

## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/22

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

March 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 90

#### **Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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# Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

#### **Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

## Marks must be awarded **positively**:

marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate

marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do

marks are not deducted for errors

marks are not deducted for omissions

answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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## March 2018

Question	Answer								
1(a)	They enable totals for trade payables and trade receivables to be quickly extracted (1) for the trial balance and financial statements (1)								
	They are kept in the general ledger separately from the ledgers themselves / segregation of duties (1) thereby reducing the risk of errors / fraud (1)								
	They improve the reliability of the ledgers (1) by identifying errors when ledger totals do not agree with the control account totals (1)								
	The control account may help to identify problems in a particular ledger (1) If a trial balance does not balance (1).								
	1 mark for stating + 1 mark for development Any other suitable answers Max 4 marks								
1(b)	Delph	5							
	Amended sales ledger control account								
	Balance b/d 21555 Discounts allowed 870 (1) Invoice omitted 1520 (1) Balance c/d 24395 Correction of SJ total 1470 (1) Error in sales journal 720 (1)								
	25265 Balance b/d 24395 (1)OF								

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Question	Answer								
1(c)		Delph Purchases ledger control account							
	Purchases returns Discount received Bank Balance c/d	\$ 6813 1764 39826 26760	} } (1) (1)	Purchases Balance c/d	\$ 74779 384	(1)			
		75163			75 163				
	Balance b/d	384	(1)	Balance b/d	26760	(1)OF			

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Question	Answer									
1(d)	Delph Statement of financial position at 30 June 2017									
	Assets  Non-current assets  Motor vehicle	\$ Cost 13560	\$ Accumulated depreciation 3390	\$ Net book value 10170	(1)					
	Current assets Inventory Trade receivables Other receivables Cash in hand  Total current assets  Total assets			3700 24395 650 360 29105	(1)OF (1) (1)					
	Capital and Liabilities Owner's capital Opening balance Add: Profit for the year Less: Drawings Total capital			10 500 9 778 (12 625) 7 653	(1)OF (1)					
	Non-current liabilities Long-term loan (3000–500)			2500	(1)					

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Question	Answer	Marks					
1(d)	Current liabilities Trade payables Other payables Bank overdraft Total current liabilities  Total capital and liabilities  Current liabilities  26376 1890 856 29122  (1)OF (1) for both) 39275						
1(e)	Nadia may have had to buy from new suppliers who were more expensive	7					
	Suppliers may have increased their prices but Nadia may not have been able to pass these increases onto her customers						
	Nadia may have started selling new products at lower prices or margin						
	To maintain or increase sales, Nadia may have had to run promotions or offer higher discounts						
	Nadia may have had old or obsolete inventory that had to be cleared at reduced prices						
	Increased amounts of inventory may have been damaged or stolen						
	Nadia may have been controlling her overheads better resulting in the higher profit margin						
	If the business has been expanding, some overhead costs do not increase proportionately with sales						
	Delph may be operating from larger premises with higher property costs						
	Delph may experience low profitability due to first year of trading						
	Advice Nadia's business is more profitable (1)						
	Any other suitable answers – max 7						

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Question		Answer				Marks
2(a)		Debit \$		Credit \$		6
	Bank	100000				
	Share capital			80000		
	Share premium			20000	(1)	
	Bank	234000		100000		
	Share capital			180000	` '	
	Share premium	04000	(4)	54000	(1)	
	Share premium Retained earnings	94 000 16 000				
	Share capital	10000	(1)	110000		
	Silale Capital			110000		
2(b)			\$			3
	Brought forward	6	10000			
	Share issue		00000	(1)		
	Rights issue		34000	(1)		
		9	44000	(1)OF		
2(c)	Issue of bonus shares					3
	Pay premium on the redemption of debentures					
	Write off company formation expenses					
	Write off expenses of a share issue or debenture issue					
	1 mark for each valid use (max 3 marks)					

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	To release reserves to shareholder with no impact on cash flow.	3
	To liquidate capital reserves that cannot be used to pay dividends.	
	To match long-term assets with long-term capital.	
	To give positive signal to potential investors	
	1 mark for each valid reason (max 3 marks)	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	More capital investment (1) Losses will be shared with more partners (1) New ideas (1) Shared workload (1) Shared responsibility (1) Shared risk (1) More specialist skills (1)  Max 2	2
3(a)(ii)	Profits must be shared (1) More potential disputes (1) Slower decision making (1) Loss of control (1) Max 2  Note: Allow sharing of profits / losses only once as an advantage or a disadvantage	2
3(b)	\$45000 + 8000 - 21000 = \$32000 Profit (1)  Paul \$19200 } Angela \$12800 } (10F for both)	2

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Question				Ans	swer				Marks	
3(c)	Capital Accounts									
	Goodwill (1)	Paul \$ 25000	Angela \$ 15000	Rachael \$ 10000	Bal b/d	Paul \$ 145000	Angela \$ 95000	Rachael \$		
	( )				Cash / Bank (1) Goodwill (1)	30000	20000	75000		
	Bal c/d	169200 194200	112800 127800	65000 75000	Revaluation (1) OF Bal b/d (1) OF	19200 194200 169200	12800 127800 112800	75000 65000		
3(d)	To reward the existing partners (1) for having established the business and built the reputation (1)  1 mark for stating + 1 mark for development								2	
3(e)	A business making profits each year and these could be increasing over time An established reputation Customer loyalty and repeat business Brand name and image Value of the business as a going concern exceeds the value of the net separable assets. Good location Quality of staff / products Allow other suitable answers Max 2							2		

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	apportionment (1)	1
4(a)(ii)	direct materials are allocated (1) because they are directly attributable to production units (1)	2
4(b)(i)	factory rent – by floor area (1)	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(ii)	depreciation of factory machinery – by cost or NBV of factory machinery (1) Machine hours (1)	1
4(c)(i)	\$34 (1)	1
4(c)(ii)	\$63 <b>(1)</b>	1
4(d)(i)	\$63000 <b>(1)</b> + \$15000 <b>(1)</b> + \$30000 <b>(1)</b> = (\$108000 / 1000) · 25% = \$27.00 <b>(1) OF</b>	4
4(d)(ii)	\$84000 <b>(1)</b> + \$18000 <b>(1)</b> + \$36000 <b>(1)</b> = (\$138000 / 1200) · 25% = \$28.75 <b>(1) OF</b>	4
4(e)	Financial (max 3) The budgeted profit per unit is higher for scooters (1) as is the selling price (1) and it would appear that taking up the suggestion would increase profit (1).	7
	There might be staff retraining costs to be paid. (1)	
	Would it be necessary to make staff redundant involving redundancy costs? (1)	
	Non financial (max 3) Is there demand for the extra scooters? (1)	
	If Department B is working at less than full capacity production of scooters could be increased without affecting Department A. (1)	
	Machinery used in making bicycles might not be suitable for producing scooters. (1)	
	Do staff have the necessary skills (1)	
	It might only be possible to make say 400 extra scooters by using the resources freed from the 500 bicycles. (1)	
	May lead to customer dissatisfaction (1)	
	Decision (1)	
4(f)	OAR = 74000 (1) / 2000 (1) = \$37 per direct labour hour (1)OF	3

Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	overheads absorbed 2100 (1) × \$37 (1)OF actual \$ 77700	5