

MARK SCHEME for the November 2004 question paper

9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/02

Paper 2 (Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 90

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

- CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the November 2004 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.



Grade thresholds taken for Syllabus 9706 (Accounting) in the November 2004 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:		
		A	B	E
Component 2	90	61	52	32

The thresholds (minimum marks) for Grades C and D are normally set by dividing the mark range between the B and the E thresholds into three. For example, if the difference between the B and the E threshold is 24 marks, the C threshold is set 8 marks below the B threshold and the D threshold is set another 8 marks down. If dividing the interval by three results in a fraction of a mark, then the threshold is normally rounded down.



NOVEMBER 2004

GCE A/AS LEVEL

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 90

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 9706/02

**ACCOUNTING
Paper 2 (Structured Questions)**

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1 (a)	Bank account	Dr	Cr	Balance		
		\$	\$	\$		
	Capital	17 600		17 600	Dr	1
	Purchases etc (30320+2000+800)		33 120	15 520	Cr	1
	Motor Car		5 750	21 270		1
	Motor expenses		515	21 785		1
	Float		100	21 885		1
	Sales (difference)	24 005		2 120	Dr	1 + 1 of (7)
(b)	Total sales	\$				
	Cash paid in for sales	24 005				1 of
	add rent	720				1
	add drawings	<u>5 200</u>				1
	Total sales	<u>29 925</u>				1 of (4)
(c)	Closing stock					
	Raw materials purchased = 33 120 – 2 000 - 800 =			\$30 320		3
	Cost of sales = 29 925 x $\frac{100}{175}$ =			\$17 100		1 + 1 of
				<u>\$13 220</u>		1 of (6)
(d)	Trading and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31 March 2004			\$	\$	
	Sales				29 925	1 of
	less cost of sales					
	Purchases			30 320		
	less closing stock			<u>13 220</u>	<u>17 100</u>	1 of
	Gross profit				12 825	
	less expenses					
	Rent			720		1
	Petrol			800		1
	Motor expenses			515		1
	Depreciation	Motor car	1 150			1
		Display cabinets	<u>400</u>	<u>1 550</u>	<u>3 585</u>	1
	Net profit				<u>9 240</u>	1 of (8)

Side-by-side layout for accounts is equally acceptable.

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- (e) (i) If the company goes out of business the shareholders cannot be held personally liable for the company debts.
(ii) The death or retiral of a director of a limited company need not affect the business.

However,

- (iii) Annual accounts must be professionally audited.
(iv) Companies must file annual return and accounts with the Registrar of Companies.
(v) There is much more "red tape" than with sole traders or partnerships.
(vi) Each shareholder must be sent a copy of the company's annual audited accounts.

Any other relevant answers.

Any 5 points. (5)

Total [30]

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2 (a)

		Sales Ledger Control Account			
		\$		\$	
Balance b/f	5 627	1	Sales returns	1 997	1
Sales for year	100 384	1	Bank (from debtors)	92 760	1
Dishonoured cheque	109	1	Discount allowed	4 082	1
			Bad Debts written off	1 884	1
			Contra entry	208	1
			Balance c/d	5 189	1
	<u>106 120</u>			<u>106 120</u>	
Balance b/f	5 189	1	OF		(10)

(b)(i)

		Amended Sales Ledger Control Account			
		\$		\$	
Balance b/f	5 189	1	Debit balance Contra	412	1
Sales invoice omitted	2 001	1	Credit note correction	440	1
Additional Sales	7 820	1			
Discount allowed over/s	<u>620</u>	1	Balance c/d	<u>12 778</u>	1
	<u>15 630</u>			<u>15 630</u>	
Balance b/d	12 778	1	OF		(8)

		Alternative Amended Sales Ledger Control Account			
		\$		\$	
Balance b/f	5 627	1	Sales Returns	1 997	
Sales	100 384		Dis all'd	4 082	
	2 001	1	less	<u>620</u>	3 462
	7 820	1	Bank	92 760	1
less	<u>1 440</u>	108 765	1	Bad Debts w/o	1 884
Dishon cheque	109		Contras	208	
				<u>1 412</u>	1 620
			Balance c/d	<u>12 778</u>	1
	<u>114 501</u>			<u>114 501</u>	
Balance b/d	12 778	1	OF		(8)

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(b)(ii)	Statement agreeing balances				
		\$	\$		
					1
	Sales ledger total		9 387		
	Add				
	Balance omitted	4 020			1
	Balance understated	220			1
	Entry omitted	1 620			1
	Invoice omitted	<u>2 001</u>	<u>7 861</u>		1
			17 248		
	Less				
	Receipt not posted	1 210			1
	Credit note correction	1 440			1
	Bankruptcy	<u>1 820</u>	<u>4 470</u>		1
			12 778		1 (9)

Any correct answers/layouts acceptable

- (c)**
- Minimises possibility of fraud
 - Makes fraud easier to find
 - Minimises possibility of errors
 - Makes errors easier to find
 - Checking easier as sectional ledgers created
 - Control accounts not handled by clerks who make original entries
 - Total debtors and creditors figures readily available

**Maximum (3)
Total [30]**

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- 3 (a)
- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | <u>Fixed Costs</u> | Option 2
30M | 136 364 | Option 3
50M | 156 250 |
| | Unit contribution | 370-150 | Units | 420-100 | units |
- if units not rounded \$50 454 545
if units rounded \$50 454 680 \$65 625 000
1 for using correct formula, 1 for each answer
Accept approximate answers for value if formula used is FC/CS ratio (5)
- (b)
- | | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Units | Option 1 | Option 2 | Option 3 |
| | | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 |
| (i) | 190 000 | 22 800 | 11 800 | 10 800 |
| (ii) | 240 000 | 28 800 | 22 800 | 26 800 |
| (iii) | 290 000 | 34 800 | 33 800 | 42 800 |
- (9)
- (c)
- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Difference in Fixed Costs</u> | <u>\$50M-\$30M</u> | 200 000 units |
| | Difference in Contribution | 320-220 | |
- OR
- $220x - 30\,000\,000 = 320x - 50\,000\,000$
i.e. $100x = 20\,000\,000$
i.e. $x = 200\,000$ units (3)
- (d)
- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Fixed Costs</u> | <u>50 000 000</u> | 250 000 units |
| | Contribution - Profit on buying in | 320-120 | |
- OR $400x - 280x = 420x - 100x - 50\,000\,000$
 $400x - 280x = 420x - 100x - 50\,000\,000$
i.e. $200x = 50\,000\,000$
i.e. $x = 250\,000$ units (3)
- (e)
- Option 1 - buying in - is best from 200 000 up to 250 000 units.
Option 2 - do not use.
Option 3 is best from 250 000 upwards.
Any other relevant answers. (6)
- 2 each

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(f)	Assumption	Limitation	
	FC remains fixed	Rent etc may increase	
	VC always in same proportion to sales	Economies of scale may occur	
	SP is constant	Competition may force lower prices	
	Sales mix does not change	Demand forces changes	
	B/E based on one product	Few produce only one product	
	Cost mix constant	Labour intensive becomes capital intensive	
	Costs either fixed or variable	Some are semi-variable	
	Technology/efficiency does not change	Firms constantly aim to improve	
	No outside influences	We live in a real world	
	etc		
	Limitations must follow on from assumptions		Any two pairs for (4)
			Total [30]

