

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**7110 PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS**

**7110/02**

Paper 2 (Structured), maximum raw mark 100

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1 (a) Trade discount [1]

(b) (i) Credit note (1)

(ii) (Sales) invoice  
(Not Purchases Invoice) (1) [2]

(c)

Sales account

		\$			\$	
30 Sep	Trading (account)	16 100	15 Sep	Balance b/d	14 950	
		<b>(1of)</b>	16 Sep	Khan Ltd	400	<b>(1)</b>
			25 Sep	Eastern Retailer	250	<b>(1)</b>
			26 Sep	Cash	500	<b>(1)</b>
		<u>16 100</u>			<u>16 100</u>	

[4]

Stock account

		\$			\$	
1 Oct	Balance b/d	1 800	30 Sep	Trading account	1 800	<b>(1)</b>
30 Sep	Trading account	<u>1 470</u>	<b>(1)</b>	30 Sep	Balance c/d	<u>1 470</u>
		<u>3 270</u>			<u>3 270</u>	
1 Oct	Balance b/d	1 470	<b>(1)</b>			

[3]

Eastern Retailers account

		\$			\$	
15 Sep	Balance b/d	1 200	18 Sep	Bank	1 140	<b>(1)</b>
25 Sep	Sales	250	<b>(1)</b>	18 Sep	Discount (allowed)	60
			30 Sep	Balance c/d	<u>250</u>	<b>(1)</b>
		<u>1 450</u>			<u>1 450</u>	
1 Oct	Balance b/d	250	<b>(1of)</b>			

[4]

Khan account

		\$			\$	
15 Sep	Balance b/d	2 150	24 Sep	Returns inward	40	<b>(1)</b>
16 Sep	Sales	<u>400</u>	<b>(1)</b>	27 Sep	Bad debts	<u>2 510</u>
		<u>2 550</u>			<u>2 550</u>	

[3]

Marks for narrative and figure  
Ignore dates

[Total: 17]

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2 (a) Depreciation is the loss in the value of a **fixed** asset (2/0)  
 Depreciation spreads the cost of a **fixed** asset over its useful life (2/0) [2]

(b) Use/deterioration  
 Wear and tear  
 Obsolescence  
 Time factor/age/old  
 Depletion  
**1 mark per cause × 2** [2]

(c)	Dr		Cr
	\$		\$
Disposal account	8 000 (1)		
Machinery account			8 000 (1)
Provision for depreciation account	1200 (1)		
Disposal account			1200 (1)
Bank/Cash account	7 000 (1)		
Disposal account			7 000 (1)
Disposal account (either Dr/Cr)	200 (1of)		
Profit and loss account (either Dr/Cr)			200 (1of)
(Any transfer to either P&L or disposal =1 mark each. No need to check figures)			

[8]

(d) Matching the cost of a fixed asset (or, by example) to the income earned in a given financial year (2/0)  
 Spreading the cost of a fixed asset over the financial years of its use  
 Charging a part of the cost of a fixed asset to the profit & loss accounts over its useful life  
 The expense of using a fixed asset during a financial year  
 (Accept other appropriate comments) [2]

(e)	<b>Fixed asset</b>	<b>Method and reason</b>
(i)	Buildings	Straight line (1) Asset depreciates evenly over its life (1)
(ii)	Computers	Reducing/diminishing balance (1) Large loss in value of asset in early years (1) Technical improvements make computers rapidly out of date
(iii)	Loose tools	Revaluation (1) Small items value varies each year and is difficult to measure. (1)

Method must be correct. Method wrong ignore reason.  
 (Accept other appropriate comments) [6]

(f)			\$
Single time	160hrs × \$6	=	960 (1)
Time and a half	10hrs × \$9	=	90 (1)
			<u>1050</u>
Less tax and social security			<u>150 (1)</u>
Wages paid in cash			900 (1of no aliens i.e. employers ss)

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(g)		\$	
	Employers tax and social security =	105	(1of)
	Employee tax and social security =	<u>150</u>	(1of from f above)
	Total tax and social security	255	(1of)

[3]

[Total: 27]

3 (a) **Similarities**

Interest/dividend is fixed (both receive a fixed rate of return) (2–0)  
 Both do not have the right to vote at meetings  
 Both paid before Ordinary Shareholders  
 Both form part of the capital of the company  
 Both paid before Ordinary Shareholders upon liquidation

**2 marks for one similarity**

**Differences**

Preference shareholders are owners, debentures are loans (lenders/creditors) (2–0)  
 Shares receive a dividend, debentures receive interest  
 Debenture will be repaid in the future, preference shares are fixed capital  
 Debenture interest must be paid before preference share dividend

**2 marks for one difference**

[4]

(b) Profit and Loss Appropriation account for the year ended 31 August 2009

		\$	\$
Net profit	(60 000 – 4 000)		56 000 (2–0)
(Type of Share not identified – 0 marks)			
Preference dividend			
- interim	5 000 (1)		(10 000 = 1)
- final	5 000 (1)		
Ordinary dividend			
- interim	5 000 (1)		
- final	10 000 (1)		(15 000 = 1)
Transfer to General Reserve	<u>20 000 (1)</u>		
			<u>45 000</u>
Retained profit for the year			11 000
Balance of Profit and Loss b/fwd			<u>25 000 (1)</u> (can be added to net profit)
Undistributed Profit and Loss c/fwd			<u>36 000 (1of)</u>

