

Cambridge O Level

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2 (Structured)
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 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and 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.

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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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Cambridge O Level – Mark Scheme

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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		1 ODEIGHED		
Question		Marks		
1(a)		Seok Sales journal		4
	Date	Details	\$	
1(b)	2023 Aug 3 5 19 22 31	Naomi (410 – 41) Bwana Bwana Naomi (230 – 23) Transfer to sales account	369 (1) 89} 180} (1) 207 (1) 845 (1)OF	3
	Date	Sales returns journal Details	\$	
	2023 Aug10 27 31	Naomi (20 – 2) Bwana Transfer to sales returns account	18 (1) 19 (1) 37 (1)OF	

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Question		Answer								
1(c)					Seok ni account				6	
	Date	Details		\$	Date	Details	\$			
	2023 Aug 1 3 22	Balance b/d Sales } Sales }	(1) (1)OF	450 369 207	2023 Aug 10 11 31	Sales returns (1) OF Bank (1) Discount allowed (1) Balance c/d	18 423 27 558			
	Sept 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	558						
1(d)			Sa		eok control acc	ount			7	
	Date	Details		\$	Date	Details	\$			
	2023 Aug 1 31	Balance b/d Sales	(1) (1)OF	991 845	2023 Aug 31	Sales returns (1)OF Bank (423 + 400) (1) Discount allowed (1) Irrecoverable debts (1) Balance c/d	37 823 27 155 794			
	Sept 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	<u>1836</u> 794			<u>1836</u>			

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Question		Answer		Marks
2(a)	Manufacturing	Sara Account for the year ended	d 20 Santambar 2022	11
	Manufacturing	Account for the year ender	d 30 September 2023	
		\$	\$	
	Cost of material consumed			
	Opening inventory of raw material		4 875	
	Purchases of raw material		<u>56 400</u>	
			61 275	
	Less Closing inventory of raw material		<u>5 110</u>	
			56 165 (1)	
	Direct wages		<u>43 300</u> (1)	
	Prime cost		99 465 (1)OF	
	Factory overheads	05.000.44		
	Wages of factory supervisor	25 000 (1)		
	Rates and insurance (29 600 – 6 000) /2	11 800 (2) (1)OF		
	General factory expenses (9 650 + 335)	9 985 (1)		
	Depreciation of factory machinery	11.050 (1)	E0.03E	
	(80 000 – 35 000=) 45 000 x 25%	<u>11 250</u> (1)	58 035 157 500 (1) 05	
	Add ananing work in progress		157 500 (1)OF	
	Add opening work-in-progress		<u>8 125</u> * 165 625	
	Less closing work-in-progress			
	Cost of production		7 365 *(1) for both W in P 158 260 (1)OF	
	Cost of production		156 200 (1) O F	
2(b)	Sara			
(-)	Statement of financial position (Current ass	ets section) at 30 Septemb	per 2023	
	Current Assets	\$		
	Inventory – Raw materials	5 110 }		
	– Work-in-progress	7 365 } (1)		
	Finished goods	13 725 }		
	· ·	26 200		
	Trade receivables	27 000}		
	Other receivables	6 000}		
	Cash at bank	<u>1 050}(1)</u>		
		60 250 (1)OF		

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Money measurement (1)	1
2(d)	Advantages of supplying drama school Will increase sales / revenue (1) May increase profit (1) The extra work will provide security/continuity of workload (1) If successful, potential to supply other schools, theatre groups, etc. (1) Accept other valid points Max 3 Disadvantages of supplying drama school There would be extra administration or may incur additional costs / wages / costs of production (1) More manufacturing and/or storage capacity may be required (1) May not have capacity to supply both existing customers and drama group (1) Allowing 60 days credit will adversely affect liquidity (1) Accept other valid points Max 3	5
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question				Answer				Marks
3(a)	I	Income Statement for	Lionel the year e	nded 30 Ju	ne 2023			9
	Revenue Cost of sales Purchases Less Purchases ret Less Closing invent Gross profit Less Expenses Wages (8 060 + 2 6 Motor expenses (4 9 General expenses Rent and insurance Depreciation of mot Profit for the year	oory 00) 992 × 2/3)	× 8 000)	\$ 67 175 (1) 3 000 64 175 (1) 4 175 10 660 (1) 3 328 (1) 1 140) 5 585)(1) 2 000 (1)	60 000 30 000 (1)	·		
3(b)	(120	nils vings 000 (1) + 1 664 (1)) ince c/d	Capite \$ 13 664 8 623 22 287	Lionel al account Date 2022 July 1 2023 June 30 July 1	Details Bank Profit for the year Balance b/d	(1) (1)OF (1)OF	\$ 15 000 7 287 22 287 8 623	5

