

ACCOUNTING

9706/21 October/November 2019

Paper 2 Structured Questions 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.

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

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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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Question				Answer			Marks
1(a)	AB Limited Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2018						
	Devenue	10/4	ې 660400	(4)			
	Revenue Cost of color	VV1	(206 200)	(1)			
	Cost of sales	VVZ	(306 300)	(2)			
	Administrative expenses	14/2		(2)			
	Administrative expenses	VV 3	(117000)	(3)			
	Distribution costs	VV4	(195 600)	(3)			
	Finance costs (2 200 ± 4 00	0.)	43200	(4)			
	Finance costs (2 200 + 4 00	0)	(0 2 0 0)	(1)			
	Profit for the year		37 000				
	Workings						
	W1 Revenue	670 400 - 8 300	e = 662 100 (1)			
	W2 Cost of sales	56 500 + 310 60	00 + 12 00 (1)-62000=306300(1) OF			
	W3 Administrative expenses	i					
	Per balances			111 700			
	Buildings depreciation (80 00	00×2%×25%)		400	(1)		
	Provision for doubtful debts	((92400 - 400 - 2))	2 000) × 5%)	4 500	(1)		
	Irrecoverable debt written of	ſ		<u>400</u> 117 000	(1)		
				<u>117 000</u>			
	W4 Distribution costs						
	Per balances			184 800			
	Buildings depreciation (80 00	00×2%×75%)		1 200	(1)		
	Warehouse F & F depreciation	on ((12 900 – 8 [́] 9	00)×10%)	400	(1)		
	Motor vehicles depreciation	(46 000 × 20%)		<u>9 200</u>	(1)		
				<u>195 600</u>			

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Question	Ansy	wer		Marks				
1(b)	AB Limited							
	Statement of financial position at 31 December 2	.018 •						
		Φ						
		05 000						
		65 000	(4)					
	Buildings ($80000 - 28800 - 1600$)	49 600	(1)					
	Motor vehicles $(46000 - 9200 - 9200)$	27 600	(1)					
	varenouse fixtures and fittings $(12900-8900-400)$	3 600	(1)					
		145 800						
	Current assets							
	Inventory	62 000						
	Trade and other receivables $(92400 - 400 - 4500)$	87 500	(1)					
		149500						
	Total assets	295300						
	Equity and liabilities							
	Share capital and reserves							
	Share capital (\$1 ordinary shares)	80000						
	Share premium	35000						
	Retained earnings (19 100 + 37 000 (1)OF – 1 700 (1))	54400						
		169400						
	Non-current liabilities							
	6% debentures	80000	(1)					
	Current liabilities							
	Trade and other payables (26.600 ± 4.000)	40,600						
	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Taue and only payables (50,000 + 4,000)} \\ \text{Coob and coob equivalente} \end{array}$	40000	(1)					
	Cash and cash equivalents	5300	(')					
	Tatal and the and the little a	45900						
	I otal equity and liabilities	295300						

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Rights issue (max 2)	5
	Payment of dividends is discretionary (1)	
	Permanent capital (1)	
	Will rights issue be fully subscribed (1)	
	Debenture (max 2)	
	Would increase (non-current) liabilities (1)	
	Debenture interest must be paid (1)	
	Security maybe required (1)	
	Advice (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
1(d)	Shareholders (1)	2
	Directors/employees (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
1(e)(i)	Gross margin (1)	2
	Profit margin (1)	
	Return on capital employed (1)	
	Expenses to revenue ratio (1)	
	Max 2	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(ii)	Current ratio (1)	2
	Liquid (acid test) ratio (1)	

Question		Answer Ma						
2(a)	Cash book							5
		\$			\$			
	Smith	3 500	(1)	Balance b/d	4 327			
	Standing order error	100	(1)	Wages	850	(1)		
	Balance c/d	1 727		Interest error	150	(1)		
	-	5 327	-		5 327	-		
	-		-	Balance b/d *	1 727	(1) OF		
2(b)	Bank reconciliation					4		
	Balance per bank stat	ement	(1 875)				
	Add uncleared lodgen	nents		560 (1)				
	Less unpresented che	eques		(340) (1)				
	Less direct debit corre	ection		(72) (1)				
	Balance per cash boo	k *	(1 727) (1) OF				
	(*) 1 mark if figure is o	correct/s	same	amount as cash	n book fror	n (a)		

