



### Cambridge International AS & A Level

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2 Structured Questions
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 90

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™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

# May/June 202 PLATINUI BUSINESS ACADE

0777898626

#### **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.

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stio n			Answer	Ma rks
1(a)	Credit purchases			4
		Trade pa	ayables	
		\$	\$	
	Payments	70 300	Opening balance 4 980 (1)	
	Discounts received	940 {(1)	Purchases 73 480 <b>(1)OF</b>	
	Closing balance	7 220 (1) 78 460	<u>78 460</u>	
	Accept alternative	presentation	s	
1(b)	Depreciation of furn	iture and equi	pment	3
	Opening valuation New furniture Less closing valuation Depreciation	<u></u>	\$ 800	
1(c)	New furniture  Less closing valuation	<u></u>	8 800 5 <u>200</u> (1) 2 000 3 300 (1)	5
1(c)	New furniture  Less closing valuation	<u>5</u> 32 on <u>28</u> 3	8 800 5 <u>200</u> (1) 2 000 3 300 (1)	5
1(c)	New furniture  Less closing valuation	on <u>28</u> 32 00 <u>28</u> 3	8 800 5 200 (1) 2 000 3 300 (1) 3 700 (1) OF	5
1(c)	New furniture  Less closing valuation  Depreciation  Drawings	on <u>28</u> 32 00 <u>28</u> 3	8 800 5 200 (1) 2 000 8 300 (1) 8 700 (1) OF	5
1(c)	New furniture  Less closing valuation  Depreciation  Drawings  Sopening balance	on <u>28</u> 32 33 Cash	8 800 5 200 (1) 2 000 3 300 (1) 3 700 (1) OF	5
1(c)	New furniture  Less closing valuation  Depreciation  Drawings  Sopening balance	Cash 6	8 800 5 200 (1) 2 000 3 300 (1) 3 700 (1) OF  account  \$ Cash banked 112 400 (1)	5

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Que stio n		Answ	er			Ma rks
1(d)		Tariq				9
	I	ncome statement for the year ended 3	0 September 2	2019		
			\$	\$		
	Revenu	е		133 200		
	Less	Opening inventory	7 410			
		Purchases [\$73 480 (of) – \$390 <b>(1)</b> ]	73 090			
			80 500			
		Closing inventory	<u>8 080</u>			
	Cost of	sales		<u>72 420</u>		
	Gross p	profit		<u>60 780</u>	(1)	
	Discour	nts received		940	(1)	
				61 720		
	Rent W	1	16 960		(2)OF	
	Depreci	ation of furniture and equipment	3 700		(1)OF	
	Accoun	tant's fees	640		(1)	
	Loan in	terest	580	(1)		
	Wages	of assistant	<u>18 800</u>			
				<u>40 680</u>		
	Profit fo	r year		<u>21 040</u>	(1)OF	
	<b>W1</b> Rent Payment	\$14 930 + \$990 <b>(1)</b> + \$1 040 <b>(1)</b> = 16 9	960			
1(e) (i)		s entity: a business has its existence so ons that affect the business should be				2
	Max 2					
(e) (ii)		ce over form: financial statements mus				2
	Max 2					

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Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks
1(f)	Advice (1) Reducing inventory: Would achieve improvement in liquidity (1) Would reduce storage costs (1) Would reduce chance that items become out of date and are wasted (1) But negative impact if inventories run out and demand not met (1) Delaying payments to suppliers: Would achieve improvement in liquidity (1) Might cause the loss of cash discounts/negative impact on profits (1) But negative impact if credit terms not met leading to loss of suppliers/credit terms/interest charges (1)	5
	Award up to 2 marks for each course of action (overall maximum 4 marks) plus 1 mark for advice	

Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks
2(a)	Advantage (Max 1 advantage)	4
	Provides a more realistic charge against profits (1) as some assets lose more value in their first years (1)/as the asset reduces in value so the depreciation charge reduces (1).	
	1 + 1 mark for development  Accept other valid responses.	
	Disadvantage ( Max 1 disadvantage)	
	Is more complicated to calculate (1) as the charge changes each year because it is based on the decreasing net book value at the beginning of each year (1) rather than the more straightforward equal charge per year when using the straight-line method (1).	
	1 + 1 mark for development	
	Accept other valid responses.	

