

## education

Department: Education North West Provincial Government REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

### **PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT**

**GRADE 11** 

#### ACCOUNTING P2 NOVEMBER 2024

MARKING GUIDELINES

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

TOTAL: 150 MARKS MARKING PRINCIPLES:

- Penalty points for extraneous items only apply if a candidate has not lost points elsewhere in the question for that item (no extraneous-item penalty points for misplaced items). No double penalization applied.
- Penalty points for postings or poor presentation (eg details) only apply if the candidate has earned points for the amounts for that item.
- 3. Full marks for correct answer. If the answer is incorrect, mark the calculations provided.
- 4. If a pre-refinement figure is shown as a final figure, award the calculation mark for that figure (not the method mark for the answer). Note: If figures indicated in memo for components or calculations, these do not carry the method mark of the final answer either.
- 5. Unless otherwise shown, the positive or negative effect of any figures must be taken into account in awarding the mark. If no + or sign or bracket is provided, assume that the figure is positive.
- 6. Where indicated, award partial marks to differentiate the quality of answers from candidates.
- 7. Where penalty marks are applied, the marks for that section of the question cannot be shown as a negative figure. Where method marks are awarded for operations, the marker must examine the reasonableness of the operation before awarding the mark.
- 'Operation' means check operation. 'One part correct' means operation and one part correct. Note: check operation must be +, -, x, ÷, or per memo.
- 9. 'One part correct' means operation and one part correct. Where method marks are awarded for one part correct, the marker must examine the reasonableness of the answer and get at least one part correct before the mark is awarded. If a figure has earned a method mark it is considered 'one part correct'.
- 10. In calculations, do not award points for operation if numerator and denominator are swapped this also applies to ratios.
- 11. When awarding method marks, ensure that candidates do not get full marks for any item that is incorrect, at least partially. Indicate with a⊠.
- 12. Be aware that some candidates provide valid alternatives outside the memorandum.
- 13. Codes: f = foreign item; p = post/presentation.

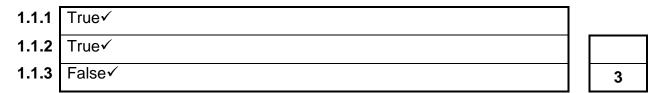
#### These marking guidelines consist of 9 pages.

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#### **QUESTION 1: BANK RECONCILIATION**

#### 1.1 TRUE OR FALSE



#### 1.2 HOPE TRADERS

| 1.2.1 | Update the cash journals for Oc  | tober 2024.           |  |
|-------|--|-----------------------|--|
|       | CASH RECEIPTS JOURNAL  | CASH PAYMENTS JOURNAL |  |
|       | 115 600  | 217 800               |  |
|       | #900√√<br>(5 480 – 4 580) two points   | 17 000√√              |  |
|       | 8 400√   | 2 880√                |  |
|       | 18 300√  | 740√                  |  |
|       | # Award TWO points together for 5 480 in<br>the CRJ and 4 580 in the CPJ. (No part<br>marks) | 580√(230 + 360)       |  |
|       |  |                       |  |
|       | 143 200  | 239 000               |  |
|       | Must include 115 600   | Must include 217 800  |  |

for both totals one part correct

| .2 🖸 | Calculate the correct Bank Account bal   | ance on 31 October 2024                                       |
|------|--|---|
|      | OPERATIONS                               | ANSWER  |
|      | 49 720√+ 143 200⊠– 239 000⊠<br>see 1.2.1 | (46 080)⊠<br>one part correct<br>Check dt/ct for BRS in 1.2.3 |

