

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
GCE Advanced Level

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2011 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**9706 ACCOUNTING**

**9706/43**

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.

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	GCE A LEVEL – May/June 2011	9706	043Based.com

1 (a)

Frog Log plc			
Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2011			
	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Premises		525	2 530 (1) – 5 (1)
Other non-current assets		<u>1 650</u>	2 012(1) – 270(1) + 20(1)
		2 175	– 112(1)
<b>Current assets</b>	1 610		1
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Convertible loan stock 2011	100		1 + 1 for position
Trade and other payables	<u>545</u>		7
		<u>645</u>	
			<u>965</u>
			3 140
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Debentures		<u>200</u>	1
		<u>2 940</u>	
<b>Equity</b>			
Ordinary shares		1 050	2 1 000 + 50 = 1050
Share premium		850	2 750 + 100 = 850
Revaluation reserve		280	2
Capital redemption reserve		100	2
General reserve		130	1
Retained earnings		<u>530</u>	6
		<u>2 940</u>	

Trade and other payables  
 $983 - 110 + 170 + 117 - 95 = 1\,065 - 1\,610 = (545)$   
 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 of

Retained earnings  
 $615 - 110 + 170 - 50 - 95 = 530$   
 1 1 1 1 1 of

[32]

<b>(b)</b>	Share premium	capital reserve	1	
	Revaluation reserve	capital reserve	1	
	CRR	capital reserve	1	
	General reserve	revenue reserve	1	
	Retained earnings	revenue reserve	1	[5]

<b>(c)</b>	When the market value of the share is higher than the price given in their option to convert	2	
	In this case when market value is higher than \$3 a share	1	[3]

[40]

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2 (a)

Capital accounts						
	P	R		P	R	
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
Goodwill	15 000	10 000	1	Balance b/d	150 000	90 000 1*
				Goodwill	12 500	12 500 1*
Balance c/d	<u>182 500</u>	<u>127 500</u>		Premises	<u>35 000</u>	<u>35 000</u> 1*
	<u>197 500</u>	<u>137 500</u>		Balance b/d	<u>197 500</u>	<u>137 500</u>
					182 500	127 500 1of [6]

(b) Net profit =  $(26\,350 + 6\,550) - (8\,500 - 2\,100) + (21\,000 + 18\,500) = 66\,000$   
1 1 1 1 [4]

(c)

		6 months to 30 June	6 months to 31 Dec	
		\$	\$	
Net profit		33 000	33 000	1of*
Interest on drawings	P	820 1	1700 1	
	R	720 1	1500 1	
		1 540	3 200	
		34 540	36 200	
Salaries	P	(5 000) 1	(12 000) 1	
	R	(2 000) 1	(9 000) 1	
		(7 000)	(21 000)	
IOC	P	(7 500) 1	(9 125) 1of	
	R	(4 500) 1	(6 375) 1of	
		15 540	(15 500)	
Share of profit	P	7 770 1of	(180) 1of	
	R	7 770 1of	(120) 1of	
		15 540	(300)	[17]

(d) Current accounts

	Poppy	Rose	
	\$	\$	
Balance b/d	8 500	(2 100) 1*	
Drawings	(21 000)	(18 500) 1*	
IOD	(2 520)	(2 220) 1*	
Salaries	17 000 1of	11 000 1of	
IOC	16 625 1of	10 875 1of	
Share of profit	7 590 1of	7 650 1of	
Balance c/d	26 195 1of	6 705 1of	[11]

(e) Years of inflation had made their salaries unrealistic.

Change in balance of workload between partners

Other reasonable answer 1 × 2 [2]

NB 1\* means one mark for both [40]

3 (a) Production budget

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Opening inventory	100	250	250	200	200	100
Production (units)	950 <b>1</b>	1 050 <b>1</b>	1 350 <b>1</b>	1 100 <b>1</b>	850 <b>1</b>	850 <b>1</b>
Sales	<u>-800</u>	<u>-1 050</u>	<u>-1 400</u>	<u>-1 100</u>	<u>-950</u>	<u>-850</u>
Closing inventory	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u> <b>[6]</b>

(b) Raw materials purchasing budget

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Production (units)	950	1 050	1 350	1,100	850	850
Price/kg	4	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	5
No of kgs	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cost in \$	7 600 <b>1of</b>	8 400 <b>1of</b>	12 150 <b>1of</b>	9 900 <b>1of</b>	7 650 <b>1of</b>	8 500 <b>1of</b> <b>[6]</b>

(c)  $\$76\,000 + \$199\,500 = \$275\,500$   
1            1

**[2]**

(d) Trade receivables budget

	Sep \$	Oct \$	Nov \$	Dec \$
Opening balance	275 500 <b>1of</b>	365 750	353 000	300 000
Sales	<u>266 000</u> <b>1</b>	<u>220 000</u> <b>1</b>	<u>190 000</u> <b>1</b>	<u>170 000</u> <b>1</b>
	541 500	585 750	543 000	470 000
Receipts	Month 1 95 760 <b>1</b>	Month 1 127 680 <b>1</b>	Month 1 105 600 <b>1</b>	Month 1 91 200 <b>1</b>
	Month 2 76 000 <b>1</b>	Month 1 99 750 <b>1</b>	Month 1 133 000 <b>1</b>	Month 1 110 000 <b>1</b>
Discount	<u>3 990</u> <b>1</b>	<u>5 320</u> <b>1</b>	<u>4 400</u> <b>1</b>	<u>3 800</u> <b>1</b>
Closing balance	<u>365 750</u> <b>1of</b>	<u>353 000</u> <b>1of</b>	<u>300 000</u> <b>1of</b>	<u>265 000</u> <b>1of</b> <b>[21]</b>

(e) Formalise business plans

- Bring together plans for different departments
- Control of cost (standard for comparison)
- Predict shortages of cash/labour/materials
- Communicate targets
- Forces management to consider the future

**Any three × 1 mark**

**[3]**

(f) (i) Depreciation 1  
 Increase in PDD

(ii) Loan repayment  
 Purchase of non-current (fixed) asset  
 Any acceptable answer 1

**[2]**

**[40]**