

Cambridge IGCSE[™] (9–1)

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 100 0985/22 October/November 2020

Published

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.

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

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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.

			1051	19HED		
Question			Ar	iswer		Marks
1(a)	Transaction	Business document	usiness document Book of prime entry		(
	2	Credit note (1)	Sales returns jo	ournal (1)		
	3	Paying-in slip (1)	Cash book (1)			
	4	Bank statement (1)	Cash book (1)			
1(b)	+ (1) dates	2020 Aug 1 Balance b/d 9 Sales 2020 Sept 1 Balance b/d		29 B Discount a	\$ 120 (1) 893 (1) 47 (1) <u>555</u> 1615	
1(c)	Current assets	(1) OF				
1(d)	Increase cash Accept other Max (1) Disadvantage May lose custo Customers ma	valid responses				:

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Advantages Dev will have limited liability for the debts of the company (1) The limited company will have a separate legal identity to Dev (1) Dev will have access to different forms of finance/increase in capital employed (1) Accept other valid responses Max (2) Disadvantages The limited company will have greater regulation than Dev as a sole trader (1) The accounting requirements of the limited company will be more complex than for Dev as a sole trader (1) The financial statements of the limited company may be viewed by the public unlike those of Dev as a sole trader (1) Accept other valid responses Max (2) Recommendation (1)	5

Question		Ans	swer		Marks
2(a)	2019 Aug 1 Balance b/d 2020 Jul 31 Income and Expenditure Balance c/d 2020 Aug 1 Balance b/d + (1) dates	Subscriptic \$ 360 (1)	orts Club ons account 2020 Jul 31 Bank Balance c/d 2020 Aug 1 Balance	\$ 9 960 (1) 720 <u>10 680</u> b/d 120 (1)	6

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Question	Ans	swer		Marks
2(b)	\$ \$			
()	Revenue	·	13 520	
	Opening inventory	520		
	Purchases	<u>8 190</u>		
		8710		
	Less Closing inventory	770		
	M_{2222} and M_{2222} M_{2222} M_{2222} M_{2222}	7 940 (1)	10 710	
	Wages – café staff (2750 + 80 (1) – 60 (1)) Profit for the year	<u>2770</u>	<u>10 710</u> (1)(OF)	
	Alternative forms of presentation acceptable			
2(c)	BH Spc	orts Club		7
	Income and Expenditure Accoun	t for the year end	led 31 July 2020	
		\$	\$	
	Income			
	Subscriptions		10 200 (1) OF	
	Profit on café		<u>2810</u> (1) OF 13 010	
	Expenditure		13 010	
	Wages – sports staff	5 220		
	Insurance – sports hall and sports equipment	5220		
	(1430 + 400 (1) – 440 (1))	1 390		
	Sports Hall expenses	3 360		
	Depreciation – sports hall (17 000 – 16 560)	440 (1)		
	sports equipment			
	(10% × (3900 + 2100))	<u> 600</u> (1)	<u>11 010</u>	
	Surplus for the year		<u>2000</u> (1) OF	
2(d)(i)	The difference between the assets and the liabilities (1)			1
	The accumulated surpluses earned since the club started (1 Max (1))		
2(d)(ii)	Increase (1)OF \$2 000 (1)OF			2

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Question	Answ	Marks	
3(a)	Opening inventory 66 000 Purchases 263 000 Carriage inwards <u>1 500</u> 330 500 (1) Less Closing inventory <u>59 000</u> Cost of sales <u>271 500</u> (1) OF		2
3(b)	Provision at 30 September 2020 ((80 500 – 500) x 2%) Less Provision at 1 October 2019 Increase in provision for doubtful debts	\$ 1 600 (1) <u>1 000</u> <u>600</u> (1) OF	2
3(c)	JP Lim Income Statement for the year Revenue Less Cost of sales Gross profit Less expenses Administrative expenses (44 000(1) - 1200(1)) Distribution costs (38 000(1) + 800(1)) Irrecoverable debts Provision for doubtful debts Depreciation – non-current assets Profit from operations Debenture interest (700(1) + 700 (1)) Profit for the year		12