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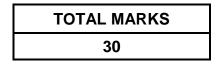
| 2.3 F | Prepare the Bank Reconcilia            | tion Stateme    | ent on 31 Oct                           | tober 2024.                       |
|-------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|       |  | Alternative     | Debit                                   | Credit                            |
|       | Balance according to Bank<br>Statement | 20 110          | Balancing<br>figure<br>one part correct | 18 110☑<br>could it be            |
| C     | Outstanding deposit                    | 22 500          |   | 22 500√                           |
| C     | Outstanding EFT 883                    | (9 520)         | 9 520√                                  |                                   |
|       | 884                                    | (12 530)        | 12 530√                                 |                                   |
| E     | Error on bank statement                | (65 000)        | 65 000√√                                |                                   |
| C     | Correct error                          | 360             |   | 360√√                             |
|       | Balance according to bank account      | (44 080)        |   | 46 080⊠<br><mark>see 1.2.2</mark> |
|       | Totals m                               | ust be the same | 87 050                                  | 87 050                            |

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## 1.2.4 Hope noticed problems with depositing cash. Explain TWO measures that she can use to address these problems.

TWO valid points  $\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$  partial marks for incomplete/unclear answers

- Implement a fixed deposit routine/policy for daily deposit.
- Appoint another person responsible for depositing cash (division of duties for one point).
- Use cash transit services (security company)/ split large amounts into smaller deposit amounts.
- Supervises the deposit of funds/does independent (unplanned) checks/ authorizes funds to be deposited/checks documentation (deposit slips) before and after deposit.
- Encourage more customers to pay by EFT (less cash handling).
- Enable bank notification services for all transactions (receive SMS).
- Perform regular/unscheduled reconciliations to mini statements from the bank app as an interim control measure/reconcile cash and credit card transaction daily to prevent errors later.



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#### **QUESTION 2: MANUFACTURING**

#### 2.1 CONCEPTS

Selling and distribution costs✓ Direct labour costs✓ Direct material costs✓

#### 2.2 JANCO TRADERS

| .2.1 | Calculate the raw materials used for proc | duction.   |
|------|---|--|
|      | OPERATIONS                                | ANSWER   |
|      | 69 400 + 191 000√+ 5 800√– 36 800√        | 229 400<br>one part correct<br>when awarding method marks,<br>candidates cannot earn full marks<br>where incorrect figure(s) are included. |

## 2.2.2 Complete the given accounts in the General Ledger for the year ending 30 June 2024.

| -            |    |   |         |              | 0000 |                         |          |
|--------------|----|---|---------|--------------|------|-------------------------|----------|
| July<br>2023 | 01 | Balance                                       | 15 600  | June<br>2024 | 30   | Finished goods<br>Stock | 500500√√ |
| June<br>2024 | 30 | Direct<br>material√ <mark>see</mark><br>2.2.1 | 229400⊠ |              |      | Balance                 | 40 570⊠  |
|              |    | Direct<br>Iabour√                             | 184000√ |              |      |                         |          |
|              |    | Factory<br>overhead√                          | 112070⊠ |              |      |                         |          |
|              |    |   | 541 070 |              |      |                         | 541 070  |
| July<br>2024 | 01 | Balance                                       | 40 570  |              |      |                         |          |

#### a) Work-in-process Stock

#### b) Finished goods Stock

|              |    |  | <i>b)</i> 1 III0 | nioù g       | 004 |                                      |          | - |  |
|--------------|----|--|------------------|--------------|-----|--------------------------------------|----------|---|--|
| July<br>2023 | 01 | Balance                                | 46 600√          | June<br>2024 | 30  | Cost of sales<br>20 700√x100/3√x70%√ | 483 000⊠ |   |  |
| June<br>2024 | 30 | Work-in-<br>Process <mark>see a</mark> | 500500团          |              |     | Balance                              | 64 100⊠  |   |  |
|              |    |  | 547 100          |              |     |                                      | 547 100  |   |  |
| July<br>2024 | 01 | Balance                                | 64 100           |              |     |                                      |          |   |  |

