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## Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge Ordinary Level

## PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS

Paper 2 Structured
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 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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)(i) | Stationery account |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|  | 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 (1)OF |  |
|  |  |  | - | Sep 30 | Balance c/d | 450 |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{\underline{2150}}$ |  |  | $\underline{\underline{2150}}$ |  |
|  | Oct 1 | Balance b/d | 450 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dates (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a)(ii) | Rent receivable account |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|  | Date | Details | \$ | Date | Details | \$ |  |
|  | 2018 |  |  | 2018 |  |  |  |
|  | Oct 1 | Balance b/d | 200 | Oct 3 | Bank | 800\} |  |
|  | 2019 |  |  | 2019 |  |  |  |
|  | Sep 30 | Income statement | 2400 (1)OF | Feb 5 | Bank | 800\} |  |
|  |  |  |  | July 6 | Bank | $\begin{aligned} & 600\}(1) \\ & \text { all three } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | - | Sep 30 | Balance c/d | 400 |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{\underline{2600}}$ |  |  | $\underline{\underline{2600}}$ |  |
|  | Oct 1 | Balance b/d | 400 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1)OF |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dates (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1(b) | General/nominal ledger (1) |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 1(c) | Current assets (1) |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1(d) | Transaction | Business document | Book of prime(original) entry |  |
|  | 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 <br> 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 <br> Mary. | Purchase invoice (1) | Purchases journal (1) |  |


| Question |  |  | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | Is an estimate of the loss in value of a non-current asset (1) over its expected working life. (1) |  |  | 2 |
| 2(b) | Yearly | $\underset{\$}{\text { Straight-line }}$ | Diminishing (reducing) balance \$ | 4 |
|  | 2020 | 3500 \} | 6000 (1) |  |
|  | 2021 | 3500 \} | 3000 (1)OF |  |
|  | 2022 | 3500 \}(1) | 1500 (1)OF |  |
| 2(c) | The business will get equal usage (1) from the motor vehicle each year and therefore should charge equal depreciation (1). Accept other valid points. |  |  | 2 |
| 2(d) | The net book value (1) of the delivery vehicle will be closer to the market value (1) than the straight line method. The profits will be more accurate. (1) <br> Max2 <br> Accept other valid points. |  |  | 2 |
| 2(e) | At the end of each year the closing valuation is compared with the opening valuation (1). The difference represents the depreciation for the year (1). <br> Accept other valid points. |  |  | 2 |
| 2(f) | $4400-2600=1800-225(1)=1575-900=675$ loss (1)OF |  |  | 2 |



| Question | 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) | Primrose Garden Store <br> Departmental Trading Account for the year ended 30 September 2019 |  |  | 8 |
|  |  | Plants | Tools |  |
|  |  | \$ | \$ |  |
|  | Revenue | 252000 | 130000 |  |
|  | Less |  |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales | (180000) (1)OF | (104000) (1)OF |  |
|  |  | 72000 (1)OF | 26 000) (1)OF |  |
|  | less |  |  |  |
|  | Wages | (38000) | (17000) (1) both |  |
|  | Direct expenses | (3780) (1) | (1950) (1) |  |
|  |  | (41780) | (18950) |  |
|  | Departmental profit | 30220 | $\underline{\underline{7050}}$ (1)OF both |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) | Pension contributions (1) <br> Trade union subscriptions (1) <br> Social club contributions (1) <br> Donations to charities (1) <br> Health care (1) <br> Max 3 <br> Accept other acceptable points |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| 3(d)(i) | Wages account |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
|  | Date | Details | \$ | Date | Details | \$ |  |
|  | 2019 |  |  | 2019 |  |  |  |
|  | 30 Sep | Cash | 3940 (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Income tax | 950 (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Voluntary con | 510 (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3(d)(ii) | Income tax account |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  | Date | Details | \$ | Date | Details | \$ |  |
|  | 2019 |  |  | 2019 |  |  |  |
|  | 9 Oct | Bank | 950 (1) | 30 Sep | Wages | 950 (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) |  | Workings | Answer | 10 |
|  | Cost of sales | $400000 \cdot \frac{100}{125(1)}=$ | \$320000 (1) |  |
|  | Purchases | $320000-35000+68000=$ <br> (1) two correct elements | \$353 000 (1)OF |  |
|  | Percentage of gross profit to revenue (gross profit margin) | Gross profit 80000 (1) • $100=$ Revenue 400000 | 20\% (1)OF |  |
|  | Percentage of profit for the year to revenue (profit margin) | Profit for the year 28000 (1) $100=$ Revenue 400000 | 7\% (1)OF |  |
|  | Return on capital employed (ROCE) | $\frac{28000 \text { of }}{150000+50000(1)} \cdot 100=$ | 14\% (1)OF |  |


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


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

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| Question | Answer |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a) | Feng <br> Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2019 |  |  | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Revenue |  | 326000 |  |
|  | Returns inwards |  | (4300) |  |
|  |  |  | 321700 (1) |  |
|  | Inventory at 1 October 2018 | 30000 |  |  |
|  | Purchases135000 + 1950136950 (1) |  |  |  |
|  | Carriage inwards | $\begin{array}{r} 2700 \\ 169650 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Inventory at 30 September 2019 | (35 550) |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | (134 100) (1)+w |  |
|  | Gross profit |  | 187600 (10f)+w |  |
|  | Other incomes |  |  |  |
|  | Rent receivable $14500+1500$ |  | 16000 (1) |  |
|  | Profit on disposal |  | $\frac{8500}{212100}$ |  |
|  | Carriage outwards | 6300 (1) |  |  |
|  | Wages and salaries | 90000 (1) |  |  |
|  | Motor vehicle expenses | 11250 (1) |  |  |
|  | Insurance 2700-200 | 2500 (1) |  |  |
|  | Bank interest | 2400 (1) |  |  |
|  | Electricity and water $6050+750$ | 6800 (1) |  |  |
|  | Marketing expenses | 17300 (1) |  |  |
|  | General expenses | 14000 (1) |  |  |
|  | Bad debt | 7000 (1) |  |  |
|  | Increase provision for doubtful debts | 500 (1) |  |  |
|  | Provisions for depreciation |  |  |  |
|  | Land and buildings | 2200 (1) |  |  |
|  | Motor vehicles | 9000 (1) |  |  |
|  | Fixtures and fittings | 700 (1) |  |  |
|  | Profit for the year |  | $\begin{aligned} & (169950) \\ & \hline 42150 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |

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