

Cambridge O Level

| ACCOUNTING | 7707/02 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Paper 2 Structured Written Paper | For examination from 2020 |
| MARK SCHEME | |
| Maximum Mark: 100 | |
| | |

Specimen

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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

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

MARK SCHEME NOTES

The following notes are intended to aid interpretation of the mark scheme.

Abbreviation

OF Own Figure (OF) marks are awarded when an incorrect figure for which candidates may have previously lost marks has been correctly carried

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| Marks | 1 | | 4 |
|----------|---------------------|---|---|
| | | \$ 7150 362 54 365 7966 7966 4285 (1)0F | |
| | | \$ \$ 3174 100 | |
| | | Discount received \$ | |
| | | Details Balance b/d EN Supplies (dis cheque) (1) Drawings (1) Office equipment (1) Office equipment repairs (1) Bank c (1) Balance c/d Balance b/d | Book of prime entry Sales journal (1) Sales returns journal (1) |
| Answer | Shahid Cash Book | Date 2017 Aug 1 18 27 27 31 2017 Sept 1 | Book of Sales journal (1) Sales returns jou |
| An | Sr Casl | \$ \$ 3174 4285 7966 | |
| | | \$ 50 3224 3274 3274 (1) | Document (1) sued (1) |
| | | Discount allowed \$ | Docume Sales invoice (1) Credit note issued (1) |
| | | Details Balance b/d Mariam (1) Sales (1) Cash c (1)OF Balance c/d Balance b/d | (0) |
| | | Date 2017 Aug 1 30 31 31 2017 Sept 1 | Transaction August 9 Goods 13 Returns |
| Question | 1(a) | | 1(b) |

| Question | | | | Answer | 10 | | Marks |
|----------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1(c) | | | Mariam Shahid account | | | | Ω. |
| | Date | Details | ↔ | Date | Details | €9 | |
| | 13 24 | Purchases returns Bank | 24 (1) 507 (1) | Aug 1 | Balance b/d Purchases | 520 340 (1) | |
| | 31 | Balance c/d | | 7,100 | | <u>098</u> | |
| | | | | Sept 1 | Sept 1 Balance b/d | 316 (1)0F | |

| Marks | 10 |
|----------|---|
| n Answer | Yasmin Cost of materials used \$ Purchases of raw materials \$ 30 100 (1) Less Closing inventory of raw materials \$ 30 100 (1) Direct wages (31 500 + 800) \$ 28 250 (1) Prime cost \$ 11860 (1) Factory overheads \$ 11860 (1) Indirect factory wages \$ 3240 } General factory expenses \$ 4500 } (1) Rates \$ 26770 Tools (1 000 − 830) \$ 7000 } Tools (1000 − 830) \$ 2000 (1) Less Closing work in progress \$ 2820 (1) Cost of production \$ 83200 (1) OF |
| Question | 2(a) |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 2(b) | The savings in direct labour costs would amount to \$10767 a year (1). The cost of production would reduce by \$5767 a year (wages decrease by \$10767 and depreciation increases by \$5000) (1). Reducing cost of production and maintaining selling price increase profit (1). The purchase would increase depreciation by \$5000 a year (1) and might also increase the cost of repairs and power. (1) The purchase might incur finance charges if funds are not immediately available. (1) | က |
| | However redundancy costs might be incurred. (1) Would the reduction in labour enable her to be flexible enough to cope with fluctuations in demand / to cover holidays and sickness (1)? How easy would it be to hire more labour if the need arose (1)? | |
| | max (2) for advantages, max (2) for disadvantages (1) for decision | |
| | Accept all valid points | |
| 2(c)(i) | Cost of production 83200 (1) OF Purchases of finished goods Less Closing inventory of finished goods Cost of sales (1) OF (1) OF | м |
| 2(c)(ii) | \$ Revenue 113640 Cost of sales 92100 OF Gross profit 21540 (1) OF | ~ |
| 2(d) | Increase selling price Increase mark-up Reduce trade discount allowed to customers Reduce cost of manufacturing Purchase cheaper raw materials Buy in bulk to obtain trade discount Reduce factory wages Reduce factory overheads | - |
| | Any 1 point (1) | |

| Question | | | | Answer | Ľ | | | Marks |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------|------------|-------|
| 3(a) | | | Amla Rates and insurar | Amla and insurance account | unt | | | |
| | Date Details 2016 | | ↔ | Date 2016 | Details | | € | |
| | 1 2 7 | Balance (insurance) b/d Bank – rates insurance | 700 (1) 2560 (1) 2400 (1) | Jan 1 Dec 31 | Balance (rates) b/d Income statement rates | 73 | 480 (1) | |
| | | | | | insurance Balance c/d – | 2300 (1) | 4220 | |
| | ! | | 2660 | | insurance | 800 | <u>096</u> | |
| | 2017 Jan 1 Balance b/d rates | e b/d 160 | | | | | | |
| | insurance | | 960 (2)CF/(1)OF | L | | | | |
| | (1) Dates | | | | | | | |
| 3(b) | Section of statem Reason: Both the | ent of financial pos rates and insurand | Section of statement of financial position: Current assets (1) Reason: Both the rates and insurance are prepaid at the end of the year (1) | ts (1) ne end of the | e year (1) | | | |
| 3(c) | | Re | Amla Rent receivable account | ınt | | | | |
| | Date Details 2016 | ↔ | | Date 2016 | Details \$ | | | |
| | Dec 31 Income | Income statement 120 | 1200 (1) | Oct 1 Dec 31 | Bank 800 Balance c/d 400 | 800 (1) 400 | | |
| | 2017 Jan 1 Balance b/d | - 1 | <u>200</u> 400 (1)0F | | 0021 | Ol | | |
| | (1) Dates | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 3(d) | Section of statement of financial position: Current assets (1) Reason: Rent receivable is owed by the tenant (1) | 7 |
| 3(e) | Each monthly payment would be smaller making it easier to finance / having less impact on cash flow. (1) Payments would be made automatically avoiding the need for Amla to take action. (1) | m |
| | It would be more difficult for Amla to get behind with her payments. (1) | |
| | Amla would lose control of her payment schedule. (1) Amla would not be able to pick and choose when to make the payment, when funds were sufficient. (1) Amla's bank charges might increase. (1) | |
| | max (1) for advantage, max (1) for disadvantage plus (1) for decision. Accept all valid points | |

