## Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

## ACCOUNTING

9706/22
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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| Question | Answer |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | Cash account |  | 4 |
|  |  | $\$$  <br> 950  <br> 2870 $(1)$ <br> 78780 $(1)$ <br> 1250 $(1)$ <br> 8750 $(1)$ |  |
| 1(b) | Calculation of value of inventory stolen. <br> $\$ 92600 \times 60 \%=\$ 55560$ cost of sales <br> $\$ 80690-\$ 640(1)+\$ 8940(1)=\$ 88990$ purchases <br> $\$ 88990-\$ 55560=\$ 33430$ (1) theoretical closing inventory <br> $33430-\$ 31900$ (actual closing inventory) = \$1530 (1) value of stock stolen <br> Accept other alternative approaches. |  | 4 |



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


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



| Question | Answer |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Buildings (252000-182000 $\times 2 \%$ ) \$1400 (1) |  | 1 |
| 3(b) |  $\$$  <br> Machine purchased $(62850 \times 20 \% \times 4 / 12)$ 4190 (1) <br> Machine sold $(46350 \times 20 \% \times 8 / 12)$ 6180 (1) <br> Other machines $(74000-46350 \times 20 \%)$ 5530  <br> Total depreciation charge 15900  |  | 3 |
| 3(c) |  |  | 8 |
| 3(d) | Wear and tear <br> Obsolescence <br> Changes in technology <br> Changes in fashion tastes and trends <br> Depletion of resources <br> Passage of time <br> Economic reasons <br> 1 mark for a valid point up to a max of 3 |  | 3 |
| Total: |  |  | 15 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 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 / <br> allocated to (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 4(b) | Production cost centre is directly involved in producing the goods e.g machining, assembly (1) <br> Service cost centre provides a service for the production cost centres/not involved in the production of goods (1) |  |
| 4(c) | The amount each unit of production makes towards covering the fixed costs (1) and providing a profit. (1) <br> Or <br> The difference between sales revenue and variable costs (1) contributing toward making a profit (or towards the fixed <br> costs)(1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |




| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(g) | Profit per marginal costing statement (from part (d)) <br> Add difference in closing inventory <br> Less difference in opening inventory <br> Profit per absorption costing statement (from part (f)) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { January (\$) } \\ 15400 \\ 1800 \\ \hline 17200 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { February } \\ & \begin{array}{l} (\$) \\ 28000 \\ \\ 1800 \\ \hline 26200 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 4(h) | Marginal costing will help in short term decision making. <br> Marginal costing is easy to operate. But relies upon costs being split into fixed and variable <br> Absorption costing helps set prices <br> Absorption costing is used in long-run rather than short-run. <br> Absorption costing is more acceptable / realistic for financial statements. <br> 1 mark for decision and 4 for justification |  |  |  | 5 |
| Total: |  |  |  |  | 30 |

