

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series**9706 ACCOUNTING****9706/22**Paper 2 (Structured Questions – Core),
maximum raw mark 90

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1 (a) Nother Limited's Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 March 2014

	\$	\$	
Raw Material		360	
Inventory at 1 April 2013		1896	
Purchases		<u>2256</u>	
Inventory at 31 March 2014		<u>(300)</u>	(1cf)
Cost of raw material consumed		1956	(1)
Manufacturing wages (1250 + 40)		<u>1290</u>	(1of) label needed
Prime cost		3246	
Factory expenses (780 (1) + 112 (1))	892		
Provision for depreciation			
Premises	10		(1)
Machinery	18		(2) or 21 (1)
Loss on sale of machine (44 – 24 – 14)	<u>6</u>	<u>926</u>	
		4172	(1) must be minus
Work in progress (210 – 220)		<u>(10)</u>	
Factory cost of production		<u>4162</u>	

Own figure marks are awarded with no aliens.

Treat revenue as an alien if used in the manufacturing account, lose prime cost mark but all other marks are available – potential maximum 9 marks.

Award marks for raw material cost, manufacturing wages and overheads irrespective of direction.

Work in progress must be the final figure to be rewarded.

[10]

(b) Nother Limited's Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2014

	\$	\$
Revenue (5054 – 14)		5040 (1cf)
Finished goods		
Inventory at 1 April 2013	432	
Cost of production	<u>4162</u>	(1of)
	4594	
Inventory at 31 March 2014	<u>(480)</u>	4114
Gross profit (must be labelled)		<u>926</u>
Administrative expenses (80 (1) – 8 (1))	72	
Sales expenses (416 (1) + 56 (1))	472	
Bad debts written off	16	
Increase in provision for doubtful receivables (42 (1) – 36 (1))	<u>6</u>	<u>566</u>
Profit for the year (must be labelled)		<u>360</u>

Own figure marks are awarded with no aliens.

If retained earnings are entered before profit for the year treat as alien therefore no own figure marks for profit for the year.

Loss on disposal is not to be treated as an alien in the expenses.

[10]

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(c) (i) Direct costs – can be directly traced to a product unit. (1)

Examples – Direct materials (1)
Direct labour (1)
Direct expenses (1)

Maximum 1 for example [2]

(ii) Indirect costs – cannot be economically (1) traced to a product unit. (1)

Examples – Indirect wages (1)
Indirect materials (1)
Depreciation of factory machinery (1)
Insurance (1)
Power (1)
Other suitable examples

Maximum 2 for examples [4]

(iii) Prime cost – **total** of all direct expenses. (1) **Must refer to total.**

Direct materials + direct labour (+ direct expenses) (1) [2]

(iv) Production cost – **total** cost of producing the goods in the factory. (1)
Must refer to total.

Prime cost + factory overheads ± work in progress adjustment (1)
Must include work in progress. [2]

[Total: 30]

2 (a)

Bill and Charles
Calculation of partnership profit for the year ended 31 December 2013

	\$	
Decrease in current account balances:	(14 840)	(1cf)
Bill (\$17 000 – 2160)	<u>(20 800)</u>	(1cf)
Charles (\$18 000 + 2800)	(35 640)	
Add: drawings (2 × \$24 000)	<u>48 000</u>	(1 + 1)
Profit for the year	<u>12 360</u>	(1of) no aliens

Alternative answer – Profit for the year – 83 640 (4)

If calculation includes capital accounts treat as alien and no own figure marks for profit for the year.

If only one partner is considered maximum of 2 marks (opening balance and drawings).

Award 2 marks for drawings irrespective of direction.

[5]

(b)

	Bill \$	Charles \$		Bill \$	Charles \$
Goodwill	28 800 (1)	19 200 (1)	Balance b/d	144 000	60 000 (1 both)
Balance c/d	147 200	56 800	Goodwill	32 000 (1)	16 000 (1)
	<u>176 000</u>	<u>76 000</u>		<u>176 000</u>	<u>76 000</u>
			Balance b/d	147 200 (1of)	56 800 (1of)

Bill's balance b/d may be shown as 120 000 + 24 000. Still award 1 mark for both partners' opening balances. Must be T account format or three column running balance.

Alternative answer

Capital Accounts – Bill			
	\$		\$
Goodwill	28 800 (1)	Balance b/d	144 000
Balance c/d	<u>147 200</u>	Goodwill	<u>32 000</u> (1)
	<u>176 000</u>		<u>176 000</u>
		Balance b/d	147 200 (1of)

Capital Accounts – Charles			
	Charles \$		Charles \$
Goodwill	19 200 (1)	Balance b/d	60 000 (1 both)
Balance c/d	<u>56 800</u>	Goodwill	<u>16 000</u> (1)
	<u>76 000</u>		<u>76 000</u>
		Balance b/d	56 800 (1of)

(c)

\$			
Profit for the year		12 000	(1cf)
Add interest on drawings			
Bill	1 320		
Charles	<u>1 320</u>	<u>2 640</u>	(1cf for both)
Less		14 640	
Interest on capital			
Bill	5 888	(1of)	
Charles	<u>2 272</u>	(1of)	8 160
Salary			
Bill	3 000		
Charles	<u>2 600</u>	<u>5 600</u>	(1cf) (13 760)
		<u>880</u>	
Share of profit			
Bill ($\frac{3}{5}$)	528	(1of)	
Charles ($\frac{2}{5}$)	<u>352</u>	(1of)	<u>880</u>

Interest on capital

Award own figure marks if closing capital account balance from (b) $\times 8\% \times 6$ months.
Award '0' marks if interest on capital is calculated on opening balances – Bill – 5760
Charles 2400.

