HONG KONG ASSOCIATION FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION

HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION 2016/2017

BUSINESS, ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STUDIES MOCK EXAMINATION

PAPER 1 (SUGGESTED MARKING SCHEME)

Section A (2 marks each, 60 marks)

SECTION A (60 marks) Multiple-choice Questions

Suggested Answers for Multiple Choices: 30@2% = 60%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	С	D	D	A	D	В	A	C	В
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
С	В	A	D	D	С	A	В	В	В
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
С	С	С	A	A	A	D	В	A	A

Section B (30 marks)

General Principles of Marking

- 1. The answers given in this marking scheme are 'suggestions' only. Other relevant answers will also be accepted.
- 2. Where the number of points required is specified in a question, markers will mark the first listed points up to the number required, and cross out other points as 'excess'.
- 3. The general guidelines for points which are awarded 0 to 2 marks each are as follows:

0 mark: irrelevant or ambiguous answers 1 mark: mention of key concept or words 2 marks: explanation of the concept stated

(Suggested Answers)

SECTION B (30 marks) Short Questions

Question 1

(a)	For using bank overdraft as a source of finance:	
	The advantage is that the <u>repayment period is flexible</u> . Or The bank will not press for repayment if your financial status is health. (Any 1)	2
	The disadvantage is that the <u>bank could press for repayment at any time</u> if your financial situation is at stake. (1)	
(b)	Ordinary shares (1) have a higher risk level than debentures.	
	If the company makes a trading loss, dividends may not be declared but debenture interest must be paid. Or In case of liquidation, the priority of claiming assets for ordinary shareholders is lower than debenture holders. Or The fluctuations in the prices of ordinary shares are usually higher than debentures. (Any 1)	2
(c)	As a risk-averse investor, I will choose the ordinary shares of a large property developer (1) because The high interest rate of 20% p.a. indicates that the risk of default may be very high for the debentures issued by a small producer of domestic electric appliances. Or The <u>risk of failure</u> for a large property developer will be much lower than a small producer of domestic electric appliances (1)	2

Question 2

(a)	Joint venture (1)	
	Since the co-operation of the Hong Kong and British companies is time limited (the] _
	lease of the land will expire within 7 years) (1)	2
	Or Aims at specific purpose (building and operating a recreational facility), joint	
	venture will be the most suitable type of ownership. (1)	
(b)	Sharing of risk (1)	
	The risk of the Hong Kong company to enter the unfamiliar British market / a new	
	market will be shared by the British company. (1)	
	Or	2
	Shared expertise or Synergetic effect (1)	
	The Hong Kong company will be responsible for the construction of the facility and	
	the British company in tourism industry is more experienced to manage the	
	recreational facility. (1)	

	'Economies of scale' does not exist because the average cost of the project could not be reduced through co-operation of two different business sectors. 'Provision of more capital' is not acceptable because the Hong Kong company has plenty of cash reserves.	
(c)	After Brexit, British political environment becomes unstable. (1) As a result, risk of investment / operating costs in Britain may become higher. (1) Or New trade restrictions may be introduced by European Union. (1) As a result, access to European market through Britain will become much more difficult. (1)	2

Question 3

(a)	Focusing on a small / narrow market (1) – The store focuses on selling Korean foods with local favour. (1) Or Innovative (1) – The complimentary recipes of cross-culture fusion cuisine can bring the food fusion of Korean and Chinese styles. (1) Or Owned and managed by single individuals (1) – Since Jung Ji-hoon is the only owner of the store, he enjoys high management flexibility / prompt decision process. (1)	2
	"Low capital requirements / Limited capital", "Simple organizational structure / Small staff size" or "Close customer relationship" is not the most important condition for the success of this food store.	
(b)	Customers (1): The prices of the products should be reasonable. / It should ensure that the products meet quality standards determined by the government. (1) Or Suppliers (1): Honouring their contracts with the suppliers / Paying promptly according to the terms of the contracts after receiving the goods from suppliers. (1) Or Society / Community (1): Considering the impacts on the community when making decisions. / Participate in charity work. / Maintain a clean and healthy environment nearby. (1) (Any two of the above)	4
	"Creditors" is not acceptable in this case because all funds are provided by the owner.	
(c)	According to the <u>consistency concept</u> , it is <u>not proper to change</u> to Korean accounting standards. (1) Consistency concept refers to the assumption that <u>accounting treatment of like items</u> within each accounting period and from one period to the next should be the same. (1) Or Without acceptable reasons, the <u>reported results will not be comparable</u> across different years when the consistency concept is violated. (1)	2

Question 4

Statement of calculating t	the net profit for the year	r ended 31 March 2016

	\$	\$	
Capital at 31 March 2016 +		48,000	Any two =
Add: Drawings +	-	9,155	0.5
		57,155	
Less: Capital introduced –	5,00	00	All four =
Capital at 31 March 2015 –	30,00	00 35,000	1
Net profit for the year		22,155	

