



Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING**9706/33**

Paper 3 Structured Questions

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 150

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **21** printed pages.

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.

Social Science-Specific Marking Principles (for point-based marking)

1 Components using point-based marking:

- Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

From this it follows that we:

- a** DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
- b** DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
- c** DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons ...).
- d** DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
- e** DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
- f** DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
- g** DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)

<p>2 Presentation of mark scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point.• Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points.• Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).
<p>3 Calculation questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer• If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown.• Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages.• Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.
<p>4 Annotation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.• For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.• Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

ANNOTATIONS

The following annotations are used in marking this paper and should be used by examiners.

Annotation	Use or meaning
✓	Correct and relevant point made in answering the question.
×	Incorrect point or error made.
LNK	Two statements are linked.
REP	Repeat
A	An extraneous figure
N0	No working shown
AE	Attempts evaluation
R1	Required item 1
R2	Required item 2
OF	Own figure
EVAL	Evaluation
NAQ	Not answered question
BOD	Benefit of the doubt given.
SEEN	Noted but no credit given
Highlight	Highlight
Off page Comment	Off page comment

Question	Answer				Marks																																												
1(a)	Not-for-profit organisations	Limited company	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="352 1025 416 1283">Income and expenditure account</td> <td data-bbox="352 678 416 1025">Income statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="416 1025 480 1283">Surplus / deficit</td> <td data-bbox="416 678 480 1025">Profit / loss</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1025 544 1283">Accumulated fund</td> <td data-bbox="480 678 544 1025">Equity</td> </tr> </table> <p>1 mark for each difference up to a maximum of three Accept other valid answers.</p>			Income and expenditure account	Income statement	Surplus / deficit	Profit / loss	Accumulated fund	Equity																																						
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Surplus / deficit	Profit / loss																																																
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1(b)	<p>Café trading account for year ended 31 December 2021</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10%;">\$</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10%;">78 300</td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 10%;">(1)OF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sales $\\$43\,500 \times 180\%$</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening inventory</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">9 500</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases W1</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">44 200</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing inventory</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(10 200)</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of sales</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>43 500</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1)OF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross profit</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">34 800</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wages</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>22 000</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit for the year</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>12 800</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1)OF</td> </tr> </table> <p>W1 Purchases $\\$42\,000 + \\$13\,600 - \\$11\,400 = \\$44\,200$</p>					\$		78 300	(1)OF	Sales $\$43\,500 \times 180\%$					Opening inventory		9 500			Purchases W1		44 200	(1)		Closing inventory		<u>(10 200)</u>			Cost of sales			<u>43 500</u>	(1)OF	Gross profit			34 800		Wages			<u>22 000</u>		Profit for the year			<u>12 800</u>	(1)OF
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1(c)	<p>Subscriptions account</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Balance b/d</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">\$</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">}</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Balance b/d</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 1 600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income and Expenditure W1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90 000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Receipts & payments</td> <td style="text-align: right;">89 600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance c/d</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>2 200</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;">}</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Balance c/d</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>4 000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>95 200</u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(1) row</u></td> </tr> </table> <p>W1 $(420+18) \times \\$200 + 24 \times \\$200 \times 50\% = \\$90\,000$</p>	Balance b/d	\$					3 000	}	Balance b/d	\$ 1 600	Income and Expenditure W1	90 000	(1)	Receipts & payments	89 600	Balance c/d	<u>2 200</u>	}	Balance c/d	<u>4 000</u>		<u>95 200</u>			<u>(1) row</u>	4																									
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1(e)	<p>Accrual / matching concept should be applied. (1). Life membership fee should be spread over a number of years. (1). The number of years to be spread depends on the accounting policy of the club. (1)</p> <p>Max 3</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	3																																																		

