

Cambridge O Level

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2 Structured
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™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 18 printed pages.

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May/June 2020

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.

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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.

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Question				An	swer				Marks
1(a)	C O P La G	ales ost of sales pening inventory urchases ess Closing inventory ross profit ning and closing inven ceptable	tory		\$ 900 7 600 8 500 970	\$ 10 542 (2)CF/(1) * *(1) 7 530 (1)OF 3 012	OF		
1(b)		Receipts an	d Payments		orts Club or the yea	r ended 29 February 2020			
	D-4-	Deteile		\$	Data	Deteile			
	Date 2020 Feb 29 2020 Mar 1	Shop sales Subscriptions Competition fees Balance b/d	(1)OF } }(1)	10 542 11 400 915 22 857	2020	Details Balance b/d Shop purchases Competition prizes Fittings Rent and insurance Wages – shop assistant Balance c/d	(1) (1) } }(1) } }(1)	\$ 845 7 600 390 4 000 4 575 2 000 3 447 22 857	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	ZED Sports Club Bank Reconciliation Statement at 29 February 2020	5
	\$ \$	
	Balance on bank statement Add: Amount not yet credited – competition fees Bank error Bank error Less Cheque not yet presented – fittings Balance in cash book 7 162 (1) 285 7 447 4 000 3 447 (1) OF	
	Balance in cash book 3 447 (1) OF Alternative presentation	
	\$ \$	
	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 (1) 25 (1) 7 162 (1)	

Question		Answer		Marks
1(d)	Receipts and payments account	Income and expenditure account		3
	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)	

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Question		Answer			Marks
2(a)	Trial Balan	Ame ce at 31 March 2020)		
		Debit \$	Credit \$		
	Capital Drawings Equipment at cost Provision for depreciation of equipment Inventory at 1 April 2019 Trade receivables	4 000 15 500 1 765 1 290	10 369 3 100	} (1) }	
	Bank overdraft Trade payables Sales Purchases	18 330	475 1 600 31 250	(1)	
	Purchases returns Carriage inwards Discount received Commission receivable Rent and Insurance Office expenses Suspense	5 700 2 425 369	910 815 1 500	}(1) } } }(1)	
		50 019	50 019	(1)OF	

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Question		Answer				Marks
2(b)						9
		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)	

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Question				Ans	swer				Marks
2(c)					ne e account				5
	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 e	nded 30 April 20	20			10
	Cost of material consumed Opening inventory of raw material Purchases of raw material Less Closing inventory of raw material Direct wages Direct expenses – royalties Prime cost Factory overheads Wages – factory supervisor Factory general expenses Factory fuel and power Rent and insurance (28 000 × 50%) Depreciation of machinery (60 000 – 21 600) × 20% Add opening work in progress Less closing work in progress Cost of production	\$ 3 120 46 500 49 620 3 000 28 500 4 500 5 325 14 000 7 680 5 400	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 46 620 38 250 7 690 92 560 60 005 152 565 157 965 5 590 152 375	(1)OF *(1) both	
	*mark for both opening and closing work-in-progress					

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Question		Answer				Marks
3(b)	Income Statement (Trading	Chippo Account section) for the	year ended 30 April	2020		4
	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		\$ 220 152 375 59 000 219 595 7 885	\$ 254 000 211 710 42 290	(1) OF (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)				

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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)	4
	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	
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question				Answer			Marks
4(a)		Item	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)	Advantages The obsolete She will wish the Holding inventif Rani stops to	inventory is a to avoid such tory necessit buying item E	a loss to Rani's busines n losses in the future (1 cates storage costs (1) D, she may have funds	ss (1) I) available for other bus		.,	
	Accept other Max (2) Disadvantage Rani needs to There may be Customers when the may be the customers when the max and the max	es consider that consider that consider to the	at it may be risky to sto emand in future for iten art buying item D from	ck only three of the fo	·		
	Accept other Max (2)			., ,	•	`,	
	Recommend						1

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Question				An	swer				Marks
4(d)			Ac	R Ivertising ir	ani ncome acc	count			7
	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 7 120	2020 Mar 31	Bank Irrecoverable debts Balance c/d	(1) (1)	6 000 300 400 7 120	
	2020 Apl 1	Balance b/d	(1)	400	2020 Apl 1	Balance b/d	(1)	500	
	(1) Dates * mark for bot	h balances					1		
4(e)	Advertising inc	ory are included in calcu ome is included as other ntory are included as adv valid points	income afte	r the calcu	lation of th				2

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Question	Ans	swer	Marks
5(a)	Retained earnings 1 May 2019 Profit for the year Less Transfer to general reserve Dividend Retained earnings 30 April 2020	\$ 14 000 } \[\frac{28 000}{42 000} \right\} \text{(1)} \\ \frac{5 000}{4500} \right\} \text{(1)} \\ \frac{9 500}{32 500} \text{(1) OF}	3
	Any format acceptable		

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Question	Answer			Marks
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	\$ 31 500 630	\$ 152 000 60 400 212 400 (1) 30 330 30 870 61 200 273 600 150 000 40 000 40 000 32 500 222 500 (1) OF 20 000 (1) 20 000 (1)	
	Trade payables Bank Total Equity and Liabilities		24 900 6 200 31 100 273 600	
5(c)	General reserves may not necessarily be matched by cash balances (1) Accept other valid points			1

Question		Answer	Marks
5(d)	Either		4
		$\frac{28000 + 1000 (1)}{150000 + 40000 (1)OF + 32500OF + 20000 (1)} \times \frac{100}{1}$	
		$=\frac{29000}{242500}\times\frac{100}{1}$	
		= 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)	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) Increase other income (1) Max (2)	
	Ways to reduce capital employed – 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)	

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