<u>2,250</u>	<u>60,975</u>	1
Estimated profit		<u>10,250</u>	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>/22</b>

## Question 2

(12 marks)

- (a) Prepare a collection from debtors schedule for the months of April and May.

**Workings:**February \$19,500

50% in March x

40% in April ✓ = 7,800

10% in May ✓ = 1,950

March \$20,500

50% in April ✓ less 2% discount = 10,250 less 205 = 10,045

40% in May ✓ = 8,200

10% in June x

April \$21,000

50% in May ✓ less 2% discount = 10,500 less 210 = 10,290

40% in June x

10% in July x

Schedule of collection from debtors				
Sales per month		April	May	Marks
February	19,500	7,800 (1)	1,950 (1)	2
March	20,500	10,045 (1)	8,200 (1)	2
April	21,000		10,290 (1)	1
May	21,500			
Totals		17,845 (1)	20,440 (1)	2
<b>Total</b>				<b>/7</b>

- (b) Use an example from the above calculations to clarify the difference between cash and accrual performance.

Description	Marks
Provides a clear and accurate explanation of the difference between cash and accrual performance with a suitable example	5
Provides a clear and accurate explanation of the difference between cash and accrual performance	3–4
Explains the concept of accrual performance and cash performance	2
Explains the concept of accrual performance or cash performance	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>/5</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cash basis of accounting records a transaction at the time cash is either received or paid</li> <li>accrual basis of accounting records a transaction at the time income is earned or expenses incurred</li> </ul> Examples may include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>difference between insurance paid and insurance expense</li> <li>difference between interest paid and interest expense</li> <li>difference between accounts receivable and credit sales</li> </ul>	

**Question 3****(5 marks)**

1	(b)
2	(a)
3	(d)
4	(d)
5	(c)

**Question 4****(6 marks)**

Describe the purpose and two possible functions of performance reports.

Description	Marks
Describes the purpose of a performance report	2
States a fact about the purpose of a performance report	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>/2</b>
<b>For each function</b>	
Describes a function of a performance report	2
Identifies a function of a performance report	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>/4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>/6</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to</b>	
<p>The purpose of a performance report is to compare the actual performance against the budgeted performance for a period of time. The differences or variances between the actual performance and budgeted performance are determined.</p> <p>The functions of a performance report include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• allow managers to compare and contrast actual with budgeted performance to identify any positive and negative variances and what may be done to improve business performance in the future</li> <li>• evaluate the quality of current business plans, e.g. consider the variances and identify possible causes and determine if business goals and targets are being achieved</li> <li>• assist in determining future plans and actions, including modifying future budgets based on past performances and other information available</li> </ul>	

## Sample assessment task

### Accounting and Finance – ATAR Year 12

#### Task 9 – Unit 4

**Assessment type:** Project

**Conditions**

Part A: Research component: two weeks outside of class time (5 marks)

Part B: In-class validation: 45 minutes in class under invigilated conditions (25 marks)

**Task weighting**

5% of the school mark for this pair of units

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**Part A – Research**

**(5 marks)**

In preparation to complete the in-class validation component of this task, you are required to research the following areas of the syllabus:

- the purpose of accounting standards in:
  - protecting external users
  - assisting directors in discharging their obligations
  - providing confidence to investors in Australian capital markets
- the nature and importance of the following groups which regulate and influence the general purpose financial reporting companies in Australia:
  - the Financial Reporting Council (FRC)
  - Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)
  - International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
  - Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)
  - Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
  - lobby groups
- the extent and nature of corporate social disclosure
- the difficulties faced by accountants in producing social and environmental information
- the use made of corporate social disclosure by the company and other users.

The in-class validation will consist of an extended answer question based on some, or all of the content, you are required to research. Prior to commencing the in-class validation you will need to submit evidence of the research you have conducted, including a bibliography.

You will not have access to your research during the in-class validation.

**Part B – In-class validation****(25 marks)**

The nature and purpose of annual reporting for a publicly listed company can be complex and varied, with the requirement to prepare and publish a set of general purpose financial reports and deciding whether or not to publish voluntary corporate and social environmental information or reports.

To assist in clarifying or determining some of these matters, you are to prepare a written response for each of the following:

1. Describe two possible uses for a company of corporate social disclosure reports. (4 marks)
2. Explain two difficulties that accountants may face in producing social and environmental information. (6 marks)
3. Explain two purposes of accounting standards. (6 marks)
4. Explain the nature and importance of each of the following groups which regulate and influence the general purpose financial reporting of companies in Australia:
  - the Financial Reporting Council (FRC)
  - Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)
  - Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). (9 marks)

## Marking key for sample assessment task 9 – Unit 4

### Part A – Evidence of research

(5 marks)

Description	Marks
Conducts comprehensive research on all topics to locate a variety of appropriate evidence	5
Conducts comprehensive research on most topics to locate a variety of appropriate evidence	4
Conducts research on most topics to locate a variety of appropriate evidence	3
Conducts research to locate some appropriate evidence	2
Conducts research to locate limited evidence	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>/5</b>

### Part B: In-class validation

(25 marks)

1. Describe two possible uses for a company of corporate social disclosure (CSD) reports.

(4 marks)

