

### 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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Question		Answe	er			Marks						
1(a)(i)	Shakir Journal											
	Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$								
	2023 1 Sep	Motor vehicle Inventory Bank	9 500 1 240 1 682		} }(1) }							
		Latif Harrison Capital	<u>12 422</u>	200 237 <u>11 985</u> <u>12 422</u>	} }(1) (1)							
1(a)(ii)	The preparation of fina The calculation of the More informed decisio A greater degree of co The possibility of fraud Comparisons with the Detailed records are a	le about the assets, liabilities, revenues an incial statements is relatively straightforward profit or loss for the year is likely to be reliant in-making is possible (1) ntrol over business activities can be exercial is reduced (1) results of previous years and with other buy vailable for reference purposes (1) y a bank or other lender is readily available	rd (1) able and accurate (1) sed (1) sinesses are possible (			2						
	Max (2)											

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Question						Ans	wer							Marks
1(b)						Sha Cash								11
	Date	Details		Disc Alld	Cash	Bank	Date	Details			Disc Rec	Cash	Bank	
	2023 Sep 1 4 17 28	Balance b/d Bank Sales Sydney	(1) (1) } }(1)	\$	\$ 350 350	\$ 1682 290 100	2023 Sep 2 4 7 12 29 30	Rent Cash Latif Wages Harrison Balances	c/d	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	\$ 6 5	\$ 161 189 350	\$ 420 350 194 95 1013	
	Oct 1	Balances b/d  *For both balance	es		189 * <b>(1) OF</b>	1 013					(1)OF			
	+(1) dates													
1(c)	Sales by	ok balance credit transfer nk charges			3 <b>(1)OF</b> 75 <b>(1)</b> 85) <b>(1)</b>	· O	Outs	nce per ban tanding lodo cerror		ent		100 (	1) 1) 1)	4
	Correcte	ed bank balance	_	1 15	3 (1) <b>O</b> F	:	Corr	ected bank l	balance		1	1 153	1)OF	

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Question	Ans	swer				Marks						
2(a)	Hilary  Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 July 2023											
		\$	,	\$								
	Cost of material consumed	•		•								
	Opening inventory of raw material			9 100								
	Purchases of raw material	110 000										
	Less Purchases returns	2 200		107 800								
			_	116 900	-							
	Less Closing inventory of raw material			9 980								
				106 920	(1)							
	Direct wages			91 665								
	Prime cost			198 585								
	Factory overheads			100 000	(1)01							
	Wages of factory supervisor	29 000										
	Heat, light and power (11 600 × 4/5)	9 280	(1)									
	Rates and insurance $(8\ 250 - [5/12 \times 4\ 440](1)) \times 3/5(1)$	3 840	(.)									
	Factory repairs and renewals (5 125 + 644)	5 769	(1)									
	Depreciation of factory equipment	3709	(1)									
	(124 000 – 35 500) × 25%	22 125	(1)	70 014								
	(124 000 – 33 300) × 23 %	22 123	_ (')	268 599	(1)OF							
	Add opening work-in-progress			21 357	(1)OF *							
	Add opening work-in-progress			289 956	-							
	Logo aloging work in progress				* (1) both W in D							
	Less closing work-in-progress				* (1) both W in P							
	Cost of production			267 510	(1)OF							
2(b)	\$		\$		\$	4						
2(0)	Revenue		Ψ		457 250							
	Cost of sales				<del>437 230</del>							
	Opening inventory		24 235	*								
	Cost of production		267 510	(1)OF								
	Purchases of finished goods 23 500	1	207 310	(1)01								
	Less Purchases returns 4 700	•	18 800									
	<u>4700</u>	Λ')	310 545	_								
	Less Closing inventory		25 110	*(1)Both	285 435							
	Gross profit		23110	(1)00011	171 815 <b>(1)OF</b>							
	Orosa profit				(I)OF							

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	. • = =	
Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Advantages of stopping buying in finished goods  Not dependent on supplier for ensuring continuity of supplies of goods/more control if produce own goods (1)  May have more control over quality of goods produced in own factory (1)  Would have more control over cost (1)  May be more profitable/cheaper to produce and sell own goods (1)  Not all manufacturing costs will increase in proportion to any increase in production (1)  Currently a high proportion of purchases of finished goods are returned (1)  Accept other valid points  Max (3)	5
	Disadvantages of stopping buying in finished goods Increase in factory running costs/cost of production (1) May need to purchase additional machinery (1) May not be able to increase factory capacity by enough to meet demand (1) May not be able to meet increase in demand/if demand falls may have surplus capacity and increased inventory (1) Quality of goods purchased may be inferior (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question				An	swer				Marks			
3(a)	Logan Inventory account											
	Date 2022	Details	(4)	\$	Date 2023	Details	(4)	\$				
	Oct 1 2023	Balance b/d	(1)	8 400 8 400	Sep 30	Income statement	(1)	8 400 8 400				
	Sep 30	Income statement	(1)	8 675								
3(b)			Provis		ogan btful debts	account						
	Date 2023	Details		\$	Date 2022	Details		\$				
	Sep 30	Balance c/d	(1)	335	Oct 1 2023	Balance b/d	(1)	300				
				<u>335</u>	Sep 30 2023	Income statement	(1)OF	<u>35</u> <u>335</u>				
					Oct 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	335				
3(c)	Logan Rent payable account											
	Date 2022	Details		\$	Date 2023	Details		\$				
	Oct 1 Dec 1 2023	Balance b/d Bank	(1) (1)	820 2 460	Sep 30	Income statement Balance c/d	(1)	4 940 830				
	Jun 1	Bank	(1)	2 490 5 770				<u>5 770</u>				
	Oct 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	830								
+4	(1) Dates	ı	L			ı	L					

