

### **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge Ordinary Level

#### **PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS**

7110/21

Paper 2 Structured

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

#### **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 October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 15 printed pages.



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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.

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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	Answer									
1(a)(i)	Stationery account									
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$				
	2018			2018						
	Oct 1	Balance b/d	350							
	Dec23	Walker	1200 }							
	2019			2019						
	June14	Walker	600 } (1)both	Sep 30	Income statement	1700 <b>(1)OF</b>				
				Sep 30	Balance c/d	<u>450</u>				
			<u>2150</u>			2150	1			
	Oct 1	Balance b/d	450							
			(1)							

Question				An	swer			Marks
1(a)(ii)	Rent receivable account							
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$		
	2018			2018				
	Oct 1	Balance b/d	200	Oct 3	Bank	800}		
	2019			2019				
	Sep 30	Income statement	2400 <b>(1)OF</b>	Feb 5	Bank	800}		
				July 6	Bank	600} (1) all three		
				Sep 30	Balance c/d	400		
			<u>2600</u>			<u>2600</u>		
	Oct 1	Balance b/d	400					
			(1)OF					
	Dates (1)							
1(b)	General/no	ominal ledger (1)						1
1(c)	Current as	sets (1)						1

Question	Answer							
1(d)	Transaction	Business document	Book of prime(original) entry	10				
	Sold goods on credit to Yan.	Sales invoice	Sales journal					
	Paid wages by cheque.	Wages sheet / payroll register (1)	Cash book (1)					
	Goods sold on credit to Chow were returned.	Credit note (1)	Sales returns journal (1)					
	Purchased goods by cash.	Receipt (1)	Cash book (1)					
	Sold motor vehicle on credit.	Sales invoice (1)	General journal (1)					
	Purchase goods on credit from Mary.	Purchase invoice (1)	Purchases journal (1)					

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Question

2(a)

2(b)

### Camb

		Cambridge O Level – Mar PUBLISHED	k Scheme	October/Nover	mber 2019
		Answer			Marks
Is an estimate of the	loss in value of a nor	n-current asset (1) over its	expected working life. (1)		2
Yearly	Straight-line \$	Diminishing (reducing) balance \$			4
2020	3500 }	6000 (1)			
2021	3500 }	3000 <b>(1)OF</b>			
2022	3500 }(1)	1500 <b>(1)OF</b>			

2(b)	Yearly	Straight-line \$	Diminishing (reducing) balance \$		4
	2020	3500 }	6000 (1)		
	2021	3500 }	3000 <b>(1)OF</b>		
	2022	3500 }(1)	1500 <b>(1)OF</b>		
2(c)	_		n the motor vehicle each yea	r and therefore should charge equal depreciation (1).	2
	Accept other valid	i points.			
2(d)	•	(1) of the delivery vel nore accurate. (1)	nicle will be closer to the ma	rket value (1) than the straight line method.	2
2(d) 2(e)	The net book value The profits will be r Max2 Accept other valid	(1) of the delivery velonore accurate. (1) I points. year the closing valuate year (1).		rket value (1) than the straight line method.  bening valuation (1). The difference represents the	2

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Question			Answer	
2(g)	Account to be debited	\$	Account to be credited	\$
	Disposal	4400 (1)	Office computer	4400 (1)
	Provision for depreciation of office computer	2825 <b>(1)OF</b>	Disposal	2825 <b>(1)OF</b>
	Bank	900 (1)	Disposal	900 (1)

Question		Д	answer		Marks
3(a)(i)	$252000 \cdot \frac{100}{140} = 180000  (1)$				2
3(a)(ii)	$130000 \cdot \frac{80}{100} = (1)104000(1)$	)			2
3(a)(b)	Departmental Trading	Primrose Garden Store Account for the year ended	30 September 2019	-	8
		Plants	Tools		
		\$	\$		
	Revenue	252 000	130 000		
	Less				
	Cost of sales	( <u>180 000)</u> <b>(1)OF</b>	( <u>104 000</u> ) <b>(1)OF</b>		
		72 000 <b>(1)OF</b>	26 000) <b>(1)OF</b>		
	less				
	Wages	(38 000)	(17 000) <b>(1) both</b>		
	Direct expenses	( <u>3 780</u> ) <b>(1)</b>	( <u>1 950</u> ) <b>(1)</b>		
		<u>(41 780)</u>	(18 950)		
	Departmental profit	<u>30 220</u>	<u>7 050</u> (1) <b>OF</b> both		

Question					Answer		ľ
3(c)	Trade union Social club of Donations to Health care	tributions (1) subscriptions (1) contributions (1) charities (1) (1)					
3(d)(i)			Wages	account		_	
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	2019			2019			
	30 Sep	Cash	3940 (1)				
		Income tax	950 (1)				
		Voluntary con	510 <b>(1)</b>				
3(d)(ii)			Income t	ax account		1	
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	2019			2019			
	9 Oct	Bank	950 (1)	30 Sep	Wages	950 (1)	

uestion	Answer							
4(a)		Workings	Answer	10				
	Cost of sales	400 000 · 100 = 125 <b>(1)</b>	\$320 000 <b>(1)</b>					
	Purchases	320 000 - 35 000 + 68 000 = <b>(1)</b> two correct elements	\$353 000 <b>(1)OF</b>					
	Percentage of gross profit to revenue (gross profit margin)	Gross profit 80000 (1) · 100 = Revenue 400000	20% <b>(1)OF</b>					
	Percentage of profit for the year to revenue (profit margin)	Profit for the year <u>28000</u> <b>(1)</b> · 100 = Revenue <u>400000</u>	7% <b>(1)OF</b>					
	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	$\frac{28000 \text{ of}}{150000 + 50000} \cdot 100 =$	14% <b>(1)OF</b>					

