UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

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

9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/23

Paper 2 (Structured Questions – Core), maximum raw mark 90

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• Cambridge will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.

Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2012	9706	23

1 (a) (i) Revenue

 $(203\ 200 - 22\ 400\ 1 + 28\ 600\ 1 + 4\ 000\ 1 + 18\ 510\ 1) = $231\ 910$

[4]

(ii) Ordinary goods purchased

$$(122\ 460 - 17\ 500\ 1 + 19\ 470\ 1 + 3\ 100\ 1 - 3\ 700\ 1) = $123\ 830$$

[4]

(b) Shaun Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2011

	\$	\$		\$	
Income/Sales			23	1 910	
Opening inventory	22 300 1				
Ordinary goods purchased	<u>123 830</u>				
		146 130			
Less Closing inventory		<u>17 400</u>			
Cost of sales				<u>3 730</u>	
Gross Profit			103	3 180	
Additional Income					
Rent received		18 900			
Discounts received		<u>3 100</u>		2 000	
_			128	5 180	
Expenses		04.540			
General expenses		21 540			
Wages		30 660			
Discounts allowed		4 000			
Depreciation equipment		18 200			
Depreciation motor vehicles		16 000			
Provision for doubtful debts		<u>572</u>	1		
			<u>90</u>	<u>) 972</u>	
Profit for the year			<u>3</u> 4	<u> 4 208</u>	[10]

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2012	9706	23

(c) Shaun Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2011

Non-Current (Fixed) Asse	\$	\$	\$	
Premises			100 000	
Equipment			27 600	
Motor vehicles			68 200	
			195 800 1	
Current Assets				
nventory		17 400 1		
rade receivables		28 028 1		
General expenses		900 1		
Rent receivable		1 300 1		
		47 628		
Current Liabilities				
rade payables	19 470 1			
/ages	500 1			
ank overdraft	8 290 1			
		28 260		
et current assets/workin	g capital		<u> 19 368</u>	
	9 p		215 168	
inanced by			<u>=</u>	
Capital			212 880 2 of	
rofit for the year			34 208 1 of	
. c c u.o y co			247 088	
Drawings			31 920 1	
J. a. willigo			<u>215 168</u>	[12]
				[Total: 201
				[Total: 30]

2	(a)	(i)	Motor vehicles	2010		2011		
			MV1 MV2 MV3	5 200 1 800		5 200 3 600 3 600		
			WVS	7000	2	12 400	1	[3]
		(ii)	Equipment	2010		2011		
			EQ1 EQ2	4 500		4 500 6 600		
				4 500	1	11 100	1	[2]
	(b)	(i)	Motor vehicles	2010		2011		
			MV1 MV2	6 500 4 500		4 875 3 375	1	
			MV3	11 000	2	6 000 14 250	1	[5]

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – Mav/June 2012	9706	23

(ii)		2010	2011	
	Equipment			
	EQ1	6 000	4 800 1	
	EQ2		<u>8 800</u> 1	
		<u>6 000</u> 1	<u>13 600</u>	[3]

(c) Statement to show revised profit for the year

	2010	2011	
Original net profit	86 000	94 000	
Add back original depreciation	11 500 1 of	23 500 1 of	
Deduct new depreciation	17 000 1 of	27 850 1 of	
Revised net profit	80 500	89 650	[4]

(d) The reducing balance method is suited to non-current assets such as motor vehicles that have a heavier fall in value in the early years of their life. Repair and maintenance costs increase of the life of the asset and then offset the decreasing depreciation charge.

$$(3 \times 1 \text{ mark})$$

[Total: 30]

3 (a) 960 000 1 / 2 400 000 1 = 40% 1 of [3]

Page 5	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2012	9706	23

(b)	Job 787	\$			
Direct r Prime o Factory	Direct labour Direct material Prime cost Factory overhead		1 1 1 of		
Genera Total co Profit Selling		1 360 8 160 2 720 10 880	1 of		[6]
(c) (i) 1 2 3	150 000 / 500 000 = 450 000 / 1 000 000 = 360 000 / 900 000 =	30% 45% 40%	1 1 1		[3]
(ii) 1 2 3	150 000 / 120 000 = 450 000 / 225 000 = 360 000 / 200 000 =	\$1.25 \$2 \$1.80	1		[3]
Overhe Overhe Factory	ead Production ead Assembly ead Packing overhead al administration 20% ost	\$ 500 1 400 <u>1 170</u>		5 000 3 070 8 070 1 614 1 of 9 684 3 228 1 of 12 912 1 of	[9]

- (e) (i) Management decision-making relies heavily on the provision of accurate information.

 Use of estimated data which could be inaccurate can lead to under / over absorption of overhead.

 [2]
 - (ii) If the factory actual activity is less than the budgeted activity it faces under absorption of overhead. Not enough overhead is charged to each unit of production this may affect pricing decisions which may influence profitability.

If the factory actual activity is higher than the budgeted activity it faces over absorption of overhead – too much overhead may be charged – this may affect pricing decisions which may influence demand and revenue for the product.

1 mark each for mention of under or over absorption.
2 marks each to a max of 4 for any other valid comment.

[4]

[Total: 30]