Alternative answer

		\$	\$
Capital at 1 April 2015	+		30,000 Any two =
Add: capital introduced	+	5,000	0.5
Net profit for the year (balancing figure)		22,155	27,155
	-		57,155 All four =
Less: Drawings	_		9,155 1
Capital at 31 March 2016			<u>48,000</u>
			(1 mark)

(b) **Peter Lau** Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2016

	\$	\$	\$	
Sales (183,500+1,100)		184,600		0.5
Less: Returns inwards		1,100	183,500	0.5
Less: Cost of goods sold	_			
Opening inventory		18,000		ì
Purchases	90,000			$\int 0.5$
Less: Returns outwards	500			0.5
	89,500			
Carriage inwards	800	90,300		0.5
		108,300		
Less: Closing inventory		20,000	88,300	} 0.5
Gross profit	-		95,200	0.5
Add: Discounts received			1,055	0.5
		-	96,255	
Less: Expenses				
Wages and salaries (balancing figure)		71,800		0.5
Discounts allowed		2,300	74,100	0.5
Net profit	_		22,155	

(5 marks)

(c)

(i)	<u>Leading</u> – Peter <u>motivates</u> his subordinates <u>to fulfill the goal of / give direction</u> to produce small domestic electric appliances <u>through development of innovative</u>	1
	products. (1)	
(ii)	Laissez-faire leadership style (1)	
	Nowadays, the producers of small domestic electric appliances face severe price competition and innovative products are the key to success. Since Laissez-faire leadership will <u>promote freedom of expression</u> which is very important to <u>the use of creativity such as product design</u> , it is most suitable to current situation of the company. (1)	
	Remarks: 'Subordinates like to face challenges' or 'Subordinates can work independently and are highly motivated' are not relevant in this case.	3
	It may <u>lead to chaos</u> when workers just focus on their own tasks and <u>fail to cooperate</u> with each other. (1) Or	
	Inexperienced and passive workers may feel <u>frustrated and helpless</u> without adequate guidance and instructions. (1)	

Question 5

(a)

Mary Trial Balance as at 30 November 2016

That Balance as at 50 November	2010		
	Dr	Cr	
	\$	\$	
Accounts payables (11,070 – 9,000/96%)		1,695	0.5
Bank overdraft $(10,250 + 9,000 - 5,000)$		14,250	0.5
Cash (12,400 – 5,000)	7,400		l
Accounts receivables	38,200		f 0.5
Donation from a business associate		800	0.5
Sales (52,320 + 600)		52,920	1
Returns inwards	600		$\int 0.5$
Inventory at 1 January 2016	10,000		l
Rent received		150	} 0.5
Discounts received $(1,300 + 9,000/96\%*4\%)$		1,675	0.5
Purchases (38,000 – 1,500)	36,500		0.5
Drawings	1,500		0.5
Capital (balancing figure)		22,710	0.5
	94,200	94,200	

<5 marks>

(b) Current assets:

Cash \$ 7,400 Accounts receivable 38,200

Inventory at 30 Nov 2016 $\underline{13,000}$ 58,600 (Any two fig. correct \rightarrow 0.5)

Less: Current liabilities:

Accounts payable 1,695

Bank overdraft <u>14,250</u> <u>15,945</u>

Net current assets $\underline{42,655}$ (All five fig. correct \rightarrow 1))

(c)

(ii) "Authority and responsibility" has been violated in this case. (1) Authority and responsibility are not in balance. i.e. the managers took up the responsibility of marketing and accounting departments but no authority of making decisions was given to them. (1) Acceptable answers: The CEO, Mary, should also delegate the appropriate authority of making decisions to both managers (besides assigning the responsibility to them only). (ii) - Reduce the workload of the CEO (Mary) Provide training opportunities for subordinates to develop their skills and talents Enhance subordinates' job satisfaction Strengthen subordinates' sense of responsibility. (Any one) (iii) - Consider whether the subordinates have the required abilities and sense of responsibility Consider the importance of the task. i.e. the most important task should not be delegated Consider the urgency of the task. i.e. the most urgent task should not be delegated Consider whether adequate training/support could be provided to subordinates.	رن)		
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- Provide training opportunities for subordinates to develop their skills and talents Enhance subordinates' job satisfaction Strengthen subordinates' sense of responsibility. (Any one) (iii) - Consider whether the subordinates have the required abilities and sense of responsibility Consider the importance of the task. i.e. the most important task should not be delegated Consider the urgency of the task. i.e. the most urgent task should not be delegated.		of making decisions to both managers (besides assigning the responsibility to them	
responsibility. - Consider the importance of the task. i.e. the most important task should not be delegated. - Consider the urgency of the task. i.e. the most urgent task should not be delegated.	(ii)	 Provide training opportunities for subordinates to develop their skills and talents. Enhance subordinates' job satisfaction. Strengthen subordinates' sense of responsibility. 	1
(Any one)	(iii)	 responsibility. Consider the importance of the task. i.e. the most important task should not be delegated. Consider the urgency of the task. i.e. the most urgent task should not be delegated. Consider whether adequate training/support could be provided to subordinates. 	1

<4 marks>

<Total:10 marks>