

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/11

Paper 1 Multiple Choice May/June 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 30

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination.

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 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	В	1
2	D	1
3	В	1
4	A	1
5	С	1
6	D	1
7	С	1
8	С	1
9	С	1
10	В	1
11	В	1
12	С	1
13	С	1
14	В	1
15	С	1
16	A	1
17	С	1
18	С	1
19	С	1
20	В	1
21	A	1
22	С	1
23	В	1
24	A	1
25	D	1
26	С	1
27	В	1
28	В	1

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 3

Question	Answer	Marks
29	В	1
30	A	1

© UCLES 2019 Page 3 of 3



Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

ACCOUNTING 9706/21

Paper 2 Structured Questions

May/June 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 90

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.

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PUBLISHED

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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 14

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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 3 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks				
1(a)	It will have up-to-date information of assets and liabilities / and will inform decision making (1)					
	The business can more easily chase trade receivables and keep up to date with trade payables (1)					
	The preparation of the financial statements is easier and more accurate / reducing the possibility of errors (1)					
	Accept other valid points.					
1(b)(i)	\$ \$7000 – 2800	3				
1(b)(ii)	Total depreciation charge for motor vehicles for the year ended 30 April 2019	4				
	Depreciation on vehicles disposed 700 (1) OF New vehicle $10\ 100 \times 10\%$ 1010 (1) Remaining vehicles $18\ 000 \times 20\%$ 3600 (1) Charge for the year 5310 (1) OF					

© UCLES 2019 Page 4 of 14

Question		Answer				Marks
1(c)	Income statement for the year ended 30 April 2019					9
	Revenue W1 Inventory on 1 N	\$ May 2018 6 75	in	\$ 58 430	(1)	
	Purchases W2	25 97 32 72	<u>'0</u>			
	Inventory on 30 Gross profit Wages W3	April 2019 <u>5 47</u>	_	27 250 31 180	(1)	
	Rent W4 General expens Provision for do	es 230	50 (1) 90 90 (1)			
	Loss on sale of Depreciation on Depreciation on	motor vehicles 53°	0 (1) OF 0 (1) OF	29 250		
	Profit for the year	- · ·	_ ` ,	1930	(1) OF	
	W2 Purchases	57 900 + 3790 - 3260 = 5 25 800 + 4560 - 4390 = 25 10 700 + 2300 - 1500 = 17 7500 - 1600 + 950 = 685 20 500 - 17 600 = 2900	5970 500			
1(d)	Application of concept of prudence (1)					4
	Application of matching concept (1) Profit may be overstated in the event of in	recoverable dobts (4)				
	Profit may be overstated in the event of in Trade receivables / current assets may be					
	•	overstated (1)				
	Accept other valid points.					

© UCLES 2019 Page 5 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Loan Max 3	7
	Annual interest will reduce/eliminate profit (1)	
	Does he want any security? (1)	
	Will he want capital repaid? (1)	
	However, it will clear the overdraft in the short-term. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	Becoming a partner Max 3	
	Will bring in expertise / new ideas (1)	
	May generate additional gross profit (1)	
	May be able to reduce wages which is the main expense (1)	
	There may be conflict between the three partners (1)	
	Possibly less profit for Ahmed and Raji (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	1 for Advice	

© UCLES 2019 Page 6 of 14

Question	Answer					
2(a)(i)	Lawrence Corrected purchases ledger control account					
	S S S S S S S S S S					
2(a)(ii)	Lawrence Corrected sales ledger control account	5				
	\$ Sales return 460 (1) Dishonoured cheque 90 (1) Irrecoverable debt 190 (1) Discount 140 (1) Contra 380 (1) Corrected balance c/d 41 270 42 440					
	Balance b/d <u>41 270</u>					
2(b)	A transaction recorded in the wrong account of the same class (1) but using the correct amount and on the correct side. (1)	2				
2(c)(i)	Incorrect sales ledger balances could mean Lawrence not collecting the right amount from credit customers. (1) It may also risk resulting in irrecoverable debts. (1)	2				
	Non-collection of debts would negatively impact cash balances. (1)					
	May lead to incorrect financial statements (1)					
	Max 2					
	Accept other valid points.					

© UCLES 2019 Page 7 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	Incorrect purchase ledger balances could mean possible disputes with suppliers affecting deliveries (1) and may result in credit facilities being withdrawn. (1)	2
	May lead to overpaying suppliers (1)	
	May result in loss of opportunities of settlement discount. (1)	
	Max 2 Accept other valid points.	

