## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

## 9706 ACCOUNTING

## 9706/42

Paper 4 (Problem Solving - Supplement), maximum raw mark 120

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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1 (a) Abercrombie plc Income statement for the year ended 30 April 2012


Opening inventories $=81250 \times \frac{1001}{125}=\$ 650001$ of
Cost of sales $=\frac{65000+812501 \text { of }}{2} \times 101=\$ 7312501$ of
Ordinary goods purchased:
7312501 of $+(81250-65000) 1$ of $=\$ 7475001$ of

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(b) Abercrombie plc Statement of financial position at 30 April 2012

(c) The final proposed dividend is not a liability at the statement of financial position date and is not accounted for until the next period. 1. It is disclosed as a note in the financial statements.

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2 (a) 12800 units 1 at $\$ 60$ each 1
(b)

Original balance
\$
(26 600) 1
1 Machinery
2 Bank charges
3 Raw materials
4 Provision for doubtful debts
5 Provision for legal costs
(28000) 1
(100) 1
(1000) 1
(2 140) 1
(12 160) 1
(70 000) 1 of
(c) 140000 shares at $\$ 0.50$ each 2
(d)

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2011
\$ \$ \$
Non-current assets
Machinery 2000
Other non-current assets $\underline{20000}$
220001

## Current assets

| Inventory of raw materials | 52200 | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Trade receivables | 40660 | 1 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 900 | 1 |

## Current liabilities

Trade payables 336001
Provision for legal costs $\quad \underline{12160} \quad 1 \quad \underline{45760}$

Ordinary shares of $\$ 0.50$ each $1 \quad \underline{70000} 1$ of [8]
(e) No. 1

The nominal value of the shares has been changed and not the market value. 2

It will now be possible for a dividend to be paid. 2
The market value of the share may actually rise 2

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(f) Forecast income statement for the year ending 31 December 2012

|  | \$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | 1152000 | 1 |
| Cost of production |  |  |
| $96001 \times 1.081 \times 601$ | 622080 | 1 of |
|  | 529920 | 1 of |
| Selling and administration expenses | 196650 | 2 |
| Profit from operations 1 | 333270 | 1 of |
| Finance charges | 27000 | 1 |
| Profit for the year 1 | 306270 | 1 |

(g) $20 \%$ of profit Shares in issue
Dividend per share

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
\$ 61 & 254 \\
\div 1 & 1 \text { of } \\
\div 140 & 000 \\
=\$ 0.438 & 1
\end{array} \text { of }
$$

[Total: 40]

| (a)(i) sales volume variance <br> (ii) sales price variance | $\$ 12600 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (iii) total sales variance | $\$ 4280 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| (iv) materials usage variance | $\$ 16880 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| (v) materials price variance | $\$ 1420 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| (vi) total materials variance | $\$ 2580 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| (vii) labour efficiency variance | $\$ 720 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| (viii) labour rate variance | $\$ 4720 \mathrm{~F}$ |
| (ix) total labour variance | $\$ 4000 \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathbf{9 \times 2 ~ m a r k s}$ |  |

(b) (i) Material price variance is likely to be adverse due to higher price.

Material usage variance is likely to be favourable as better quality means less wastage/spoilage.

Labour efficiency variance may be favourable as labour can work faster with better quality materials

Other valid point
2 marks per point to max 6

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(ii) Labour rate variance is likely to be favourable as less skilled workers are cheaper

Labour efficiency variance is likely to be adverse as less skilled workers may work more slowly

Material usage variance may be adverse as less skilled workers may make more mistakes using the materials

2 marks per point to max 6
(c) (i) Marginal costing
(ii) Job costing
(iii) Process costing
(iv) Absorption costing
(v) Batch or unit costing
$5 \times 2$ marks
[Total: 40]

