Cambridge International AS & A Level Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING

9706/22 May/June 2018

Paper 2 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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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.

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Question	Answer	Marks				
1(a)	Responses could include:					
	Profits will be shared in the partnership (1), whereas sole traders would be entitled to all the profits (1). Decision making may take longer as both partners will need to agree (1), whereas sole traders can make instant decisions (1). There is the risk of disagreement/conflict between partners (1), whereas sole traders would make decisions on their own (1). Each partner's actions are binding on all partners (1), whereas a sole trader has to account to no other parties for his actions (1) Control of the business by each partner maybe difficult (1) whereas the sole trader retains control over the business (1).					
1(b)	Cherie and Harry	5				
1(0)	Income statement for the year ended 30 June 2017	•				
	\$ \$					
	Gross profit 40 960					
	Less inventory adjustment (380) (1)					
	Revised gross profit 40 580					
	Less					
	Operating expenses W1 26 090 (1)					
	Depreciation W2 8 400 (1)					
	Loan interest W3 640 (1)					
	<u>(35130)</u>					
	Profit for the year5450 (1) OF					
	 W1 Operating expenses: \$28 390 - prepayment (2/3 × \$3450) = \$26 090 W2 Depreciation: 20% × (\$64 000 - \$22 000) = \$8400 W3 Loan interest: 8% × \$8000 = \$640 					
	Marks are for figures and position.					

Question			Answer		Marks		
1(c)	Cherie and Harry Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 June 2017						
			\$	\$			
		Profit for the year Add interest on drawings	Ţ	5 450			
		Cherie	310				
		Harry	$\frac{240}{240}$ (1) for bot	h			
			<u> </u>	<u>550</u>			
				6 000			
		Less interest on capita W1	al				
		Cherie	(4 200)				
		Harry	(1200) (2800) (1) for bot	h			
			<u>(= 000)</u>	(7 000)			
				<u>(1 000)</u>			
		Share of loss W2		(1000)			
		Cherie	(600) (2)OF	1			
		Chene	(000) (1)0				
		Harry	(400) for bot				
		-		<u>(1 000)</u>			
	W1 Interest on capital						
		000 = \$4200					
	Harry 10% × \$28	000 = \$2800					
	W2 Shares of residual Harry \$42 000 : \$2	l loss: ratio is Cherie: 28 000, i.e. 3 :2					
	Cherie $\frac{3}{5} \times \$1000$						
	Harry $\frac{2}{5} \times $ \$1 000	0 = \$400					

Question	Answer								
1(d)	Current Accounts								
		Cherie	Harry		Cherie	Harry			
		\$	\$		\$	\$			
	Balance b/d		2 430	Balance b/d Interest on	1470				
	Drawings	18300	16820 (1)	loan Interest on	640		(1)OF		
	Interest on drawings	310	240 (1)OF	capital	4 200	2 800	(1)OF		
	Residual loss	600	400 (1)OF	Balances c/d	12900	17090			
		19210	19890	_	19210	19890	_		
	Balances b/d	12900	17090 (1)OF						
1(e)	Non-current asset turnover The non-current asset turnover ratio has improved from being weaker than the industry average to being better than the industry average and/or has also improved on the previous year (1). The partnership may have purchased new and improved non-current assets and/or are using existing non-current assets more efficiently. (1) Trade neverties turnover								
	Trade payables turnover The partnership is now paying suppliers faster than in the previous year and/or quicker than the industry average (1) Whilst this may have been good for the supplier liquid funds that could have been used for other purposes are being used unnecessarily. (1)								

Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	Responses could include:	5
	Advertising campaign May raise public perception (1) May increase sales of the business (1) Would incur costs (1) Reducing inventory levels Would lead to an increase in the rate of inventory turnover (1) Would reduce the risk of obsolete/damaged inventory (1) Would reduce customer choice/danger of not being able to fulfil orders (1) Award up to 2 marks for justification on each course of action and 1 mark for a decision.	
	Accept other valid responses.	

Question	Answer							
2(a)	M Limited							
	Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 August 2017							
		Ordinary share capital	Share premium	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings			
	Balance at 1 September 2016 Rights issue	\$ 200 000 80 000 (1)	\$ 80 000 48 000	\$ 40 000 (1)	\$ 37 500			
	Interim dividend paid Revaluation Profit for the year			(40 000)	(44 800) (1)OF for row (1) (8 000) (1) 22 500 (1)			
	Balance at 31 August 2017	280000	128 000	_	7 200			

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Responses could include:	2
	To retain reserves in the most distributable or flexible form (1) Revenue reserves are needed to fund the payment of dividends (1)	
2(c)(i)	Quicker and cheaper than a new share issue (1) More likely to be fully subscribed than a new share issue (1) Results in a cash inflow (1) Does not have to be repaid (1) Would avoid any dilution of ownership (1)	2
	Max 2 Accept other valid points.	
2(c)(ii)	Can lead to a fall in the share price (1) Accept other valid points.	1
2(d)	Long-term bank loan Interest on loan is fixed (1) whereas dividends are discretionary (1) Ownership remains the same therefore (1) No loss of control to existing shareholders (1) Funds received quicker (1) than a share issue (1) Repayments are fixed (1) enabling future planning (1)	4
	1 mark for identification + 1 mark for development Accept other valid responses	

