

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Level

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

9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/41

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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- 1 (a) Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 March 2012

	Ordinary share capital \$000	Revaluation reserve \$000	General reserve \$000	Retained Earnings \$000	
Balance at 1 April 2011	1200 1	–	200 1	947 1	
Profit for the year				355 1	
Transfer to Gen. reserve			200 1	(200) 1	
Revaluation reserve		700 1			
Issue of shares	300 1				
Dividends paid				(300) 1	
Balance at 31 March 2012	<u>1500</u> 1	<u>700</u> 1	<u>400</u> 1	<u>802</u> 1	[13]

- (b) Statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2012

	\$000	\$000	
Profit from operations		636 1	
Depreciation		126 1	
Profit on disposal		(19) 1	
Decrease in inventory		29 1	
Increase in trade receivables		(42) 1	
Increase in trade payables		11 1	
Increase in other payables (excluding interest)		12 1	
Interest paid		(51) 1	
Tax paid		<u>(195) 1</u>	
Net cash from operating activities		507 1	of
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of non-current assets	(547)		507 1+40 1
Proceeds of sale of non-current assets	<u>90</u>	1	
Cash used in investing activities		(457) 1	of
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds of share issue	300	1	
Proceeds of debenture issue	100	1	
Dividend paid	<u>(300)</u>	1	
Cash from financing activities		<u>100</u> 1	of
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		150 1	of
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>(71) 1</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		<u>79</u> 1	[21]

- (c) Proposed final dividend – shown as a note to the financial statements. 2
No liability shown in financial statements. 2
Still subject to approval by shareholders 2 [max 4]

- (d) Dividend
Share issue etc.
Any one for 2 marks [2]

[Total: 40]

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2 (a) A debit balance on a current account arises when a partner has withdrawn more money than he is entitled to and is therefore in debt to the partnership. [2]

- (b) A partnership may be dissolved
- as the partners are constantly in disagreement and can no longer work together.
 - as the partnership is no longer liquid and further trading would increase the debt.
 - as the partnership is no longer profitable
 - as a partner wishes to set up on his own, or a partner dies or retires.

1 mark per point

[3 Max]

(c)

		Capital Accounts					
		N	K	A	N	K	A
				balance b/d 1	10 000	20 000	58 000
current a/c	5 350	1		current a/c		6 250	1 21 100
Inv'trie				19 120	1	bank account	4 290
motor veh.				17 000	1	10F	
realisation acc	8 940	10F	5 960	10F	2 980	10F	
bank acc			<u>20 290</u>	10F	<u>40 000</u>	10F	
	<u>14 290</u>		<u>26 250</u>	<u>79 100</u>		<u>14 290</u>	<u>26 250</u>
						<u>79 100</u>	[12]

Realisation account

		\$			\$
Property		90 000		Trade payables	14 600
Motor vehicle		19 000		Property	80 000
Inventories		20 000		Inventories-A cap acc	19 120
Trade receivables		16 800		Motor veh-A cap acc	17 000
Trade payables		13 140	1	Trade receivables	15 960
Cost of dissolution		5 620	1		
				Capital account	
				N	8 940
				K	5 960
				A	2 980
					10F
			<u>164 560</u>		<u>164 560</u>

note alternative layouts accepted for realisation account

[9]

Bank Account

		\$			\$
trade receivables		15 960	10F	balance b/d	21 200
property		80 000	1	trade payables	13 140
N capital ac		4 290	10F	cost of dissolution	5 620
				K capital ac	20 290
				A capital ac	40 000
					10F
			<u>100 250</u>		<u>100 250</u>

[8]

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- (d) Total capital is \$60 200 × 2 = 120 400 **1**, split 3:2 is
 72 240 shares for Avtandil **10F**
 48 160 shares for Damir **10F**

Working;

	\$	
Motor vehicle	17 000	1 for both
Inventories	<u>19 120</u>	
	36 120	
Cash	<u>24 080</u>	1
	<u>60 200</u>	1

[6]

[Total: 40]

- 3 (a) The purpose of standard costing is to help management in the planning and control of the business **1** and links with the budgetary control system **1**. It provides a benchmark to measure actual performance **1** and identifies areas where savings could be made. **1** [4]

(b)

	\$	
Materials	48.00	1
Labour	22.50	1
Overheads	10.50	1
Total Cost	<u>81.00</u>	1
Margin	<u>19.00</u>	
Selling Price	<u>100.00</u>	30F

[7]

- (c) (i) Sales price variance: \$102.50 – \$100.00 **10F** × 5 100 = \$12 750 F **20F + 10F** [4]
 (ii) Sales volume variance = 100 × \$100 = \$10 000F **2** [2]
 (iii) Material price variance = \$0.25 × 43 460 = \$10 865 A **2** [2]
 (iv) Material usage variance = 1 060 × \$6 = \$6 360 A **2** [2]
 (v) Labour rate variance = \$0.25 × 15 500 = \$3 875A **2** [2]
 (vi) Labour efficiency variance = 400 × \$7.50 = \$3 000F **2** [2]

- (d) Sales volume – Increase in demand for product **1**
 Sales Price – Ability to charge higher price because of increased demand **1**
 Material price – Increase in cost of material because of change in supplier **1**
 Material usage – more waste than expected. **1**
 Labour rate = Pay increase or decrease / different grade of labour employed **1**
 Labour efficiency = More skilled staff / different materials used which may effect efficiency **1** [6]

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(e)		Alphas	Betas	Deltas		
	Contribution per unit	\$15	\$10	\$12		
	Cont. per lab. hr	\$3	\$2.5	\$4		10F
	Ranking	2	3	1		10F
	4 000 units D	1	Contribution	48 000		Labour hours left 8 000
	4 000 units A	1	Contribution	60 000		Labour hours left 8 000
	2 000 units B	1	Contribution	<u>20 000</u>	10F	Labour hours left NIL
				128 000		
	Less fixed costs			<u>(75 000)</u>	10F	
	Net profit			<u>53 000</u>	10F	

[9]

[Total: 40]