Question	Answer	Marks
1(f)	<p>Café wages are saved leading to higher profit from sale of refreshment (1) More space is released for club's other activities (1) Can offer snack and drinks 24/7 (1) Should consider the cost of vending machines (1) Welcoming atmosphere created by café staff (1) Food and drinks offered are fresher (1) Food and drinks are made to special needs, e.g. allergies (1) Redundancy payment if café staff are fired (1) Need for comparison between profitability and profit margins on vending machines and café. (1)</p> <p>1 mark for decision</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks																																													
2(a)	<p data-bbox="225 884 256 1671">Revised statement of financial position at 31 December 2021</p> <table data-bbox="263 683 1117 1881"> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1624 347 1877">Non-current assets</td> <td data-bbox="268 813 300 1064">\$</td> <td data-bbox="268 813 300 857">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="359 1429 391 1877">Property, plant and equipment W1</td> <td data-bbox="359 929 391 1086">76 500 (3)</td> <td data-bbox="359 683 391 862">794 500 (3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 1680 446 1877">Current assets</td> <td data-bbox="414 929 446 1086">152 000 (1)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1697 491 1877">Inventory W2</td> <td data-bbox="459 985 491 1086">86 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="502 1377 534 1877">Trade receivables (\$164 000-\$12 000)</td> <td></td> <td data-bbox="502 750 534 862">314 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="550 1518 582 1877">Cash and cash equivalents</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="646 1713 678 1877">Total assets</td> <td></td> <td data-bbox="646 739 678 907"><u>1 109 000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="702 1787 734 1877">Equity</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="746 1429 778 1877">Ordinary share capital (\$1 shares)</td> <td data-bbox="746 996 778 1108">600 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="790 1612 821 1877">Revaluation reserve</td> <td data-bbox="790 929 821 1108">146 000 (1)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 1579 869 1877">Retained earnings W3</td> <td data-bbox="837 985 869 1108">153 000 (4)</td> <td data-bbox="837 750 869 862">899 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="893 1653 925 1877">Current liabilities</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="938 1668 970 1877">Trade payables</td> <td data-bbox="938 996 970 1108">128 000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="981 1624 1013 1877">Other payables W4</td> <td data-bbox="981 929 1013 1108">82 000 (2)</td> <td data-bbox="981 750 1013 862">210 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1077 1545 1109 1877">Total equity and liabilities</td> <td></td> <td data-bbox="1077 739 1109 907"><u>1 109 000</u></td> </tr> </table>	Non-current assets	\$	\$	Property, plant and equipment W1	76 500 (3)	794 500 (3)	Current assets	152 000 (1)		Inventory W2	86 000		Trade receivables (\$164 000-\$12 000)		314 500	Cash and cash equivalents			Total assets		<u>1 109 000</u>	Equity			Ordinary share capital (\$1 shares)	600 000		Revaluation reserve	146 000 (1)		Retained earnings W3	153 000 (4)	899 000	Current liabilities			Trade payables	128 000		Other payables W4	82 000 (2)	210 000	Total equity and liabilities		<u>1 109 000</u>	14
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2(a)	<p>W1</p> <p>Balance \$ 606 000</p> <p>Machine 50 000 (1)</p> <p>Depreciation \$50 000x15% (7 500) (1)</p> <p>Revaluation reserve \$350 000-(\$300 000-\$96 000) 146 000 (1)</p> <hr/> <p>794 500</p> <p>W2</p> <p>Lower of cost and NRV</p> <p>Category A 57 000 (1)</p> <p>Category B (\$14 000-\$3 000) 11 000 (1)</p> <p>Category C (\$12 000-\$2 500-\$1 000) 8 500 (1)</p> <hr/> <p>76 500</p> <p>W3</p> <p>Retained earnings before adjustments 184 000</p> <p>Depreciation of machine (7 500) (1)OF</p> <p>Inventory overstated (\$80 000-\$76 500) (3 500) (1)OF</p> <p>Irrecoverable debt (12 000) (1)</p> <p>Provision for legal fee (8 000) (1)</p> <hr/> <p>153 000</p> <p>W4</p> <p>Other payables before adjustment 24 000</p> <p>Machine 50 000 (1)</p> <p>Provision for legal fee 8 000 (1)</p> <hr/> <p>82 000</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Item 3 IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets (1) The success of the claim is not probable (1) and therefore there is no need to make provision (1) . However, it is necessary to disclose the claim as a note to the financial statements. (1) Provision for legal cost \$8 000 should be made (1) as it is a liability (1) of uncertain timing or amount. (1)	7
2(c)(i)	Events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, occur between the end of the reporting period (1) and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. (1)	2
2(c)(ii)	Adjusting events – those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (1)	1
2(c)(iii)	Non-adjusting events – those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period. (1)	1

