

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/22

Paper 2 Structured Questions

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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[Turn over

			Marks		
Ross Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017					
Revenue Returns inwards	\$	\$ 92 520 (1) (1 240) (1)			
Cost of sales	-	91 280			
Opening inventory Purchases	21 640 (1) 38 950				
	60 150	34 250			
Gross profit (must be labelled)	<u>(23 900)</u> (2) _	57 030 (1of)			
Deduct: expenses					
Property rental W2 Heating and lighting Travel expenses	13 920 (2) 1 940 2 060				
Irrecoverable debt written off Depreciation	6 690 1 250 (1) 1 490 (1)	28 440			
	Revenue Returns inwards Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases Returns outwards Closing inventory W1 Gross profit (must be labelled) Deduct: expenses Carriage outwards Property rental W2 Heating and lighting Travel expenses General expenses Irrecoverable debt written off	Revenue Returns inwards Sales Cost of sales Opening inventory 21 640 (1) Furchases 38 950 Returns outwards (440) (1) 60 150 (25 900) (2) Gross profit (must be labelled) Closing inventory W1 (25 900) (2) Closing and lighting 1 940 Travel expenses Carriage outwards 2 060 General expenses 6 690 Irrecoverable debt written off 1 250 (1) Depreciation 1 490 (1) Cost of sales Sales Sales Sales Sales Carriage outwards 1 090 (1) Cost of sales Carriage outwards 1 090 (1) Cost of sales Carriage outwards Carriage ou	Revenue 92 520 (1) (1 240) (1) 91 280		

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Question	Answer			Marks	
1(b)	Ross			13	
	Statement of Financial position at 31 March 2017				
		\$			
	Non-current assets				
	Shop fittings – cost	11 930			
	provision for depreciation	3 320	_ (1)		
		8 610	(1of)		
	Current assets		_		
	Inventory	25 900	(1of)		
	Trade receivables	11 620			
	Prepayments	3 240	(1) ´		
	Bank	390	(1)		
	Dank.	41 150	_ (· /		
	Total assets	49 760	_		
	Capital account	43700	=		
		10 950	(4)		
	Balance brought forward		(1)		
	Capital introduced	3 000	(1)		
	Profit for the year	28 590	(1of)		
		42 540	(4)		
	Deduct: drawings	8 600	_ (1)		
		33 940	_		
	Non-current liabilities				
	Bank loan	4 290	_ (1)		
	Current liabilities				
	Trade payables	6 440			
	Accruals	800	(1)		
	Bank loan	4 290	, ,		
		49 760	-		
	Workings				
	T 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				
	Trade receivables 12 870 (1) – 1250 = 11 620 (1)OF				
1(c)	Application of prudence concept (1) Trade receivables/Current assets/profit may be overstate Application of matching/accruals concept (1) Matches the cost of the provision against the relevant year	` ,		4	
	(1 mark for advice + max 3 for justification).				

Question		Ans	wer					Marks
2(a)	Sales ledger control account						11	
	Description	Add (\$)		Less (\$)		Total (\$)		
	Opening balance	(1)		(+)		93 185		
	Sales journal			30 420	(1)			
	Interest on late payment	720	(1)		(-/			
	Sales returns journal	4 560	(1)					
	Discount allowed		1.7	1 520	(1)			
	Bank receipts	18 965	(1)		\-'			
	Closing balance		\-/			85 490	(1cf)	
	Description	Add (\$)		Less (\$)		Total (\$)		
	· ·	Sales ledge	er bar	ances				
	Description							
	Opening balance					78 370)	
	Dishonoured cheque	9 745						
	Interest on late payment	720	(1)					
	Discount allowed			1 520	-			
	Irrecoverable debt w/off			1 825	5 (1)			
	Closing balance					85 490)* 10F	
	Note: * Final balances must be and the sales ledger balances to					ledger co	ntrol account	
2(b)	Provides a total for trade receivables (1) Helps in the preparation of the financial statements. (1) Helps deter/prevent/reduce fraud, as it is maintained by different person. (1) Verifies the arithmetical accuracy/identifies errors in the sales ledger. (1) Can be reconciled with the sales ledger balances to improve accuracy. (1))	4	
	(1 mark for a valid point, up to i	max of 4 m	narks).				