Question	Answer						
3(a)(i)	Plant and machinery at cost						
	Salance b/d 195 000 Disposal 35 000 (1) Bank 42 000 (1) Balance c/d 202 000 237 000 Balance b/d 202 000 (1)OF 5000 1000 1000						
3(a)(ii)	Provision for depreciation on plant and machinery	3					
	\$ \$ \$ Disposal 7 000 (1) Balance b/d 68 250 Balance c/d 89 400 Income statement 28 150 (1)OF 96 400 Balance b/d 89 400 10 F						
3(b)	Responses could include:	3					
	Plant and machinery often loses more value in the earlier years of its life (1) due to usage (1) and maintenance costs may be higher in the later years (1)						
3(c)	It is written off as an expense (1) If the cost of the item is not material (1)	4					
	The revaluation method should be used (1) If the cost is significant (1)						
3(d)	Prudence (1) Not over-state the value of non-current assets or profit (1) or Consistency (1) Using the same depreciation method each year to assist comparisons (1) or Accruals/matching (1) To match the cost with the income earned by the asset (1)	2					

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Question			An	swer			Mark
4(a)	Tot		modation			Support	
	Labour cost 345 (Food & materials 81 (Rent and rates 86 (Light and heat 48 (Advertising 40 (000 000 000	\$ 194 000 42 000 53 750 22 400 24 000	\$ 86 000 11 000 8600 12 800 6000	\$ 60 000 26 000 21 500 9600 10 000	\$ 5000 2000 2150 (1) row 3200 (1) row – (1) row	
	Equipment 60 (depreciation	000	10 000	45 000	5000	– (1) row	
	Office costs <u>150</u>	000	<u>90 000</u>	<u>22 500</u>	<u>37 500</u>	<u> </u>	
	Total apportioned <u>810 (</u> overheads	000	436 150	191 900	169 600	12 350 (1)OF row	
	Reapportionment of Support		7410	1852	3088	(12 350) (1)OF row	
	Total		443 560	193 752	<u>172 688</u>	<u> </u>	
4(b)	Total overheads Budgeted guest da		Acco	mmodation \$ 443 560 12 000	\$ 193 752		
	Overhead absorption guest day	on rate per		\$36.96 (1) OF	•	-	
4(c)	Actual costs		Accomm	odation \$ 000	Leisure \$ 215 000	Conferences \$ 196 000	
	Absorbed Accommodation (36.96 Leisure (64.58 $ imes$ 3 600)		487		232 488	200 332	
	Conferences (34.54 × 5 Under/over absorbed	000)		128 (1)OF der (1)OF	17 488 (1)O Over (1)O	F 4 332 (1)OF	

Answer	Marks				
Accommodation 4×36.96 147.84 Leisure 1×64.58 64.58 Conferences 3×34.54 103.62 316.04 X5 (1)	4				
1 580.20 Profit 2 370.30 (1)OF Price to quote 3 950.50 (1)OF					
Alternative presentation					
Accommodation $5 \times 4 \times 36.96$ 739.20 Leisure $5 \times 1 \times 64.58$ 322.90 Conferences $5 \times 3 \times 34.54$ 518.10 Total costs1 580.20 (2)OFProfit2 370.30 (1)OFPrice to quote3 950.50 (1)OF					
Responses could include: Price will still be lower than competitor (1)OF which will result in increased profits (1)OF Increased accommodation prices may reduce the demand for Leisure and Conferences (1) and may affect overall occupancy rates (1) May affect the reputation of the hotel and leisure complex (1) resulting in lost customers (1)					
	Accommodation 4×36.96 147.84 1×64.58 $(1)OF$ Leisure 1×64.58 64.58 $(1)OF$ Conferences 3×34.54 103.62 316.04 $\times 55$ (1) $1.580.20$ 316.04 $\times 55$ (1) $1.580.20$ Profit $2.370.30$ (1)OF $3.950.50$ (1)OFPrice to quote $3.950.50$ (1)OFAccommodation $5 \times 4 \times 36.96$ 7.39.20 LeisureLeisure $5 \times 1 \times 64.58$ 322.90 Conferences $5 \times 3 \times 34.54$ Total costs $1.580.20$ (2)OF ProfitProfit $2.370.30$ (1)OFProfit $2.370.30$ (1)OFPrice to quote $3.950.50$ (1)OFResponses could include:Price will still be lower than competitor (1)OF which will result in increased profits (1)OFIncreased accommodation prices may reduce the demand for Leisure and Conferences (1) and may affect overall rates (1)				

Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	Enables planning for the future (1) Encourages co-ordination/communication (1) Provides a framework for responsibility accounting (1) Enables variance analysis ensuring control (1) Encourages motivation of employees (1) Max 2 marks Accept other valid points.	2
4(g)	Based on estimates (1) Unrealistic budgets may de-motivate employees (1) May discourage innovation (1) Max 2 marks Accept other valid points.	2