

**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

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.

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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			
Cash taken for drawings	70			
Debtors at beginning of year		610		
Debtors at end of year	400			
Cash at beginning of year		6		
Cash at end of year	<u>5</u>			
	<u>627</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>(39)</u>	
			<u>2 911</u>	<b>1 mark for any two</b>

**Any reasonable format is acceptable**

[4]

- (c) Bank account

	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Balance b/f			(210)	
Takings (2 950 – 50)	2 900		2 690	
Furniture and equipment	50		2 740	
Paid creditors		1 750	990	
Expenses		810	180	
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	<b>(1 of)</b>
Less cost of sales			
Opening stock	1 500		
Add purchases (1 750 + 510 – 920)	<u>1 340</u>		<b>(2)</b>
	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>	<b>(1)</b>
		793	
Expenses (810 – 98 + 90 + 152)	954		<b>(3)</b>
Interest paid	30		<b>(1)</b>
Depreciation			
Furniture & equipment (208 – 48) × 25%	40		<b>(2)</b>
Motor vehicle (12 × 25%)	3		<b>(1)</b>
Provision for doubtful debts (400 × 4%)	<u>16</u>	<u>1 043</u>	<b>(1)</b>
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]
				<b>[Total: 30]</b>



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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]**