MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/21

Paper 2 (Structured Questions – Core), maximum raw mark 90

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2012	9706	21

1 (a) Departmental income statement for the year ended 30 April 2012.

	Fo	bod	Clo	thing	Тс	oys		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Sales		250 000		150 000		100 000		
Cost of sales								
Inventory								
(1/5/11)	10 000		12 000		31 000			
Purchases	<u>67 000</u>		<u>50 000</u>		<u>57 000</u>			
	77 000		62 000		88 000			
Inventory								
(30/4/12)	<u>17 000</u>	<u>60 000</u>	<u>12 000</u>	<u>50 000</u>	<u>43 000</u>	<u>45 000</u>	3	
Gross profit		190 000		100 000		55 000		
Overheads								
Wages	40 000		24 000		16 000		3	
Advertising	5 000		3 000		2 000		3	
Heat and								
light	12 000		6 000		6 000		3	
Insurance	2 500		1 250		1 250		3	
Dep – F & F	<u>6 000</u>	<u>65 500</u>	<u>3 000</u>	<u>37 250</u>	<u>3 000</u>	<u>28 250</u>	3	
Net Profit		124 500		62 750		26 750		[18]

- (b) To aid management decision making.
 - To measure the efficiency (control of costs) and effectiveness sales income, and to compare one department profitability by using ratios like GP percentage, ROST, etc.
 - Helps to compare performance with similar industrial sectors.
 - Useful for motivation through target setting.

Any 3 valid points to a maximum of 6 marks.

[6]

- (c) (i) Cost is expenditure incurred in the normal course of business to bring the product to its present location and condition and includes import duties, transport and handling costs less trade discounts.
 - (ii) NRV is the actual or estimated selling price (less trade discount) but before cash discount less all further conversion costs and costs incurred in marketing, selling and delivering the goods to the customer.

1 mark per valid point to a max of 2 x 3 [6]

[Total: 30]

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2 (a) Estimated profit and loss appropriation account for year ended 30 April 2013.

Net profit for the year Add		\$		\$ 121 000		
Interest on drawings	J K	500 500	1 1			
Less Interest on capital	M	275	1	<u>1 275</u> 122 275		
	J K	4 230 2 820		(9 550)	1	
	М	<u>1 500</u>		(8 550) (11 000)	1	
Less salary				102 725	I	
Share of profit	J K M	55 471.50 36 981.00 <u>10 272.50</u>		<u>102 725</u>	1 1 2	[11]

(b)

Estimated current account – Maura

	\$			\$		
Drawings Interest on	5 500.00	1				
drawings	275.00	1	Share of profit	10 272.50	1	
Balance c/d	16 997.50		Salary Interest on	11 000.00	1	
			capital	<u>1 500.00</u>	1	
	22 772.50			22 772.50		[5]

(c)	Current salary	16 500.00	1
	Investment income	<u>2 500.00</u>	1
		\$ 19 000.00	
	Estimated income		
	Total earnings		
	Est partnership income	\$ 22 497.50	1
	Increase in income	3 497.50	1

In monetary terms it is worth accepting the offer of a partnership **2**

[6]

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(d)	Higher price.	sales price with cost of sales staying same or rising le	ess than sales	
	Lower sales.	cost of sales with sales price staying same or falling le	ess than cost of	
	More e	fficient use of stock with less spoilage, wastage and t	heft.	
	NOTE:	increase in sales volume is incorrect.		
	1 mark	a per point, one for development to maximum of 4		[4
(e)	Lower	overhead costs such as rent, rates, heat and light.		
	Increas	sed efficiency (lower costs)		
	•	gross profit margin with overheads remaining the sa tage increase in GP to sales.	me or less than	
	1 mark	per point, one for development to maximum of 4		[4

[Total: 30]

3	(a)	(i)		Beach	E	xplorer	Family			
			Sales price Variable costs	\$ 70		\$ 130	\$ 200	1		
			Raw materials Direct labour Variable overhead	30 8 6 <u>44</u>		36 20 26 <u>82</u>	54 38 48 <u>140</u>	1		
			Contribution	26 1		48 1	60 1			[6]
				•		•	•			[5]
		(ii)	Unit contribution Forecast demand Contribution	\$ 26 30 000 780 000	1	\$ 40 (1 920 (\$ 60 24 000 1 440 000	1	
			Total Contribution Less FC Total profit	4 140 000 3 500 000 640 000			1 1			[5]

Page 5		Mark	Scheme: Te	ach	ers' versio	on	Sylla	bus	Paper
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(b)	Contrib Raw m	oution aterial (square i	metres)		\$ 26 5	\$ 48 6	\$ 60 9	1 1	
	Contrib	oution per squar	e metre	5.	20	8	6.67	1	[3]
(c)	Order o	of priority	3 B		1 E	2 F			
	Units				40 000		24 000	2	
	Square Total	e metres			6 240 000		9 216 000	2	
		al available sed in E and F		=	546 000 <u>456 000</u>		are metres		
	Availat	ole for B			90 000	Squ	are metres	1	
	Amoun produc	it of B that can b ed	De	= B	90 000/5 F	=1	8 000 units F		
	Output		18 000	_	40 000		24 000		[7]

[7]

(d)

		В	E	F	Total
,	Units produced	18 000	40 000	24 000	
	Unit contribution	<u>26</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>60</u>	
	Total contribution	468 000	1 920 000	1440 000	3 828 000 3
				1	1
	Profit = contribution	– fixed costs =	\$3 828 000 - 3	3 500 000 = \$	328 000

[5]

(e)	If at least 27 000 of Beach Tent to be produced, need 9000 units x 5 sqm for B, i.e. 45 000 sq metres, reducing F's output by 45000/9 = 5000 units											
		В	Е	F	Total							
	Units produced	27 000	40 000	19 000								
	Unit contribution	<u>26</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>60</u>	3							
	Total contribution	702 000	1 920 000	1 140 000	3 762 000							
				1	1							

Profit = contribution – fixed costs = \$3 762 000 – 3 500 000 = \$262 000

[5]

[Total: 30]