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|              |    |  | L) Facil | ny 0ve       | 51110 | au 6051         |          |
|--------------|----|--|----------|--------------|-------|-----------------|----------|
| June<br>2024 | 30 | Factory<br>maintenance                           | 13 000√  | June<br>2024 | 30    | Work-in-process | 112 070⊠ |
|              |    | Indirect<br>material<br>11 800+34 600√-<br>8400√ | 38 000⊠  |              |       |                 |          |
|              |    | Wage cleaner                                     | 15200√√  |              |       |                 |          |
|              |    | Rental expense                                   | 13920√√  |              |       |                 |          |
|              |    | Water and electricity                            | 18750√√  |              |       |                 |          |
|              |    | Depreciation                                     | 13200√   |              |       |                 |          |
|              |    |  | 112 070  |              |       |                 | 112 070  |

#### c) Factory overhead Cost

#### 2.3 TUMA TRADERS

#### 2.3.1 Calculate the break-even point and comment on your findings.

357 120√/ (R120√ – R56√) = 5 580 units⊠ one part correct

The business makes a profit ✓, the units produced are 570 ✓ above the break-even point.

2.3.2 Provide TWO measures that should be applied by Tembi, to reduce the cost of production per unit. Any TWO valid measures  $\sqrt{\sqrt{3}}$ 

- Training of workers to limit waste.
- Purchases of raw materials at lower prices.
- More supervision to increase productivity.
- Give incentive bonuses to improve productivity.

#### TOTAL MARKS

45

#### **QUESTION 3: BUDGETING**

#### 3.1 PG STORE

| 3.1.1 | Prepare the Debtors collection schedule for April 2024. |                 |                             |  |
|-------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
|       | Month   | Credit sales    | April 2024                  |  |
|       | February  | 19 200          | 2 880√ (19 200 x 15%)       |  |
|       | March   | 15 600          | 4 680 ✓ ✓ (15 600 x 30%)    |  |
|       | April   | 16 800          | 8 064√√(16 800 x 50% x 96%) |  |
|       | Total receip  | ts from debtors | 15 624                      |  |

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| 3.1.2 | Calculate the amount payable to creditors                            | for April 2024.            |
|-------|--|----------------------------|
|       | OPERATIONS   | ANSWER                     |
|       | 15 600 x 100/60 = 26 000√<br>26 000 x 100/200 = 13 000√ x 70%√ x 95% | 8 645⊠<br>one part correct |

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|   |                | March   | April    |
|---|----------------|---------|----------|
| RECEIPTS  |                |         |          |
| Cash sales                                      | 16 800 x 40/60 | 10 400  | 11 200☑√ |
| Collection of debtors                           |                | 15 498  | 15 624🗹  |
| Interest on fixed deposit<br>20 000x12.5%x 3/12 |                |         | 625√     |
| Rental income (10 980/12.2)                     | x 110% x 2     |         | 1 980√√  |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS                                  |                | 25 898  | 29 429   |
| PAYMENTS  |                |         |          |
| Cash purchases                                  |                | 3 900   | 4 200√   |
| Payments to creditors                           |                | 10 640  | 8 645⊠   |
| Stationery                                      |                | 1 400   | 4 200√   |
| Insurance                                       |                | 400     | 475√     |
| Sundry expenses                                 |                | 1 500   | 1 620√   |
| Drawings  |                |         | 3 500√   |
| TOTAL PAYMENTS                                  |                | 17 840  | 22 640   |
| CASH SURPLUS/DEFICI                             | т              | 8 058   | 6 789⊠   |
| Balance at the beginning                        |                | (3 450) | 4 608√   |
| Balance at the end                              |                | 4 608   | 11 397⊠√ |

#### 3.2 RIA TRADERS

#### Explain what you would say to him about each of the following 3.2.1 items. Provide ONE point of advice with figures in each case. Note to owner√ Council√ If there was overspending, a cheaper way of marketing must be sought The actual expenditure of and better control over R8 000 exceeds the budgeted funds applied. Advertisement expenditure of R5 200 by However, if there was an under-budget and all R2 800. advertising was needed, the budget must be adjusted upwards. Training of staff is an ٠ important aspect. To Training of None of the budgeted amount of improve and retain staff R12 000 was spent. employees they must be trained. Funds must be used. Investigate reasons for the shortfall in income. The The actual receipts of R2 000 tenant can sign a debit are much less than the budgeted Rental income order to ensure that amount of R8 500, R6 500 less payment is made. collected. If the lease has expired, budget less.

