

# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup> (9–1)

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120 0985/21 May/June 2020

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<sup>™</sup> and Cambridge International A & 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.

Question				An	swer				Marks
1(a)	C C P L G	ales cost of sales opening inventory ourchases ess Closing inventory cross profit ening and closing inver ceptable	ntory		\$ 900 7 600 8 500 970	\$ 10 542 (2)CF/(1)C * * (1) 7 530 (1)OF <u>3 012</u>	)F		2
1(b)	ZED Sports Club Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 29 February 2020								
	Date 2020 Feb 29 2020	Details Shop sales Subscriptions Competition fees	(1)OF } }(1)	\$ 10 542 11 400 915 22 857	Date 2019 Mar 1 2020 Feb 29	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	
	2020 Mar 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	3 4 47					
	(1) Dates								

Question	Answer					Marks		
1(c)	ZED Sports Club Bank Reconciliation Statement at 29 February 2020							
		\$		\$				
	Balance on bank statement Add: Amount not yet credited – competition fees Bank error	260 25		7 162 	(1)			
	Less Cheque not yet presented – fittings Balance in cash book			4 000	_ (1) _ (1) OF			
	Alternative presentation							
		\$		\$				
	Balance in cash book Add: Cheque not yet presented – fittings			3 447 4 000 7 447	· /			
	Less: Amount not yet credited – competition fees Bank error Balance on bank statement	260 25		285 7 162	_ (1)			

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

Question	Answer										
2(a)	Trial Balar	Ame Trial Balance at 31 March 2020									
		Debit \$	Credit \$								
	Capital Drawings Equipment at cost Provision for depreciation of equipment Inventory at 1 April 2019 Trade receivables Bank overdraft Trade payables Sales Purchases Purchases Purchases returns Carriage inwards Discount received Commission receivable Rent and Insurance Office expenses Suspense	4 000 15 500 1 765 1 290 18 330 640 5 700 2 425 369	10 369 3 100 475 1 600 31 250 910 815 1 500	}(1) } }(1)							
		50 019	50 019	(1)OF							

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 <b>(1)</b>	Suspense	480 <b>(1)</b>	
	wages account. No debit entry had been made.	Wages	240 <b>(1)</b>			
	The purchases journal total for March 2020 was \$2165. This amount was incorrectly recorded in the purchases account as \$2651.	Suspense	486 <b>(1)</b>	Purchases	486 <b>(1)</b>	
	An insurance payment, \$375, had been correctly recorded in the cash book but no other entry has been made.	Rent and insurance	375 <b>(1)</b>	Suspense	375 <b>(1)</b>	
	The purchase of equipment, \$800, was correctly recorded in the cash book but debited to the office expenses account.	Equipment	800 <b>(1)</b>	Office expenses	800 <b>(1)</b>	

Question		Answer										
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	ended 30 April 2020			10
		\$	\$		
	Cost of material consumed				
	Opening inventory of raw material	3 120			
	Purchases of raw material	46 500			
		49 620			
	Less Closing inventory of raw material	3 000	46 620	(1)	
	Direct wages		38 250	(1)	
	Direct expenses – royalties		7 690	(1)	
	Prime cost		92 560	(1)OF	
	Factory overheads				
	Wages – factory supervisor	28 500 <b>(1)</b>			
	Factory general expenses	4 500			
	Factory fuel and power	5 325			
	Rent and insurance (28 000 $ imes$ 50%)	14 000 <b>(1)</b>			
	Depreciation of machinery (60 000 – 21 600) $ imes$ 20%	7 680 (1)	60 005	_	
			152 565	(1)OF	
	Add opening work in progress	5 400 *			
			157 965		
	Less closing work in progress			_ *(1) both	
	Cost of production		152 375	_ (1) OF	
*m	nark for both opening and closing work-in-progress				

Question		Answer			Marks				
3(b)	Chippo Income Statement (Trading Account section) for the year ended 30 April 2020								
	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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ \$ 254 000 8 220 152 375 (1)OF 59 000 (1) 219 595 7 885 211 710 (1) OF 42 290 (1)OF						
3(c)	Action Increase wages of factory	Increase gross profit	Decrease gross √(1)	profit	2				
	supervisor         Reduce trade discount         allowed to customers	√(1)							

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)	

Question				Answer			Marks		
4(a)		Item	Net realisable value \$	Lower of cost and net realisable value \$	Number of units	Total value \$			
	A	A	20 – 2 = 18	17	110	1 870 <b>(1)</b>			
	В	3	19 – 1 = 18	18	85	1 530 <b>(1)</b>			
	С	)	16 – 2 = 14	14	90	1 260 <b>(1)</b>			
	Т	otal				4 660 <b>(1)</b>			
4(b)	The net realisable value is lower than the cost so item D should be recorded at its net realisable of zero (1) There will be no effect on profit (1)								
4(c)	She will wish to Holding invento If Rani stops bu	avoid such ory necessit lying item D llty in monit	a loss to Rani's busines n losses in the future (1 ates storage costs (1) ), she may have funds oring four types of inve	available for other bus	siness opportunities (1	)			
	Disadvantages Rani needs to consider that it may be risky to stock only three of the four lines of inventory in the future (1) There may be customer demand in future for item D (1) Customers who have to start buying item D from another supplier may also buy items A, B and C from them (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)								
	Recommendat								

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

Question		Answer			Marks
5(a)	Retained earnings 1 May 2019 Profit for the year Less Transfer to general reserve Dividend Retained earnings 30 April 2020	\$ <u>28 000</u> } (1) 42 000 5 000 } 4 500 }(1)	\$ 14 000 <u>9 500</u> 32 500	} (1) OF	3
	Any format acceptable				

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 31 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 Trade payables Bank Total Equity and Liabilities	\$ 1 500 630	$\begin{cases} 152\ 000\\ 60\ 400\\ 212\ 400 \end{cases} (1) \\ 30\ 330 \\ \hline 30\ 870\\ (1) \\ \hline 61\ 200\\ 273\ 600 \end{cases} (1) \\ (1) OF \\ \hline 273\ 600 \\ \hline 10 \\ 222\ 500 \\ \hline 222\ 500 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 222\ 500 \\ \hline 1) OF \\ \hline 222\ 500 \\ \hline 1) OF \\ \hline 222\ 500 \\ \hline 1) OF \\ \hline 212\ 100 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 1$		
5(c)	General reserves may not necessarily be matched by cash balances (1)				

## May/June 2020

Question		Answer	Marks
5(d)	Either		4
		$\frac{28000 + 1000\textbf{(1)}}{150000 + 40000\textbf{(1)OF} + 32500\text{OF} + 20000\textbf{(1)}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	
		$=\frac{29000}{242500}\times\frac{100}{1}$	
		= 11.96% <b>(1)OF</b>	
	Or		
		$\frac{28000 + 1000\text{(1)}}{273600\text{(1)OF} - 31100\text{(1)}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	
		= 11.96% <b>(1)OF</b>	

Question	Answer	Marks		
5(e)	Basic statements –       Increase profit for the year (1) Reduce capital employed (1) Use capital employed more effectively (1)         Max (3)	5		
	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)			