

ACCOUNTING

9706/21 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.

Question			Answer				Marks
1(a)	Income	e statement	Ashir, Bo ai for the year			ber 2016	5
			\$	\$		\$	
	Gross profit					171 620	
	Operating expenses			54 560	(1)		
	Staff Wages			33 360	(1)		
	Loan interest			1 200	(1)		
	Depreciation – Fixtures and f	ittings	1 100				
	Depreciation – motor vehicles	s í	6 000	17 100	(1)	106 220	
	Profit for the year					65 400 (1) OF	
1(b)	Ashir, Bo and Chan						5
	Profit and loss appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2016						
			\$		\$		
	Profit for the year				65 400	(1) OF	
	Interest on drawings	Ashir	770)			
		Во	610				
		Chan	820)	2 200	(1 for all)	
	Interest on capital	Ashir	(2 400	,			
		Во	(1 800	-			
		Chan	(600))		(1 for all)	
	Salary	Chan			(12 000)	(1)	
	Attributable profit				50 800		
	Divisible	Ashir	25 400				
		Во	19 050				
		Chan	6 350)	50 800	(1 OF for all)	

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Question				Α	nswer				Marks
1(c)	Detail	Ashir \$	Bo \$	Chan \$	Detail	Ashir \$	Bo \$	Chan \$	7
	Balance b/f Interest on drawings (1OF for line)	770	610	2 600 820	Balance b/f Interest on capital (1OF for line)	12 300 2 400	8 200 1 800	600	
	Drawings (1 for line)	15 400	12 200	16 400	Loan interest	1 200 (1)			
	Balance c/d	25 130	16 240		Salary			12 000 (1)	
					Profit for the year (10F for line)	25 400	19 050	6 350	
	-	41 300	29 050	19 820	Balance c/d	41 300	29 050	<u> </u>	
	Balance b/d (10F for line)	41000		870	Balance b/d	25 130	16 240		
1(d)		0			10	\$			4
			pital account rrent account			000 (870) (4)05			
			tor vehicle			(870) (1)OF 3000) (1)			
		-	odwill			500 (1)			
			e to Chan (co	rrect label o		630 (1) OF			
1(e)	Separate entity Limited liability for ow Ability to raise finance								
	1 mark for each adv	antage – max	kimum 2 mark	(S					

Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	Advice	5
	Yes he should maintain a full set of accounting records (1)	
	Reasons Advantages (Max 2) Business is growing fast Enables closer monitoring of performance Enables Bilal to control the business performance Enable Bilal to maximise opportunities Disadvantages (Max 2) More time consuming Need to employ specialist staff	
	1 mark for advice, maximum 2 marks for advantages and max 2 marks for disadvantages	
1(g)	Minimises possibility of bad debts Independent check on arithmetic accuracy Reduces possibility of fraud Provides instant record of total trade receivables Facilitates preparation of financial statements	2
	1 mark for each benefit – maximum 2 marks	

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Question			Answer		Marks
2(a)					
		\$		\$	
	Balance b/d	124 000	Disposal 30	6 000	
	Bank	28 000	Balance c/d 13	6 000	
	Disposal	<u>20 000</u> (1)			
		<u>172 000</u>	17:	2 000	
	Balance b/d	136 000 (1)OF			
		Motor vehicle	es provision for depreciation		
		\$		\$	
	Disposal	15 750	Balance c/d	54 250	
	Balance c/d	<u>62 875</u>	Income statement W1	<u>24 375</u> (1) OF	
		<u>78 625</u>		<u>78 625</u>	
			Balance b/d	62 875 (1) OF	
		Disposa	l of non-current assets		
		\$		\$	
	Motor vehicle at cost	36 000	Motor vehicle at cost	20 000	
			Motor vehicle provision for	r	
			depreciation	15 750 (1)	
			Income statement	<u>250</u> (1) OF	
		36 000		36 000	
W1 : 1	36 000 – (54 250 – 15 750) × 25	% = \$24 375			

