

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/22

Paper 2 Structured Questions

October/November 2018

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.

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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)	(9100) + 1800 (1) – 1600 (1) = \$(8900) overdrawn (1) OF	3
1(b)	Total trade receivables account \$ Sales	4
1(c)	Total trade payables account \$ Bank W1 Discount received Balance c/d 12 100	4
1(d)	W1 65 100 (1) + 1 600 (1) = 66 700 Cash account S Wages Drawings Other operating expenses Balance b/d Balance b/d Too (1) Cash account S 14 400 (1) Cother operating expenses Balance c/d Too Too Too Too Too Too Too Too Too To	4

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Question		Answer				Mark
1(e)	Income statement for th	Finn e year end	led 31 De	ecember 2	017	
		\$		\$		
	Revenue			144 200		
	Purchases	79 300				
	Inventory at 31 December 2017	<u>6 200</u>				
	Cost of sales			<u>73 100</u>		
	Gross profit			71 100	(1)	
	Discount received			500	(1)OF	
				71 600		
	Expenses					
	Discount allowed	100	(1)			
	Rent	12 000				
	Wages	14 400	(1)OF			
	Other operating expenses W1	16 100	(2)OF			
	Depreciation	1 400	(1)			
	Interest charges	200	(1)	44 200		
	Profit for the year			27 400	(1)OF	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	Could maintain full up-to-date accurate records (1) Will improve decision-making (1) Could provide credit control systems (1) Improve cash flow / reduce irrecoverable debts (1) Making sufficient profits to afford bookkeeper's wages (1) Increased wages (\$6 000) / affordability would result in decreased profits (1) Failure to maintain full up to date records could lead to business failure (1) Accept other valid responses	4
	(max 3) for comments, plus (1) for decision	
1(g)	To avoid trade receivables / current assets being overstated (1) To avoid profit being overstated (1) To comply with the prudence concept (1) To comply with the matching concept (1)	2
	Max 2 marks	

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					Ar	nswer					Marks
2(a)		Jack \$	Kelly \$	Liam \$			Jack \$	Kelly \$	Liam \$		
	Goodwill	10 500	26 250	15 750	(1)	Balance b/d	33 000	71 000	·		
	Bank	19 500	37 250		(1)OF	Revaluation	6 000	15 000		(1)	
	Balance c/d	24 000	60 000	36 000		Goodwill	15 000	37 500		(1)	
						Bank			51 750	(1)OF	
		54 000	123 500	51 750	_		54 000	123 500	51 750		
						Balance b/d	24 000	60 000	36 000	(1)	
2/h)	The difference between	the value	of a bucin	0000 00 0	, whole	and the congret	to value o	f the not t	angiblo (secote (1)	
2(b)	The difference between OR The (intangible) value or						te value o	f the net t	angible a	assets (1).	
2(b) 2(c)	OR	f reputatio	n/custome	er base/l	ocation,	etc. (1)					
	OR The (intangible) value or	f reputatio ure that th	n/custome	er base/lepartners	ocation, benefit,	etc. (1) because it is the	neir efforts	s which ha	ave crea		
	OR The (intangible) value of The adjustment will ens	f reputatio ure that th t the origir	n/custome e original nal partnei	er base/le partners	ocation, benefit, it; 1 mar	etc. (1) because it is the for explaining	neir efforts	s which ha	ave crea		
2(c)	OR The (intangible) value of The adjustment will ens 1 mark for clarifying that	f reputatio ure that th t the origin	n/custome e original nal partnei on / subjec	partners rs benefictive (1)	ocation, benefit, it; 1 mar so it is d	etc. (1) because it is the for explaining ifficult to value	neir efforts	s which ha	ave crea	ted the goodwill.	