Question		Answer			Mark
3(d)		Increase	Decrease	No effect	
	Issue of additional debentures			~	
	Issue of additional ordinary shares	✓ (1)			
	Payment of ordinary share dividend		✓ (1)		
	Proposal of ordinary share dividend			✓ (1)	
	Transfer from retained earnings to general reserve			√ (1)	

Question		Answer					
4(a)	Workings	Profit for the year		1			
	240 000 – 169 000 – 55 000	\$16 000 (1)					

Question		Answer
4(b)	Profit margin	
	Workings	Answer
	$\frac{16000}{240000}$ OF $\times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula	6.67% (1) OF
	Gross margin	
	Workings	Answer
	$\frac{240000-169000}{240000}\times\frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula	29.58% (1)
	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	
	Workings	Answer
	$\frac{16000}{62000} {}^{\rm OF} \times \frac{100}{1} $ (1) whole formula	25.81% (1) OF

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	Profit margin	6
()	General comment	
	Has worsened from 8.56% to 6.67% (1)	
	Possible causes	
	Increase in expenses (1)	
	Poor control over expenses (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	
	Max (1) from possible causes	
	All comments to be based on Own Figures from (b)	
	Gross margin	
	General comment	
	Has worsened from 34.26% to 29.58% (1)	
	Possible causes	
	Reduction in selling price (1)	
	Purchasing from more expensive suppliers / increased cost of sales (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	
	Max (1) from possible causes	
	All comments to be based on Own Figures from (b)	
	Return on capital employed	
	General comment	
	Has worsened from 32.08% to 25.81% (1)	
	Possible causes	
	Increased capital employed (1)	
	Less efficient use of its resources (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	
	Max (1) from possible causes	
	All comments to be based on Own Figures from (b)	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Introduce additional capital	5
	Advantages	
	Does not have to be repaid (1)	
	No interest cost (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	
	Max (1)	
	Disadvantages	
	May not have enough available funds (1)	
	Greater personal risk (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	
	Max (1)	
	Loan	
	Advantages	
	Instantly available (1)	
	Has two years to pay it off (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	
	Max (1)	
	Disadvantages	
	Annual interest is charged (1)	
	Must be repaid (1)	
	Security may be required (1)	
	Accept other valid responses	
	Max (1)	
	Recommendation (1)	

tion	Answer				
e)	Interested party	The interest they would have		2	
	Suppliers/potential suppliers	To assess whether outstanding debts are likely to be paid			
	Bank	To assess the likelihood of loan/overdraft being repaid when due To assess the ability to pay interest on a loan/overdraft To assess the availability of security for a loan			
	Lenders/potential lenders	To assess the likelihood of a loan being repaid when due To assess the ability to pay interest on a loan To assess the availability of security for a loan			
	Investors/potential partners	To assess future prospects of the business To assess profitability			
	Government/tax authorities	To assess the tax due from the owner of the business			

Question			Answer		Marks
5(a)	2020 Sep 30 Sales returns Motor repairs Rent receivable Rent payable	\$ 300 (1) 180 (1)	Razia Suspense account 2020 Sep 30 Difference on trial balance Kamil	\$ 200 (1) 900 (1) <u>1 100</u>	6

Question	Answer								
5(b)	Error Type of error								
	2	Error of omission (1)			1)				
	4	Error o	of transposition in o	ne account (1)				
5(c)	Error number		Increase profit	Decrease profit	No effect on profit				
	1		√(1)						
	2		√(1)						
	3				✓(1)				
	4		√(1)						
	5		√(1)						
	6			√(1)					
	7				√(1)				

Question	Answer	Marks
	Advantages Less book-keeping (1) No irrecoverable debts (1) Cash received immediately (1) Accept other valid responses Max (2) Disadvantages May lose customers/sales may reduce (1) May adversely affect customer relationships/customer loyalty (1) Increased security issues (1) Accept other valid responses Max (2) Recommendation (1)	5