

### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge Ordinary Level

#### **PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS**

7110/22

Paper 2 Structured

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

### **Published**

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### 1 (a)

Fabio Trial Balance at 30 June 2016

	Debit		Credit	
	\$		\$	
Motor vehicle	9 500			
Trade payables			8 500	
Inventory	4850			
Revenue			22 000	
Purchases	14 400			
Bank loan			2000	
Bank overdraft			1630	
Trade receivables	7 2 5 0			
Capital			3 000	
Suspense (1)	<u>1130</u>	(1)of		
	<u>37 130</u>	(1)	<u>37 130</u>	(1)
NB:(of) can be Dr or Cr.				

[4]

(b)

### General journal

	Debit		Credit	
	\$		\$	
Suspense	270	(1)		
Revenue (Sales)			270	(1)
Purchases	1400	(1)		
Suspense			1400	(1)

NB: accept suspense account netted to 1130cr = (2)

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(c)

'					
	Transaction	Book of prime entry	Account to be debited	Account to be credited	Effect on capital \$
	Sold goods costing \$900 on credit to Noah for the list price of \$1500.	Sales Journal	Noah	Revenue (Sales)	+\$600
	Noah returned goods with a list price of \$100	Sales returns/ returns in journal/day book (1)	Sales returns/returns inwards <b>(1)</b>	Noah <b>(1)</b>	-\$40 <b>(1)</b>
	Paid Sophie a cheque for \$610.	Cash book (1)	Sophie (1)	Bank <b>(1)</b>	No effect (1)
	A debt, \$230, owed by Zain was written off.	General journal/ Journal/ Nominal journal (1)	Bad debts/irrecoverable debts <b>(1)</b>	Zain <b>(1)</b>	-\$230 (1)

[12]

[Total:20]

### 2 (a)

### Rent Receivable Account

Date	Details	\$		Date	Details	\$	
2016				2015			
Jan 31	Bank	700	(1)	Oct 1	Balance b/d	2500	
				Dec 31	Bank	6700	(1)
Sept 30	Income statement/ Profit and loss/ IS/ P&L	12000	(1)	2016			
				April 30	Bank	3 100	(1)
				Sept 30	Balance c/d	<u>400</u>	
		<u>12700</u>				<u>12700</u>	
Oct 1	Balance b/d	400	(1)of				

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(b)

	·		1	ı	1	1
	\$		\$		\$	
Profit for the year					24 000	
	Increase		Decrease			
Purchases of \$500 had not been recorded in the books.			500	(1)	(500)	
Goods, \$800, had been counted twice in the closing inventory.			800	(1)	(800)	
No adjustment had been made for prepaid insurance \$950.	950	(1)			950	
Discount allowed \$1600 had been added to gross profit.			3200	(1)	(3200)	
Equipment costing \$15 000 (accumulated depreciation \$6600), had been depreciated by 20% on cost. The reducing (diminishing) balance method should have been used at a rate of 20%.	1 320 or 3 000	(1)	or 1680		1 320	
Commission receivable, \$400, had not been included in the draft income statement.	400	(1)			400	
	2 670		4 500			
Revised profit for the year					<u>22 170</u>	(2) 1of

[8]

(c) These arise from normal trading activities/day to day activities/selling activities/revenue earned/sale of goods (must go beyond revenue receipts), such as sales or commission (1). They are entered in the income statement. (1)

[2]

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(d)

Transaction	Revenue		Capital		
	Expenditure	Receipt	Expenditure	Receipt	
Sold office computer				√	
Received interest on deposit account		√ (1)			
Took out a 5 year bank loan				√ (1)	
Paid property insurance	√ (1)				
Bought motor vehicle to deliver goods			√ (1)		
Commission received		√ (1)			

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[Total: 20]

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### 3 (a) Cam Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 September 2016

	Share Capital \$		General Reserve \$		Retained Profits \$		Total \$	
Balance at 1 October 2015	70 000		40 000		92000		202 000	
Share issue	30 000	(1)					30 000	
Profit for the year					75 000	(1)	75 000	
Transfer to general reserve			80 000	(1)	(80 000)	(1)	_	
Dividend paid(interim)					(7 000)	(1)	(7 000)	
Dividend paid (final)					(20 000)	<u>(1)</u>	(20 000)	
Balance at 30 September 2016	100 000	(1)	120 000		60 000		280 000	(1)

[8]

(b)

Extract from the Statement of Financial Position extract at 30 September 2016

	\$ \$
Equity and Reserves	<u>100 000</u> <b>(1)</b>
Ordinary shares	

Reserves

General reserve 120 000 (1of)

Retained profit <u>60 000</u> **(1of)** 

Total equity and 180 000 (1) w+of

shares/shareholders' funds/total equity

Non-current liabilities

Debentures <u>50 000</u> **(1) (Not deducted)** 

330 000 (1) of

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(c) Retains cash in the business/maintains liquidity (1)

Improves working capital (1)

Funds retained for major expenditure such as purchasing non-current assets/expansion of business. (1)

Profits 'ploughed back' for business to grow. (1)

Used for future dividends/maintains dividends in times of loss/when profits are low (1)

For use in emergencies/contingencies/if company has financial difficulties (1)

(Accept any other reasonable points)

Max [2]

(d)