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Depreciation for the year ended 31 December 2015 would be \$27 200 using the straight-line method, but \$24 375 using the reducing balance method (1). The loss on sale of the motor vehicle would be \$1 600 (36 000 – 20 000 – 14 400) using the straight-line method, compared to \$250 using the reducing balance method (1of). Using straight line depreciation 27 200 + loss 1600 = \$28 800 (1) Using reducing balance method 24 375 + loss 250 = \$24 625 (1) Profit for the year would be reduced by \$4 175 (\$28 800 – 24 625) if using the straight-line method (1of).	5
2(c)	Accruals / matching concept (1). The cost of using the asset should be matched to the time period of income earned by the asset (1). Prudence (1). Spreading the cost of an asset over its useful life avoids overstating annual profits / value of assets (1). Consistency (1). Enables valid comparison. (1) Max 4	4

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i)	Current ratio	2
	63 580 / 28 760 (1) = 2.21 : 1 (1)	
3(a)(ii)	Liquid (Acid) test ratio	2
	5480/28760 (1) = 0.89 : 1 (1)	
3(a)(iii)	Rate of inventory turnover	3
	265 400 / 42 150 = 6.30 times per year (1) OF	
	Workings: 331 750 / 100 × 80 (1) = 265 400 (1)	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	Yuan has the higher current ratio (1) and liquid (acid) test ratio (1) Ravi has a negative liquid (acid) test ratio (1) therefore he would be less able to pay promptly (1) as he has more of his current assets tied up in inventory (1) She would need to consider that Yuan has more assets lying idle and so he may not be as efficient. (1) She should try to discover more about their long term assets and liabilities (1)	5
	Decision (1) mark	
	Justification Max 4 marks	
3(c)	Historic	3
	Window dressing Different accounting policies	
	Different year end	
	Different sizes	
	1 mark for each point to a max of 3	
	Accept other valid points	

Question		Answer			Marks
4(a)	Direct labour Direct material Variable factory cost (13 750 – 5 500) or	\$ 38 500 24 750 <u>8 250</u> <u>71 500</u> (1) \$84 500	÷ 11 000 units = \$6.50 per unit ÷ 13 000 units = \$6.50 per unit	(1)	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)		6
	Year 1 \$	
	Revenue $(10000 \times \$18)$ 180 000 $(11000 \times \$18)$ 198 000 (1) both	
	Variable (10 000 (1) × \$6.50) (65 000) (11 000 (1) × \$6.50) (71 500) production cost	
	Variable $(180000 \times 5\%)$ (9000) $(198000 \times 5\%)$ (9900) $(1)OF$	
	selling costs both Contribution 106 000 (1)OF 116 600 (1)OF	
	Alternative layout	
	Year 1 Year 2	
	Per unit \$\$\$\$ Selling price 18 (1) Variable (6.50) production	
	costs 11.50×10000 (1) = 115 000 $\times 11000$ (1) = 126 500Variable(9 000)(9 900) (1)OF both	
	selling costs 106 000 (1)OF 116 600 (1)OF	

Question			Answer		Mar	rks	
4(c)	Direct labour Direct material Factory cost =	Year 1 \$ 38 500 24 750 <u>13 750</u> \$77 000 ÷ 11 000 \$7	Units Per unit (1)	Year 2 \$ 45 500 29 250 <u>15 250</u> \$90 000 ÷ 13 000 \$6.92	Per unit (1)		2
4(d)	It is more time consuming to calculate the of It is more complicated to calculate and mar It is irrelevant in short term decision making Fixed costs relate to a period in time and so The basis used to apportion and absorb ov (1 mark) \times any two limitations Max 2	nagers may g as fixed co o can be mi	need training. osts don't change sleading to charg				2

