



### Cambridge International AS & A Level

**ACCOUNTING** 9706/22 Paper 2 Structured Questions May/June 2020 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 90 **Published** 

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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This document consists of 10 printed pages.

#### May/June 2020

### Cambridge International AS & A Level – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED



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.

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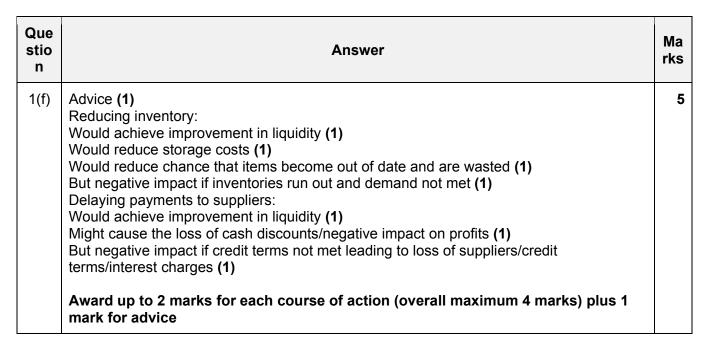


Que stio n	Answer						
1(a)	Credit purchases		4				
		Trade pa	ayables				
		\$					
	Payments	Opening balance 4 980 (1)					
	Discounts received	d 940 <b>{(1)</b>	Purchases 73 480 <b>(1)OF</b>				
	Closing balance	7 220 (1) 78 460	<u>78 460</u>				
	Accept alternativ	e presentation	os .				
1(b)	Depreciation of fur	niture and equi	pment	3			
	Opening valuation New furniture Less closing valua Depreciation	\$ 6 800 5 200 (1) 2 000 8 300 (1) 3 700 (1) OF					
1(c)	Drawings			5			
		Cash	account				
		\$	<u> </u>				
	Opening balance	820 <b>(1)</b> *	Cash banked 112 400 <b>(1)</b>				
	Cash sales	133 200 <b>(1)</b>	Wages of assistant 18 800 (1)				
			Drawings 2410 <b>(1)OF</b>				
		<u>134 020</u>	Closing balance <u>410</u> * <u>134 020</u>				
	*Both Accept alternative presentations						

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Que stio n								
1(d)	Tariq							
	Ir	ncome statement for the year ended 30	September 2	2019				
			\$	\$				
	Revenue	e		133 200				
	Less	Opening inventory	7 410					
		Purchases [\$73 480 (of) – \$390 <b>(1)</b> ]	73 090					
			80 500					
		Closing inventory	<u>8 080 8</u>					
	Cost of s	sales		<u>72 420</u>				
	Gross pi	rofit		<u>60 780</u>	(1)			
	Discoun	ts received		940	(1)			
				61 720				
	Rent W1		16 960		(2)OF			
	Deprecia	ation of furniture and equipment	3 700		(1)OF			
	Account	ant's fees	640		(1)			
	Loan into	erest	580					
	Wages o	of assistant	<u>18 800</u>		(1)			
				<u>40 680</u>				
	Profit for	year		<u>21 040</u>	(1)OF			
	W1 Rent Payment	\$14 930 + \$990 <b>(1)</b> + \$1 040 <b>(1)</b> = 16 9	60					
1(e) (i)		entity: a business has its existence se ons that affect the business should be r				2		
	Max 2							
1(e) (ii)	Substance over form: financial statements must give a complete and accurate picture of events (1) so economic impact is taken into account and legal form is disregarded (1)					2		
	Max 2							



Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks		
2(a)	Advantage (Max 1 advantage)	4		
	Provides a more realistic charge against profits (1) as some assets lose more value in their first years (1)/as the asset reduces in value so the depreciation charge reduces (1).			
	1 + 1 mark for development Accept other valid responses.			
	Disadvantage ( Max 1 disadvantage)			
	Is more complicated to calculate (1) as the charge changes each year because it is based on the decreasing net book value at the beginning of each year (1) rather than the more straightforward equal charge per year when using the straight-line method (1).			
	1 + 1 mark for development			
	Accept other valid responses.			

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Que stio n	Δηςωργ							Ma rks				
2(b)	Balance of provision for depreciation account at 31 December 2019									4		
			Vehicle A					Vehicle B				
	for 2018	iation charge 3 0 × 20%)	7 200		(\$4	10 000 × 20°	%)	8 000	(1)			
	for 2019	iation charge 9 0 × 20%)	5 760	(1)	(\$3	32 000 × 20°	%)	6 400	(1)			
			12 960					14 400				
	Balance	is \$27 360 <b>(1)</b> 0	OF									
2(c)			Delivery	vehic	les c	cost accoun	it					5
	2018		\$			2020				\$		
	Jan 1	Bank: deliver	y 36 000	*		Feb 1		osal Delivery cle B	40 00	00 (	1)	
	April 1	Bank: deliver vehicle B	40 000	*(1	1)	2020 Dec E 31	Bala	nce c/d	74 00	00		
	2020 Feb 1	Bank: deliver vehicle C Disposal	30 000 <u>8 000</u> 114 000	(1 <u>)</u> (1 <u>)</u>					114	000		
	2021 Jan 1 *Both	Balance b/d	74 000	<u> </u>	)				<u></u>	<u> </u>		
2(d)	Obsolescence/technological change (1) Lapse of time (1) Inadequacy (1) Depletion (1) Max 2 Accept other valid responses					2						
3(a)	Reasons	for dissolving	a partnershi	р								3
	Business is making a loss (1) Partners cannot agree (1) A partner has died/retired (1) The objectives of the partnership have been achieved (1) Legal reasons such as insanity of partner (1)											
	Max 3 Accept of	other valid res	sponses									

