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#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

# MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2012 question paper for the guidance of teachers

## 9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/23

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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### 1 (a) (i) Revenue

 $(203\ 200 - 22\ 400\ 1 + 28\ 600\ 1 + 4\ 000\ 1 + 18\ 510\ 1) = $231\ 910$ 

[4]

(ii) Ordinary goods purchased

$$(122\ 460 - 17\ 500\ 1 + 19\ 470\ 1 + 3\ 100\ 1 - 3\ 700\ 1) = $123\ 830$$

[4]

## (b) Shaun Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2011

	\$	\$		\$	
Income/Sales	•			231 910	
Opening inventory	22 300 <b>1</b>				
Ordinary goods purchased	<u>123 830</u>				
		146 130			
Less Closing inventory		<u>17 400</u>	1		
Cost of sales				<u>128 730</u>	
Gross Profit				103 180	
Additional Income					
Rent received		18 900			
Discounts received		<u>3 100</u>	1	22 000	
_				125 180	
Expenses			_		
General expenses		21 540			
Wages		30 660			
Discounts allowed		4 000			
Depreciation equipment		18 200			
Depreciation motor vehicles		16 000			
Provision for doubtful debts		<u>572</u>	_1		
				<u>90 972</u>	
Profit for the year				<u>34 208</u>	[10]

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# (c) Shaun Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2011

Non-Current (Fix	(ed) Assets				
		\$	\$	\$	
Premises				100 0	
Equipment				27 6	
Motor vehicles				68 2 195 8	
Current Assets					
Inventory			17 400		
Trade receivable			28 028		
General expense	es		900		
Rent receivable			1 300 47 628	1	
Current Liabilitie	S		17 020		
Trade payables		19 470 <b>1</b>			
Wages		500 <b>1</b>			
Bank overdraft		8 290 <b>1</b>			
			28 260		
Net current asse	ts/working ca	ıpital		19 3	
Cinomand by				<u>215 1</u>	<u>68</u>
Financed by Capital				212.8	80 <b>2 of</b>
Profit for the yea	r				08 1 of
r rom for the year	.•			247 O	
Drawings				31 9	
ŭ				215 1	
					[T - 4 - L 00]
					[Total: 30]
• ( ) (0)	00.40	2211			
2 (a) (i)	2010	2011			
Motor vehic MV1	es 5 200	5 200			
MV2	1 800	3 600			
MV3	1 000	3 600			
	7000 <b>2</b>	12 400	1		[3]
(ii)	2010	2011			
(יי) Equipment	2010	2011			
EQ1	4 500	4 500			
EQ2		6 600			
	4 500 <b>1</b>	11 100	1		[2]
(b) (i)	2010				
101 111		2011			

4 875 **1** 

3 375 **1** 

6 000 **1** 

<u>14 250</u>

[5]

6 500

4 500

<u>11 000</u> **2** 

MV1 MV2

MV3

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(ii)		2010	2011	
	Equipment			
	EQ1	6 000	4 800 <b>1</b>	
	EQ2		<u>8 800</u> <b>1</b>	
		<u>6 000</u> <b>1</b>	<u>13 600</u>	[3]

#### (c) Statement to show revised profit for the year

	2010	2011	
Original net profit	86 000	94 000	
Add back original depreciation Deduct new depreciation	11 500 <b>1 of</b> 17 000 <b>1 of</b>	23 500 <b>1 of</b> 27 850 <b>1 of</b>	
Revised net profit	80 500	89 650	[4]

(d) The reducing balance method is suited to non-current assets such as motor vehicles that have a heavier fall in value in the early years of their life. Repair and maintenance costs increase of the life of the asset and then offset the decreasing depreciation charge.

$$(3 \times 1 \text{ mark})$$

[Total: 30]

[3]

3 (a) 960 000 1 / 2 400 000 1 = 40% 1 of

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(b)			Job 787	•			
	Direct labour Direct material Prime cost Factory overhead		\$ 4 500 500 5 000 1 800 6 800	1			
	General administration 20% Total cost Profit Selling price		1 360 8 160 2 720 10 880	1 of		[6]	
(c)	(i) (ii)	1 2 3 1 2 3	150 000 / 500 000 = 450 000 / 1 000 000 360 000 / 900 000 = 150 000 / 120 000 = 450 000 / 225 000 = 360 000 / 200 000 =	30% 45% 40% \$1.25 \$2 \$1.80	1		[3]
(d)	Ove Ove Fac Gen Tot Pro	erhea erhea etory neral al co	ad Production ad Assembly ad Packing overhead  administration 20%	\$ 500 1 400 <u>1 170</u>		5 000  3 070 8 070 1 614 1 of 9 684 3 228 1 of 12 912 1 of	[9]

- (e) (i) Management decision-making relies heavily on the provision of accurate information.

  Use of estimated data which could be inaccurate can lead to under / over absorption of overhead.

  [2]
  - (ii) If the factory actual activity is less than the budgeted activity it faces under absorption of overhead. Not enough overhead is charged to each unit of production this may affect pricing decisions which may influence profitability.

If the factory actual activity is higher than the budgeted activity it faces over absorption of overhead – too much overhead may be charged – this may affect pricing decisions which may influence demand and revenue for the product.

1 mark each for mention of under or over absorption.
2 marks each to a max of 4 for any other valid comment.

[4]

[Total: 30]