• 4		FUBLIC			
Question		Ans	swer		Marks
4(e)		Year 1 \$	٢	Year 2 \$	
	Revenue (10 000 >	(\$18) 180 000	(11 000 × \$18)	198 000 (1) row	
	Production (10 000 > cost	(70 000) (1)OF	(1 000 × \$7)	(7000) (1)OF	
			(10 000 × \$6.92)	(69 200) (1)OF	
	Selling costs: – variable (180 000 – fixed Profit	× 5%) (9 000) (<u>3 500)</u> <u>97 500</u>	(198 000 × 5%) (3 500 × 102%) 1	(9 900) (1) row (<u>3 570)</u> (1) row 108 330 (1)OF row	
	Alternative layout				
		<u>Year 1</u>		<u>Year 2</u> \$	
	Revenue (10 000 × \$1	8) 180 0 00	(11 000 × \$18)	198 000 (1) row	
	Opening – inventory	-	(1 000 × \$7)	7 000 (1)OF	
	Purchases (11 000 \times \$7) 77 000	(13 000 × \$6.92)	89 960 } (1)OF } both	
	Closing $(1000 \times \$7)$ inventory	<u>(7 000)</u>	(3 000 × \$6.92)	(20 760)}	
	Production cost Selling costs:	(70 000) (1)OF	(76 200)	
	– variable (180 000 × 5 – fixed Profit	%) (9 000) (<u>3 500)</u> <u>97 500</u>	(198 000 × 5%) (3 500 × 102%)	(9 900) (1) row <u>(3 570)</u> (1) row <u>108 330</u> (1)OF row	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	Using marginal costing	3
	Closing inventory is valued at variable production cost and so shows a lower closing inventory value. (1) Fixed overheads are treated as period costs (1) and are written off in the period's income statement. (1)	
	Using absorption costing	
	Closing inventory is valued at full production cost and so shows a higher closing inventory value. (1) Fixed overheads are treated as part of production costs (1) and are carried forward as part of the inventory value. (1)	
	Max 3	
4(g)	Calculation if variable selling expenses excluded (they remain the same)	3
	Workings	
	Lost order in year 1 Replacement order	
	Selling price18 $(\$18 \times -7.5\%)$ 16.65Variable-6.50-6.65*	
	production cost Contribution 11.50 \times 3 000 units = \$34 500 10.00 \times 3 000 units = \$30 000	
	* Variable production cost 6.50 Additional direct labour 0.15 6.65	
	Change in budgeted profit:	
	Loss of contribution $34500 - 30000 =$ \$ Increase in advertising costs (1000) Decrease in profit (5500)	

• 4		
Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	Alternative calculation if variable selling expenses included	3
	Workings	
	Lost order in year 1 Replacement order \$ \$	
	Selling price 18 16.65	
	Variable production – 6.50 – 6.65 cost	
	Variable selling <u>- 0.9</u> * <u>- 0.9</u> * expenses	
	Contribution $10.60 \times 3000 \text{ units} = \$31800 9.10 \times 3000 \text{ units} = \27300	
	*	
	\$9 000 / 10 000 units = 0.9	
	Change in budgeted profit:	
	\$	
	Loss of contribution \$31 800 - \$27 300 (4 500) (1) Increase in advertising costs (1 000) Decrease in profit (5 500)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(h)	Proceed or not (1)	5
	The campaign will result in a loss of profit but will still have positive contribution. How short term is the price decrease / is it only for this one order? Will it affect year 2 profits? Will fixed costs be covered in the long term? Will the increase in advertising be enough to generate the expected level of demand? What will the existing customers reactions be to the price decrease for new customers? If they do not get new customers:	
	What will the morale of the existing workers be like after staff reduction? Will the quality of the goods go down if there are fewer workers? How temporary will the loss of staff be? Will Zinan be able to re-recruit the skilled staff in year 2 when new orders come in? At what extra cost? (1 mark) × any 4 considerations	
	Max 5	