Question	Answer	Marks												
3(a)	<p style="text-align: right;">\$</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">At 1 January 2021</td> <td style="text-align: right;">204 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit for the year</td> <td style="text-align: right;">198 000 (1)OF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dividend paid $450\,000 \times \\$0.30$</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(135 000) (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bonus issue $(\\$400\,000 \times 1/8 - \\$44\,000)$</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(6 000) (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reserve</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(30 000) (1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">231 000</td> </tr> </table> <p>At 31 December 2021</p>	At 1 January 2021	204 000	Profit for the year	198 000 (1)OF	Dividend paid $450\,000 \times \$0.30$	(135 000) (1)	Bonus issue $(\$400\,000 \times 1/8 - \$44\,000)$	(6 000) (1)	General reserve	(30 000) (1)		231 000	4
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3(b)(i)	<p>Price earnings ratio</p> <p>Earnings per share $\\$198\,000/450\,000$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$\\$0.44$ (1)OF</p> <p>$\\$4.52/\\0.44 (1)OF</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10.27 (1)OF</p>	3												
3(b)(ii)	<p>Dividend yield</p> <p>$(\\$0.3 + \\$0.25)/\\$4.52 \times 100$ (1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">12.17% (1)</p>	2												
3(b)(iii)	<p>Gearing ratio</p> <p>$\\$150\,000/(\\$711\,000 + \\$150\,000) \times 100$ (1)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">17.42% (1)</p>	2												
3(b)(iv)	<p>Income gearing</p> <p>Debt interest $\\$150\,000 \times 9\% = \\$13\,500$ (1)</p> <p>$\\$13\,500/(\\$198\,000 \text{ OF} + \\$13\,500) \times 100$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6.38% (1)OF</p>	2												
3(b)(v)	<p>Return on capital employed</p> <p>$(\\$198\,000 \text{ OF} + \\$13\,500)$ (1)OF / $(\\$711\,000 + \\$150\,000) \times 100$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">24.56% (1)OF</p>	2												

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p>A highly geared company is a company which has a higher proportion of debt (1) compared to its share capital. (1) This indicates that the company has a very high financial risk in terms of default in repayment of debt and high level of interest expenses. (1)</p> <p>Max 2</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	2
3(d)	<p>The earnings per share for 2020 is \$0.39 (\$3.64/9.27) (1) There is an increase of 12.82% in earnings per share from \$0.39 to \$0.44 (1) The share price has increased (1) by a greater proportion than the earnings (1) as the investors have confidence in E plc (1)</p> <p>Max 3</p> <p>Accept OF answers.</p>	3
3(e)	<p>Profit for the year with the debenture will be lower by the amount of the interest (1) The interest has to be paid whether the company made a profit or not (1) The company may need to provide a security for the debenture (1) Issuing debenture will increase gearing (1) If the shares had been issued the dividends would be at the discretion of the directors (1) The issue of shares would be a permanent capital whereas debenture would have to be repaid (1) Issuing ordinary shares dilutes ownership (1)</p> <p>Max 4</p> <p>1 mark for decision.</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks																																																												
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4(c)	<p>Adam He earns an extra profit of \$15 450 (1), a return of 17.17% of investing \$90 000 within a period of less than 2 months (1)</p> <p>Mary Apart from earning profit of \$15 450, she also receives a total of \$9 000 (1) for hiring her warehouse and office facilities. She can utilize her resource to earn more income. (1)</p> <p>1 mark for identification of basic point for each of Adam and Mary and 1 further mark for development.</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	4																														