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Que stio n					Ans	wer					Ma rks
2(b)	Balar	nce of provisior	for deprecia	ation a	acco	ount at 31 D	ece)	mber 2019			4
			Vehicle A					Vehicle B			
	for 2018	iation charge 8 0 × 20%)	7 200		(\$4	10 000 × 20	%)	8 000	(1)		
	for 2019	iation charge 9 0 × 20%)	5 760	(1)	(\$3	32 000 × 20	%)	6 400	(1)		
			12 960					14 400			
	Balance	is \$27 360 <b>(1)</b>	OF								
2(c)			Delivery	vehic	les c	cost accoun	nt				5
	2040		\$			2020				\$	
	2018 Jan 1	Bank: deliver	ry 36 000	*				osal Delivery cle B	40 0	00 (1)	)
	April 1	Bank: deliver	40 000	*(1	)	2020		nce c/d	74 0	00	
	2020 Feb 1	Bank: deliver vehicle C Disposal	30 000 <u>8 000</u>	(1) (1)					11	4.000	
	2021 Jan 1 *Both	Balance b/d	<u>114 000</u> 74 000	<u>)</u> (1)	)				114	<u>4 000</u>	
2(d)	Lapse of Inadequate Depletion Max 2	acy <b>(1)</b>		e (1)							2
3(a)	Reasons	for dissolving	a partnershi	р							3
	Partners A partne The obje	s is making a lo cannot agree r has died/retir ectives of the pa asons such as	(1) ed (1) artnership ha			achieved <b>(1</b>	1)				
	Max 3 Accept	other valid res	sponses								

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	Realisat	tion account			7
	\$		\$		
Motor vehicles	19 400	Discount received	270	(1)	
Furniture and equipment		Capital Xu, motor vehicle	15 100	(1)	
Inventory	7 480 <b>(1)</b>	Bank, trade receivables (W1)	9 880	(1)	
Trade receivables	11 200	Bank, furniture and equipment	7 300	(4)	
Bank, dissolution expenses	620 <b>(1)</b>	Bank, inventory	6 530	(1)	
		Realisation loss: Xu	5 760	(1)OF	
	<del></del>	Zoe	5 760 50 600		
Alternative answer sho	50 600 wing differe	ent treatment of trade pa			
Alternative answer sho	wing differe	ent treatment of trade pa			
Alternative answer sho	wing differe	tion account			
Alternative answer sho	wing difference	tion account	yables		
	Realisat \$ 19 400 11 900	tion account	yables	(1)	
Motor vehicles	wing difference Realisate \$ 19400	cion account  Capital Xu, motor	<b>yables</b> \$ 15 100	. ,	
Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment	Realisat \$ 19 400 11 900 (1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables	yables  15 100  9 880  7 300	(1)	
Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment Inventory	Realisat \$ 19 400 11 900 7 480	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and	yables \$ 15 100 9 880	(1)	
Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution	Realisat \$ 19 400 11 900 7 480  11 200	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment	yables  15 100  9 880  7 300	<ul><li>(1)</li><li>(1)</li></ul>	
Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution expenses	Realisat \$ 19 400 11 900 7 480  11 200 620 (1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment Bank, inventory	yables  15 100  9 880  7 300  6 530  5 400	<ul><li>(1)</li><li>(1)</li></ul>	

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0777898626 Que Ma stio **Answer** rks n 3(c) 5 \$ Capital account balance 18 000 (1) Current account balance (2480)Loan account 4 300 (1) Motor vehicle taken over (15 100) **(1)** Loss on realisation (<u>5 760</u>) (1)OF Amount due from Xu (<u>1 040</u>) (1)OF

Que stio n		Answer	Ma rks
4(a)	resulting in possible increase in mo If managers are not involved in sett especially if targets are seen to be Managers' efficiency could be impro (1) However, budgetary control might p beneficial opportunities being reject Any three points (1 + 1 for develo	ing targets/budgets motivation could be reduced (1) unachievable/unrealistic (1) oved (1) as a result of having clear objectives/targets prove to be restrictive (1) resulting in otherwise ted by managers(1)	6
	Accept other valid responses.		
4(b)	Contribution per unit		3
	Selling price Less Variable costs Direct materials 6.60 Direct labour 43.16 Other 2.24	\$ 69 (1)  52 (1) 17 (1)OF	
4(c)	Total contribution 24 500 × \$17 Less fixed costs Actual profit Target profit	\$ 416 500 (1) 374 000 42 500 (1) 50 000 7 500 (1)	3

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Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks
4(d) (i)	Option A profit  Maximum capacity using overtime is 28 000 units + 20%, i.e. 33 600 units  Demand for Option A: 24 500 units + 40%, i.e. 34 300 units  Hence 33 600 will be produced (1)  Normal contribution becomes \$17 – \$3 (reduction in selling price) + 0.33 (discount on materials) = \$14.33 (1)OF  Contribution in overtime = \$14.33 – $\left(\frac{1}{4} \times \$43.06, i.e. 10.79\right)$ = \$3.54 (1)OF  \$  Contribution from normal working $28000 \times \$14.33$ (of) $401240$ (1)OF  Contribution in overtime $5600$ (of) $\times\$3.54$ $19824$ 421 064 (1)OF  Less fixed costs $\frac{374000}{47064}$ (1)OF	6
4(d) (ii)	Option B profit  Change in contribution: \$17 + 0.60 (cheaper materials), i.e. \$17.60 per unit Change in fixed costs per annum:  \$ Current fixed costs	5

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Que stio n	Answer	Ma rks
4(e)	Advice (1)	7
	Justification	
	Reasons for choosing Option A:	
	Will increase profits by \$4 564 (10f) on latest performance (1) Will not involve any permanent change in fixed costs (1) