

Cambridge IGCSE[™] (9–1)

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120 0985/21 May/June 2020

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™] and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 18 printed pages.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

https://xtremepape.rs/

| Question | | | | An | swer | | | | | Marks |
|----------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1(a) | C C P L G | Gales Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases ess Closing inventory Gross profit | ntory | | 7 600 8 500 | \$ 10 54 * *(1) <u>7 53</u> <u>3 01</u> | 0_ (1)OF | DF | | |
| 1(b) | Any format ac | | nd Payments | | oorts Club or the yea | r ended 29 Fe | bruary 2020 | | | |
| | Date 2020 Feb 29 2020 | Details Shop sales Subscriptions Competition fees | (1)OF } }(1) | \$ 10 542 11 400 915 22 857 | Date 2019 Mar 1 2020 Feb 29 | Balance b/d Shop purcha Competition Fittings Rent and ins Wages – sho Balance c/d | prizes surance | (1) (1) } }(1) }(1) | \$ 845 7 600 390 4 000 4 575 2 000 3 447 22 857 | |
| | Mar 1 | Balance b/d | (1)OF | 3 4 4 7 | | | | | | |
| | (1) Dates | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | | | | Marks | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|------------|------------------------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| 1(c) | ZED Sports Club Bank Reconciliation Statement at 29 February 2020 | | | | | | | |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | | | |
| | Balance on bank statement Add: Amount not yet credited – competition fees Bank error Less Cheque not yet presented – fittings Balance in cash book | 260 25 | | 7 162 (1) 285 | | | | |
| | | \$ | | \$ | | | | |
| | Balance in cash book Add: Cheque not yet presented – fittings | | _ | 3 447 (1) OF 4 000 (1) 7 447 | | | | |
| | Less: Amount not yet credited – competition fees Bank error Balance on bank statement | 260 25 | (1) (1) | <u>285</u> 7 162 (1) | | | | |

| Question | | Answer | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 1(d) | Receipts and payments account | Income and expenditure account | | | | | |
| | Includes all money received and paid | Includes income and expenses | (1) | | | | |
| | No adjustment made for accruals or prepayments | Adjustments made for accruals and prepayments | (1) | | | | |
| | Includes only monetary items | Includes non-monetary items Includes only revenue receipts and expenditure | (1) | | | | |
| | Includes both capital and revenue items | Balancing figure represents surplus/deficit | (1) | | | | |
| | Balancing figure represents bank balance | | (1) | | | | |

| Question | | Answer | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2(a) | Ame Trial Balance at 31 March 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| | | Debit \$ | Credit \$ | | | | | | |
| | Capital Drawings Equipment at cost Provision for depreciation of equipment Inventory at 1 April 2019 | 4 000 15 500 1 765 | 10 369 3 100 | } }(1) }(1) | | | | | |
| | Trade receivables Bank overdraft Trade payables Sales Purchases | 1 290 | 475 1 600 31 250 | (1) | | | | | |
| | Purchases returns Carriage inwards Discount received Commission receivable Rent and Insurance Office expenses Suspense | 640 5 700 2 425 369 | 910 815 1 500 | <pre>}(1) } } }(1) }(1)</pre> | | | | | |
| | | 50 019 | 50 019 | (1)OF | | | | | |

| Question | | Answer | | | Marks | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2(b) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Entries | required t | o correct the error | | | | | | | |
| | Error | Debit | | Credit | | | | | | | |
| | | Account | \$ | Account | \$ | | | | | | |
| | No entry had been made for cash sales, \$60. | Cash | 60 | Sales | 60 | | | | | | |
| | Office expenses, \$240, had been credited to the | Office expenses | 240 (1) | Suspense | 480 (1) | | | | | | |
| | wages account. No debit entry had been made. | Wages | 240 (1) | | | | | | | | |
| | The purchases journal total for March 2020 was \$2165. This amount was incorrectly recorded in the purchases account as \$2651. | Suspense | 486 (1) | Purchases | 486 (1) | | | | | | |
| | An insurance payment, \$375, had been correctly recorded in the cash book but no other entry has been made. | Rent and insurance | 375 (1) | Suspense | 375 (1) | | | | | | |
| | The purchase of equipment, \$800, was correctly recorded in the cash book but debited to the office expenses account. | Equipment | 800 (1) | Office expenses | 800 (1) | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | | | | | | | Marks | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----|--------|--------------------|-----|-------|--|--|
| 2(c) | Ame Suspense account | | | | | | | | | |
| | Date | Details | | \$ | Date | Details | | \$ | | |
| | 2020 | | | | 2020 | | | | | |
| | Mar 31 | Difference on trial balance | (1) OF | 369 | Mar 31 | Office expenses | (1) | 240 | | |
| | | | | | | Wages | (1) | 240 | | |
| | | Purchases | (1) | 486 | | Rent and insurance | (1) | 375 | | |
| | | | | 855 | | | | 855 | | |