Question	Answer					
3(a)	\$44 500 - \$2000 (1) = \$42 500 (1)	OF				2
3(b)	Statem	ent of Changes i	n Equity for the yea	r ended 30 Septeml	per 2018	11
	At 1 October 2017 Profit for the year	Ordinary shares \$ 500 000	Share premium \$ 175 000	Revaluation reserve \$	Retained earnings \$ 540 000 42 500 (1) OF	
	Rights issue W1 Bonus issue W2 Dividends paid W3 Revaluation of buildings At 30 September 2018	200 000 } 420 000 (1)	120 000 } (295 000) (1	1)	(125 000) (1) (224 000) (2) (1) 233 500 (1) OF	

© UCLES 2019 Page 8 of 14

Question		Answer	Marks
3(b)	W1 Rights issue:	$500000 \times 4 = \frac{2000000\text{(1)}}{5 \times 2} = 800000\text{(1)}\text{OF}$ $800000 \times 0.25 = 200000\text{)}\text{(1)}\text{OF both}$	
	W2 Bonus issue:	$800\ 000 \times 0.15 = 120\ 000$ } $2\ 000\ 000 + 800\ 000 = 2\ 800\ 000$ $\frac{2\ 800\ 000}{5 \times 3} = 1\ 680\ 000\ (1)\ OF$ $1\ 680\ 000 \times 0.25 = 420\ 000\ (1)\ OF$	
	W3 Dividends paid:	2 000 000 + 800 000 + 1 680 000 = 4 480 000 4 480 000 × 0.05 = 224 000 (1) OF	
3(c)	Capital reserves:		2
	Non distributable		
	Cannot be used to pay di	vidends	
	Created via changes in ca	apital structure / non-trading activities	
	Max 1 Accept other valid point	ts.	
	Revenue reserves:		
	Distributable		
	Can be used to pay divide	ends	
	Created via trading activity	ties	
	Max 1 Accept other valid point	ts.	

© UCLES 2019 Page 9 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)(i)	\$60 000 (1)	1
4(a)(ii)	\$40 000 (1)	1
4(a)(iii)	\$30 000 (1)	1
4(a)(iv)	\$20 000 (1)	1
	Workings: { 90	

© UCLES 2019 Page 10 of 14

Question	Answer						
4(b)	Budgeted profit Budgeted units 105 000						
	\$ Sales revenue 315 000 Less direct labour 210 000 Less direct materials 52 500 Contribution 52 500 Less allocated fixed costs 34 500 Budgeted profit 18000 (1)						
	Profit with changes						
	\$ per unit or \$ Selling price $$3 \times 1.05 = 3.15$ (1) $\times 105000$ units 330 750 Less direct labour $$4 \times 1.05 = 4.20×0.5 hour = 2.10 (1) $\times 105000$ units 220 500 Less direct materials $$2 \times 1.02 = 2.04×0.25 kilos = $\frac{0.51}{0.54}$ (1) $\times 105000$ units $\frac{53550}{56700}$ Contribution						
	Alternate working for contribution per unit						
	\$						
	Selling price $\frac{\$315000}{105000} = \3.00×1.05 3.15						
	Less direct labour $\frac{\$210000}{105000} = \2×1.05 2.10						
	Less direct material $\frac{\$52500}{105000} = \0.5×1.02 $\underline{0.51}$						
	Contribution per unit <u>0.54</u>						
	Total contribution \$0.54 × 105 000 units = 56 700 (1) OF Less sales bonus 1575 * see working						
	Less allocated fixed costs $$34500 + 6000 = \frac{40500}{14625}$ (1) OF						
	* sales bonus 105 000 – 80 000 = 25 000 units × \$3.15 = \$78 750 (1) OF × 2% = \$1575 (1) OF						
	Budgeted profit = \$18 000						

© UCLES 2019 Page 11 of 14

Question			Answer			Marks
4(c)	Break-even Allocated fixed cost Contribution per un Break-even units Selling price per un Break-even	t ÷ 0.5	new \$40 500 50 ÷ 0 .54 75 000 × \$3 .15 \$236250	(1) OF both (1) OF both (1) OF both (1) OF both = increase	of \$29 250 (1) OF	5
4(d)	Margin of safety New budg	105 000 – 75 (eted 105 000 – 69 (} ` ,	oth	2
4(e)	Table to show analysis of resul	ts				5
			Budgeted	After changes		
		Contribution	\$52 500	\$56 700		
		Profit	\$18000	\$14625		
		Break-even	69000 units	75000 units		
		Break-even	\$207000	\$236250		
		Margin of safety	36000 units	30000 units		

© UCLES 2019 Page 12 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks
4(e)	Recommend: The changes are not worthwhile. (1)	
	Because:	
	Although budgeted contribution is higher, the profit after the changes is lower (1), due to allocated fixed costs increasing – advertising and sales bonus. (1)	
	The margin of safety is lower (1) which means there is less of a buffer / comfort zone before Wye starts to make a loss. (1)	
	The break-even point is higher (1) which increases the risk (1) of Wye not making enough sales to cover fixed costs. (1)	
	Accept other valid points.	
	(1 mark) × any 4 reasons – Max 4	
4(f)	Possible answers:	4
	Identify underperforming products (1)	
	Ensure sufficiently skilled labour is available to meet production (1)	
	Ensure sufficient finance is available to continue operations and any planned investments (1)	
	Ensure the correct quality/cost of material / discounts can be obtained from suppliers (1)	
	Be able to adapt to changes in the future / provides alternatives if financial targets are not being met (1)	

© UCLES 2019 Page 13 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks
4(f)	Price products competitively (1)	
	Avoid 'firefighting' / avoid potential problems in the future (1)	
	Assess any competition / markets for products (1)	
	Estimate the likely future position of business – short term and long term (1)	
	Identify areas of responsibility of managers (1)	
	(1 mark) × any 4 advantages	
	Accept other valid points.	

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