

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

9706 ACCOUNTING

9706/22 Paper 22 (Structured Questions), maximum raw mark 90

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- 1 (a) The amount of a liability may be determined with some accuracy (1)
e.g. rent accrued at the year-end (or other relevant example) (1) whereas
the amount of a provision is not readily determinable (1).

Any three to a maximum of [3]

- (b) Total sales:

	+\$000	-\$000	\$000	
Paid into bank			2 950	
Sale of furniture and equipment		50		
Cash used for expenses	152			1
Cash taken for drawings	70			mark
Debtors at beginning of year		610		for
Debtors at end of year	400			any
Cash at beginning of year		6		two
Cash at end of year	<u>5</u>			
	<u>627</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>(39)</u>	
			<u>2 911</u>	

Any reasonable format is acceptable [4]

- (c) Bank account

	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Balance b/f			(210)	1
Takings (2 950 – 50)	2 900		2 690	mark
Furniture and equipment	50		2 740	for
Paid creditors		1 750	990	any
Expenses		810	180	two
Interest		30	150	

Does not need to be in account format [3]

- (d) Trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 30 April 2009

	\$000	\$000	
Sales		2 911	(1 of)
Less cost of sales			
Opening stock	1 500		
Add purchases (1 750 + 510 – 920)	<u>1 340</u>		(2)
	2 840		
Less closing stock	<u>720</u>	<u>2 120</u>	
Gross profit		791	
Add profit on sale of furniture and equipment		<u>2</u>	(1)
		793	
Expenses (810 – 98 + 90 + 152)	954		(3)
Interest paid	30		(1)
Depreciation			
Furniture & equipment (208 – 48) × 25%	40		(2)
Motor vehicle (12 × 25%)	3		(1)
Provision for doubtful debts (400 × 4%)	<u>16</u>	<u>1 043</u>	(1)
Net loss		<u>-250</u>	

[12]

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(e) Summary of balance sheet at 30 April 2009

	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Fixed assets				
Furniture and equipment (208 – 48 – 40)			120	(2)
Motor vehicle (12 – 3)			<u>9</u>	(1)
			129	
Current assets				
Stock	720			
Debtors (400 – 16)	384			(1)
Bank	150			(1 of)
Cash	<u>5</u>		<u>1 259</u>	
			<u>1 388</u>	
Financed by:				
Capital at 1 May 2008			1 096	
Motor vehicle introduced			<u>12</u>	(1)
			1 108	
Less				
Net loss	250			(1 of)
Drawings	<u>70</u>		<u>320</u>	(1)
			788	
Current liabilities				
Creditors for supplies	510			
Creditors for expenses	90		<u>600</u>	
			<u>1 388</u>	

[8]

[Total: 30]

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- (b) Depreciation is an expense used to spread the **net** cost of a fixed asset over its useful life. If, for example, a motor vehicle costing \$10 000 is expected to last for five years after which its scrap value will be \$1 000, then its net cost will be $\$(10\,000 - 1\,000) = \$9\,000$. Using straight-line depreciation, an annual charge of $\$9\,000/5 = \$1\,800$ would be made in the profit and loss account.
- There are various correct answers, too numerous to show here. [max. 5]

[Total: 30]

3 (a) (i) DATA for P235

	MACHINE			
	A	B	C	
Order quantity	3 000	3 000	3 000	
Production rate per hour	100	150	200	
Operating hours	30	20	15	
Number of operators	4	5	6	
Direct labour hours worked	120	100	90	
COSTS FOR P235				
	\$	\$	\$	
Direct materials (A × 300/100)	9 000	9 000	9 000	(3)
Direct labour (Ex 10.50)	1 260	1 050	945	(3)
Variable overheads (Ex 12)	1 440	1 200	1 080	(3)
Setup	200	330	600	(1)
	11 900	11 580	11 625	(3 of)

- (ii) Use machine B as it costs least. (1 of) [14]

(b) NEW DATA FOR P235

	MACHINE			
	A	B	C	
Order quantity	3 000	3 000	3 000	
Production rate per hour	120	180	240	
Operating hours	25	16.67	12.50	
Number of operators	5	6	7	
Direct labour hours worked	125	100	87.50	
AMENDED COSTS FOR P235				
	\$	\$	\$	
Direct materials	8 100	8 100	8 100	(3)
Direct labour	1 312.50	1 050	918.75	(3)
Variable overheads	1 500	1 200	1 050	(3)
Setup	200	330	600	
	11 112.50	10 680	10 668.75	(3 of)

[12]

- (c) (i) Advise use C as now cheapest. (2 of)

- (ii) Retain additional operator as this brings costs down. (2 of) [4]

[Total: 30]