| Question | Answer | | | | Marks | | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------|---------|-------------|-------|--|--|--|--|
| 3(a) | Chippo Manufacturing Account for the year ended 30 April 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| | | \$ | \$ | | | | | | |
| | Cost of material consumed | | | | | | | | |
| | Opening inventory of raw material | 3 120 | | | | | | | |
| | Purchases of raw material | 46 500 | | | | | | | |
| | | 49 620 | | | | | | | |
| | Less Closing inventory of raw material | 3 000 | 46 620 | (1) | | | | | |
| | Direct wages | | 38 250 | (1) | | | | | |
| | Direct expenses – royalties | | 7 690 | (1) | | | | | |
| | Prime cost | | 92 560 | (1)OF | | | | | |
| | Factory overheads | | | | | | | | |
| | Wages – factory supervisor | 28 500 (1) | | | | | | | |
| | Factory general expenses | 4 500 | | | | | | | |
| | Factory fuel and power | 5 325 | | | | | | | |
| | Rent and insurance (28 000 $	imes$ 50%) | 14 000 (1) | | | | | | | |
| | Depreciation of machinery (60 000 – 21 600) $	imes$ 20% | 7 680 (1) | 60 005 | _ | | | | | |
| | | | 152 565 | (1)OF | | | | | |
| | Add opening work in progress | 5 400 * | | | | | | | |
| | | | 157 965 | | | | | | |
| | Less closing work in progress | | | _ *(1) both | | | | | |
| | Cost of production | | 152 375 | (1) OF | | | | | |
| | and for both energing and classing work in pressor | | | | | | | | |
| *m | nark for both opening and closing work-in-progress | | | | | | | | |

| Question | | Answer | | | Marks | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|--|---|-------|--|--|--|
| 3(b) | Chippo Income Statement (Trading Account section) for the year ended 30 April 2020 | | | | | | | |
| | Revenue Less Cost of sales Opening inventory of finished goods Cost of production Purchases of finished goods Less Closing inventory of finished goods Gross profit | | 8 220 152 375 (1)OF 59 000 (1) 219 595 7 885 211 | \$ 000 <u>710</u> (1) OF 290 (1)OF | | | | |
| 3(c) | Action | Increase gross profit | Decrease gross profit | | 2 | | | |
| | Increase wages of factory supervisor | | √(1) | | | | | |
| | Reduce trade discount allowed to customers | √(1) | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 3(d) | Advantages A manufacturing business such as Chippo's, which requires machinery as well as premises, would usually operate as a limited company (1) Chippo would be able to raise some money by issuing shares (1) It may be easier for Chippo to obtain finance for the proposed expansion if the business is a limited company (1) If Chippo converts the business to a limited company, her personal assets will be safer (1) If Chippo continues to manufacture as a sole trader, the lender could take her personal assets if the assets of the business were insufficient to cover any loans (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Disadvantages The lender is likely to require security over the company's assets (1) The lender could take possession of the assets of the business if payments were not made in accordance with the agreed terms (1) There will be costs involved in setting up and running a limited company (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Max (3) overall for advantages and disadvantages | 4 |
| | Recommendation (1) | |

