



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAM  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2010/2011**

**COURSE NAME** : ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE  
**COURSE CODE** : DIT 2072  
**PROGRAMME** : 2 DIT  
**EXAMINATION DATE** : APRIL / MAY 2011  
**DURATION** : 2 ½ HOURS  
**INSTRUCTIONS** : **PART A**  
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS  
  
**PART B**  
ANSWER **ONE (1)** QUESTION  
ONLY FROM TWO (2)  
QUESTIONS.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS OF 12 PAGES

**PART A (75 marks)**

- Q1** (a) The accounting concept is a standard guidelines or rules that have been accepted and generally recognized in the processing and presentation of accounting data.

Explain the accounting concepts that are commonly used in the preparation of financial statements.

(10 marks)

- (b) Discuss between:

- (i) Bad Debts and Doubtful Debts.
- (ii) Trial Balance and Adjusted Trial Balance.
- (iii) Cash Account and Cash Book.
- (iv) Ledger and Journal.

(8 marks)

- (c) State of accounts to be debited and credited to the following transactions.

No.	Business	Debit	Credit
(i)	Buy a printer for cash of RM 1,500.		
(ii)	Add business capital of RM 20,000 in cash.		
(iii)	Pay the wages of RM 500 in checks.		
(iv)	Buy spare parts on credit RM 2,000 from Ahmad Auto Parts		
(v)	Cash drawings of RM 1,500 for daily use.		
(vi)	Provide rental equipment services RM 1,000 to the customers		
(vii)	Pay the expenses of the Takaful insurance for RM 200.		

(7 marks)

- Q2** (a) The purpose of cash flow statement is to highlight major activities that directly and indirectly impact cash flows and hence affect the overall cash balance.

- (i) Indicate the parts of cash flow statement together with examples of activities that represent the division.

(9 marks)

(ii) Give the difference in the methods used in the cash flow statement.

(9 marks)

(b) Discount is a rebate on products offered by dealers to buyers. Describe the differences between the discounts given by dealers in order to attract buyers to the sale of goods.

(7 marks)

**Q3** (a) Depreciation is an accounting system in which aims to spread the cost of tangible assets for the period of his life.

(i) Explain the factors that should be considered before an asset can be depreciated.

(10 marks)

(ii) The Company has purchased a copy machine at a cost of RM 22,000 by check, with an estimated useful life of 3 years and the scrap value of RM 1,000. Calculate the amount of depreciation per year by using the straight line method and complete the table below.

Year	Cost	Accumulated appreciation	Net book value
Year 1			
Year 2			
Year 3			

(5 marks)

(b) Mr. Ahmad was a director of the Maju Teguh Company. At year end financial adjustments of the company, he found that some assets and cash in the company shrink. He has established a team to determine the cause of the problems occurs. In addition, he realized that the internal controls needed to protect businesses from risk of theft, fraud and corruption.

Discuss type of internal control that should be practiced by the Maju Teguh Company in order to prevent these risks.

(10 marks)

**PART B (25 marks)**

- Q1** Anifah Trading, a retailer, does not keep his business records according to the double-entry system. Below is a list of assets and liabilities of Anifah Trading.

Account	Debit (RM)	Credit (RM)
Trade debtors	7 800	9 350
Trade creditors	4 000	5 950
Accrued sundry expenses	1 800	-
Previous expense	-	2 050
Bank	3 400	8 500
Cash	70	30
Stock	2 000	2 400

Summary of Anifah Trading Cash Book is as follows:

Account	Debit (RM)	Credit (RM)
<b>Receipts:</b>		
Receipts from debtors	82 500	-
Cash Sales	-	5200
Cash at bank	3000	-
<b>Payment:</b>		
Payments to creditors	62000	-
Cash Purchases	-	400
Expenses	7400	500
Withdrawal	3000	?
Vehicles (purchased on January 1, 2010)	8000	-
Cash at bank		3000

Additional Information:

- (i) Anifah Trading has allocated van depreciation according to the straight line method. The useful life of the van was 5 years and the scrap value was RM 1,000.
- (ii) Provision for doubtful debts created at the rate of 2% of the debtor.

You are required to prepare the:

- (a) Calculation:
- (i) Total Sales
  - (ii) Total Purchases
  - (iii) Cash withdrawals
- (6 marks)
- (b) Prepare an Income Statement for the year ended December 31, 2010.
- (9 marks)
- (c) Prepare the Balance Sheet at December 31, 2010.
- (10 marks)

**Q2** Below are the income statement and balance sheet (comparison) of Salman Enterprise.

<b>Salman Enterprise</b>		
<b>Income Statement</b>		
<b>For the Year Ended 31/12/2010 and 2009</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>(RM '000)</b>	<b>(RM '000)</b>
Net Sales	958	898
Cost of goods retail sales	613	609
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
Expense Sales	146	124
Management Expense	118	113
<b>Total Operating Expense</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>237</b>
Income from Operations	131	98
Interest Earnings	6	2
Interest expense	(24)	(14)
Income Before Tax	<b>113</b>	<b>86</b>
Tax Expenditures	(33)	(17)
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>69</b>

