

Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 90 9706/22 May/June 2020

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™] and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **10** printed pages.

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.

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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Que stio n			Ma rks			
1(a)	Credit purchases		4			
		Trade pa	ayables			
		\$		\$		
	Payments 70	300 (1)	Opening balance	4 980 (1)		
	Discounts received	940	Purchases 7	73 480 (1)O I	F	
		<u>220</u> (1) 460		78 460		
	Accept alternative pres	entation	S			
1(b)	Depreciation of furniture	and equi	pment			3
	Opening valuation New furniture Less closing valuation Depreciation	32 32 <u>28</u>	\$ 5 800 5 200 2 000 3 300 3 700 (1) OF			
1(c)	Drawings					5
		Cash	account			
	\$			\$		
	Opening balance 8	20 (1) *	Cash banked	112 400 (1)	
	Cash sales 133 2	00 (1)	Wages of assistant	18 800 (1)	
			Drawings	2410 (1)OF	
	134 0	20	Closing balance	<u>410</u> * <u>134 020</u>		
	*Both Accept alternative pres	entation	S			

Que stio n		Answ	er			Ma rks				
1(d)	Tariq									
	Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2019									
			\$	\$						
	Revenue	e		133 200						
	Less	Opening inventory	7 410							
		Purchases [\$73 480 (of) – \$390 (1)]	73 090							
			80 500							
		Closing inventory	<u>8 080</u>							
	Cost of s	sales		<u>72 420</u>						
	Gross p	rofit		<u>60 780</u>	(1)					
	Discoun	ts received		940	(1)					
				61 720						
	Rent W1		16 960		(2)OF					
	Deprecia	ation of furniture and equipment	3 700		(1)OF					
	Account	ant's fees	640		(1)					
	Loan int	erest	580							
	Wages o	of assistant	<u>18 800</u>		(1)					
				<u>40 680</u>						
	Profit for	r year		<u>21 040</u>	(1)OF					
	W1 Rent Payment	\$14 930 + \$990 (1) + \$1 040 (1) = 16	960							
1(e) (i)		entity: a business has its existence so ons that affect the business should be				2				
	Max 2									
1(e) (ii)		Substance over form: financial statements must give a complete and accurate picture of events (1) so economic impact is taken into account and legal form is disregarded (1)								
	Max 2									

Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks
1(f)	Advice (1) Reducing inventory: Would achieve improvement in liquidity (1) Would reduce storage costs (1) Would reduce chance that items become out of date and are wasted (1) But negative impact if inventories run out and demand not met (1) Delaying payments to suppliers: Would achieve improvement in liquidity (1) Might cause the loss of cash discounts/negative impact on profits (1) But negative impact if credit terms not met leading to loss of suppliers/credit terms/interest charges (1) Award up to 2 marks for each course of action (overall maximum 4 marks) plus 1 mark for advice	5

Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks
2(a)	Advantage (Max 1 advantage)	4
	Provides a more realistic charge against profits (1) as some assets lose more value in their first years (1)/as the asset reduces in value so the depreciation charge reduces (1).	
	1 + 1 mark for development Accept other valid responses.	
	Disadvantage (Max 1 disadvantage)	
	Is more complicated to calculate (1) as the charge changes each year because it is based on the decreasing net book value at the beginning of each year (1) rather than the more straightforward equal charge per year when using the straight-line method (1).	
	1 + 1 mark for development	
	Accept other valid responses.	

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Que stio n	Answor							Ma rks			
2(b)	Balance of provision for depreciation account at 31 December 2019										4
			Vehicle A					Vehicle B			
	for 2018	iation charge 3 0 × 20%)	7 200		(\$4	0 000 × 20	9%)	8 000	(1)		
	for 2019	iation charge 9 0 × 20%)	5 760	(1)	(\$3	32 000 × 20	%)	6 400	(1)		
			12 960					14 400			
	Balance	is \$27 360 (1)(DF								
2(c)			Delivery	vehic	les c	cost accour	nt				5
	2018		\$			2020				\$	
	Jan 1	Bank: deliver vehicle A	-	*		Feb 1		osal Delivery cle B	40 00	0 (1	
	April 1	Bank: deliver vehicle B	y 40 000	*(1	I)	2020 Dec 31	Bala	nce c/d	74 00	0	
	2020 Feb 1	Bank: deliver vehicle C Disposal	y 30 000 <u>8 000</u> <u>114 000</u>	(1) (1)					114	000	
	2021 Jan 1 * Both	Balance b/d	74 000	(1))				<u></u>	000	
2(d)	Lapse of Inadequa Depletion Max 2	acy (1)		e (1)							2
3(a)	Reasons	for dissolving	a partnershi	р							3
	Partners A partner The obje	s is making a lo cannot agree r has died/retir ctives of the pa asons such as	(1) ed (1) artnership ha			achieved (1	1)				
	Max 3 Accept o	other valid res	ponses								