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Que stio n	Answer								
3(b)	Realisation account								
		\$		\$					
	Motor vehicles	19 400	Discount received	270 <b>(1)</b>					
	Furniture and equipment		Capital Xu, motor vehicle	15 100 <b>(1)</b>					
	Inventory	7 480 <b>(1)</b>	Bank, trade receivables (W1)	9 880 (1)					
	Trade receivables	11 200	Bank, furniture and equipment	7 300					
	Bank, dissolution expenses	620 (1)	Bank, inventory	6 530 <b>(1)</b>					
			Realisation loss: Xu	5 760 <b>(1)OF</b>					
			Zoe	<u>5 760</u>					
		<u>50 600</u>		<u>50 600</u>					
	Realisation account								
	Motor vehicles	\$ 19 400		\$					
	Furniture and equipment	11 900	Capital Xu, motor vehicle	15 100 <b>(1)</b>					
	Inventory	7 480 <b>(1)</b>	Bank, trade receivables (W1)	9 880 (1)					
	Trade receivables	11 200	Bank, furniture and equipment	7 300					
	Bank, dissolution expenses	620 (1)	Bank, inventory	6 530 (1)					
	Bank: Trade payables	5 130 *	Trade payables	5 400 <b>*(1)</b>					
			Realisation loss: Xu	5 760 <b>(1)OF</b>					
		<u>55 730</u>	Zoe	<u>5 760</u> <u>55 730</u>					
	In the alternative version payables.	on there is o	one mark for both entries	s relating to trade					
	<b>W1</b> : (11200 – 800) × 0.95	5							

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Que stio n	Answer			
3(c)		\$		5
	Capital account balance Current account balance	18 000 (2 480)	(1)	
	Loan account  Motor vehicle taken over	4 300 (15 100)	(1) (1)	
	Loss on realisation Amount due from Xu	( <u>5 760</u> ) ( <u>1 040</u> )	(1) (1)OF (1)OF	

Que stio n	Answer				
4(a)	Managers could be involved in setting targets/budgets for their areas of responsibility (1) resulting in possible increase in motivation (1)  If managers are not involved in setting targets/budgets motivation could be reduced (1) especially if targets are seen to be unachievable/unrealistic (1)  Managers' efficiency could be improved (1) as a result of having clear objectives/targets (1)  However, budgetary control might prove to be restrictive (1) resulting in otherwise beneficial opportunities being rejected by managers(1)  Any three points (1 + 1 for development)  Accept other valid responses.				
4(b)	Contribution per unit	3			
	\$ \$ \$ Selling price 69 (1) Less Variable costs Direct materials 6.60 Direct labour 43.16 Other 2.24  Contribution 52 (1)  Contribution 17 (1)OF				
4(c)	Total contribution $24500\times\$17$ $416500$ (1) Less fixed costs $374000$ Actual profit $42500$ (1) Target profit $50000$ $7500$ (1)	3			

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Que stio n	Answer						
4(d) (i)	Option A profit	6					
(1)	Maximum capacity using overtime is 28 000 units + 20%, i.e. 33 600 units  Demand for Option A: 24 500 units + 40%, i.e. 34 300 units  Hence 33 600 will be produced (1)  Normal contribution becomes \$17 – \$3 (reduction in selling price) + 0.33 (discount on materials) = \$14.33 (1)OF						
	Contribution in overtime = \$14.33 - $\left(\frac{1}{4} \times $43.06, i.e. 10.79\right)$ = \$3.54 <b>(1)OF</b>						
	Contribution from normal working $28000 \times \$14.33$ (of) $401240$ (1)OF Contribution in overtime $5600$ (of) $\times\$3.54$ $19824$ $421064$ (1)OF						
	Less fixed costs 374 000 47 064 (1) <b>OF</b>						
4(d) (ii)	Option B profit	5					
(11)	Change in contribution: \$17 + 0.60 (cheaper materials), i.e. \$17.60 per unit Change in fixed costs per annum:						
	Current fixed costs $374000$ Increased depreciation $4000$ (1) Interest charges $(8\% \times \$20000)$ $1600$ Advertising campaign $\frac{60000}{439600}$ (1)  The standard costs $\frac{60000}{439600}$ (1)						
	\$ Contribution from normal working 28 000 × \$17.60 (of) 492 800 (1)OF Less fixed costs 439 600 53 200 (1)OF						

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Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks			
4(e)	Advice (1)	7			
	Justification				
	Reasons for choosing Option A:				
	Will increase profits by \$4 564 (10f) on latest performance (1) Will not involve any permanent change in fixed costs (1) Not changing fixed costs will be beneficial if increased demand is not maintained (1) Will ensure factory is working to full capacity making most efficient use of existing resources (1) Will avoid applying for bank loan which will increase company's liabilities (1) Application for bank loan for Option B may be refused (1)				
	Reasons for choosing Option B				
	Will increase profits by the larger amount \$10 700 (1)OF on latest performance (1) Will achieve target profit for factory (1) and exceed target by \$3 200 (1) Option A does not achieve target profit ((1) and misses target by \$2 936 (1) Will avoid the use of overtime working which may not suit workforce (1)				
	Will avoid the use of overtime working which may cause deterioration in quality of production (1) Will ensure factory is working to full capacity making most efficient use of existing resources (1)				
	Advice (1) plus Max (6) for justification				

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