Question	Answer	Marks				
2(c)	To identify errors in the cash book (1)	2				
	To identify errors on the bank statement (1)					
	To identify uncleared lodgements (1)					
	To identify unpresented cheques (1)					
	To verify accuracy of accounting records (1)					
	To update the cash book with transactions only on the bank statement (1)					
	To identify out of date cheques (1)					
	Accept other valid points.					
	Max 2					
2(d)	Adjusted profit for the year Draft profit 10 340 Damaged inventory (800 – (900 – 150)) (50) (1) Goods on sale or return (2800-2000) (800) (1) Accrued rental (1 200) (1) Revised profit 8 290 (1) OF	4				

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	\$152 000 - \$76 000 - \$4 000 = \$72 000 (1)	1
3(b)	$\frac{72000}{3} = \$24000 $ (1) OF	1

Question			Answer		Marks
3(c)	Motor vehicles Irrecoverable debt Provision for doubtful debts	\$ 6 000 ** 2 000 (1) 1 000 (1) 9 000	Motor vehicles Capital account – Adam Capital account – Bilal Capital account – Chan	\$ 3000 ** (1) for both 2000 # 2000 # (1) for all three 2000 # 9000	4
3(d)	Capital account Current account Motor vehicle Profit for the year Loan account Interest on Ioan Loss on revaluation Goodwill Loan account Due to Bilal from bank account	\$ 20 000 (4 000) (30 000) 24 000 80 000 4 000 (2 000) 8 000 100 000 (45 000) 55 000	(1) (1) (1) CF		3
3(e)	To reward partners for their fixed in To encourage further capital inves Accept other valid points.	nvestment in tment in the	the business (1) business (1)		2
3(f)	To discourage large amounts of dr To penalise partners who make ex Accept other valid points.	rawings by th cessive drav	ne partners (1) wings (1)		2

Question	Answer	Marks				
3(g)	The amount of salary payable to partners (1)	2				
	Rate of interest on partners' loans (1)					
	Management responsibilities of partners (1)					
	y limits on partners' drawings (1)					
	Amount of partners' capital (1)					
	Accept other valid points.					
	Max 2					

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Enables selling prices to be set, because all costs are included in the pricing of a product. (1)	3
	Supports long-term planning, because this depends on revenue. It must cover not just direct costs but overhead costs as well. (1)	
	Absorption costing conforms to the accruals concept, because the total cost of unsold inventory is charged to the period in which it is sold. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Max 3	

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Question	Answer M								s
4(b)			Production	on debts	Service de	epartments			7
		Total	Assembly	Printing	Technical support	Personnel			
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
	Overheads already apportioned	40 210	17 530	11 360	5 020	6 300			
	Electricity	20 500	4 920	13 120	1 640	820	(1)		
	Insurance of machinery	7 500	5 250	1 500	600	150	(1)		
	Insurance of buildings	11 880	5 940	4 620	990	330	(1)		
		80 090	33 640	30 600	8 250	7 600			
	Personnel		3 800	2 850	950	(7 600)	(1) OF		
			37 440	33 450	9 200	0			
	Technical support		8 000	1 200	(9 200)		(1) OF		
			45 440	34 650	0				
			(1) OF	(1) OF					
4(c)	Assembly 4544 320	⁴⁰ 0 6	\$14.2	0 (1) OF per	labour hour	(1)			4
	Printing 3465 550	50 00 OF	\$6.30	(1) OF per n	nachine hou	r (1)			

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Question			Answe	er		Marks
4(d)			\$			4
	Direct costs Overheads Assembly de Overheads Printing dep Total cost Profit	ept $12.5 \times 14.20 ot $6 \times 6.30 $\frac{1}{3}$ of cost	1 330.00 177.50 (1) 37.80 (1) 1 545.30 (1) 515.10 (1)	OF OF OF		
4(e)	Assembly department Printing department Overheads under-absor	1.5 hours less than forecast:2 hours more than forecast	Under-absorbe (1) 1.5 × \$14.20 (C Over-absorbed 2 × \$6.30 (OF)	\$ 21.30 DF) d (1) (12.60) 8.70	(1) OF (1) OF (1) OF	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	Financial – Max 2	7
	All models make a positive contribution. (1)	
	If any model was discontinued fixed costs would be reallocated to the remaining models. (1)	
	Method of allocating fixed costs may be inappropriate. (1)	
	Non-financial – Max 4	
	Discontinuing any model may result in loss of customers/sales. (1)	
	Would the workforce be fully employed on the remaining models? (1)	
	Would employees need training to produce alternative models? (1)	
	Possible redundancies. (1)	
	Demotivated workforce. (1)	
	Adverse publicity. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Overall Max 6 for justification + 1 for recommendation.	