

#### ACCOUNTING

9706/22 March 2018

Paper 2 AS Level 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.

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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.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	They enable totals for trade payables and trade receivables to be quickly extracted (1) for the trial balance and financial statements (1)	4
	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/d21555Discounts allowed870 (1)Invoice omitted1520 (1)Balance c/d24395Correction of SJ total1470 (1)Error in sales journal720 (1)	
	25265   25265     Balance b/d   24395   (1)OF	

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

#### March 2018

Question		Answ	er			Marks			
1(d)	Delph Statement of financial position at 30 June 2017								
	Assets	\$ Cost	\$ Accumulated depreciation	\$ Net book value					
	Non-current assets Motor vehicle	13560	3390	10170	(1)				
	Current assets Inventory Trade receivables Other receivables Cash in hand Total current assets Total assets			3700 24395 650 360 29105 39275	(1)OF (1) (1)				
	Capital and Liabilities Owner's capital Opening balance Add: Profit for the year Less: Drawings Total capital			10500 9778 (12625) 7653	(1)OF (1)				
	Non-current liabilities Long-term loan (3000–500)			2500	(1)				

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	Current liabilities 26376 (1)OF   Trade payables 1890 1890   Other payables 1890 1890   Bank overdraft 856 29122   Total current liabilities 39275	
1(e)	Nadia may have had to buy from new suppliers who were more expensive   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 experience low profitability due to first year of trading   Advice   Nadia's business is more profitable (1)   Any other suitable answers – max 7	7

Question		Answer				Marks
2(a)	Bank	Debit \$ 100000		Credit \$		6
	Share capital	100000		80000		
	Share premium Bank	234000		20000	(1)	
	Share capital Share premium			180000 54000		
	Share premium Retained earnings	94000 16000	• •			
	Share capital			110000		
2(b)	Brought forward Share issue Rights issue	10 23	\$ 10000 00000 34000 14000	(1) (1) (1)OF		3
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)					

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 <b>} (10F for both)</b>	2

Question				Ans	swer				Marks
3(c)	Capital Accounts								5
	Goodwill (1)	Paul \$ 25000	Angela \$ 15000	Rachael \$ 10000	Bal b/d	Paul \$ 145000	Angela \$ 95000	Rachael \$	
					Cash / Bank <b>(1)</b> Goodwill <b>(1)</b>	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 existin	••••••	-	blished the b	usiness and built the r	eputation (1)			2
3(e)	A business making p An established repu Customer loyalty an Brand name and ima Value of the busines Good location Quality of staff / prod Allow other suitable <b>Max 2</b>	tation d repeat busines age ss as a going con ducts	S		sing over time	ets.			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

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 (1)	1
4(d)(i)	\$63000 (1) + \$15000 (1) + \$30000 (1) = (\$108000 / 1000) × 25% = \$27.00 (1) OF	4
4(d)(ii)	\$84000 (1) + \$18000 (1) + \$36000 (1) = (\$138000 / 1200) × 25% = \$28.75 (1) OF	4
4(e)	<b>Financial (max 3)</b> The budgeted profit per unit is higher for scooters <b>(1)</b> as is the selling price <b>(1)</b> and it would appear that taking up the suggestion would increase profit <b>(1)</b> .	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

9706/22

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Question	on Answer					
4(g)	overheads absorbed 2100 (1) × \$37 (1)OF actual \$77700 76200 (1) 1500 (1)OF over absorbed (1)OF	5				