				Answer					
)	Realisation account								
		\$			\$				
	Motor vehicles	19 400		Discount received	270	(1)			
	Furniture and equipmen		(4)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle	15 100	(1)			
	Inventory	7 480	(1)	Bank, trade receivables (W1)	9 880	(1)			
	Trade receivables	11 200		Bank, furniture and equipment	7 300				
	Bank, dissolution expenses	620	(1)	Bank, inventory	6 530	(1)			
				Realisation loss: Xu	5 760	(1)OF			
		<u>50 600</u>		Zoe	<u>5760</u> 50600				
		\$			•				
	Matazvahialaa	,			\$				
	Motor vehicles	19 400							
	Motor vehicles Furniture and equipmen	19 400	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle	\$ 15 100	(1)			
		19 400	(1)	Capital Xu, motor	15 100				
	Furniture and equipmer	19 400 It 11 900	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables	15 100 9 880 7 300	(1)			
	Furniture and equipmen	19 400 at 11 900 7 480		Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and	15 100 9 880	(1)			
	Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution	19 400 at 11 900 7 480 11 200	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment	15 100 9 880 7 300	(1) (1)			
	Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution expenses	19 400 at 11 900 7 480 11 200 620	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment Bank, inventory	15 100 9 880 7 300 6 530 5 400	(1) (1)			
	Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution expenses	19 400 at 11 900 7 480 11 200 620	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment Bank, inventory Trade payables	15 100 9 880 7 300 6 530 5 400	(1) (1) *(1)			

Que stio n	Answer					
3(c)		\$		5		
	Capital account balance Current account balance Loan account	18 000 (2 480) 4 300	(1) (1)			
	Motor vehicle taken over Loss on realisation Amount due from Xu	(15 100) (<u>5 760</u>) (<u>1 040</u>)	(1) (1)OF (1)OF			

Que stio n	Answer					
4(a)	Managers could be involved in setting targets/budgets for their areas of responsibility (1) resulting in possible increase in motivation (1) If managers are not involved in setting targets/budgets motivation could be reduced (1) especially if targets are seen to be unachievable/unrealistic (1) Managers' efficiency could be improved (1) as a result of having clear objectives/targets (1) However, budgetary control might prove to be restrictive (1) resulting in otherwise beneficial opportunities being rejected by managers(1) Any three points (1 + 1 for development)					
	Accept other valid responses.					
4(b)	Contribution per unit	3				
	\$ \$ Selling price 69 (1) Less Variable costs 0 Direct materials 6.60 Direct labour 43.16 Other 2.24 52 (1) Contribution 17 (1)OF					
4(c)	Contribution Image: Image contribution Image contribution Total contribution 24 500 \times \$17 416 500 (1) Less fixed costs 374 000 Actual profit 42 500 (1) Target profit 50 000 7 500 (1)	3				

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Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks
4(d) (i)	Option A profit Maximum capacity using overtime is 28 000 units + 20%, i.e. 33 600 units Demand for Option A: 24 500 units + 40%, i.e. 34 300 units Hence 33 600 will be produced (1) Normal contribution becomes \$17 - \$3 (reduction in selling price) + 0.33 (discount on materials) = \$14.33 (1)OF Contribution in overtime = $$14.33 - (\frac{1}{4} \times $43.06, i.e. 10.79) = $3.54 (1)OF$ Contribution from normal working $28000 \times 14.33 (of) 401240 (1)OF Contribution in overtime 5600 (of) $\times 3.54 19 824 421 064 (1)OF	6
	Less fixed costs <u>374 000</u> <u>47 064</u> (1)OF	
4(d) (ii)	Option B profit Change in contribution: $17 + 0.60$ (cheaper materials), i.e. 17.60 per unit Change in fixed costs per annum: Current fixed costs 374 000 Increased depreciation 4 000 (1) Interest charges ($8\% \times 2000$) 1 600 Advertising comparison 60 000 (1)	5
	Advertising campaign 60 000 439 600 (1) (1)OF Contribution from normal working 28 000 × \$17.60 (of) 492 800 439 600 (1)OF Less fixed costs 53 200 (1)OF	

Answer	Ma rks
Advice (1)	7
Justification	
Reasons for choosing Option A:	
 Will increase profits by \$4 564 (1of) on latest performance (1) Will not involve any permanent change in fixed costs (1) Not changing fixed costs will be beneficial if increased demand is not maintained (1) Will ensure factory is working to full capacity making most efficient use of existing resources (1) Will avoid applying for bank loan which will increase company's liabilities (1) Application for bank loan for Option B may be refused (1) 	
Reasons for choosing Option B	
Will increase profits by the larger amount \$10 700 (1)OF on latest performance (1) Will achieve target profit for factory (1) and exceed target by \$3 200 (1) Option A does not achieve target profit ((1) and misses target by \$2 936 (1) Will avoid the use of overtime working which may not suit workforce (1)	
Will avoid the use of overtime working which may cause deterioration in quality of production (1) Will ensure factory is working to full capacity making most efficient use of existing resources (1)	
Advice (1) plus Max (6) for justification	
	Justification Reasons for choosing Option A: Will increase profits by \$4 564 (1of) on latest performance (1) Will not involve any permanent change in fixed costs (1) Not changing fixed costs will be beneficial if increased demand is not maintained (1) Will ensure factory is working to full capacity making most efficient use of existing resources (1) Will avoid applying for bank loan which will increase company's liabilities (1) Application for bank loan for Option B may be refused (1) Reasons for choosing Option B Will increase profits by the larger amount \$10 700 (1)OF on latest performance (1) Will achieve target profit for factory (1) and exceed target by \$3 200 (1) Option A does not achieve target profit ((1) and misses target by \$2 936 (1) Will avoid the use of overtime working which may not suit workforce (1) Will avoid the use of overtime working which may cause deterioration in quality of production (1) Will avoid the use of out full capacity making most efficient use of existing resources (1)