# CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS GCE Ordinary Level

## MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 series

### 7110 PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS

7110/22 Paper 2 (Structured), maximum raw mark 120

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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	Page 2	N	lark S	cheme		Syllabus	Paper	
	•	GCE O LE	VEL -	- May/June 20	13	7110	22	
1	(a)			lournal				
		lon-current assets at	NID\/	Journal	Dr \$ 14 000	Cr \$		
	T Ir	rade receivables nsurance rade payables	INDV		3 012 260	1 298		
	F B	Rent Bank overdraft Capital				350 324 <u>15 300</u> <b>(2)</b>	(1) of	
					<u>17 272</u>	<u>17 272</u> (1)	of both sam	е
		Assets and liabilities a To record capital at 1 I		• , ,				[4]
	(b)		Ins	surance accou	nt			
	2012 May 1	Balance b/d	\$ 260	2013 (1) April		ne Statement	\$ 900 <b>(1)</b>	of
	2013 April 30	Bank/cash	840	(1)	Balar	nce c/d	200	
	2013 May 1	Balance b/d	1 100 200				1 100	
	Year + a	II dates (1)						[5]
	(c)			Dont access	4			
	2013 April 30	\$ Bank/cash 11 350	(1)	Rent accoun 2012 May 1 2013	Balance		\$ 350 <b>(1)</b>	
	22.45	Balance c/d 1 000 12 350		April 30	Income s		000 (1) of 350	
	2013			2013 May 1	Balance	b/d 1	000 (1)	
	Year + all d	lates (1)						[5]
	(d) Accura	I (matching) principle	(2)					[2]

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(e) Capital receipts arise from selling non-current assets, (2) and revenue receipts arise from day-to-day business activities (2).

Capital receipts arise from owners/lenders providing additional capital (2) and revenue receipts from the sale of goods (2).

Capital receipts are recorded in the balance sheet (2) and revenue receipts are recorded in the income statement (2). [max 4]

(f)

י.			
	Transaction	Capital receipt	Revenue receipt
	Cash sales		√ <b>(1)</b>
	Loan from bank	√ <b>(1)</b>	
	Discount received		√(1)
	Commission received		√(1)
	Sale of a motor vehicle	√(1)	

[5]

[Total: 25]

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2 (a) General Journal

		Dr \$	Cr \$	
1	Commission received	120 <b>(1)</b>	•	
	Suspense	( )	120 <b>(1)</b>	
2	No debit required	<b>– (1)</b>		
	Suspense		824 <b>(1)</b>	
3	Insurance	90 <b>(1)</b>		
	Suspense		90 <b>(1)</b>	
4	Suspense	108 <b>(1)</b>		
	Sales returns/returns in	wards	108 <b>(1)</b>	[8]

**(c)** Allow any **three** from the following errors.

(Omission) Transaction is omitted completely from books. (2)

(Commission) Correct amount posted to correct side of the ledger in the same class of account, but to the wrong account. (2)

(Principle) Correct amount on the correct side in the wrong class of account. (2)

(Complete reversal) A transaction that should be debited is credited or vice versa. (2)

(Original entry) The original figure entered is incorrectly entered in the books of prime entry. (2)

(Compensating: error) One error(s) cancels out another error(s) of the same amount. (2) [max 6]

[Total: 18]

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#### 3 (a) Employee 001

	Ф
Gross pay	2200
Tax	(440) <b>(1)</b>
Employee's social security contributions	<u>(132)</u> <b>(1)</b>
Net pay	1899

Employee 002	\$
Gross pay	2600
Tax	(520) <b>(1)</b>
Employee's social security contributions	(156) <b>(1)</b>
Charitable donations	<u>(25)</u> <b>(1)</b>
Net pay	1899

(b)		\$	
` ,	Total gross pay	4800 <b>(1)</b>	
	Employer's social security contributions	<u>432</u> (1)	
	Total cost	5232 <b>(1)</b>	[3]

### (c) Timesheets (1)

Clock cards (1)

Swipe cards/used with a computer system [max 2]

(d) An employee may choose to have voluntary deductions from gross pay.

Not required by law

Not mandatory/compulsory

Employee pays by choice/willingly [max 1]

[Total: 11]

[5]

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4 \$ (a) (i) 112 500 Sales (Cost of sales \$90 000 + 25%) [2]

(ii) Purchases

\$ Inventory 30 April 2012 14 841 **Purchases** 96 318 **(2)** Inventory 30 April 2013 (21 159)

Cost of goods sold 90000 22 500 Gross profit

Administration expenses 4890 Selling expenses <u>7 485</u>

(12375)

(iii) [2] 10 125 (2)/(1) of

(b)

