Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 90 9706/21 October/November 2020

Published

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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.

1(a)Ismail Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 \$Revenue274 500 Cost of sales W1(182 560) (3) OF Gross profit91 940 (1) OF Add discounts received(192 560) (2) OF (1)Less expenses22 280 (1)Insurance W2 (2) OF Rent1250 (2) OF (2) OF (2) OF (2) OF (1) OF(2) OF (2) OF (2) OF (1) OFProvision for doubtful debtsW4 (10) (2) OF (2) OF (1) OF(2) OF (1) OFW1 Cost of sales\$ (420) (1) OFW2 Insurance\$ (420) (1) OFW2 Insurance\$ (420) (1) OFW2 Insurance\$ (420) (1) OFW3 Depreciation of non-current assets\$ (1) OFAt 1 January 2019 Add capital expenditure18 500 (1) OFW3 Depreciation control of non-current assets\$ (1) OFM4 Provision for doubtful debts\$ (1) OFW3 Depreciation of non-current assets\$ (1) OFM4 Provision for doubtful debts\$ (1) OFW3 Depreciation of non-current assets\$ (1) OFM4 Provision for doubtful debts\$ (1) OFW4 Provision for doubtful debts5% × (\$14 800 - 600, i.e. \$14 200 (1)) = 710 (1)OFW5 Loan interest 4200 × 10% = 420 (2)CF 210 (1)OF <th>Marks</th>	Marks
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W/5 Loan interest $4200 \times 10\% - 420$ (2) CE 210 (4) OE	
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$	
1(b) \$ Capital 1 January 2019 (W1) 21 800 (1)	4
Add profit for year 43 470 (1)OF	
Deduct drawings (\$18 740 + \$420) (19 160) (1)	
<u>46 110</u> (1)OF	
W1 Opening capital: Assets \$26 000 – liability \$4200 = \$21 800	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Option1: Bank loan Max 4	7
	 Reasons for: Temporary source of finance (1) No effect on control of business (1) Profits will not have to be shared (1) 	
	 Reasons against: May not be eligible for bank loan (1) Security required for loan (1) Interest charges will reduce profits (1) 	
	Option 2: Partnership with Seema Max 4	
	 Reasons for: Permanent source of capital (1) Partner might bring new skills/expertise (1) Sharing of workload (1) Security for finance will not be required (1) 	
	 Reasons against Profits will have to be shared equally/so Ismail may receive less than now (1) May not get on well/possibility of disputes (1) Decision-making may be slower/more difficult (1) Existence of business could be threatened if partner wishes to leave/retire/dies (1) 	
	Overall Max 6 marks for justification.	
	Advice (1)	
	Accept other valid responses.	
1(d)	 Benefits of keeping a full set of accounting records giving access to more detailed information (1) easier to assess business performance (1), possible to prepare comprehensive financial statements (1) more effective decision making (1) provides support for bank loan applications (1) provides evidence to support tax assessments (1) possibility of improved credit control (1) allows comparisons with previous years/other businesses (1) 	4
	Max 4 Accept other valid responses.	

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Question	Answer							Marks
2(a)	 Helps identify errors made by the bank (1) Helps identify errors in the cash book (1) Accurate preparation of financial statements (1) Helps prevent/identify fraud (1) Ensures cash book is up to date (1) Helps identify out of date/dishonoured cheques (1) Max 4						4	
2(b)	Standing order is for a fixed amount; amount of direct debit varies (1) Bank triggers payment of standing order; recipient triggers payment of direct debit (1) Standing order is paid at fixed intervals; direct debit payments occur irregularly (1) Max 2 differences Accept other valid responses.						2	
2(c)		\$		\$				4
	H Ltd (credit transfer)	229.48 (1)	Balance b/d	62	5.48			
	Balance c/d	628.40	Bank charges	5	9.60	(1)		
	C/U		Ayesha (direct debit)	17	2.80	(1)		
		857.88	Balance b/d		7.88 8.40	(1)OF		
2(d)		Bank Recor	nciliation Stateme	nt at 3	31 October	2019		5
					\$	\$		
	Balance pe	er bank staten	nent (overdrawn)			(139.39)		
	Add: uncredited deposits					773.25	(1)	
						633.86		
	Less: unpresented cheques: J Ltd (cheque 626345)			е	(276.93)		(1)	
	Usman (ch	eque 626348)		(985.33)		(1)	
						(1262.26)		
	Balance pe	er cash book ((1)			(628.40)	(1)	

