Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge O Level

ACCOUNTING **7707/24**

Paper 2 Paper 24 (Structured) **May/June 2021**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and 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.

Social Science-Specific Marking Principles
(for point-based marking)

1 Components using point-based marking:

- Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

From this it follows that we:

a DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
b DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
c DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons …).
d DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
e DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
f DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
g DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)

2 Presentation of mark scheme:

- Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point.
- Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points.
- Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).

3 Calculation questions:

- The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer
- If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown.
- Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages.
- Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1(a)</td><td>

Sinita
Sales ledger control account

2020			$		2020			$	
Aug	1	Balance b/d	38 440		Aug	1	Balance b/d	105	
	31	Bank (dis. Chq.)	88	**(1)**		31	Contra	315	**(1)**
		Interest	125	**(1)**			Irrecoverable debts	460	**(1)**
		Sales	26 845	**(1)**			Discount allowed	692	**(1)**
		Balance c/d	148				Bank	30 121	**(1)**
							Returns inwards	763	**(1)**
							Balance c/d	33 190	
			65 646					65 646	
2020					2020				
Sep	1	Balance b/d	33 190	**(1)OF**	Sep	1	Balance b/d	148	**(1)**

</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(b)</td><td>Assist in the location of errors
Provide an instant total of trade receivables
Prove the arithmetical accuracy of the sales ledger
Enable a statement of financial position to be prepared quickly
Provide a summary of transactions relating to trade receivables
Help reduce fraud
Max (1)</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Sinita Bank Reconciliation Statement at 31 August 2020	4

	$		$	
Balance in cash book			6 416	
Cheques not yet presented			9 825	**(1)**
			16 241	
Amounts not yet credited	2 460	**(1)**		
Bank error	250	**(1)**	2 710	
Balance on bank statement			13 531	**(1)**

Alternative presentation

	$		$	
Balance on bank statement			13 531	**(1)**
Amounts not yet credited	2 460	**(1)**		
Bank error	250	**(1)**	2 710	
			16 241	
Cheques not yet presented			9 825	**(1)**
Balance in cash book			6 416	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	**Advantages of reconciling after 1 month** Enables errors in the cash book to be identified earlier **(1)** Enables errors on the bank statement to be identified earlier **(1)** Errors are easier to identify **(1)** Enables missing entries in the cash book to be identified earlier **(1)** Enables out-of-date cheques to be identified earlier **(1)** Enables balance on bank account to be reviewed regularly **(1)** Acts as a deterrent to fraud **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)** **Disadvantages of reconciling after 1 month** May take comparatively more time **(1)** More transactions to record **(1)** May be more costly **(1)** Cash book is updated regularly from a bank statement less need for a reconciliation statement **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	**Advantages of reconciling after 3 months** May take comparatively less time **(1)** Less transactions to record **(1)** May be less costly **(1)** Cash book is updated less frequently from a bank statement **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)** **Disadvantages of reconciling after 3 months** Errors in the cash book are identified later **(1)** Errors on the bank statement are identified later **(1)** Errors may be more difficult to identify **(1)** Missing entries in the cash book will be identified later **(1)** Out-of-date cheques are identified later **(1)** Balance on bank account are reviewed less frequently **(1)** Acts less as a deterrent to fraud **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)** **Recommendation (1)**	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Huan	**11**

Date	Details		Dis Alld	Cash	Bank	Date	Details		Dis recd		Cash	Bank
2020			$	$	$	2020			$		$	$
Sep 1	Balance b/d			80		Sep 1	Balance b/d					630
3	Sales	**(1)**		458		2	Motor repairs	**(1)**			35	
4	Cash c	**(1)OF**			453	4	Bank	**(1)**			453	
5	Alisha	**(1)**			1 280	5	Lucia	**(1)**	21			819
						6	Cao (dis chq)	**(1)**				200
						7	Balance c/d				50	84
				538	1 733				21	**(1)OF**	538	1 733
2020												
Sep 8	Balance b/d			50 **(1)**	84 **(1)OF**							

(1) Dates

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	Debit note **(1)**	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	(see table below)	**8**

	Effect on working capital	Reason
Sell surplus non-current assets	Increase **(1)**	Bank increases so current assets increase **(1)** No change to current liabilities
Obtain a short-term bank loan	No effect **(1)**	Bank increases so current assets increase **(1)** Current liabilities increase by same amount
Reduce credit sales and increase cash sales by the same amount	No effect **(1)**	Trade receivables decrease and cash increases by the same amount so no change in current assets **(1)** No change to current liabilities
Create a provision for doubtful debts	Decrease **(1)**	Trade receivables decrease so current assets decrease **(1)** No change to current liabilities

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Naomi Manufacturing Account for the year ended 30 September 2020	**14**

	$		$	
Cost of materials consumed				
Purchases	42 100			
Closing inventory of raw materials	11 200		30 900	**(1)**
Direct factory wages (46 220 **(1)** + 480**(1)**)			46 700	
Royalties			3 900	**(1)**
Prime Cost			81 500	**(1)OF**
Factory overheads				
Indirect factory wages	15 940	**(1)**		
Factory general expenses	8 620			
Factory rent and rates				
$\left(\left(8400\,(\mathbf{1}) - 600\,(\mathbf{1})\right) \times \frac{2}{3}\,(\mathbf{1})\right)$	5 200			
Depreciation factory machinery (15% × 80 000)	12 000	**(1)**		
Depreciation loose tools (800 – 670)	130	**(1)**	41 890	
			123 390	**(1)OF**
Closing work in progress			1 680	**(1)**
Cost of production			121 710	**(1)OF**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	(see table below)	6