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4(e)	<p>Long-term commitment (1) which therefore requires a capital outlay (1)</p> <p>Adam is not experienced in trading (1) and may find it difficult to purchase goods from bankrupt sources (1)</p> <p>He may be distracted from his major business (1) by the demands of dealing with partnership (1)</p> <p>2 points x 2 marks</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	4												

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5(b)	<p>Activity based costing assigns costs to products based on the activities that consume the resources (1) Activities are used as cost pools and costs are allocated to products using a cost driver (1) Cost driver is the factor that has a direct cause and effect relationship with the resources consumed. (1)</p> <p>Max 3 Accept other valid answers.</p>	3																								

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5(d)	<p>For (Max 2) ABC provides more accurate/realistic cost information. Before ABC, overhead per unit for Product P (\$15) is higher than Product S (\$10); after ABC, overhead per unit for Product S (\$14.45) is higher than Product P (\$7.88)(1) Accurate cost information results in better pricing decision. Before ABC, selling price per unit for Product S and Product P is \$117 and \$210 respectively. After ABC, selling price per unit for Product S and Product P is \$123.68 and \$199.32. Selling price of Product S increase because it has higher overhead per unit after adopting ABC.(1)</p> <p>Against (Max 2) ABC is costly to implement, i.e. it needs specialists and staff require training. (1) ABC is time consuming (1)</p> <p>1 mark for decision</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	5

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Sales 420 000 Direct materials 36 000 Direct labour 216 000 Fixed overheads <u>72 000</u> $\frac{(324\,000)}{96\,000} = 3.375$	2
6(b)(i)	Sales price variance $(\$72 - \$70) \times 5\,800 = \$11\,600$ (1) F (1)	2
6(b)(ii)	Sales volume variance Standard profit $(\$70 - \$6 - \$36 - \$12) = \$16$ (1) $(6\,000 - 5\,800) \times \$16 = \$3\,200$ (1) OF A (1)	3
6(b)(iii)	Direct material total variance $(5\,800 \times \$6) - \$35\,113 = \$313$ (1) A (1)	2
6(b)(iv)	Direct labour total variance $(5\,800 \times 36) - \$221\,760 = \$12\,960$ (1) A (1)	2
6(b)(v)	Fixed overhead volume variance Overhead absorption rate $\$4$ $(\$12/3)$ per labour hour $(6\,000 - 5\,800) \times 3$ hours $\times \$4 = \$2\,400$ (1) A(1) Alternative answer $\$72\,000 - (5\,800 \times \$12) = \$2\,400$ (1) A(1)	2
6(b)(vi)	Fixed overhead expenditure variance $\$72\,000 - \$70\,400 = \$1\,600$ (1) F (1)	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)(i)	<p>Actual sales of 5800 units are lower than the budgeted sales. (1) Goods are sold at a price higher than the budget, increasing from \$70 to \$72. This may cause a decrease in demand. (1) Promotion / advertising is ineffective (1) Quality of goods are not good as expected (1)</p> <p>Max 3</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	3
6(c)(ii)	<p>Direct labour rate variance $(17\,600 \times \\$12) - \\$221\,760 = 10\,560(A)$ (1) $\\$221\,760 \div 17\,600 = \\12.6 There has been an increase in pay / hourly rate has increased from \$12 to \$12.60 (1)</p> <p>Direct labour efficiency variance $[(5\,800 \times 3) - 17\,600] \times \\$12 = \\$2\,400(A)$ (1) 200 more labour hours have been deployed due to inefficiency of labour force (1)</p> <p>Accept other valid answers.</p>	4
6(d)	<p>Direct material total variance is \$313 adverse and direct material usage variance is \$1 275 adverse, therefore the direct material price variance is \$962 favourable (1)OF The cost price of direct material is cheaper than expected, maybe due to change in supplier (1) P Limited has been successful in controlling the cost price of direct material (1)</p> <p>Max 2 for justification 1 mark for decision.</p>	3