Own figure marks for share of profit/loss must be candidates own figure shared in the correct ratio.

[7]

(d)

	Current account – Bill				
	\$		\$		
Interest on drawings	1 320	(1of)	Balance b/d	2 160	(1)
Drawings	12 000	(1)	Salary	3 000	(1of)
			Interest on capital	5 888	(1of)
			Share of profit	528	(1of)
			Balance c/d	<u>1 744</u>	
	<u>13 320</u>			<u>13 320</u>	
Balance b/d	1 744	(1of)	no aliens		

Interest on drawings, interest on capital, salary and share of profit/loss must relate to the candidates own figures from part (c).

[7]

- (e) (i) To try to limit partners' drawings (1)
 Reward partner with lower drawings (1)
 Ensure cash is retained in the business (1)

Maximum 2 [2]

- (ii) Reward the partner for business investment (1)
 Encourage partners to introduce more capital (1)
 Reward partners for the lost opportunity cost of capital invested (1)

Maximum 2 [2]

[Total: 30]

3 (a)

	Total	Machining	Assembly	Stores	Canteen
Indirect wages (1cf)	232 000	61 867	123 733	30 933	15 467
Machine maintenance (1cf)	94 000	87 935	6 065		
Machine insurance (1cf)	9 020	6 380	2 640		
Rent and rates (1cf)	49 600	19 840	22 320	4 960	2 480
Buildings insurance (1cf)	12 800	5 120	5 760	1 280	640
Machine depreciation (1cf)	26 600	18 815	7 785		
	<u>424 020</u>	<u>199 957</u>	<u>168 303</u>	<u>37 173</u>	<u>18 587</u>
	(1of)	5 576	10 225	2 788	(18 587)
				39 961	
	(1of)	<u>33 126</u>	<u>6 835</u>	(39 961)	
		<u>238 659</u>	<u>185 361</u>		

All marks are for the complete line.
 Own figure marks for Canteen and Stores must be in correct ratios. [8]

(b) Machining: [$\$238\,659/46\,400$] (1of) = \$5.14 [per machine hour] (1 for narrative)

Assembly: [$\$185\,361/28\,600$] (1of) = \$6.48 [per direct labour hour] (1 for narrative)

Do not accept 'per hour' for narrative marks. [4]

(c)

	Machining	Assembly
Actual overhead (\$)	239 110	192 860
Absorbed $\$5.14 \times 49\,120$	252 477	
Absorbed $\$6.48 \times 28\,150$		182 412
	\$13 367 (1of)	\$10 448 (1of)
	Over absorbed (1of)	Under absorbed (1of)

[4]

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- (d) Machining department
 \$451 more overhead incurred than budgeted (1)
 2720 more machine hours worked than were budgeted (1)

Assembly department
 \$7499 more overhead incurred than budgeted (1)
 450 fewer labour hours worked (1)

One mark per department.

To award marks there must be reference to the individual departments (do not reward generic answers). [2]

(e)

	\$	
Direct materials	14.10	(1)
Direct labour machining ($\$7.80 \times 50/60$)	6.50	(1)
Direct labour assembly ($\$6.30 \times 12/60$)	1.26	(1)
Overheads machining department ($\$5.14 \times 30/60$)	2.57	(1of)
Overheads assembly department ($\$6.48 \times 12/60$)	1.30	(1of)
	<u>25.73</u>	
$\times 250$ units =	6432.50	
Mark-up $\$6432.50 \times (35/65)$	3463.65	(1of)
Total invoice value	<u>9896.15</u>	

Alternative answer

	\$	
Direct materials	3525.00	(1)
Direct labour machining	1625.00	(1)
Direct labour assembly	315.00	(1)
Overheads machining department	642.50	(1of)
Overheads assembly department	324.00	(1of)
	<u>6431.50</u>	
Mark-up $\$6431.50 \times (35/65)$	3463.12	(1of)
Total invoice value	<u>9894.62</u>	

Own figure marks for overheads must relate to the candidates' answer to part (e).
 Allow for roundings. [6]

- (f) 1. Allocation – Directly attributable costs (1) are allocated to the relevant department. (1)
2. Apportionment – Costs that **cannot** be directly attributed to a department (1) are apportioned on an equitable basis. (1)
3. Absorption – **Total** costs (1) that have been allocated and apportioned to a department are absorbed into products on the basis of the product's use of the overheads. (1) [6]

[Total: 30]