

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.

Question			Answer		Marks
1(a)	AB Limited Income statement for the year ended 31 Revenue W1 Cost of sales W2 Gross profit for the year Administrative expenses W3 Distribution costs W4 Profit from operations	December 2 \$ 662100 (306300) 355800 (117000) (195600) 43200	2018 (1) (2) (3) (3)		10
	Finance costs (2 200 + 4 000)Profit for the yearWorkingsW1 Revenue670 400 - 8 300	(6 200) 37 000			
	W2 Cost of sales56 500 + 310 60W3 Administrative expenses	0 + 12 00 (1)	- 62 000 = 306 300 (1) OF		
	Per balances Buildings depreciation $(80\ 000 \times 2\% \times 25\%)$ Provision for doubtful debts $((92\ 400 - 400 - 2)$ Irrecoverable debt written off	2 000) × 5%)	111 700 400 4 500 <u>400</u> <u>117 000</u>	(1) (1) (1)	
	W4 Distribution costs				
	Per balances Buildings depreciation $(80\ 000 \times 2\% \times 75\%)$ Warehouse F & F depreciation $((12\ 900 - 8\ 90)$ Motor vehicles depreciation $(46\ 000 \times 20\%)$	00)×10%)	184 800 1 200 400 <u>9 200</u> <u>195 600</u>	(1) (1) (1)	

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Question	Answer								
1(b)	AB Limited Statement of financial position at 31 December 2018								
		\$							
	Non-current assets								
	Land	65 000							
	Buildings (80 000 – 28 800 – 1 600)	49 600	(1)						
	Motor vehicles (46 000 – 9 200 – 9 200)	27 600	. ,						
	Warehouse fixtures and fittings $(12900-8900-400)$	3 600	. ,						
		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 (36 600 + 4 000)	40600	(1)						
	Cash and cash equivalents	5300							
	·	45900							
	Total equity and liabilities	295300							
		295300							

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 M						
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	reconcil	iation					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 (correct/s		<u>_</u>	book froi	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		4	
	Draft profit	10 340		
	Damaged inventory (800 – (900 – 150))	(50) (1)		
	Goods on sale or return (2800-2000)	(800) (1)		
	Accrued rental	<u>(1 200)</u> (1)		
	Revised profit	8 290 (1) OF		

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

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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)	9000	3
3(e)	To reward partners for their fixed To encourage further capital inves Accept other valid points.	investment in	the business (1)		2
3(f)	To discourage large amounts of c To penalise partners who make e Accept other valid points.				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)				
	Any 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				Α	nswer			Marks
4(b)			Production debts Service departments					
		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 $\frac{45440}{3200}$ OF \$14.20 (1) OF per labour hour (1)					4		
	Printing 3465 550	00 00 OF	\$6.30	(1) OF per r	nachine hou	r (1)		

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Question		Answer						
4(d)			\$			4		
	Direct costs Overheads Assembly d Overheads Printing dep Total cost Profit	•	37.80 (1) OF 1 545.30 (1) OF					
4(e)	Assembly department	1.5 hours less than forecast:	Under-absorbed (1) 1.5×\$14.20 (OF)	\$ 21.30	(1) OF	5		
	Printing department	2 hours more than forecast	Over-absorbed (1) 2 × \$6.30 (OF)		(1) OF			
	Overheads under-abso	rbed		8.70	(1) OF			

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.	