

Cambridge IGCSE™ (9–1)

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) – Mark Scheme

PUBLISHED

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					

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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)	Credit customer Credit customer	recredit customer (1) returned goods after settling the account (1) paid for goods in advance (1) dit customer before cash discount was deducted (1)			2		
	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	Answer	Marks		
2(b)(i)	Gross margin $\frac{48000}{160000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) OF whole formula = 30% (1) OF			
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			
24.)		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) Delays the receipt of money (1) Additional working capital may May be an increase in irrecove May be an increase in adminis	be required (1) erable debts (1)		
	Recommendation (1)			
2(e)	Trade payables turnover $\frac{11600}{109000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula = 39 days (1)	2		

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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)	5
	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	Answer					Marks
3(a)	KA Limited Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 July 2021					
		\$		\$		
	Cost of material consumed	Ψ		Ψ		
	Opening inventory raw material			5 820		
	Purchases raw material			34 200		
	Carriage inwards			410	(1)	
	ŭ			40 430	- ` '	
	Closing inventory raw material			6 030		
	Ç .			34 400	(1)	
	Direct wages			67 200	(1)	
	Prime cost			101 600		
	Factory overheads					
	Indirect factory wages	24 000				
	Factory general overheads (16 400 + 230)	16 630	(1)			
	Rates (5300 – 500) × 75%	3 600	(1)			
	Depreciation of factory machinery					
	(36 000 × 20%)	7 200	(1)			
				51 430	_	
				153 030	(1) OF	
	Add opening work in progress			1 750	* -	
				154 780		
	Less closing work in progress			2 780	(1)* for both WIP	
	Cost of production			152 000	(1) OF	

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Question	Answer							
3(b)	KA Limited Income Statement (Trading section) for the year ended 31 July 2021							
	Sample S							
3(c)	KA Limited Journal							
	Details Debit Credit \$							
	Irrecoverable debts 350 (1) DH Limited 350 (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 t sales are made (1)	hose 2						
3(d)(ii)	The profit for the year is not overstated (1) and the amount of trade receivables is shown at a realistic level in the state of financial position (1)	ement 2						

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Question		Answer						Marks	
4(a)				kita ırnal					10
	Error	Deta	ils		Debit \$	Credit \$			
	1	Suspense Insurance			2000	2000	(1) (1)		
	2	Suspense Discount receive			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	Det	tails	\$		
	D	iscount received (1) iscounts allowed (1)	2 000 500 500 3 000		Difference of balance Kajal		2 600 400 3 000		

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Question		Answer					
4(c)	Nikita Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 30 June 2021						
	Profit for the year before co	Profit for the year before corrections					
		Increase in profit	Decrease in profit \$				
	Error 1	2 000 (1)	-				
	Error 2	1 000 (1)	-				
	Error 3	no effect (1)	-				
	Error 4	no effect 3 000 (1)		3 000			
	Corrected profit for the year			31 000 (1) OF			

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Question	Answer							
5(a)	Simon Delivery vehicles account							
	Date 2019 Jan 1	Details Balance b/d	\$ 55 000 55 000	Date 2020 Mar 31 Dec 31	Details Disposal (1) Balance c/d	\$ 25 000 30 000 55 000		
	2021 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)	30 000					
		Provision for d	epreciation c	f delivery v	vehicles account			
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date 2019	Details	\$		
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	22 000	<i>Jan 1</i> Dec 31	Balance b/d Income statement 6000 (1)	11 000		
			22 000	_	<u>5000</u> (1)	11 000 22 000		
	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	1250 (1)	7 250 29 250		
				Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	18 000		

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Question	A	Answer					
5(a)	Delivery vehicles disposal account						
	Date 2020 Mar 31 Delivery vehicles (1) 25 0	2020					
	Dates (1)	statement (1)OF 3 400					
5(b)	Reducing balance Has to be recalculated each year Suitable when lose more value in early years Shows a more realistic book value Matches cost more closely with revenue Unable to compare with previous accounts	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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