Question	Answer	Marks			
3(a)(i)	84 695 · 20% = \$16 939 (1) New equipment 12 785 + 1595 = 14 380 · 20% · 3 / 12 = 719 Total depreciation = 16 939 + 719 (1) = \$17 658				
3(a)(ii)	K Limited Motor vehicle disposal account				
	\$ 2016 Dec Motor 31 vehicles cost 14 850 (1) Apr 30 Income statement 5 \$ 2016 Dec Provision for depreciation 31 of motor vehicles 4 795 (1) Bank 8 900 (1) Apr 30 Income statement 1 155 (10f)				
	Workings				
	Motor vehicle sold \$ Bought Aug 1 2014 cost 14 850 Depreciation April 30 25% · 9 / 12 (2 784) 2015				
	Book value 12 066 Depreciation Dec 31 2015 25% · 8 / 12 (2 011) Book value 10 055				
3(b)	Matching (1) – cost of non-current asset matched with the revenue earned (1) Prudence (1) – to ensure that profit/carrying value of non-current assets is not overstated. (1) Consistency (1) – to enable valid comparison (1) Max 4 marks				
3(c)	Bank loan The lender would need to be convinced that the company can meet the interest and repayment obligations. (1) Bank loan must be repaid. (1) The loan may need to be secured (1) on the plant and equipment purchased. Loan interest will be charged (1) to the Income Statement reducing profits. A loan will increase the gearing of the company. (1) Takes less time to issue. (1)	Į.			
	Share issue The company has flexibility as to the level of dividends payable on the shares. (1) Share capital does not need to be repaid. (1) There may be loss of control. (1) Issue of more shares may dilute the share price. (1) Share issue is an expensive (1) process. Issuing ordinary shares will not increase the gearing. (1) Takes more time to issue. (1) No interest has to be paid. (1)				
	· ·				

Question	Answer			Marks
4(a)	Benefits (Max 2) Calculate the break-even point Calculate margin of safety Helps with (short term) decision making Easy to predict profits and losses at different levels of output. Quick method of calculating to show impact of decision on profits.			4
	Limitations (Max 2) Some costs are difficult to classify as fixed or variable. Not applicable when multiple products are involved. Assumes selling price remains constant. Assumes variable/fixed costs remain constant. Based on estimates that may not be accurate. Assumes that all production is sold.			
	Accept other valid answers.			
4(b)	Variable costs (15 + 8 + 2) Selling price (25 · 1.8) Contribution per unit	\$ 25 45 20 4200	(1) (1)	3
	Breakeven point (4200 / 20)	210 units	(1)	
4(c)(i)	In units: 240 – 210 = 30 units (1)OF			2
4(c)(ii)	In revenue: \$45 · 30 = \$1350 (1)OF			
4(d)	Maximum capacity 240 · 100 / 75 320 units (1)			3
	Contribution 320 · \$20 6400 (10F) Fixed costs 4200 Maximum profit 2200 (10F)			

uestion	<i>P</i>	Answer					Marks
4(e)	Sales revenue						
	240 · \$49.50			11 880	(1)		
	150 · \$42			6 300	(1)		
				18 180			
	Variable costs						
	Direct material (390 · \$15)	(5 850)	(1)				
	Direct labour (320 · \$8) + (70 · \$10)	(3 260)	(1)				
	Variable overheads (390 · \$2)	(780)	(1)	(9 890)			
	Contribution			8 290	(1of)		
	Fixed costs (4200+500+200)			(4 900)	(1)		
	Maximum profit			3 390	(1of)		
	Total contribution Fixed costs (4200 + 50) Maximum profit	00 + 200)		3 290 (1) 4 900 (1) 3 390 (1)			
4(f)	Benefits (maximum 4 marks) Profits increase (1) by \$2790 (1) (3390 – 600) Directors' target profit (of \$40 680) (1of) per annum is greater than (30 000) target. (1) Business utilises full capacity (1) which will maximise profits. (1) Increased advertising may result in increased business (1) and new customers leading to growth. (1) Produces a positive contribution (1) \$1890 (1) Limitations (maximum 4 marks) Workforce working to full capacity (1) may affect product quality/output. (1) Existing customers may be dissatisfied with the price increase, (1) resulting in lost sales/lower profits (1)				omers		
	Additional storage rental commitment may not be required if new contract ceases, (1) reducing profits (1) Becoming reliant on one customer (1) as don't know how long the order may last (1) (1) Mark for advice and overall max 6 marks for justification						

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	Facilitates profit maximisation (1) Enhanced cash management by identifying future inflows and outflows. (1) Facilitates working capital requirement planning. (1) Enables capital expenditure planning. (1) Note Benefits must be financial benefits. Do not reward: co-ordination, planning, decision	3
	making etc. unless developed from a financial perspective. 1 mark for each valid benefit. Maximum 3 marks.	

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