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)(i)	Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value (1)	1
3(d)(ii)	The rent relating to the current year is transferred to the income statement (1) The total rent paid is adjusted for prepayments before transfer to the income statement (1) Max (1)	1
3(e)	Advantages of buying premises using loan Would not have to pay rent (1) Will not be subject to future rent increases (1) May be cheaper in the long run (1) Property will be owned so can adapt to requirements/rent out etc. (1) Have several years to repay the loan (1) No further obligation after loan repaid (1) Over a period of time property may increase in value (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)  Disadvantages of buying premises using loan Have to pay interest on loan (1) Loan must be repaid when due (1) Loan would probably be secured on the property/assets may be at risk is loan not repaid (1) Will be responsible for maintenance of property (1)	5
	Percentage of interest on loan may increase (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)  Recommendation (1)	

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Question					Answ	er					Marks		
4(a)	Asia Journal												
		Error number		Details	<b>;</b>		Debit \$	Credit \$					
		1	Jacques Purchases				112	112	(*	1) 1)			
		2	Suspense Wages				300	300	(*	1) 1)			
		3	Suspense Savanah				75	75	(*	1) 1)			
		4	Sales returns Purchases returns Suspense				396 198	594	(	1) 1) 1)			
		5	Sophie Suspense				54	54	(′	1) 1)			
4(b)					Asia	1					5		
					Suspense a	account	_						
	Date 2023	3	Details		\$	Date 2023		etails		\$			
	Aug	31 Differe Wages Savan	ence on trial balance s ah	(1) (1) (1)	273 300 <u>75</u> 648	Aug 31	Sales returns Purchases re Sophie		} }(1) (1)	396 198 <u>54</u> <u>648</u>			

Question	Answer Answer												
4(c)	Error number	Error Gro				for the	No effect			4			
			+	_	+	_							
	1	A credit purchase, \$112, from Jacques, had been debited twice to the purchases account.		~		~							
	2	The wages account had been overcast by \$300.				<b>✓</b>		(1)					
	3	Cash received, \$75 from Savanah, a trade receivable, had only been entered in the cash book.					<b>✓</b>	(1)					
	4	The total of the sales returns journal for August 2023, \$198, had been credited to both the sales returns account and the purchases returns account.	✓		✓			(1)					
	5	A payment to Sophie, \$93, had been recorded as \$39 in Sophie's account.					<b>√</b>	(1)					

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Question			Answer				Marks					
5(a)	B Limited Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2023											
	Revenue (135 040 – 9 240) Less Expenses Wages and salaries Motor expenses Insurance (1/2 × 7 220)+(1/2 General expenses (12 780 + Depreciation of motor vehicl Depreciation of equipment (9 Profit for the year	2 × 7 440) · 186) es (42 000 – 16 5		\$ 72 000 9 820 7 320 (1) 12 966 (1) 6 375 (1) 1 000 (1)	\$ 125 800 109 481 16 319	(1) (1)OF						
5(b)	B Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2023											
	Details	Ordinary share capital \$	General Reserve \$	Retained earnings	Total \$							
	On 1 July 2022	10 000	2 000	13 490	25 490	(1) row						
	Profit for the year			16 319	16 319	(1)OF row						
	Dividend paid			(4 800)	(4 800)	(1) row						
	Transfer to general reserve		1 000	(1 000)		(1) row						
	On 30 June 2023	10 000	3 000	24 009	37 009	(1)OF row						
5(c)(i)	The company provides a service rather the clients provide their own cleaning Max (2)		(1)	1								

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Question	An	swer	Marks							
5(c)(ii)	There were no irrecoverable debts during the year/there are no irrecoverable trade receivables (1) There are very few trade receivables/trade receivables represent less than a week's revenue (1) Some customers are paying in advance (1) Max (2)									
5(d)	Issuing debentures Issuing ordinary shares									
	Annual interest is payable (1)	A dividend may be paid (1)								
	Are a liability\are a loan\must be repaid (1)	Do not have to be repaid (1)								
	If company is wound up they are repaid before ordinary shareholders (1)	If company is wound up they are repaid after debenture holders (1)								
	Debenture holders are not members of the company/cannot vote (1)	Shares will carry same voting rights/rank equally as existing shares (1)								
	Issue of debentures will not dilute the control of the existing ordinary shareholders (1)	May dilute control of existing shareholders (1) (if some purchase a greater proportion of shares)								
	Interest is a fixed amount (1) (and so can be budgeted for)	Dividend is not fixed (and may depend on profit levels) (1)								
	Interest must be paid irrespective of profits (1)	Directors they can decide on amount of dividend they will pay (1)								
	May be secured on the non-current assets of the company (1)	May take longer to raise the funds (1)								
	Issue may not raise adequate funds (1)	Issue may not raise adequate funds (1)								
	Max (3)	Max (3)								
	Recommendation (1)	<u>,                                      </u>								

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