

### Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
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.

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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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### 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).

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### 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.

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Question	Answer					
1(a)	Sales I	Ayesha edger control account	14			
	31 Sales (1) 88 Interest (1) Balance c/d  2021 Sep 1 Balance b/d (1)OF 10	\$ Date 2021				
	Purchase	s ledger control account				
	Discount received (1) Contra (1) Balance c/d	\$ Date 2021				

Question		Answer					
1(b)		Item	Book of prime entry		4		
		Returns	Sales returns journal	(1)			
		Discount allowed	Cash book	(1)			
		Interest charged to customer on overdue account	General journal/Journal	(1)			
		Contra entry	General journal/Journal	(1)			
1(c)	Overpayment by credit customer (1) Credit customer returned goods after settling the account (1) Credit customer paid for goods in advance (1) Payment by credit customer before cash discount was deducted (1)						
	Max (2)						

Question				Answer	Marks
2(a)		\$	\$		2
( )	Revenue	·	160 000		
	Cost of sales				
	Opening inventory	11 000			
	Purchases	109 000			
		120 000			
	Closing inventory	8 000			
			112 000		
	Gross profit		48 000	(1)	
	Operating expenses		35 200		
	Profit for the year		12 800	(1)OF	
	Accept other forms of	presentation			

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Question	Δ	nswer	Marks
2(b)(i)	Gross margin $\frac{48000}{160000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) <b>OF whole formula</b> = 30%	o (1) OF	2
2(b)(ii)	Increase selling price / reduce trade discount to customers (1) Obtain cheaper supplies / obtain higher trade discount from suppliers (1) Purchase lower quality goods (1) Change proportion of different types of goods sold/sell more goods with higher profit margin(1) Accept other valid points  Max 2		2
2(c)	Trade receivables turnover $\frac{22600}{160000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula = 52 days (1)		
2(d)	Advantages Sales may increase (1) May attract more customers (1) Profit may increase (1) May improve relationship with customers (1)  Accept other valid points Max (4)  Recommendation (1)	Disadvantages  Delays the receipt of money (1)  Additional working capital may be required (1)  May be an increase in irrecoverable debts (1)  May be an increase in administration costs (1)	5
2(e)	Trade payables turnover $\frac{11600}{109000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula	a = 39 days <b>(1)</b>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(f)	Reduction in cost of sales (1) If goods can be sold the gross profit will increase (1) May reduce selling price to increase sales revenue (1) Could increase range of products to sell (1)	
	Accept other valid points	
	Consider if the additional goods can be sold (1) Increase in quantity / value of inventory (1) Increased cost of storage (1) Additional working capital may be required (1) Increase in amount payable to suppliers each month (1) Accept other valid points	
	Max (4)	
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question		Marks					
3(a)	KA Limited  Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 July 2021						
	Cost of material consumed Opening inventory raw material Purchases raw material Carriage inwards  Closing inventory raw material  Direct wages Prime cost Factory overheads Indirect factory wages Factory general overheads (16 400 + 230) Rates (5300 – 500) × 75% Depreciation of factory machinery (36 000 × 20%)	\$ 24 000 16 630 (1) 3 600 (1) 7 200 (1)	\$ 5820 34 200 410 40 430 6030 34 400 67 200 101 600 (1) OF				
	Add opening work in progress  Less closing work in progress  Cost of production		153 030 (1) OF 1750 * 154 780 2 780 (1)* for both WIP 152 000 (1) OF				

Question	Answer							Marks
3(b)		Income Statement (Trading s	KA Limited ection) for the y	/ear ended (	31 July 20	21		4
	Open Cost of Purch Carria Less	nue Cost of sales ing inventory finished goods of production nases of finished goods age inwards Closing inventory finished goods	3 900 )	(1) OF - - - (1)	\$ 223 000 158 000 65 000	_ _ (1) <sup>.</sup>	OF	
3(c)		1	KA Limited Journal					2
		Details		Debit \$	Credit \$			
		Irrecoverable debts  DH Limited		350	350	(1) (1)		
3(d)(i)	The amount of sales for which the business is unlikely to be paid (1) is regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1)						2	
3(d)(ii)	The profit for the year is of financial position (1)	not overstated (1) and the amou	nt of trade rece	eivables is sl	nown at a	realis	tic level in the statement	2

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Question			An	swer					Marks
4(a)				kita urnal					10
	Erro	r De	tails		Debit \$	Credit \$			
	1	Suspense Insurance			2000	2000	(1) (1)		
	2	Suspense Discount receiv			1000	500 500	(2) (1) (1)		
	3	Kajal Suspense			400	400	(1) (1)		
	4	Aisha Anisah			700	700	(1) (1)		
4(b)	Nikita Suspense account							5	
	Date	Details	\$	Date	De	tails	\$		
	]	nsurance (1) Discount received (1) Discounts allowed (1)	500		Difference of balance Kajal		2 600 400 3 000		

		1 052:011						
Question		Answ	ver			Marks		
4(c)	Stateme	Nikita Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 30 June 2021						
	Profit for the year before corr	ections			\$ 28 000			
		Increase in profit		Decrease in profit \$				
	Error 1	2 000 (1	1)	-				
	Error 2	1 000 (1	1)	-				
	Error 3	no effect (1	1)	-				
	Error 4	no effect 3 000	1)		3 000			
	Corrected profit for the year				31 000 (1) <b>OF</b>			

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Question			Ans	wer			Marks
5(a)			Sim Delivery vehi		nt		15
	Date 2019 Jan 1 2021 Jan 1	Details  Balance b/d  Balance b/d (1)	\$ 55 000 55 000 30 000	Date 2020 Mar 31 Dec 31	Details  Disposal (1)  Balance c/d	\$ 25 000 30 000 55 000	
	Date	Provision for d	epreciation o	Date	vehicles account  Details	\$	
	2019 Dec 31	Balance c/d	22 000	2019 Jan 1 Dec 31	Balance b/d Income statement 6000 (1) 5000 (1)	11 000 11 000	
	2020 Mar 31	Disposal (5000 + 5000) (1) +1250 (1)	11 250	2020 Jan 1 Dec 31	Balance b/d (1)OF Income statement 6000 (1)	22 000	
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	18 000 29 250	2021 Jan 1	1250 (1)  Balance b/d (1)OF	7 250 29 250 18 000	

Question	Answer						
5(a)	Delivery vehicles di	isposal account					
		Date Details \$					
	Mar 31 Delivery vehicles (1) 25 000	Mar 31 Prov for Dep. (1)OF 11 250 Bank (1) 10 350 Dec 31 Income					
	25 000	statement (1)OF 3 400 25 000					
	Dates (1)						
5(b)	Suitable when lose more value in early years Shows a more realistic book value Matches cost more closely with revenue	Straight line Easier to calculate / only one calculation needed Suitable when lose equal value each year Suitable when annual usage is the same Should not change method without good reason / apply consistency	5				
	Accept other valid points Max (4)						
	Recommendation (1)						

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