[9]

(c) A general reserve is retained profit for a non specific purpose (2–0)

Used to fund the general growth of the business and its assets  
 Can be used to cover future shareholders dividend  
 To conserve cash and working capital

**2 marks per point × 2 points**

[4]

(d)		\$	
Ordinary shares - interim dividend		150	(1)
- final dividend		300	(1)
Debenture interest		<u>100</u>	(1)
Total income for Elodie		550	(1of no aliens)

[4]

[Total: 21]

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<b>4 (a) (i)</b>	Gross profit to sales percentage	$(1) \frac{45\,000 \times 100}{120\,000}$	37.5% (1)	[3]
<b>(ii)</b>	Rate of stock turnover	$(1) \frac{75\,000}{20\,000}$	3.75 times (1) 3.2 months / 97 or 98 days	[3]
<b>(iii)</b>	Net profit to capital percentage	$(1) \frac{30\,000 \times 100}{150\,000}$	20% (1)	[3]
<b>(iv)</b>	Working capital (current ratio)	$\frac{28\,000 + 30\,000}{43\,000 + 15\,000}$	(1) 1:1 (1) (1)	[3]

**(b) Comments can relate to own figures.**

Comparison between Easisell/Competitor

Where Jamal is treated as the similar business – no marks

- (i) Controlling stock**  
Easisell has a lower/worse turnover rate than his competitor (2)  
Their stock has more than doubled in the year/stock is moving slowly (2) [4]
- (ii) Net profit to capital percentage**  
Gross Profit to Sales %  
Easisell has a lower gross profit to sales % than their competitor (2)  
Easisell has a lower selling price per unit or higher cost price per unit (2)  
Net Profit to Capital  
Easisell's return on capital is significantly higher than their competitor (2)  
A greater net profit has been earned in relation to capital invested (2)  
Easisell has a better control of expenses/is more efficient (2) [4 max]
- (iii) Ability to pay creditors**  
Easisell has a lower/worse working capital ratio than their competitor (2)  
Current ratio is approximately half that of the competitor (2)  
The business has a bank overdraft and therefore may have difficulty in paying creditors (2)  
There is a risk that creditors will refuse to supply goods because they are not paid on a timely basis (2)  
Current assets can cover current liabilities but Easisell may have difficulty in paying creditors (2) [4 max]

**[Total: 24]**

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5 (a)

<u>Paul and Judi</u>			
<u>Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30 September 2009</u>			
	\$	\$	
Sales		210 000	
less Returns In		<u>4 500</u>	
		205 500	(1)
Opening stock	12 650		
Plus Purchases	139 750		(1)
Less Drawings	<u>4 000</u>		(1)
	148 400		
Closing stock	<u>15 400</u>		(1)
Cost of sales		<u>133 000</u>	(1) correct and labelled not COGS
Gross profit		72 500	(1of) labelled not GP
Rent receivable		<u>8 000</u>	(1)
		80 500	
Staff wages	18 000		(1)
General expenses	9 650		(1)
Advertising	7 150		(1)
Rent	17 500		(1)
Depreciation	3 400		(2) (3000 – 1 mark + 400 – 1 mark)
Increase in PDD	<u>250</u>		(1)
		<u>55 950</u>	
Net profit		24 550	(1of No Aliens, not NP)
Interest on capital:			
Paul	1 200		(1)
Judi	<u>800</u>		(1)
	2 000		
Share of profit:			
Paul (3/5)	13 530		(1of) If no aliens in appropriation account
Judi (2/5)	<u>9 020</u>		(1of)
		<u>24 550</u>	

[19]

(b)

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2009

	\$	\$	\$
<u>Fixed assets</u>			
	Cost	Deprec	Net Book Value
Fixtures	24 000	– 16 000	8 000 (1of) (If Depn is > 12600 = 1of NBV)

Current assets

Stock		15 400	
Debtors	16 000		
Less PDD	<u>800</u>	(1)	
		15 200	(1of)
Prepaid		2 850	(1)
Rent receivable		2 000	(1)
Bank		<u>16 650</u>	(1)
		52 100	

Current Accounts					
	Paul	Judy		Paul	Judy
Bal		650	Bal	2300	
Drawings	15000	10000 (1)	Interest	1200	800 (1of)
			Profits	13530	9020 (1of)
Balance	2030		Balance		830
	17030	10650		17030	10650
Balance		830	Balance	2030	

less

Current liabilities

Creditors	<u>8 900</u>	(1)	
Working capital			<u>43 200</u>
			<u>51 200</u>

Financed by:

Capital:	Paul	Judi	
	30 000	20 000 (1)	50 000 (50000 only = 0 marks)

Current accounts:

Opening bal	2 300	Cr	650	Dr	
Interest on cap	1 200		800	(1of)	
Share of profit	<u>13 530</u>		<u>9 020</u>	(1of)	
	17 030		9 170		
Drawings	<u>15 000</u>		<u>10 000</u>	(1)	
	2 030	Cr	830	Dr	<u>1 200</u> (1of)
					<u>51 200</u>

(1of for both in Balance Sheet)

Alternative presentation accepted

[12]

[Total: 31]