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	Own figure rule applies.	4
	Percentage of gross profit to revenue	
	Lower percentage possibly due to high purchasing costs	
	Increased competition	
	Selling price reduction	
	Lower mark-up	
	Percentage of profit for the year to revenue	
	Lower percentage due to higher expenses	
	Lower gross profit	
	Higher expenses	
	Return on capital employed	
	Lower return due to increase in bank loans	
	Increase in capital	
	Reduction in drawings	
	4 x (1) per valid point. Max 2 marks for any ratio.	

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Question				Marks		
4(c)		Effect of	on profit for t	he year	Accounting principle or concept not applied	6
		Increase	Decrease	No effect		
	Value closing inventory at cost price plus mark up	✓			Historic cost	
	Remove provision for doubtful debts from financial statements	<b>√</b> (1)			Prudence (1)	
	Place a value on the satisfaction and loyalty of customers			<b>√</b> (1)	Money measurement (1)	
	Make <b>no</b> adjustment for expenses prepaid at year end		<b>√</b> (1)		Accruals/matching (1)	

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Question			Answer		Marks	
5(a)	Feng Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2019					
		·	\$	\$		
	Revenue		ř	326 000		
	Returns inwards			<u>(4 300)</u>		
				321 700 <b>(1)</b>		
	Inventory at 1 October 2018	}	30 000	( )		
	Purchases135 000 + 1950	136 950 <b>(1)</b>				
	Carriage inwards	,	<u>2 700</u> (1)			
			16 <u>9 650</u> `´			
	Inventory at 30 September 2	2019	_(35 550)			
	Cost of sales		<del></del>	(134 100) <b>(1)+w</b>		
	Gross profit			187 600 <b>(1of)+w</b>		
	Other incomes					
	Rent receivable	14 500 + 1500		16 000 <b>(1)</b>		
	Profit on disposal			<u>8 500</u> <b>(1)</b>		
				212 100		
	Carriage outwards		6 300 <b>(1)</b>			
	Wages and salaries		90 000 (1)			
	Motor vehicle expenses		11 250 <b>(1)</b>			
	Insurance	2 700 – 200	2 500 <b>(1)</b>			
	Bank interest		2 400 <b>(1)</b>			
	Electricity and water	6 050 + 750	6 800 <b>(1)</b>			
	Marketing expenses		17 300 <b>(1)</b>			
	General expenses		14 000 <b>(1)</b>			
	Bad debt		7 000 (1)			
	Increase provision for doubt	ful debts	500 <b>(1)</b>			
	Provisions for depreciation					
	Land and buildings		2 200 (1)			
	Motor vehicles		9 000 (1)			
	Fixtures and fittings		<u>700</u> (1)			
	- su s			<u>(169 950)</u>		
	Profit for the year			<u>42 150</u>		

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# Cambridge O Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

		. 0.	BLISHED		
Question	Answer  Feng  Statement of Financial Position at 30 September 2019				Marks 20
5(b)					
	Non-current assets	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	
	1 1 2 2 2	\$\$	\$	\$	
	Land and buildings	170 000	20 800	149 200 <b>(1)OF</b>	
	Motor vehicles	46 000 (1)	19 000	27 000 <b>(1)OF</b>	
	Fixtures and fittings	<u>7 000</u> 223 000	<u>2 100</u> 41 900	<u>4 900</u> <b>(1)OF</b> 81 100 <b>(1)OF</b>	
	Current assets	<u>223 000</u>	<u>41900</u>	81 100 (1) <b>0</b> F	
	Inventory		35 550 <b>(1)</b>		
	Trade receivables (35 000 – 7000)	28 000 (1)	00 000 (1)		
	Less Provision for doubtful debts	(1 400) <b>(1)OF</b>			
		<u> </u>	26 600 <b>(1)OF</b>		
	Other receivables 1500 (1) + 200 (1)		1 700		
	Bank 27450 (1) – 16 000 (1)		<u>11 450</u>		
				<u>75 300</u>	
	Total assets			<u>256 400</u>	
	Capital:				
	Capital		160 000		
	Plus Profit for the year		42 150 (1) <b>OF</b>		
			202 150		
	Drawings		(25 000)		
				177 150 <b>(1)OF</b>	
	Non-current liabilities/Long term liabilities	es (1)			
	6% loan			40 000 <b>(1)</b>	
	Current liabilities Trade payables 36 550 (1) + 1950 (1)	38 500			
	Other payables  Other payables	<u>750</u> <b>(1)</b>		00.050	
	Total capital and liabilities			<u>39 250</u> <u>256 400</u>	
	Alternative presentations accepted				
					1

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