# MARK SCHEME for the June 2005 question paper 

## 7110 PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS

## 7110/02 Paper 2 (Structured), maximum raw mark 100

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| MARK SCHEME |
| :---: |
| MAXIMUM MARK: 100 |
| SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 7110/02 |
| PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS |
| Paper 2 (Structured) |

(a)

|  | Purchases Journal |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Date | Details | Amount |
|  |  | $\$$ |
| 15 May | Gomez Factors Ltd | $900(1)$ |

Purchases Returns Journal

| Date | Details | Amount |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  | $\$$ |
| 15 May | Kimber \& Sons | $80(1)$ |

## General Journal

| Date | Details | Dr | Cr |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |
| 15 May | Delivery truck/Motor vehicles | 20000 (1) |  |
|  | Natsui Ltd |  | 20000 (1) |
|  | Purchase of new delivery truck on credit from Natsui Ltd (1) |  |  |

(b)

## Gomez Factors Ltd Account

| $\$$ |  | $\$$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 15 May $\quad$ Purchases | $900(1)$ |

## Kimber \& Sons Account

\$ \$

| 15 May | Purchase <br> returns | $80(1)$ | 1 May | Balance b/d |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 470


|  | Motor Vehicles Account |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| 15 May Natsui Ltd | $20000(1)$ | $\$$ |

## [5]

(c) (i) Goods bought on credit Invoice (1)
(ii) Return of damaged goods

Credit note (1)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Dr} \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Cr} \\ \$ \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fee Income |  | 77800 |  |
| Advertising expenses | 12400 |  |  |
| Heat and light | 1060 |  |  |
| Motor expenses | 7300 |  |  |
| Rent paid | 12800 |  | (1 mark for |
| Office expenses | 12240 |  | every four |
| Motor vehicles | 40000 |  | correct items |
| Equipment | 12000 |  | tries max |
| Capital - Asif |  | 18000 |  |
| Capital - Iqbal |  | 12000 |  |
| Drawings - Asif | 8000 |  |  |
| Drawings - Iqbal | 2000 |  |  |
|  | 107800 (1) | 107800 | equal balances) |

(b)

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30 April 2005
\$
\$

| Advertising expenses | 12400 | Fee Income | 77800 (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heat and light | 1060 |  |  |
| Motor expenses | 7300 | (2) for five | ct expenses |
| Rent | 12800 | (1) for thre | rect expenses |
| Office expenses | 12240 |  |  |
| Net profit | 32000 |  |  |
|  | 77800 |  | 77800 |

Accept vertical presentation
(c)

Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 April 2005
\$ \$
Share of profit
Asif 6/10
Iqbal 4/10
19200 (1) of
12800 (1) of 32000

Net profit 32000 (1) of

32000
(N.B. Award own figures only if no alien items present)
[3]
Accept vertical presentation
(d)

| Asif Capital Account |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Drawings | 8000 (1) | Balance b/d | 18000 |
| Balance c/d | $\frac{29200}{37200} \text { (1) of }$ | Share of profit | $\frac{19200}{37200}$ |
|  |  | Balance b/d | 17200 |


| Iqbal Capital Account |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Drawings | 2000 (1) | Balance b/d | 12000 (1) |
| Balance c/d | $\underline{22800}$ (1) of | Share of profit | 12800 (1) of |
|  | $\underline{24800}$ |  | $\underline{24800}$ |
|  |  | Balance b/d | 14800 |

(N.B. Award own figures only if no alien items present)

Accept vertical presentation
[Total 20]
3 (a) Total sales for the year ended 30 April 2005

|  | \$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Receipts from trade debtors | 120000 (1) |
| Add: debtors' control account 30 April 2005 | 48000 (1) |
|  | 168000 |
| Less: debtors' control account 1 May 2004 | (24000) (1) |
|  | 144000 |
| Receipts from cash sales | 18000 (1) |
| Add: bad debts written off | 4000 (1) |
| Add: discounts allowed | 6000 (1) |
|  | 172000 (1) |

Accept alternative presentation
(b) Control accounts provide totals of debtors and creditors.

Mary can see at a glance how much she owes
or
She can also see immediately how much is owed to her.
This helps her control the total levels of credit.
Control accounts are used to help in the construction of final accounts where accounts are not kept under full double entry.

Any $2 \times 2$ mark
(c) It is difficult to use control accounts to locate errors in Mary's accounts because of the lack of double entry
or
Control accounts are of limited use in Mary's business because of the lack of double entry.

Control accounts cannot act as a deterrent against fraud unless internal checks can be carried out.

Cannot check individual debtors and creditors balances.

In Mary's case, the control accounts do not provide a check because ledgers cannot be checked against the total figures from the books of prime entry.

Any $2 \times 2$ mark
1 for identification
1 for development
[max 4]
[Total 15]
(a) (i) Prime cost

Direct material
\$
Direct labour
146300 (1)

Prime cost
(ii) Factory cost of production

Prime cost
Factory overheads
Change in work in progress
Factory cost of production
405500
405500 (1)
(b) Direct costs can be specifically traced to a manufactured item. (1) Indirect costs cannot be traced to a manufactured item. (1)
Direct costs are included in prime cost. (1)
Indirect costs are included in factory overhead expenses. (1)

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(c) (i) Going Concern

The directors of Carter Ltd use the going concern principle because they expect the business to continue for the foreseeable future.

This means that stock should be valued to reflect its normal use in the business and not the need to sell it immediately at auction.

Going concern value maybe higher or lower as work in progress may require finishing, incurring additional cost.

## Any $2 \times 2$ mark

1 for identification
1 for development
(ii) Prudence (Conservatism)

Used to avoid overstating stock value.

Stock is recorded at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower.

Net realisable value allows for the need for additional work on work in progress to make it of practical value.

A prudent approach avoids overstating profits.

A prudent valuation will reflect any work in manufacturing and work done on the raw materials converting them to work in progress.

Using the same principles year to year allows for better comparison.

Any 2 x 2 mark
1 for identification
1 for development

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5
(a)

Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts
for the year ended 30 April 2005 (1)
\$
Stock at 1 May 2004
$13350(1)$ Sales
Purchases
$83500(1)$
96850
Less: stock at 30 April 2005
Costs of goods sold $12600(1)$
84250
Gross profit c/d $\underline{112050}$ $\underline{196300} \underline{196300}$

| Wages and salaries |  | Gross profit b/d | $112050(1)$ of |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $[66400(1)+5500(1)]$ | 71900 | Discount received | $1400(1)$ |

Rent and rates paid

| $[9900(1)-900(1)]$ | 9000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| General expenses | $21100(1)$ |

Provision for depreciation of fixtures and fittings
(20\% x 12 200)
2440 (2)
Provision for doubtful debts
(3\% x 16 300)
489(2)
Bank charges
120(1)
Net profit

$$
8401
$$

$\underline{113450} \underline{113450}$
Accept any recognisable layout
(b)

Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2005 (1)

| Cost | Depr'n | NBV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |

## \$

Fixed Assets (1)


