

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/22

Paper 2 AS Level Structured Questions

March 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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Question		Δ.	nswer			Marks
1(a)		Cas	h account			4
	Sales	\$ 92 600 	General expenses Assistants' wages Bank Balance c/d Drawings (balance)	\$ 950 2870 78780 1250 8750 92600	(1) (1) (1)	
	Balance b/d	1 250 (1)		•	
1(b)	Calculation of value of inventory stolen. $$92600 \times 60\% = $55560 \text{ cost of sales}$					4
	\$80 690 - \$640 (1) + \$8940 (1) = \$88 990 p	ourchases				
	\$88 990 - \$55 560 = \$33 430 (1) theoretica	I closing inven	tory			
	33 430 – \$31 900 (actual closing inventory)	= \$1530 (1) v	alue of stock stolen			
	Accept other alternative approaches.					

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Razia Income statement for the year ended 30 June 2016	8
	\$ \$ \$ \$ 92 600 Cost of sales Purchases	
	Depreciation – Shop fixtures and fittings	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	For each part, (1) mark for formula, (1)of mark for correct calculation	
1(d)(i)	Current assets $\frac{31900 + 1250 + 3600}{8940 + 4330 + 270} = 2.71:1$	2
1(d)(ii)	$\frac{\text{Current assets excluding inventory}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \qquad \frac{1250 + 3600}{8940 + 4330 + 270} = 0.36:1$	2
1(e)(i)	Inventory turnover Trade payables turnover Trade receivables turnover Working capital ratio Gearing 1 mark for a valid point up to a max of 2	2
1(e)(ii)	Uses historical data Only uses financial data Does not explain the cause of any changes Cannot predict Any other valid point	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	For increasing mark-up	6
	Reduce bank overdraft	
	Increase (gross) profit	
	Improve liquidity	
	May enable to increase drawings	
	Against increasing mark-up	
	Lose customers	
	May not be able to sell	
	Hard to decide the products this may be applied to	
	Competitors may enter/ need to consider competitors' price	
	1 mark for decision and 5 for justification	
	Total:	30

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Question	Answer	Marks	
2(a)(i)	To avoid trade receivables being overstated in the statement of financial position.	1	
2(a)(ii)	Prudence/matching		
2(a)(iii)	Provision for doubtful debts	5	
	\$ Balance b/d 1 940 3 175 Income statement * 1 235 (4) 3 175 Balance b/d 3 175 (1)		
	(*) General provision: 48 500 – 2100 (1) – 900 (1) = 45 500 OF × 5% = \$2275 Income statement: 2275 + 900 (1) = 3175 – 1940 (1) = \$1235		
2(b)(i)	The new provision is deducted from trade receivables under current assets in the statement of financial position (1)		
2(b)(ii)	An increase in provision for doubtful debts is shown as an expense (1)	2	
	A decrease in provision for doubtful debts is shown as additional income after the gross profit (1).		
2(c)	Telephone expenses account	5	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
	Total:	15	

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Question	Answer		Marks	
3(a)	Buildings (252 000 – 182 000 × 2%) \$1400 (1)			
3(b)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		3	
3(c)	King Extract from Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2016		8	
	Cost Accumulated Depreciation Book Value \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$			
	Depreciation land and buildings: 21 000 + 1400 (1) = 22 400 Cost plant and machinery: 123 000 + 62 850 (1) - 76 200 (1) = 109 650 Depreciation plant and machinery: 49 000 + 15 900 (1) - 6180 (1) - 29 850 (1) = 28 870			
3(d)	Wear and tear Obsolescence Changes in technology Changes in fashion tastes and trends Depletion of resources Passage of time Economic reasons 1 mark for a valid point up to a max of 3		3	
		Total:	15	

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Question	Answer	
4(a)	A cost unit is a unit of production (1) whereas a cost centre is part of a business to which costs can be attributed / allocated to (1)	2
4(b)	Production cost centre is directly involved in producing the goods e.g machining, assembly (1) Service cost centre provides a service for the production cost centres/not involved in the production of goods (1)	2
4(c)	The amount each unit of production makes towards covering the fixed costs (1) and providing a profit. (1) Or The difference between sales revenue and variable costs (1) contributing toward making a profit (or towards the fixed costs)(1)	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Workings	7
	January February \$	
	Sales 3600 × \$12 43 200 5400 × \$12 64 800	
	Opening inventory $ 900 \times \5 4 500 Variable costs $4500 \times \$5$ 22 500 $4500 \times \$5$ 22 500	
	Closing inventory $900 \times \$5$ 4500 $0 \times \$5$ 0	
	Marginal costing profit statement	
	January February	
	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Sales \$ 43 200 64 800 (1) row	
	Opening inventory – 4 500 (1) Variable prod cost 22 500 22 500 (1) row	
	Closing inventory (4 500) (0) (1) Cost of sales (18 000) (27 000) (1 of) row Contribution 25 200 37 800	
	Fixed costs (9800) (9800) (1) row Profit 15400 28000 (1 of) row	
	Total profit 43 400	
4(e)	Fixed production overhead costs Production units 9000 = \$2 per unit (1) 4500	1

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Question		Answe	er			Marks
4(f)	Workings:			8		
		Janua	ry	February		
	Sales	3600 × \$12	\$ 43 200	5400 × \$12	\$ 64 800	
	Opening inventory	_	_	900 × \$7	6 300	
	Variable costs Fixed prod overheads	4500 × \$5 4500 × \$2	22 500 9 000	4500 × \$5 4500 × \$2	22 500 9 000	
	Full production cost:	VC \$5 FPO <u>\$2</u> <u>\$7</u>				
	Closing inventory	900 × \$7	6 300		_	
	Ak	osorption costing p	orofit statemer	nt		
		January \$ \$	\$	February		
	Sales	\$ \$ 43 20	•	\$ 64 800	(1) row	
	Opening inventory	-	6 3	00	(1) op and cls inventory	
	<u> </u>	2 500 9 000	22 5 9 0		(1) row (1) row	
	Closing inventory (6 Cost of sales	<u>(25 20</u> 18 00		- (37 800) 27 000	(1of) row	
	Fixed admin costs Profit	(80 17 20	0		(1) row (1of) row 1)	

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Question	Answer				Marks
4(g)		January (\$)	February		3
			(\$)		
	Profit per marginal costing statement (from part (d))	15 400	28 000		
	Add difference in closing inventory	1 800	4.000		
	Less difference in opening inventory		1 800		
	Profit per absorption costing statement (from part (f))	17 200	26 200		
4(h)	Marginal costing will help in short term decision making. Marginal costing is easy to operate. But relies upon costs being split int Absorption costing helps set prices Absorption costing is used in long-run rather than short-run. Absorption costing is more acceptable / realistic for financial statements				
	, isosopiasi, essainig is misos acceptances i realisment is misosi etailement.				
	1 mark for decision and 4 for justification				
<u> </u>				Total:	3

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