

2. A business has a bank overdraft of \$4800. It pays for materials invoiced at \$3000 less a trade discount of 20% and a settlement discount of 5%. A cheque for \$500 is received from a debtor. What is the bank balance after these transactions?

- A \$2020 overdraft
- B \$6580 overdraft
- C \$7150 overdraft
- D \$7580 overdraft

Amount paid for the purchase of Material after deducting **trade discount**

$$\text{Trade discount} = \$3000 * 20\% = \$600$$

Deducting the **trade discount**

$$3000 (-) 600 = 2400$$

$$\text{Settlement discount} = \$2400 * 5\% = \$120$$

Deducting the **settlement discount**

$$= \$2400 (-) \$120 = \$2280$$

Bank a/c

Dr

Cr

	\$		\$
Customer	500	Open bank balance	4800
Closing bank balance	6580	Supplier	2280
	7080		7080

Answer: B

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20 A company buys and re-sells goods. It has a higher gross profit margin than its rivals. Which reason could explain this?

A Rival companies pay less for goods than the company.

B Rival companies spend less on advertising than the company.

C The Company charges a higher selling price than its rivals.

D The Company charges a lower price than its rivals

Gross profit margin=

Gross profit/sales

The sole reason behind an increase in gross profit margin is a rise in selling price where it has a lower purchasing price or overvaluation of inventory

Concern the rest option for example option 1 reducing the cost of good will just improve gross profit but will not have any effect on sales

Option 2 reducing the cost charge on advertising will increase net profit and this is not related to Gross profit margin

Option 4 lower the price will lower selling price

Answer: C

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28 A business makes wedding dresses. Each machinist is paid \$30 a day and each supervisor \$40 a day. Each supervisor can work with up to 10 machinists and each machinist can produce one wedding dress a day. If 95 wedding dresses a day are produced, what is the daily labour cost?

A \$2850 B \$3210 C \$3230 D \$3250

Number of machinists required per day to produce 95 dresses
 $= 95 \text{ dress} / 1 \text{ machinist}$
 Cost of machinist for 95 dresses =
 $95 \text{ machinists} * \$30 = \$2850$

The presence of a supervisor can supervise 10 machinists, therefore to supervise 95 machinists. It will require 10 supervisors

Cost of supervisors = $10 * \$40$
 $= \$400$

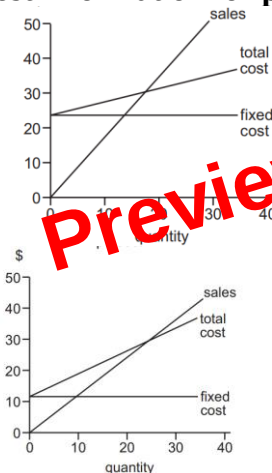
Daily labour cost will be

$= \$400 + \2850

$= \$3250$

Answer:D

29 The graphs show projected sales and cost information for products X and Y.



Which statement most accurately interprets the graphs?

A Product X breaks even at a higher number of units sold than product Y.

B Product X has lower fixed costs than product Y.

C Product X has a lower selling price per unit than product Y.

D Product X has a lower variable cost per unit than product Y.

What we can notice is that break even for product Y is higher.

Fixed cost for product Y is higher

Sales line for product X is steeper therefore its selling price is higher.

Answer:D