| Marks | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------|------------------|
| | | € | 18 (1) | 100 (1) | 250 (1) | 250 (1) | 67 (1) | 685 | | 190 (1)OF |
| ¥. | | Details | Purchases | Petty cash | Discount allowed | Discount received | Stationery | | | 1 Balance b/d |
| Answer | n ccount | Date 2017 | 31 | | | | | | 2017 | Apr 1 |
| | Wasim Suspense account | ↔ | 495 (1) | 190 | | | | <u>685</u> | | |
| | | Details | Difference on trial balance | Balance c/d | | | | | | |
| | | Date 2017 | | | | | | | | |
| Question | 4(a) | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | | | Answer | | | Marks |
|----------|-----------------|---|---|-------------|--------------|-------|
| 4(b) | Error | | Details | Debit \$ | Credit \$ | 9 |
| | 7 | DDE Limited DEC Limited Correction of error – DI | DDE Limited DEC Limited Correction of error – DDE Limited wrongly credited | 150 | 150 | |
| | 4 | Motor vehicle repairs Motor vehicles Correction of error – mo | Motor vehicle repairs Motor vehicles Correction of error – motor vehicles wrongly debited | 283 | 283 | |
| | Ŋ | Fixtures OS Supplies Correction of error of reversal | eversal | 4000 | 4000 | |
| | Any TWO | Any TWO of the above journal entries (1) debit entry (1) credit entry (1) narrative | itries (1) debit entry (1) credit entry (1) narrative | | | |
| 4(c) | Error of con | Error of commission (1) | | | | - |
| 4(d) | error number | affects the profit for the year | does not affect the profit for the year | | | ဖ |
| | _ | > | | | | |
| | 2 | | < (1) | | | |
| | က | | < (1) | | | |
| | 4 | √ (1) | | | | |
| | 2 | | < (1) | | | |
| | 9 | < (1) | | | | |
| | 7 | < (1) | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Question | | | Answer | | | | Marks |
|----------|---|--|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|
| 5(a) | Ste | K Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 September 2017 | K Limited quity for the year ended | 30 September 2017 | | | Ŋ |
| | Details | Share capital | General reserve | Retained earnings | Total \$ | | |
| | On 1 October 2016 | 00006 | 4000 | 2500 | 99 500 | (1) row | |
| | Profit for the year | | | 0006 | 0006 | (1) row | |
| | Transfer to general reserve | | 2 000 | (2000) | | (1) row | |
| | Interim dividend paid | | | (4 500) | (4 500) | (1) row | |
| | On 30 September 2017 | 00006 | 0009 | 8 000 | 104 000 (1 OF) row |)F) row | |
| 5(b) | Current ratio (5100 + 8500) : (6100 + 4300 + | _ | 400) = 13600 : 11800 (1) = 1.15 : 1 (1) | | | | 9 |
| | Liquid (acid test) ratio (8500 : (6100 + 4300 + | | 1400) = 8500:11800(1) = 0.72:1(1) | | | | |
| | Return on capital employed (ROCE) $\frac{9000}{(90000+6000+8000)} \times \frac{100}{1}$ | (OCE) (90 000 + 6 000 + 8 | $\frac{100}{8000}$ (1) $\times \frac{100}{1}$ | | | | |
| | | OR (102 200 + 13 | OR $\frac{9000}{(102200 + 13600 - 11800)}$ $\times \frac{100}{1} = 8.65\%$ (1) OF | = 8.65% (1) OF | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 5(c) | Cash can be tied up in inventory (1). The bank account is already overdrawn (1). If excess inventory is held there are storage costs (1) and the risk of damage and obsolescence (1). The already low current ratio would fall (1) and there would be no effect on the liquid (acid test) ratio (1). However the fall in inventory might cause a fall in trade payables and the effect on the ratios cannot be quantified (1). | ဟ |
| | Reducing inventory increases the risk of items not being available when necessary (1) and sales could be lost (1). This would decrease the ROCE if profit falls (1). If sales were lost then trade receivables could also fall which would also tend to lower the liquid (acid test) ratio and current ratios (1). | |
| | max (4) for comments plus (1) for decision | |
| 5(d) | Unsatisfied (1) | - |
| 5(e) | On average they are taking 22 days more than is allowed to pay credit suppliers, this may be caused by the credit customers taking too long to pay May result in further supplies being refused / damage relationship with suppliers May result in interest being charged on the overdue accounts Will not be able to take advantage of cash discount | က |
| | Any 3 comments (1) each | |

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