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Full details are available about the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the business (1) The preparation of financial statements is relatively straightforward (1) The profit or loss for the year is more likely to be reliable and accurate / the financial statements are more likely to be reliable and accurate (1) More informed decision-making is possible (1) A greater degree of control over business activities can be exercised (1) The possibility of fraud is reduced (1) Comparisons with the results of previous years and with other businesses are possible (1) Detailed records are available for reference purposes (1) Information required by a bank or other lender is readily available (1)	1
3(d)	Allowing Trade discount May encourage customers to purchase regularly / place repeat orders (1) If successful may increase revenue and gross profit OR If unsuccessful may decrease revenue and gross profit (1) Need to record which customers qualify for discount / record discount on invoices (1) One-off customers may feel they are being overcharged (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	5
	Allowing Cash discount Some credit customers will pay more quickly or encourage prompt payment (1) Less money will be received (1) Will reduce profit / net profit for the year (1) 3% may not be enough to encourage early payment (1) May reduce risk of irrecoverable debts (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question					Answer						Marks
4(a)					E	ntries	s required to	correct the e	rror		9
						ebit		C	Credit		
	Error			Acco	unt		\$	Account		\$	
	debited t	nt for rent, \$350, had o the wages account. s journal for Septemb			payable		350	Wages		350	
	overcast		der flad beer	Sale	S		90 (1)	Suspense		90 (1)	
	A payme been rec account a A petty c supplier,	urns, \$110, had been es returns. Int for office expenses orded in the office exas \$81. In ash book payment, \$1 had been recorded in expenses.	s, \$18, had penses 29, to Cole,	Purc Sale: Susp	hases ret s returns eense	urns	110 (1) 110 (1) 63 (1) 29 (1)	Suspense Office expe		220 (1) 63 (1) 29 (1)	
4(b)					achel se accou	nt					5
	Date	Details		\$	Date		Details		\$		
	2023 Sep 30	Difference on trial balance Office expenses	(1)OF (1)	247 <u>63</u> 310	2023 Sept :	P	Sales Purchases ref Sales returns	(1) turns (1) (1)	1 <u>1</u>	90 10 10 10	

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Question			Answer	Marks
4(c)	Draft profit Add: Office expenses Motor expenses Less: Sales Purchases returns	\$ 63 (1) 29 (1) 90 (1) 110 }	\$ 18 243 <u>92</u> 18 335	5
	Sales returns Corrected profit	<u>110</u> }(1)	(310) 18 025 (1) OF	
4(d)	Financial statements ca	n still be re	liable if errors are present provided those errors are not material or significant (1)	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Gross margin $= \frac{98420 - (6175 + 78130 - 6265)}{98420} = \frac{20380}{98420} $ (1) × 100 = 20.71% (1)OF	11
	Profit margin $= \frac{(20380 - 11325)}{98420} = \frac{9055}{98420} $ (1)OF $\times 100 = 9.20\%$ (1)OF	
	Return on capital employed $= \frac{9055 \text{ OF}}{125000 (1)} \times 100 = 7.24\% \text{ (1)OF}$	
	Rate of inventory turnover $= \frac{(6175 + 78130 - 6265)(1)}{(6175 + 6265)/2(1)} = \frac{78040}{6220} = 12.55 \text{ times } (1)\text{OF}$ Liquid ratio $= 992/4880 (1) = 0.20:1 (1)\text{OF}$	
5(b)	The gross profit margin will be lower than her competitor's (1) Reduction in gross profit margin may result in a lower gross profit OR increase in sales my result in a higher gross profit (1)	3
	The profit for the year or profit margin will reduce because of the increase in (advertising) expenses OR the profit for the year may increase because of the increase in gross profit / increase in sales from extra advertising (1)	
	Selling her inventory faster does not mean her sales will be more than her competitor (1) Needs to sell more inventory to significantly increase profit (1)	
	Accept other valid points Max (3)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	For obtaining a bank loan If business expands profit may increase (1) Once the loan is paid off, there will be no further liability to the bank (1) 5 years before loan is due allows time for repayment (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Against obtaining a bank loan Interest will have to be paid on the loan (1) Loan interest will reduce profit for the year (1) The bank may require security (1) Assets may be at risk if unable to repay loan (1) The loan will have to be repaid (1) Bank may not be prepared to offer a loan (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	5
	Recommendation (1)	
5(d)	Assess whether loan can be repaid (1) Assess whether loan interest can be paid (1) Assess security available for the loan (1)	1

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