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Question		Answer							
3(a)	Dividend paid								
	Number of shares: 1 200 000 × 4 = 4 800 000 (1) Dividend: 4 800 000 (OF) × \$0.05 = \$240 000 (1)								
3(b)	issue price isCan maintairwill own sam	issue price is usually below market price (1)							
	Accept other va	lid respon	ses.						
3(c)	Shares issued 2/3 Amount raised: 3		• •		• •	DF		2	
3(d)	Statement of ch	anges in e	M Limite quity for the		d 31 Dec	ember 2	2019	5	
		Share capital \$000	Share Premium \$000	Retained earnings \$000	Total \$000				
	Balances, 1 January 2019	1 200	480	295	1 975	(1)	row		
	Profit for year			324	324	(1)	row		
	Dividends paid			(240)	(240)	(1)OF	row		
	Rights issue	800	480		1 280	(1)OF	row		
	Balances, 31 December 2019	2 000	960	379	3 339	(1)OF	row		
3(e)	 The amount of profit available/revenue reserves (1) must be sufficient to finance the dividends (1) The amount of liquid funds will be sufficient (1) to cover the dividend payment/avoid liquidity problems (1) That shareholders will expect/feel entitled to a dividend (1) as a reward for their investment (1) Max 2 factors x 2 marks (1 mark + 1 mark for development) Accept other valid responses. 						4		

Question		Answer						
4(a)	 It is more time consuming to calculate the overhead absorption rate and adjust for over / under absorption. (1) It is more complicated to calculate and managers may need training. (1) It is irrelevant in short-term decision making as fixed costs don't change. (1) Fixed costs relate to a period in time and so can be misleading to charge to production units. (1) The basis used to apportion and absorb overheads may be arbitrary. (1) Max 2 Accept other valid responses.							
4(b)	Cutting department $\frac{\$68400}{24810} = \2.76 per mat Assembly department $\frac{\$49200}{15820} = \3.11 per labor				2			
4(c)			\$		6			
	Materials	4.2 kg × \$4.90	20.58	(1)				
	Labour	6×\$10.50	63.00	(1)				
	Overheads							
	Cutting department	2.1 machine hrs \times \$2.76 (OF)	5.80	(1)OF				
	Assembly department	2.2 labour hrs \times \$3.11 (OF)	6.84	(1)OF				
			96.22					
	Add profit		64.15	(1)OF				
	Selling price		160.37	(1)OF				
4(d)	More units were produced Actual overheads were le	· · ·			2			

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Question		Answer		Marks		
4(e)(i)	Option A (allow either approach)					
		\$	\$			
	Selling price		52 (1)			
	Variable costs					
	Materials	10 (1)				
	Labour	21 (1)				
	Sales commission	<u>2.60</u> (1) OF	<u>33.60</u>			
	Contribution per unit		18.40			
	Quantity		<u>X 3 800</u>			
	Total contribution		69 920			
	Fixed costs		<u>54 000</u>			
	Profit		<u>15 920</u> (1) OF			
		\$	\$			
	Selling price		197 600 (1)			
	Variable costs					
	Materials	38 000 (1)				
	Labour	79 800 (1)				
	Sales commission	<u>9 880</u> (1) OF	<u>127 680</u>			
	Contribution per unit					
	Quantity					
	Total contribution		69 920			
	Fixed costs		<u>54 000</u>			
	Profit		<u>15 920</u> (1) OF			

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Question		Answ	er	Marks		
4(e)(ii)	Option B (allow either approach)					
		\$	\$			
	Selling price		59 (1)			
	Variable costs					
	Materials	12 (1)				
	Labour	<u>23.10</u> (1)	<u>35.10</u>			
	Contribution per unit		23.90			
	Quantity		<u>X 3 040</u>			
	Total contribution		72 656			
	Fixed costs		<u>56 000</u> (2)CF/(1)OF			
	Profit		<u>16 656</u> (1) OF			
		\$	\$			
	Selling price		179 360 (1)			
	Variable costs					
	Materials	36 480 (1)				
	Labour	<u>70 224</u> (1)	<u>106 704</u>			
	Contribution per unit					
	Quantity					
	Total contribution		72 656			
	Fixed costs		56 000 (2)CF/(1)OF			
	Profit		<u>16 656</u> (1) OF			

Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	Option A Max 4	7
	 Reasons for Will achieve target profit (1) Makes full use of capacity (1) Reduced price may increase sales (1) Possible drawbacks Will sales commission be effective? (1) 	
	 Will forecast increase in demand materialise/are forecasts reliable? (1) Reduced price may be perceived as reduced quality (1) 	
	Option B Max 4	
	 Reasons for Will achieve highest profit (1) Will achieve target profit (1) Increased price may be perceived as increased quality (1) 	
	 Possible drawbacks There will be unused factory capacity/what will happen about unused labour (1) Will forecast demand materialise/are forecast reliable? (1) Will advertising campaign be effective? (1) Increased price may reduce sales(1) 	
	Overall maximum 6 marks	
	Recommendation (1)	
	Accept other valid responses.	