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Question	Answer					
2(e)		Return on capital employed				4
		30 June 2019	\$\frac{\$60 000}{\$120 000} \times 100	50% (1)		
		30 June 2018	\$48000 \$104000 W1 × 100	46.15% (1)OF		
	W1 Profit for the year end	ded 30 June 2018 (\$60 000 × 4 /	5) = \$48 000 (1)			
	Advice. The return on cap	oital employed will improve (by 3	.85%) (1)OF			

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Improves the perception of the company size (1) by increasing the issued share capital of the company (1)	4
	To capitalise non-distributable reserves (1) but overall, total equity will remain the same (1)	
	To reward the company's investors (1) when profits are not sufficient to pay dividends (1)	
	Can be used to keep existing shareholders happy (1) and may be attractive to potential investors (1)	
	1 mark per valid point + 1 for development to max of 4	
3(a)(ii)	To write off expenses relating to: company formation the issue of debentures the issue of shares redemption of debentures	3
	1 mark per valid point to max of 3	

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Question		A	nswer				Marks
3(b)	for		_imited changes in eq d 31 Decembe				6
		Ordinary share capital \$	Share premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total \$	
	Brought forward at 1 January 2017	1 250 000	_	130 000	65 000	1 445 000	
	Profit for the year				255 000 (2) / (1)*	255 000	
	Dividend – final 2016 – interim 2017				(125 000) (1) (46 875) (1)	(125 000) (46 875)	
	Issue of ordinary shares	312 500 (1)	593 750 (1)			906 250	
	Balance at 31 December 2017	1 562 500	593 750	130 000	148 125	2 434 375	
	* \$268 500 (1) / \$255 000 (2)						
3(c)	Debit Non-current asset (1) Credit Revaluation reserve (1)						2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	The point where the business is making neither a profit nor a loss (1)	1
4(b)	Make or buy decisions (1) Limited resources (1) Special orders (1) Production scheduling (1) Product / departmental closure (1) Accept other valid responses.	3
	Max (3)	
4(c)(i)	bulk buying / economies of scale / supplier price reduction	1
	Max (1)	
4(c)(ii)	overtime rates/increase basic wage rates	1
4(d)	Fixed costs are only fixed over a given range of activity (1) As this business is expanding its capacity, some fixed costs may increase (1) Such as: Rates – larger floor area used (1) Supervisors' salaries – increase in staff numbers (so more supervisors required) (1) Depreciation – additional machinery required (1) Maintenance – increased operations (therefore more servicing required) (1)	3
	Max (1) for developed examples. Overall max (3)	

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Question		Answer			Marks
4(e)(i)			\$		6
		Revenue (\$195 × 8 000)	1 560 000	(1)	
		Direct materials (\$23.20 × 8 000)	185 600	(1)	
		Direct labour (\$86.40 × 8 000)	691 200	(1)	
		Variable overheads (\$12 × 8 000)	96 000	(1)	
		Total contribution (\$73.40 × 8 000)	587 200		
		Fixed costs	302 400	(1)	
		Profit for the year	284 800	(1)OF	
4(e)(ii)		Profit per unit = $\frac{284800}{8000}$ = \$3	35.60 (1)	OF	1
4(e)(iii)	Based on (e)(i) = 37.64 % (2)/(1)OF			2
4(f)	$\frac{302400}{37.64\%}$ 1(OF) = \$803400 (1)	OF / \$195 = 4 120 units (1)OF			3
	Alternative presentation				
	$\left \frac{302400}{73.40} \right $ (10F) = 4 120 units (I) OF × \$195 = \$803 400 (10F)			

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	Shareholders' investment has become riskier (1) because of the increased external borrowing (1). Loan interest has to be paid (1) whether profit is earned or not (1), but overall profit should increase (1). Repayment of the external borrowing may result in future cash flow problems (1)	4
	Accept other valid responses.	
4(h)	Positive	5
	Market share should increase (1) overall profit may increase (1). Expansion may encourage further shareholder investment (1)	
	Negative	
	As a result of reducing the selling price and increased costs, the profit per unit will fall (1) and the breakeven point will increase (1)	
	The directors should consider how certain the company are that all of the increased production will be sold (1) how reliable the directors other estimates are (1) and whether suitable labour and other resources will be available (1). They must also ensure that funds will be available to repay the loan. (1)	
	Max (4) for comments 1 mark for decision.	

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