Description	Marks
For each of the two uses	
Describes a possible use for a company of CSD reports	2
States a possible use for a company of CSD reports	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>/4</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set goals and targets – the company can use these targets to determine if they are meeting their objectives, motivate employees, pay bonuses, determine their areas of success, etc.</li> <li>• compare their CSD to other businesses or key performance indicators that are available – this may determine areas that need improvement or development</li> <li>• ascertain if government regulations are being met and take action if necessary</li> <li>• enhance their relationships with external stakeholders, e.g. clients and shareholders by providing a positive public image of the activities of the company</li> <li>• reduce costs by identifying and reducing resource use and waste.</li> </ul>	

2. Explain two difficulties that accountants may face in producing social and environmental information. (6 marks)

Description	Marks
For each of the two difficulties	
Explains a difficulty faced by accountants in producing the information	3
Briefly explains a difficulty faced by accountants in producing the information	2
Identifies a difficulty faced by accountants in producing the information	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>/6</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lack of expertise or knowledge in how to gather and produce the information. CSD reporting has become the responsibility of the accountant in many corporations, but they may not be trained in this area as they are typically trained to report on financial matters</li> <li>lack of standards for reporting of social and/or environmental information. Reports and statements presented outside financial statements are outside the scope of Australian Accounting Standards. There is sometimes little information or guidance on what and how to report this information</li> <li>lack of comparability between reports. Given that CSD reporting is voluntary and the lack of standards that apply to the information being reported, it may be difficult to compare reports from one company to another and even from one year to another within the same company, particularly since the report are often descriptive in nature</li> <li>CSD reports are not externally audited. An external audit is applied only to financial reports and therefore does not include social and environmental reports. Verifying the information provided by the company may prove difficult, particularly as some of the information provided may not be easily measured and presented as a qualitative type of report (i.e. a description or observation of an event only).</li> </ul>	

3. Explain two purposes of accounting standards (6 marks)

Description	Marks
For each of the two purposes	
Explains a purpose of accounting standards	3
Briefly explains a purpose of accounting standards	2
Identifies a purpose of accounting standards	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>/6</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protect external users – by complying with accounting standards, a company will fairly present its financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This information will be useful to existing and potential investors, creditors, analysts, employees, regulators and other external parties in making and evaluating decisions about the allocation of scarce economic resources</li> <li>assist directors in discharging their obligations – as GPFRs are one of many ways for the management and board of directors to be accountable to those who provide resources to a company, compliance with accounting standards ensures a higher level of accountability is achieved and promotes accurate reporting</li> <li>providing confidence to investors in Australian capital markets – by complying with accounting standards, companies produce reports that can be relied upon by investors, thereby engendering confidence in the information available to them and the processes used to produce the reports and therefore the integrity of the market</li> </ul>	

4. Explain the nature and importance of each of the following groups which regulate and influence the general purpose financial reporting of companies in Australia: (9 marks)

- the Financial Reporting Council (FRC)
- Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)
- Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB).

Description	Marks
<b>Financial Reporting Council (FRC)</b>	
Provides a clear and accurate explanation of the role of the FRC in regulating and influencing the general purpose financial reporting of companies in Australia	3
Provides a brief explanation of the role of the FRC in regulating and influencing the general purpose financial reporting of companies in Australia	2
States a purpose of the FRC	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>/3</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to</b>	
The FRC	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the financial reporting framework in Australia</li> <li>• monitors the development of international accounting standards</li> <li>• oversees the accounting standards setting process</li> <li>• provides advice to the Minister on matters affecting the financial reporting framework in Australia.</li> </ul>	
<b>Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC)</b>	
Provides a clear and accurate explanation of the role of ASIC in regulating and influencing the general purpose financial reporting of companies in Australia	3
Provides a brief explanation of the role of ASIC in regulating and influencing the general purpose financial reporting of companies in Australia	2
States a purpose of ASIC	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>/3</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to</b>	
ASIC	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is Australia's corporate, markets and financial services regulator</li> <li>• ensures that the financial markets in Australia are fair and transparent, facilitates confidence and stability in the sector</li> <li>• monitors compliance of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i></li> <li>• can make orders to require compliance; institute legal proceedings which can produce outcomes that carry heavy civil and criminal penalties; direct companies to prepare and lodge reports; seek injunctions to restrain contravention of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>; and investigate matters where it believes the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> or other corporate laws, have been broken</li> <li>• regulates and informs the public about Australian companies</li> <li>• maintains, facilitates and improves the performance of the financial system and entities in it</li> <li>• promotes confident and informed participation by investors and consumers in the financial system.</li> </ul>	

Description	Marks
<b>Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)</b>	
Provides a clear and accurate explanation of the role of the AASB in regulating and influencing the general purpose financial reporting of companies in Australia	3
Provides a brief explanation of the role of the AASB in regulating and influencing the general purpose financial reporting of companies in Australia	2
States a purpose of the AASB	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>/3</b>
<b>Answer could include, but is not limited to</b>	
The AASB	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role is developing and amending a single set of accounting standards for the purpose of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i></li> <li>• has the force of the law, and is applied to entities who comply with the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i></li> <li>• monitors the implementation of accounting standards and interpretations in Australia.</li> </ul>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>/9</b>