| 3.2.2 | Calculate the cost price of the vehicle pur 1 February 2024. | chased on                   |   |
|-------|--|-----------------------------|---|
|       | OPERATIONS   | ANSWER                      |   |
|       | (3 975 – 2 750)<br>1 225√ √ x 100/15 x 12/1√                 | 98 000⊠<br>one part correct |   |
|       |  |                             | 4 |

TOTAL MARKS 35

#### **QUESTION 4: INVENTORY AND VAT**

#### 4.1 PERIODIC INVENTORY SYSTEMS

| OPERATIONS  | ANSWER                           |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <b>21 960√√</b><br>1 977,440√+ (1 800√x 12.20√) –<br>18 100√- (7 395√x 100/145√)<br><b>5 100√√</b><br>- 5 500√- 29 000√ | 1 941 700√ ☑<br>one part correct |

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| 4.1.2 | Con | nple | ete the Trading A                        | ccount fo                     |     |    | ruary 2024.                               | ry 2024.  |  |
|-------|-----|------|--|-------------------------------|-----|----|---|-----------|--|
|       | Feb | 28   | Opening stock√                           | 120 000√                      | Feb | 28 | Sales<br>(3 431 405√–<br>87 435√– 7 830√) | 3336140⊠  |  |
|       |     |      | Purchases see4.2.1                       | 1 941 700⊠                    |     |    | Closing stock                             | 170 000√  |  |
|       |     |      | Carraige on<br>purchases                 | 409 387⊠<br>(407 087√+2 300√) |     |    |   |           |  |
|       |     |      | Profit and loss account√                 | 1 035 053⊠                    |     |    |   |           |  |
|       |     |      | Entire line correct<br>for points award. | 3 506 140                     | Q   |    | Both sides the same                       | 3 506 140 |  |

# 4.1.3 Why do you think the company uses the periodic inventory sets rather than the perpetual inventory system of stock keeping? State TWO differences between the periodic and perpetual inventory sets.

It is a cheaper and simpler system to use.  $\checkmark$ 

The company sells durable items with a small turnover, so it is easy to see what is available.  $\checkmark$ 

Perpetual inventory system is cost of sales is calculated with each sale transaction  $\checkmark$ , while with the periodic inventory system, cost of sales must be calculated at the end of the year.  $\checkmark$  Perpetual inventory system Keep a continuous record of inventory on hand through the trading inventory account.  $\checkmark$  Inventory on hand can only be determined by a physical inventory.  $\checkmark$ 

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#### 4.2 VAT

| 4.2.1 |     | OPERATIONS                                      | ANSWER  |
|-------|-----|---|---------|
|       | (a) | 12 400 x 15%                                    | 1 860√  |
|       | (b) | 210 x 115/15                                    | 1 610√√ |
|       | (c) | (158 700 – 9 200)√√x 15/115√/<br>20 700 – 1 200 | 19 500团 |

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|   | COMMENT√✓   | ADVICE✓   |
|---|---|---|
| <ul> <li>the b<br/>runni</li> <li>The l<br/>and r</li> <li>The c<br/>(pena<br/>comp<br/>Mani<br/>paym</li> <li>This<br/>inves<br/>irreg</li> <li>It is r</li> </ul> | usiness to pay<br>ng/operating costs.<br>ousiness is an agent for SARS<br>nust make payments regularly.<br>company can be fined<br>ilised) for non-<br>iliance/avoidance/<br>pulation/postponement of VAT | <ul> <li>Keep proper records/ensure that<br/>funds are always available for<br/>payments.</li> <li>Take note of submission dates and<br/>plan ahead.</li> <li>Only use company money to pay<br/>company obligations/ work within<br/>budget.</li> </ul> |

TOTAL MARKS

**TOTAL: 150**