| Question | | | Answer | | | Marks |
|--------------|---|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 4(a) | Iter | n Net realisable value \$ | Lower of cost and net realisable value \$ | Number of units | Total value \$ | |
| | A | 20 - 2 = 18 | 17 | 110 | 1 870 (1) | |
| | В | 19 – 1 = 18 | 18 | 85 | 1 530 (1) | |
| | С | 16 – 2 = 14 | 14 | 90 | 1 260 (1) | |
| | Total | | | | 4 660 (1) | |
| 4(b) 4(c) | The net realisable valu There will be no effect Advantages | ue is lower than the cost so on profit (1) | o item D should be reco | orded at its net realisa | ble of zero (1) | |
| | The obsolete inventor She will wish to avoid Holding inventory neco If Rani stops buying ite | y is a loss to Rani's busine such losses in the future (essitates storage costs (1) em D, she may have funds nonitoring four types of inve pints | 1) available for other bus | siness opportunities (1 |) | |
| | There may be custom | er that it may be risky to sto er demand in future for iter to start buying item D from Dints | m D (1) | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Question | | | | An | swer | | | | Marks |
|----------|-----------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|------------|---------------------|-------|
| 4(d) | | Rani Advertising income account | | | | | | | |
| | Date 2019 Apl 1 | Details Balance b/d | *(1) | \$ 300 | Date 2019 Apl 1 | Details Balance b/d* | | \$ 420 | |
| | 2020 Mar 31 | Income statement Balance c/d | (1)OF | 6 320 500 | 2020 Mar 31 | Bank Irrecoverable debts Balance c/d | (1) (1) | 6 000 300 400 | |
| | 2020 Apl 1 | Balance b/d | (1) | 7 120 400 | 2020 Apl 1 | Balance b/d | (1) | 7 120 500 | |
| | (1) Dates * mark for bot | h balances | | | | | | | |
| 4(e) | Advertising inco | ory are included in calcu ome is included as other ntory are included as adv valid points | income afte | er the calcu | lation of th | | | | 2 |

| Question | | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|--|-------|
| 5(a) | Retained earnings 1 May 2019 Profit for the year Less Transfer to general reserve Dividend Retained earnings 30 April 2020 Any format acceptable | \$ \$ 14 000 } 28 000 } (1) 42 000 5 000 } 4 500 }(1) 9500 32 500 (1) C | JF |

| Question | ion Answer | | | | |
|----------|---|---------------------|---|--|--|
| 5(b) | MPT Limited Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2020 | | | | |
| | Assets Non-current Assets Fixtures and equipment at book value Motor vehicles at book value Current Assets Inventory Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts Total assets Equity and Liabilities Equity Ordinary share capital General reserve (35 000 + 5 000) Retained earnings Non-current Liabilities 5% Debentures Current Liabilities Trade payables Bank Total Equity and Liabilities | \$ 31 500 630 | $\begin{cases} 152\ 000\\ 60\ 400\\ 212\ 400 \\ 11 \\ 30\ 330 \\ \hline 30\ 870 \\ (1) \\ 61\ 200 \\ (1)OF \\ \hline 273\ 600 \\ \hline 11OF \\ \hline 222\ 500 \\ \hline 222\ 500 \\ \hline 11OF \\ \hline $ | | |
| 5(c) | General reserves may not necessarily be matched by cash balances (1) | | | | |
| | Accept other valid points | | | | |

| Question | | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--------|--|-------|
| 5(d) | Either | | 4 |
| | | $\frac{28\ 000 + 1000\ \textbf{(1)}}{150\ 000 + 40\ 000\ \textbf{(1)OF}\ + 32\ 500 \textbf{OF}\ + 20\ 000\ \textbf{(1)}} \times \frac{100}{1}$ | |
| | | $=\frac{29\ 000}{242\ 500}\times\frac{100}{1}$ | |
| | | = 11.96% (1)OF | |
| | Or | | |
| | | $\frac{28000+1000(1)}{273600(1)\text{OF}-31100(1)}\times\frac{100}{1}$ | |
| | | = 11.96% (1)OF | |

| Question | Answer | |
|----------|--|--|
| 5(e) | Basic statements – Increase profit for the year (1) Reduce capital employed (1) Use capital employed more effectively (1) Max (3) | |
| | Expansion of basic statements – Ways to increase profit for the year – Max (2)Increase profit by increasing gross profit (1) Reduce expenses (1) Increase other income (1)Max (2)Increase dividend (so reducing reserves) (1) Reduce non-current liabilities (1)Max (2) | |
| | Ways to use capital employed more effectively – combine lower costs with higher sales (1) sell off surplus/inefficient assets that generate little revenue/increase costs (1) | |
| | Max (2) Max (5) | |