	Increase profit for the year $		Decrease profit for the year $		Total change in profit for the year $	
Annual wages of factory workers would decrease by $3000	*3000*					
Machinery repairs, $1100, included in factory general expense would decrease by 60%	660	**(1)**				
Cost of raw materials used would decrease by 10%	3090	**(1)OF**				
The total cost of the new machinery would be financed by a loan on which annual interest of 4% would be charged			4000	**(1)**		
The new machinery would be depreciated in equal instalments over 8 years			* 500			
	6750		4500			
Total change in profit					2250	**(1)OF**

		$	
* Calculation of depreciation	Depreciation of existing machinery	12 000	**OF**
	Depreciation of new machinery 100 000/8	12 500	**(1)**
		500	**(1)OF**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Aaron and Sami Income Statement for the year ended 31 August 2020 | | $ | $ | Revenue | 240 560 | Less Sales returns | 2 100 | 238 460 **(1)** Cost of sales Opening inventory | 36 500 Purchases | 129 270 Carriage inwards | 1 240 | 167 010 **(1)** Less Closing inventory | 42 750 **(1)** | 124 260 **(1)** Gross profit | | 114 200 **(1)OF** Less Expenses Administrative expenses | 61 040 **(1)** Rent payable (23 680 **(1)** – 5 920 **(1)**) | 17 760 Depreciation Fixtures and fittings (10% × (86 600 – 51 200) | 3 540 **(1)** | 82 340 Profit from operations | | 31 860 Loan interest (5% × 2 000) | 100 **(1)** Bank interest (675 **(1)** + 225 **(1)**) | 900 | 1 000 Profit for the year | | 30 860 **(1)OF**	**13**
4(b)	Payments to suppliers reduced OR improve liquidity/working capital **(1)** May be more wastage/faulty goods/poor quality goods **(1)** Customers may be dissatisfied/sales may fall/may be more sales returns **(1)** Gross profit may fall because of increased wastage/reduced selling price/fall in sales **(1)** Gross profit may increase because of lower cost of sales/purchases **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)**	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	**Advantages** Reduction in interest costs resulting in increased profits **(1)** Higher interest on capital received **(1)** May Increase the share of profits for partners **(1)** Reduces any claim the bank may have on business assets **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)** **Disadvantages** More personal funds at risk **(1)** May not have sufficient personal funds available **(1)** May cause conflict between Aaron and Sami / may require partnership agreement to be re-negotiated **(1)** Interest on capital may be lower than alternative investments **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**
5(a)(i)	(see below)	**3**

	$	$
Retained earnings 1 September 2019	12 000	
Profit for the year	12 600	24 600 **(1)**
Less Transfer to general reserve	3 000	
Interim dividend paid	6 000	9 000 **(1)**
Retained earnings at 31 August 2020		15 600 **(1)OF**

Accept alternative forms of presentation

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(ii)	\$ Issued share capital 120 000 General reserve (8000 + 3000) 11 000 **(1)** Retained earnings 15 600 **OF** 146 600 **(1)OF**	**2**
5(b)	Share capital is permanent capital **(1)**: loan capital must be repaid **(1)** Shareholders are paid dividends **(1)**: lenders are paid interest **(1)** Shareholders have voting rights **(1)**: lenders do not have voting rights **(1)** In a winding up share capital is repaid after loan capital **(1)**: loan capital is repaid before share capital **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Must be two contrasting statements** **Max (2)**	**2**
5(c)	Preference shareholders receive fixed rates of dividend **(1)**: ordinary shareholders receive variable rates of dividend **(1)** Preference shareholders receive dividends before ordinary shareholders **(1)**: ordinary shareholders receive dividends (if any) last **(1)** Preference shareholders do not usually have voting rights **(1)**: ordinary shareholders have voting rights **(1)** In a winding up preference shareholders are repaid before ordinary shareholders **(1)**: in a winding up ordinary shareholders are repaid last **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Must be two contrasting statements** **Max (2)**	**2**
5(d)	Interest payments may reduce dividends **(1)** Debenture holders are repaid before ordinary shareholders in a winding up **(1)** Debenture interest is paid before ordinary share dividends **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)**	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Offer cash discount for early settlement/prompt payment **(1)** Charge interest on overdue accounts **(1)** Improve credit control/send invoices or statements promptly **(1)** Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance paid **(1)** Invoice discounting and factoring **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)**	**2**
5(f)	Reduce inventory levels **(1)** Increase sales activity **(1)** Change sales mix **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)**	**2**
5(g)	**Advantages** Reduces the cost of purchases/goods **(1)** Increases profit **(1)** Maintain good supplier relationships **(1)** Avoids any interest charges for late payment **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)** **Disadvantages** Reduces liquidity/cash payable immediately **(1)** Depends on cash availability **(1)** Increase in administration costs **(1)** **Accept other valid responses** **Max (2)** **Recommendation (1)**	**5**