Ordinary shares	Debentures
Shareholders are the owners of the business (1)	Debenture holders make a non-current loan of capital to the business/are creditors (1)
Receive dividend (1)	Receive interest/interest is fixed (1)
Dividend is not guaranteed/dividend is variable (not fixed) (1)	Interest on the loan must be paid (1)
Dividend is an appropriation of profit (1)	Interest recorded in income statement as an expense (1)
In liquidation paid after debentures (1)	In liquidation paid before ordinary shares (1)
Have voting rights (1)	Do not have voting rights (1)
Can attend AGM (1)	Cannot attend AGM (1)

Max [4]

[Total:20]

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#### 4 (a)

	Workings	Answer		Comparative figures for previous year
Revenue for the year	168 000 <b>(1)</b> × 100 75	\$224 000	(1)	\$200 000
Percentage mark up	56 000 <b>(1)</b> × 100 168 000	33.33% 33%	(1of) or (1of)	27%
Expenses for the year	GP 56 000(1of) – NP 11 200 (1) Or 20%(1) of 224 000 (1of)	\$44 800	(1of)	36 000
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	11200 (1) × 100 60000 + 20 000(1)	14% (1of) (If one correct component)		21%

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### (b) Own figure rule applies

There has been an increase in sales revenue in the current year (1) this may be due to improved marketing/advertising/lower cost of sales of the business (1) The percentage mark-up has increased in the current year (1) this may be due to increased

prices (1) or decreased cost of sales/decreased purchases due to trade discounts (1). The return on capital employed (ROCE) has decreased in the current year (1) this may be due to proportionately higher expenses (1) or higher capital employed for the year, or due to reduction in profits (1).

Expenses have increased/have more expenses (1) due to lack of control (1)

Max [6]

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(c)

	Principle or concept
Revalue his premises recording the increase in market value as a profit	Historic cost
Include a value for business reputation in his income statement	Money measurement (1)
Record his drawings in the income statement	Business entity / accounting entity (1)
To stop charging depreciation on non- current assets for the year	Consistency (1)
Not to provide for trade debts which are probably irrecoverable.	Prudence (1)

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[Total:20]

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# 5 (a) Project Manufacturing Manufacturing Account for the year ended 30 September 2016

Raw materials inventory 1 October 2015 Purchases of raw material Raw materials inventory 30 September 2016	\$ 8 700 <u>106 000</u> <b>(1)</b> 114 700 <u>(9 750)</u>	\$	
Cost of raw materials consumed		104	(1)
Factory wages Royalties Prime cost (1)		950 73 000 <u>8 000</u> 185 950	(1) (1) (1) of
Factory overheads	4.000		(4)
Insurance Rent	4 000 12 300		(1) (1)
Premises maintenance	6000		(1)
Managers' salaries	29 000		(1)
Depreciation – machinery	<u>13 000</u>	64 900 250 850	(1of)
Work in progress			
At 1 October 2015	19 000		
At 30 September 2016	<u>(17 500)</u>	1.450	(1)
Cost of production/Factory cost/		<u>1450</u>	(1)
Cost of manufacturing/Manufacturing cost	(1)	<u>252300</u>	(1) of

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## (b) Project Manufacturing Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2016.

	\$	\$
Revenue		380 000
Less		
Inventory of finished goods 1 October 2015	34 100	
Cost of production	252 300	(1) of
Purchases	<u>36 000</u>	(1)
	<u>322 400</u>	
Inventory of finished goods 30 September 2016	<u>(40 400)</u>	
Cost of sales		(282 000) <b>(1) of</b>
Gross profit		98 000 <b>(1) of</b>
Commission received		<u>3 000</u> <b>(1)</b>
		101 000
Less expenses:		
Insurance	1 000	(1)
Rent	4 100	(1)
Premises maintenance	4 400	(1)
Office wages and salaries	50 000	(1)
Advertising (15 400 – 1 200)	10 250	(1)
Administration and finance costs (9 500+750)	10 250	(1)
Provision for doubtful debts		(1)
Depreciation – office fixtures		(1)
•		<u>(86 050)</u> `´
Profit for the year		<u>14 950</u> (1) of

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## (c) Project Manufacturing Statement of Financial Position at 30 September 2016.

Non-current assets  Machinery  Office fixtures	Cost \$ 115 000 14 000 129 000	Accumulated depreciation \$ 63 000 7 600 70 600	Net book value \$ 52 000 <u>6 400</u> 58 400	(1) of (NBV< 65 000) (1) of (NBV< 7 800)
Current assets Inventory Raw materials Work in progress Finished goods		9 750 17 550 <u>40 400</u> 67 700		(1) All three
Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts	32 000 <b>(1)</b> (1 600)			
Other receivables		30 400 <u>1 200</u>	99 300 157 700	(1) of (1)
Financed by Capital Profit for the year		140 000 <u>14 950</u> 157 700	<u>101 100</u>	(1) of
Drawings Financed by:		(39 800)	<u>157 700</u>	(1)
Capital Profit for the year		140 000 <u>14 950</u> 154 950		(1) of
Drawings		<u>(39 800)</u>	115 150	(1)
Current liabilities Trade payables Other payables Bank		18 700 750 <u>23 100</u>	<u>42 550</u> 157 700	(1) (1) (1)

[11]

[Total 40 marks]