	Workings	30 April 2013	30 April 2012
Gross profit margin (gross profit/sales)	\$22 500 <b>(1)</b> of ×100 = \$112 500 <b>(1)</b> of	20%	25%
Net profit margin (net profit/sales)	\$10 125 <b>(1) of</b> ×100 = \$112 500 <b>(1) of</b>	9%	11%
Rate of inventory turnover	Cost of goods sold Average inventory \$90 000 (1) = \$18 000 (1) OR Average inventory ×365 Cost of goods sold \$18 000 (1) × 365 = \$90 000 (1)	5 times OR 73 days	8 times  OR  45.6 days
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Net profit × 100 Capital \$10 125 (1) of ×100 = \$101 250 (1)	10%	12%

[2]

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#### (c) Accept comments on own figures from (b)

Overall profitability was lower in 2013 (1)
Overall all the profitability ratios have fallen (1)

Gross profit and net profit (margin) have both fallen (2)

The gross profit margin has fallen in 2013 (1)

from 25% to 20%/or by 5% (1)

because selling price has been decreased (1)

or cost of sales has increased (1)

[max 3]

The net profit margin has fallen in 2013 (1)

from 11% to 9%/or by 2% (1)

because the gross profit is lower (1)

expenses are higher (1)

[max 3]

The return on capital employed has fallen in 2013 (1)

from 12% to 10%/or by 2% (1)

because net profit is lower (1) capital employed is higher/taken a long term loan (1)

[max 3]

The rate of inventory turnover has decreased in 2013 (1)

from 8 times to 5 times/or by 3 times (1)

or from 45.6 days to 73 days/or by 27.4 days (1)

because they are selling the inventory more slowly (1)

closing inventory has increased (1)

[max 3]

[max 6]

#### (d) Reduce inventory levels by reducing purchases (2)

Give discounts to get rid of surplus stock (2)

Promote sales by offering cash/trade discounts (2)

Sales promotions/advertising to increase sales (2)

Reduce selling price to sell more (2)

Reduce mark up on cost of sales (2)

Use a just-in-time stock control system (2)

Find cheaper suppliers/buy in bulk to reduce the cost of sales (2)

[max 6]

[Total: 26]

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5 (a)

## Patricia Chin Income Statement for the year ended 31 March 2013 (1) both

Revenue	\$	\$	\$ 119 140
Less cost of sales			
Inventory 1 April 2012		5 430 <b>(1)</b>	
Purchases	60 200	, ,	
Purchases returns	(2 900) <b>(1)</b>	<u>57 300</u>	
Inventory 31 March 2013		62 730 <u>4 200</u>	<u>(58 530)</u> <b>(1) of</b>
Gross profit			60 610 <b>(1) of</b>
Add Other income			
Discount received			884 <b>(1)</b>
Decrease in provision for doubtful debts			<u>362</u> (1)
Less Expenses			
Wages		20 960 (1)	
General expenses (\$9 100 – \$2 000)		7 100 <b>(1)</b>	
Insurance (\$12 600 – \$1 800)		10 800 <b>(1)</b>	
Motor expenses (\$5 670 + \$225)		5 895 <b>(1)</b>	
Discount allowed		1 428 <b>(1)</b>	
Loan interest		2 100 (1)	
Bad debts		246 (1)	
Depreciation: Premises (\$67 000 $\times$ 2%)		1 340 <b>(2)</b>	
Fixtures and fittings (\$20 000 + \$	\$2 000 × 8%)	1 760 <b>(2)</b>	
Motor vehicle ( $$18\ 000 - $11\ 520 \times 20\%$ )		<u>1 296</u> (2)	(52 925)
Profit for year		<u>8 931</u>	

[20]

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(b)

Patricia Chin Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position) as at 31 March 2013

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying amount (NBV)
Non-current	•	•	,
Premises Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicle  Current assets	\$ 67 000 22 000 <u>18 000</u> <u>107 000</u>	\$ 4 020 11 360 <u>12 816</u> <u>28 196</u>	\$ 62 980 (1) 10 640 (1) of 5 184 (1) of
Inventory Trade receivables Provisions for doubtful debts	7 300 <b>(1)</b> (438) <b>(1) of</b>	4 200 <b>(1)</b> 6 862 1 800 <b>(1)</b> 12 862 <b>(1) of</b>	
Current liabilities			
Trade payables Other payables (Motor expenses \$225 (1) Loan interest \$2 100) (1) of	4 920 <b>(1)</b> 2 325		
Bank overdraft	<u>3 130</u> <b>(1)</b>	(10 375) <b>(1) of</b>	
Net current assets			<u>2 487</u> 81 291
Non-current liabilities (1)			01 291
7% bank loan			(30 000) <b>(1)</b>
Financed by			51 291
Capital Profit for the year			56 000 <b>(1)</b> <u>8 931</u> <b>(1) of</b> 64 931
Drawings (\$12 840 <b>(1)</b> + \$800 <b>(1)</b>			51 291 [20]

[Total: 40]