<b>Salman Enterprise</b>		
<b>Balance Sheet</b>		
<b>For the Year Ended 31/12/2010 and 2009</b>		
<b>Asset</b>	<b>2010 (RM '000)</b>	<b>2009 (RM '000)</b>
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>		
Cash	39	42
Short Term Investments	18	9
Accounts Receivable	124	95
Inventory of goods trade	123	121
Prepaid expenses	16	18
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>285</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment	607	499
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>784</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b><u>Current liabilities</u></b>		
Notes Payable	52	37
Accounts Payable	83	78
Accrued liabilities	37	41
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>156</b>
Long Term Loan	389	298
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Owners Equity</b>		
Common Stock (RM1.00)	186	186
Retained Earnings	180	144
<b>Total Owners Equity</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Owners Equity</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>784</b>

(a) Based on the information given, you are required to calculate the ratios listed below. Show the formula, the calculation results and explain the meaning of these results.

- (i) Quick Ratio
- (ii) Current Ratio
- (iii) Working Capital Ratio
- (iv) Ability Tests Ratio
- (v) Return on Net Sales

(20 marks)

(b) Describe the importance of analyzing financial statements

(5 marks)

**BAHAGIAN A (75 markah)**

- S1 (a) Konsep perakaunan merupakan garis panduan atau peraturan piawai yang telah diterima dan diakui umum dalam pemprosesan dan persembahan data perakaunan.

Jelaskan konsep-konsep perakaunan yang lazim digunakan dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan.

(10 markah)

- (b) Bincangkan di antara:

- (i) Hutang Lapuk dan Hutang Ragu.
- (ii) Imbangan Duga dan Imbangan Duga Terlaras.
- (iii) Akaun Tunai dan Buku Tunai.
- (iv) Lejar dan Jurnal.

(8 markah)

- (c) Nyatakan akaun-akaun yang perlu didebit dan dikredit bagi urusanniaga berikut.

Bil	Urusniaga	Debit	Kredit
(i)	Membeli mesin pencetak secara tunai sebanyak RM 1,500		
(ii)	Menambah modal perniagaan secara tunai sebanyak RM 20,000		
(iii)	Membayar upah pekerja sebanyak RM 500 secara cek		
(iv)	Membeli alat ganti kenderaan secara kredit RM 2,000 melalui Perniagaan Alat-alat Ganti Kenderaan Ahmad.		
(v)	Ambilan tunai sebanyak RM 1,500 bagi kegunaan harian.		
(vi)	Memberi perkhidmatan menyewa kelengkapan RM 1,000 kepada pelanggan		
(vii)	Membayar perbelanjaan insurans kepada Takaful Berhad sebanyak RM 200.		

(7 markah)

- S2** (a) Penyata aliran tunai bertujuan menunjukkan aktiviti utama yang berlaku secara langsung atau tidak langsung ke atas kesan aliran tunai yang mempengaruhi baki tunai secara keseluruhan.
- (i) Nyatakan bahagian-bahagian yang terdapat di dalam penyata aliran tunai berserta contoh aktiviti yang mewakili bahagian tersebut.  
(9 markah)
- (ii) Berikan perbezaan kaedah yang digunakan dalam menyediakan penyata aliran tunai.  
(9 markah)
- (b) Diskaun bererti potongan harga ke atas barangan yang ditawarkan oleh peniaga kepada pembeli. Nyatakan perbezaan diskaun yang diberikan oleh peniaga bagi menarik pembeli terhadap barangan jualannya.  
(7 markah)

- S3** (a) Susutnilai merupakan satu sistem dalam perakaunan yang bertujuan untuk mengagihkan kos aset ketara kepada tempoh hayat hidupnya.
- (i) Terangkan faktor-faktor yang perlu diambil perhatian sebelum sesuatu aset boleh disusutnilai.  
(10 markah)
- (ii) Syarikat telah membeli sebuah mesin fotokopi dengan kos RM22,000 menggunakan cek, dengan anggaran usia guna selama 3 tahun dan nilai skrap sebanyak RM1,000. Kirakan jumlah susut nilai setahun dengan menggunakan kaedah garis lurus dan lengkapkan jadual di bawah.

Tahun	Kos	Susut Nilai Terkumpul	Nilai Buku Bersih
Tahun 1			
Tahun 2			
Tahun 3			

(5 markah)

- (b) Encik Ahmad merupakan seorang pengarah bagi Syarikat Maju Teguh. Di tahun akhir pelarasan kewangan syarikatnya, beliau mendapati bahawa terdapat beberapa aset dan wang tunai di dalam syarikatnya menyusut. Beliau telah menubuhkan satu pasukan bagi mengenalpasti punca masalah yang berlaku. Di samping itu, beliau menyedari bahawa kawalan dalaman



diperlukan bagi melindungi perniagaannya daripada risiko kecurian, penipuan dan kerosakan.

