

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/22

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.

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

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2010 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 – October/November 2010	9706	22

1 (a) $-3810 + 163\,100 + 34\,000 + 2\,680 + 1\,200 + 4\,100 + 515 + 1\,300 = \$203\,085$
Award 1 mark for each correct pair and 1o/f for Total [5]

(b) $-3\,420 + 141\,508 + 6\,300 + 1\,200 + 11\,850 + 1\,600 - 140 = \$158\,898$
Award 1 mark for each correct pair except for Drawings which gets 1 mark and Total which gets 1o/f [5]

(c)

Clara Coyle
Income Statement (trading and profit and loss account)
for the year ended 31 December 2009

	\$	\$	\$	
Revenue (sales)			203 085	(1of)
Opening Inventory (Stock)	24 170			
Ordinary goods purchased (Purchases)	<u>158 898</u>	(1of)		
		183 068		
Less Closing Inventory (Stock)		<u>20 600</u>		
Cost of Sales			<u>162 468</u>	
Gross Profit			40 617	(1of)
Discounts received		<u>1 600</u>	(1)	
			<u>1 600</u>	
			42 217	
<u>Less Expenses</u>				
Rates		2 800	(1)	
General expenses		7 490	(1)	
Wages		22 920	(1)	
Depreciation		3 000		
Discounts allowed		1 300	(1)	
			<u>37 510</u>	
Profit for the year (Net Profit)			<u>4 707</u>	

[8]

(d)

Clara Coyle
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2009

Non-Current (Fixed) Assets

	\$	\$	\$
Premises			60 000
Fittings			<u>25 000</u>
			85 000(1)

Current Assets

Inventory (stock)		20 600	(1of)
Trade Receivables (debtors)		4 100	(1)
Rates Prepaid		240	(1)
Bank		31 332	(1of)
Cash		<u>515</u>	(1)
		56 787	

Current Liabilities

Trade Payables (creditors)	11 850		(1)
General expenses	400		(1)
Wages	<u>1 620</u>		(1)
		13 870	

Working Capital			<u>42 917</u>
Total Assets less current liabilities			127 917

Non-Current (long term) Liabilities

Loan		<u>10 000</u>	(1)
			<u>10 000</u>
			<u><u>117 917</u></u>

Financed by:

Capital			117 000
Profit for the year (Net Profit)			<u>4 707</u>
			(1of)
			121 707
Drawings			<u>3 790</u>
			(1)
			<u><u>117 917</u></u>

[12]

[Total: 30]

2 (a)

Subscriptions Account

Balance b/d	400 (1)	Balance b/d	300 (1)
Income and Expenditure Account	2800 (1of)	Bank / Cash (300 + 2 200)	2500 (2)
		Bad debt	100 (1)
		Balance c/d	300 (1)
	3,200		3,200

[7]

(b)

Schubert Music Club

Cafe Trading Account for the year ended 31 December 2009

	\$	\$	\$
Cafe takings			18 500(1)
Opening Inventory (stock)	4 000 (1)		
Purchases (8 400 + 2 200 – 3 000)	7 600 (2)		
		11 600	
Closing Inventory (Stock)		2 000 (1)	
Cost of Sales			9 600
Gross Profit			8 900
Less Expenses			
Cafe expenses (4 200 – 1 200 + 50)		3 050 (2)	
Wages – Cafe Staff		5 000	
			8 050
Cafe Profit			850(1of)

[8]

(c)

Schubert Music Club
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2009

	\$	\$
Income		
Subscriptions	2 800 (1of)	
Life Subscriptions (4 000 / 20 = 200) + ((6 × 500) / 20 = 150) = 350	350 (2)	
Cafe Profit	<u>850 (1of)</u>	4 000
Expenditure		
Competition cash prizes	6 000 (1)	
Sundries	2 500 (1)	
Bad debts	100 (1)	
Depreciation – Clubhouse	2 000 (1)	
Depreciation – Equipment	<u>1 000 (1)</u>	<u>11 600</u>
Deficit		<u><u>(7 600)</u></u>
		[9]

- (d) Increase membership
 Increase subscriptions
 Encourage life subscriptions
 Social events
 Or other relevant suggestions
(3 × 2 marks for analysis) (1 plus 1 for development) [6]
- [Total: 30]**

