**BS CUP(5)**

1. Complete the cash flow forecast below: (5)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Jan £ | February £ | March £ | April£ | May£ |
| Total receipts (inflows) A | 102,000 | 140,000 | 125,000 | 123,000 | 170,000 |
| Total payments (outflows) B | 92,000 | 145,000 | 115,000 | 128,000 | 170,500 |
| Net Cash Flow | *10,000* | *(5000)* | *(10,000)* | *(5,000)* | *(500)* |
| Opening Cash | 20,000 | *30,000* | *25,000* | *15,000* | *10,000* |
| Closing Cash | *30,000* | *25,000* | *15,000* | *10,000* | *9,500* |

1. Describe one advantage of completing a cash-flow forecast (2)
2. Identify 4 sources of finance and place them into the right category (4)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Internal | External |
| *Net current assets Sale of assets*  *Retained profit* | *Owners capital Crowd funding Mortgage*  *Hire purchase*  *Leasing* |
|  | *Venture capital Debt factoring*  *Grants Loans*  *Donations* |

1. What are intangible assets? Give an example. (2)

*Items owned by the business that can not be touched e.g. trademark and goodwill*

1. List 2 purposes of accounting. (2)

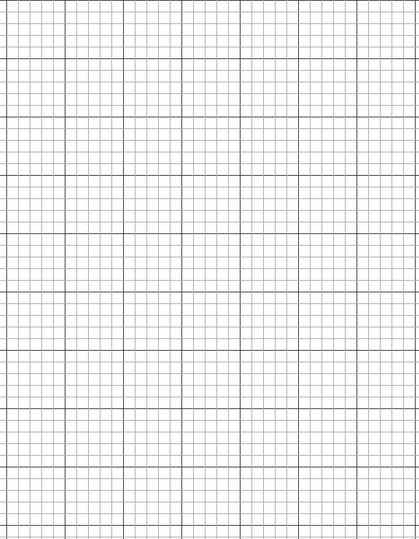
* *Measuring performance*
* *Management of the business*
* *Recording transactions*
* *Compliance*
* *Control*

1. What are intangible assets? Give 2 examples (3)

*Items owned by the business that can not be touched e.g. trademark and goodwill*

1. Label the following features on the break even chart below (5):

* Fixed costs
* Total costs
* Sales revenue
* Break even point



1 2 3 4 5

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

0

Output(tonnes)

£000s

Sales revenue

Total costs

B.E point

Fixed costs

1. What is the difference between cash and credit sales? (2)

*Cash sales involve upfront payment, credit sales receive payment at a later point in time.*

Mark \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ 25

EBI: