800/1 COMMERCE 800/1 JULY – AUGUST2013 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

BUGIRI DISTRICTSECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Uganda Certificate of Education

MOCK EXAMINATIONS

COMMERCE 800/1

2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- This paper consists of two sections A and B
- Answer all questions in section A and any four questions from section B
- Answers to all questions must be written in the answer booklet provided
- Each question in section B carries equal marks

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SECTION A

 If import prices rise faster that A. terms of trade B. Terms of payment 		is said to be exper C. balance of D. Balance o	f trade		
 Monica's total sale during 20 cost of goods sold during the A. shs 20,000 		gross profit was 2 C. shs 110,00			
 What are the financial institution A. Discount houses B. investment trust 	tions that facilitate the neg	otiation of bills of C. Building f D. Finance h	facilities		
 4. Which of the following explains why import trade is some times restricted because it A. generates money to the exporting country B. creates employment in the exporting countries C. discourages growth of infant industries in importing country D. hinder standard of living in importing country 					
5. An accumulative preference of profits. If he holds fifty sh this year? A. shs 18,000	ares of shs 10,000 each at		-		
6. Which of the following docu invoice?	5. Which of the following documents does a buyer receive when he has been over charged in the invoice?				
 A. advice note B. debit note 7. When estimates for cost of submit 	C. credit note D. proforma invoice supplying a certain product are required, a buyer may invite a supplier to				
A. contract	B. tender C.	invoice	D. proforma invoice		
 8. A drawer of a bill of exchange is A. a person who owes money on a bill of exchange B. a person demanding payment on a bill of exchange C. the place where the bill of exchange must be kept safely D. a drawing showing a person who draws a bill of exchange 					
 The arguments for protection A. infant industry arg B. revenue argument 	gument C.	dumping argumer	nt or of production argument		
 10. Waiswa bought 100 bars of white star soap from Mukwano Enterprises. Cost per bar is shs 300. Trade discount is 20%. What price shall be shown in the invoice as net amount due? A. shs 24,000 B. 30,000 C. shs 800 D. shs 28,000 					
11. The difference between what we pay and for the visible imports and what we receive for the visible					
export is called					

B. balance of trade D. balance of payment 12. If two brothers each invests shs 500,000 in general partnership. What would be the liability of each, assuming none of them is a limited partner A. shs 250,000 B. shs 500,000 C. un limited D. 1,000,000 13. A retailer paid 19,000 for goods on which 5% cash discount has been allowed. What was the price before the discount? A. shs 18,000 C. shs 19,500 D. shs 20,000 B. shs 18,500 14. What do you call a bank policy used by a person who pays many people at a time A. pay roll C. an over draft B. a bank loan D. credit transfer 15. Legal tender is a term used to mean A. money C. a country's bank note and coins B. currency D. a country's earnings from her exports 16. Of what significance is a deposit account to the banker? A. he earns interest C. he uses it as a loan finance D. he uses it for setting his debts B. he uses it to get loans 17. The relationship between the value of the visible and invisible exports and visible and invisible imports for a particular period is called A. balance of trade C. balance of visible trade B. balance of invisible trade D. balance of payment 18. is a financial involvement capable of being insured A. indemnity C. insurable interest B. subrogation D. Contribution 19. Which one of the following is not considered as a productive activity? A. looking after cattle C. preparing food for the school B. hunting for leisure D. playing football for a soccer club 20. In the following sets, which one is the correct order of use of the documents? A. Price current, Order, Advice note, Invoice and Debit note B. Order, Price current, Invoice, Advice note and Debit note C. Price current, Invoice, order, Advice note and Debit note D. Price current, Order, Advice note, Debit and Invoice **SECTION B: (80 MARKS)** Answer any four questions from this section 21. (a). Distinguish between the terms exchange and specialization (04 marks) (b). How are the two terms mentioned in (a) above inter-related? (06 marks) (c). Give; i). three advantages of barter exchange (06 marks)

(04 marks)

ii). two disadvantages of specialization

22.	(a). Distinguish between deferred payment and hire purchase	(08 marks)
	(b). what are the advantages of installment purchase to;	
	i). the sellers	(06 marks)
	ii). the buyer	(06 marks)
23.	(a). Differentiate between;	
	i). Subrogation and contribution.	(04 marks)
	ii). Re-insurance and over-insurance.	(04 marks
	iii). Sum insured and surrender value	(04marks
	(b). what is the significance of insurance to a manufacturer?	(08 marks)
24.	Briefly distinguish between the following;	
	(a). a deposit account and a current account	(04 marks)
	(b). a bank over draft and a bank loan	(04 marks)
	(c). an open cheque and a crossed cheque	(04 marks)
	(d). 'Refer to drawers and effect not cleared'	(04 marks)
	(e). Credit transfer and standing order	(04 marks)
25.	rom Tonga	
	Enterprises, Ltd P. O. Box 1000 Kampala the following;	
	 20 iron sheets 28 gauge 40 sleepers of size 8 Bata 	
	(a). What document will be prepared before making the order?	(04 marks)
	(b). what is the main use of the document?	(04 marks) (04 marks)
	(c). Prepare an order from the information give above	(01 marks)
	Use today's date and order No. 003	(08 marks)
	(d). in which ways can the errors in invoices be corrected	(04 marks)
26.	(a). Write in full the abbreviations given below;	× ,
	i). CIF	(02 marks)
	ii). E or OE	(02 marks)
	iii). FOB	(02 marks)
	iv). IOU	(02 marks)
	v) C.O.D	(02 marks)
	(b) explain the meaning of each abbreviation.	(10 marks)
27.	Of what advantage is advertising to	
	i). consumer	(10 marks)
• •	ii). producers	(10 marks)
28.	Mr. Boona had an opening stock of shs $20,000/=$ and closing stock of shs $25,000/=$. His purchases for the year amounted to shs $150,000/=$ and his gross profit margin is 4% on c	
	expenses for the year more shs 28,000/=. Calculate;	(04
	i). Cost of sales	(04 marks)
	ii). Rate of stock-turn	(04 marks)
	iii).Gross profit	(04 marks)
	iv). Total sales four the year	(04 marks)
	v). Net profit or Net loss	(04 marks)

End