Bincangkan bentuk kawalan dalaman yang perlu diamalkan oleh Syarikat Maju Teguh bagi mengelakkannya daripada risiko-risiko tersebut.

(10 markah)

**BAHAGIAN B (25 markah)**

- S1 Perusahaan Anifah tidak mengamalkan sistem catatan bergu dalam penyediaan rekod perakaunannya. Berikut merupakan baki-baki aset dan liabiliti bagi Perusahaan Anifah.

Akaun	Debit (RM)	Kredit (RM)
Penghutang	7 800	9 350
Pemiutang	4 000	5 950
Belanja terakru	1 800	-
Belanja terdahulu	-	2 050
Bank	3 400	8 500
Tunai	70	30
Stok	2 000	2 400

Ringkasan Buku Tunai bagi Perusahaan Anifah adalah seperti berikut:

Akaun	Debit (RM)	Kredit (RM)
<b>Penerimaan:</b>		
Penerimaan daripada penghutang	82 500	-
Jualan tunai	-	5200
Tunai di bank	3000	-
<b>Pembayaran:</b>		
Pembayaran kepada pemiutang	62000	-
Belian tunai	-	400
Perbelanjaan	7400	500
Ambilan	3000	?
Kenderaan (dibeli pada 1 Januari 2010)	8000	-
Tunai di bank		3000

**Maklumat tambahan:**

- (i) Perusahaan Anifah telah memperuntukan susut nilai van mengikut kaedah garis lurus. Tempoh usia guna van tersebut ialah 5 tahun dan nilai skrapnya ialah RM1 000.
- (ii) Peruntukan hutang ragu diwujudkan pada kadar 2% atas penghutang.

**Anda dikehendaki:**

- (a) Menghitung:
- (i) Jumlah Jualan
  - (ii) Jumlah Belian
  - (iii) Ambilan Tunai
- (6 markah)
- (b) Menyediakan Penyata Pendapatan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2010.
- (9 markah)
- (c) Menyediakan Kunci Kira-kira pada 31 Disember 2010.
- (10 markah)

**S2** Berikut adalah penyata pendapatan dan lembaran imbangan (perbandingan) bagi Syarikat Salman.

<b>Syarikat Salman</b>		
<b>Penyata Pendapatan</b>		
<b>Bagi Tahun Berakhir pada 31/12/2010 dan 2009</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	<b>(RM '000)</b>	<b>(RM '000)</b>
Jualan Bersih	958	898
Kos Jualan Barang niaga	613	609
<b>Untung Kasar</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>289</b>
 <b>Perbelanjaan Operasi</b>		
Belanja Jualan	146	124
Belanja Pengurusan	118	113
<b>Jumlah Belanja Operasi</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>237</b>
Pendapatan dari operasi	131	98
Perolehan Faedah	6	2
Belanja Faedah	(24)	(14)
Pendapatan Sebelum Cukai	<b>113</b>	<b>86</b>
Belanja Cukai	(33)	(17)
Pendapatan Bersih	<b>80</b>	<b>69</b>

**Syarikat Salman**  
**Lembaran Imbangan**  
**Bagi Tahun Berakhir pada 31/12/2010 dan 2009**

Aset	2010 (RM '000)	2009 (RM '000)
<b><u>Aset Semasa</u></b>		
Tunai	39	42
Pelaburan Jangka Pendek	18	9
Akaun Belum Terima	124	95
Inventori Barang niaga	123	121
Belanja Prabayar	16	18
<b>Jumlah Aset Semasa</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>285</b>
Harta, Loji dan Peralatan	607	499
<b>Jumlah Aset</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>784</b>
<b>Liabiliti</b>		
<b><u>Liabiliti Semasa</u></b>		
Nota Belum Bayar	52	37
Akaun Belum Bayar	83	78
Liabiliti Terakru	37	41
<b>Jumlah Liabiliti Semasa</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>156</b>
Pinjaman Jangka Panjang	389	298
<b>Jumlah liabiliti</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Ekuiti Pemilik</b>		
Saham Biasa (RM1.00)	186	186
Perolehan Tertahan	180	144
<b>Jumlah Ekuiti Pemilik</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>Jumlah Liabiliti dan Ekuiti Pemilik</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>784</b>

(a) Berdasarkan maklumat di atas anda dikehendaki mengira nisbah-nisbah yang disenaraikan dibawah ini. Tunjukkan formula, hasil pengiraan dan jelaskan maksud hasil tersebut.

- (i) Nisbah cepat
- (ii) Nisbah Semasa
- (iii) Nisbah Modal Kerja
- (iv) Nisbah Ujian Mampu
- (v) Pulangan Atas Jualan Bersih

(20 markah)

(b) Nyatakan kepentingan menganalisis penyata kewangan.

(5 markah)