- 3 (a) (i) $120\,000 (1) / (6 (1) - 5 (1))$
 $= 120\,000 (1)$ units
- $120\,000 \times \$6 (1) = \$720\,000 (1of)$ [6]

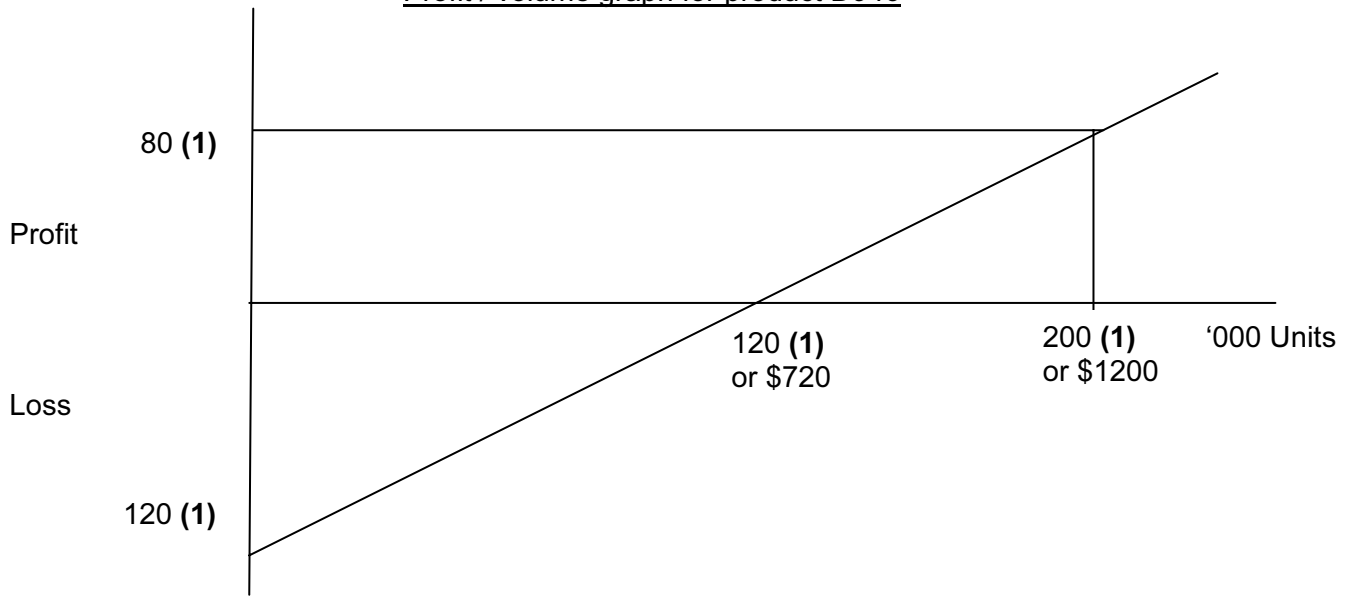
(ii)

	\$	
Selling Price	6	
Variable Costs	<u>5</u>	
Contribution per unit	1 (2 c/f)	
Quantity	<u>200 000</u>	
	200 000	
Fixed Costs	<u>120 000 (1)</u>	
Profit	80 000 (1)	[4]

- (iii) Margin of safety = $200\,000 (1) - 120\,000 (1of) = 80\,000$ units
 $80\,000 / 200\,000 (1) \times 100 = 40\% (1of)$ [4]

(b)

Profit / volume graph for product D946



[4]

(c)

	<u>D946</u>	<u>D947</u>	<u>D948</u>		
Selling Price per unit	6	9	13		
Less Variable Costs per unit	<u>5</u>	<u>10.50</u>	<u>10</u>		
Equals Contribution per unit	1	(1.5) (1)	3 (1)		
× Number of Units	<u>200 000</u>	<u>50 000 (1)</u>	<u>30 000 (1)</u>		
Equals Total Contribution	200 000 (1)	(75 000) (1)	90 000 (1)	215 000 (1)	
Less Fixed Costs				<u>240 000 (1)</u>	
Equals Profit / Loss				<u>(25 000) (1)</u>	

NB Total figures, that is total sales and total variable costs, are equally acceptable [10]

(d) All three products should not (1) be produced. D947 should be eliminated as it has a negative contribution (1). [2]

[Total: 30]