## Cambridge O Level

| ACCOUNTING | $\mathbf{7 7 0 7 / 2 1}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Paper 2 Structured | May/June $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| MARK SCHEME |  |

Maximum Mark: 120

## 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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and Cambridge International A \& AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

## 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.

| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | Sales <br> Cost of sales <br> Opening inventory Purchases <br> Less Closing inventory <br> Gross profit <br> * mark for opening and closing inventory Any format acceptable |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ \\ 900 \\ 7600 \\ \hline 8500 \\ 970 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \$ \\ 10542 & \text { (2)CF/(1)OF } \end{array}$ <br> (1) $\qquad$ (1)OF |  | 4 |
| 1(b) | Receipts and Payment <br> (1) Dates | ZED Sp ccount fo <br> 22857 <br> 3447 | orts Club r the yea <br> Date 2019 <br> Mar 1 <br> 2020 <br> Feb 29 | ended 29 February 2020 <br> Details <br> Balance b/d <br> Shop purchases <br> Competition prizes <br> Fittings <br> Rent and insurance <br> Wages - shop assistant <br> Balance c/d | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 845 \\ \\ 7600 \\ 390 \\ 4000 \\ 4575 \\ 2000 \\ 3447 \\ \hline 22857 \end{array}$ | 8 |





| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b) |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
|  | Error | Entries required to correct the 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Chippo <br> Manufacturing Account for the year ended 30 April 2020 |  |  |  | 10 |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |  |  |
|  | Cost of material consumed |  |  |  |  |
|  | Opening inventory of raw material | 3120 |  |  |  |
|  | Purchases of raw material | 46500 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 49620 |  |  |  |
|  | Less Closing inventory of raw material | 3000 | 46620 | (1) |  |
|  | Direct wages |  | 38250 | (1) |  |
|  | Direct expenses - royalties |  | 7690 | (1) |  |
|  | Prime cost |  | 92560 | (1)OF |  |
|  | Factory overheads |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wages - factory supervisor | 28500 (1) |  |  |  |
|  | Factory general expenses | 4500 |  |  |  |
|  | Factory fuel and power | 5325 |  |  |  |
|  | Rent and insurance (28000 $\times 50 \%$ ) | 14000 (1) |  |  |  |
|  | Depreciation of machinery (60000-21600) $\times 20 \%$ | 7680 (1) | 60005 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 152565 | (1)OF |  |
|  | Add opening work in progress | 5400 * |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 157965 |  |  |
|  | Less closing work in progress |  | 5590 | *(1) both |  |
|  | Cost of production |  | 152375 | (1) OF |  |
|  | *mark for both opening and closing work-in-progress |  |  |  |  |



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


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) | Item | Net realisable value <br> \$ | Lower of cost and net realisable value \$ | Number of units | Total value \$ | 4 |
|  | A | $20-2=18$ | 17 | 110 | 1870 (1) |  |
|  | B | 19-1 $=18$ | 18 | 85 | 1530 (1) |  |
|  | C | $16-2=14$ | 14 | 90 | 1260 (1) |  |
|  | Total |  |  |  | 4660 (1) |  |
| 4(b) | The net realisable value is lower than the cost so item D should be recorded at its net realisable of zero (1) There will be no effect on profit (1) |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 4(c) | Advantages <br> The obsolete inventory is a loss to Rani's business (1) <br> She will wish to avoid such losses in the future (1) <br> Holding inventory necessitates storage costs (1) <br> If Rani stops buying item D, she may have funds available for other business opportunities (1) <br> Rani had difficulty in monitoring four types of inventory (1) <br> Accept other valid points <br> Max (2) <br> Disadvantages <br> Rani needs to consider that it may be risky to stock only three of the four lines of inventory in the future (1) <br> There may be customer demand in future for item D (1) <br> Customers who have to start buying item D from another supplier may also buy items $A, B$ and $C$ from them (1) <br> Accept other valid points <br> Max (2) <br> Recommendation (1) |  |  |  |  | 5 |

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| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(d) | Date Details  <br> 2019   <br> Apl 1 Balance b/d *(1) <br> 2020  (1)OF <br> Mar 31 Income statement  <br>  Balance c/d  <br> 2020   <br> Apl 1 Balance b/d (1) <br> (1) Dates <br> * mark for both balances |  | ani come ac <br> Date 2019 Apl 1 2020 Mar 31 <br> 2020 Apl 1 | ount <br> Details <br> Balance b/d* <br> Bank <br> Irrecoverable debts <br> Balance c/d <br> Balance b/d | (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 420 \\ \\ 6000 \\ 300 \\ 400 \\ \hline 7120 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 7 |
| 4(e) | Sales of inventory are included in calculation of the gross profit (1) <br> Advertising income is included as other income after the calculation of the gross profit (1) If sales of inventory are included as advertising income the gross profit will be understated (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |




| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d) | Either | 4 |
|  | $28000+1000$ (1) $\times 100$ |  |
|  | $\overline{150000+40000(1) O F+325000 F+20000(1)} \times \frac{1}{1}$ |  |
|  | $=\frac{29000}{242500} \times \frac{100}{1}$ |  |
|  | = 11.96\% (1)OF |  |
|  | Or$\begin{aligned} & \frac{28000+1000(1)}{273600(1) O F-31100(1)} \times \frac{100}{1} \\ & =11.96 \%(1) \mathrm{OF} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 - Increase profit by increasing gross profit (1) \\ Reduce expenses (1)None``` | 5 |

