

Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2 Structured Questions MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 90 9706/21 October/November 2020

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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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	Ansv	ver	Marks			
1(a)	Ismail Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 \$ \$					
	Revenue	274 500				
	Cost of sales W1	<u>(182 560)</u> (3) OF				
	Gross profit	91 940 (1)OF				
	Add discounts received	<u> </u>				
		92 760				
	Less expenses General expenses	22 280				
	Insurance W2	1 250 (2) OF				
	Rent	20 250				
	Depreciation W3	3 780 (2) OF				
	Irrecoverable debt	600 (1)				
	Provision for doubtful debts W4	710 (2) ÒÉ				
	Loan interest W5	420 (2)CF/(1)OF				
	-	(49 290)				
	Profit for the year	43 470 (1) OF				
	W1 Cost of sales	\$				
	As per draft statement	э 182 360				
	Less goods for own use	(420) (1)				
	Add carriage inwards	<u>620</u> (1)				
		182 560 (1)OF				
	W2 Insurance	\$				
	As per draft statement	1 7 30				
	Less prepayment (2/3 x \$720)	(480) (1)				
		1 250 (1)OF				
	W3 Depreciation of non-current assets	•				
	At 1 January 2010	\$				
	At 1 January 2019 Add capital expenditure	18 500 400				
	Add Capital experiolitie	<u> </u>				
	Depreciation: $20\% \times $18900 = 3780$ (1) W4 Provision for doubtful debts	OF				
	5% × (\$14 800 – 600, i.e. \$14 200 (1)) = 710 (1)OF					
	W5 Loan interest 4200 × 10% = 420 (2)	CF 210 (1)OF				
1(b)	Capital 1 January 2019 (W1)	\$ 21 800 (1)	4			
	Add profit for year Deduct drawings (\$18 740 + \$420)	43 470 (1)OF (19 160) (1)				
	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$	46 110 (1)OF				
	W1 Opening capital: Assets \$26 000 – lia	ability \$4200 = \$21,800				

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Option1: Bank loan Max 4	7
	 Reasons for: Temporary source of finance (1) No effect on control of business (1) Profits will not have to be shared (1) 	
	 Reasons against: May not be eligible for bank loan (1) Security required for loan (1) Interest charges will reduce profits (1) 	
	Option 2: Partnership with Seema Max 4	
	 Reasons for: Permanent source of capital (1) Partner might bring new skills/expertise (1) Sharing of workload (1) Security for finance will not be required (1) 	
	 Reasons against Profits will have to be shared equally/so Ismail may receive less than now (1) May not get on well/possibility of disputes (1) Decision-making may be slower/more difficult (1) Existence of business could be threatened if partner wishes to leave/retire/dies (1) 	
	Overall Max 6 marks for justification.	
	Advice (1)	
	Accept other valid responses.	
1(d)	 Benefits of keeping a full set of accounting records giving access to more detailed information (1) easier to assess business performance (1), possible to prepare comprehensive financial statements (1) more effective decision making (1) provides support for bank loan applications (1) provides evidence to support tax assessments (1) possibility of improved credit control (1) allows comparisons with previous years/other businesses (1) 	4
	Max 4 Accept other valid responses.	

Question	Answer						Marks	
2(a)	 Helps id Accurate Helps pr Ensures 	 Helps identify errors in the cash book (1) Accurate preparation of financial statements (1) Helps prevent/identify fraud (1) Ensures cash book is up to date (1) Helps identify out of date/dishonoured cheques (1) 					4	
2(b)	Bank triggers debit (1)	s payment of ler is paid at t) ences	ed amount; amour standing order; re fixed intervals; dire onses.	cipie	nt triggers	payment of di	rect	2
2(c)		\$		9	3			4
	H Ltd (credit transfer)	229.48 (1)	Balance b/d	62	5.48			
	Balance	628.40	Bank charges	5	9.60	(1)		
	c/d		Ayesha (direct debit)	17	2.80	(1)		
		857.88	Balance b/d		87.88 8.40	(1)OF		
2(d)	Bank Reconciliation Statement at 31 October 2019							5
					\$	\$		
	Balance per bank statement (overdrawn)					(139.39)		
	Add: uncredited deposits					773.25	(1)	
						633.86		
	Less: unpresented cheques: J Ltd (cheque 626345)			;	(276.93)		(1)	
	Usman (cheque 626348)				(985.33)		(1)	
						(1262.26)		
	Balance pe	r cash book (1)			(628.40)	(1)	

Question	Answer						Marks
3(a)	Dividend paid Number of shares: $1200000 \times 4 = 4800000$ (1)						2
3(b)	 Opportunity t issue price is Can maintair will own sam 	 Sue price is usually below market price (1) Can maintain same degree of control (1) in the company as shareholder will own same proportion of issued capital (1) One benefit 1 mark + 1 mark for development 					
3(c)	Shares issued 2/3 Amount raised: 3		• •		• •	DF	2
3(d)	Statement of ch	anges in e Share capital \$000	M Limite quity for the Share Premium \$000		d 31 Dec Total \$000	ember 2019	5
	Balances, 1 January 2019	1 200	480	295	1 975	(1) row	
	Profit for year			324	324	(1) row	
	Dividends paid			(240)	(240)	(1)OF row	
	Rights issue	800	480		1 280	(1)OF row	
	Balances, 31 December 2019	2 000	960	379	3 339	(1)OF row	
3(e)	 The amount of profit available/revenue reserves (1) must be sufficient to finance the dividends (1) The amount of liquid funds will be sufficient (1) to cover the dividend payment/avoid liquidity problems (1) That shareholders will expect/feel entitled to a dividend (1) as a reward for their investment (1) Max 2 factors x 2 marks (1 mark + 1 mark for development) Accept other valid responses. 				4		

Question	Answer						
4(a)	 It is more time consuming to calculate the overhead absorption rate and adjust for over / under absorption. (1) It is more complicated to calculate and managers may need training. (1) It is irrelevant in short-term decision making as fixed costs don't change. (1) Fixed costs relate to a period in time and so can be misleading to charge to production units. (1) The basis used to apportion and absorb overheads may be arbitrary. (1) Max 2 Accept other valid responses. 						
4(b)	Cutting department $\frac{\$68400}{24810} = \$2.76 \text{ per machine hour (1)}$ Assembly department $\frac{\$49200}{15820} = \$3.11 \text{ per labour hour (1)}$				2		
4(c)			\$		6		
	Materials	4.2 kg × \$4.90	20.58	(1)			
	Labour	6×\$10.50	63.00	(1)			
	Overheads						
	Cutting department	2.1 machine hrs × \$2.76 (OF)	5.80	(1)OF			
	Assembly department	2.2 labour hrs × \$3.11 (OF)	6.84	(1)OF			
			96.22				
	Add profit		64.15	(1)OF			
	Selling price		160.37	(1)OF			
4(d)	More units were produced Actual overheads were le				2		

Question	Answer					
4(e)(i)	Option A (allow either approach)					
		\$	\$]		
	Selling price		52 (1)	-		
	Variable costs					
	Materials	10 (1)				
	Labour	21 (1)				
	Sales commission	<u>2.60</u> (1) OF	<u>33.60</u>			
	Contribution per unit		18.40			
	Quantity		<u>X 3 800</u>			
	Total contribution		69 920			
	Fixed costs		<u>54 000</u>			
	Profit		<u>15 920</u> (1) OF			
		\$	\$]		
	Selling price		197 600 (1)	-		
	Variable costs			-		
	Materials	38 000 (1)				
	Labour	79 800 (1)				
	Sales commission	<u>9 880</u> (1) OF	<u>127 680</u>			
	Contribution per unit					
	Quantity					
	Total contribution		69 920			
	Fixed costs		<u>54 000</u>			
	Profit		<u>15 920</u> (1) OF			

Question		Answ	er	Marks		
4(e)(ii)	Option B (allow either approach)					
		\$	\$			
	Selling price		59 (1)			
	Variable costs					
	Materials	12 (1)				
	Labour	<u>23.10</u> (1)	<u>35.10</u>			
	Contribution per unit		23.90			
	Quantity		<u>X 3 040</u>			
	Total contribution		72 656			
	Fixed costs		<u>56 000</u> (2)CF/(1)OF			
	Profit		<u>16 656</u> (1) OF			
		\$	\$			
	Selling price		179 360 (1)			
	Variable costs					
	Materials	36 480 (1)				
	Labour	<u>70 224</u> (1)	<u>106 704</u>			
	Contribution per unit					
	Quantity					
	Total contribution		72 656			
	Fixed costs		<u>56 000</u> (2)CF/(1)OF			
	Profit		<u>16 656</u> (1) OF			

Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	Option A Max 4	7
	 Reasons for Will achieve target profit (1) Makes full use of capacity (1) Reduced price may increase sales (1) 	
	 Possible drawbacks Will sales commission be effective? (1) Will forecast increase in demand materialise/are forecasts reliable? (1) Reduced price may be perceived as reduced quality (1) 	
	Option B Max 4	
	 Reasons for Will achieve highest profit (1) Will achieve target profit (1) Increased price may be perceived as increased quality (1) 	
	 Possible drawbacks There will be unused factory capacity/what will happen about unused labour (1) Will forecast demand materialise/are forecast reliable? (1) Will advertising campaign be effective? (1) Increased price may reduce sales(1) 	
	Overall maximum 6 marks	
	Recommendation (1)	
	Accept other valid responses.	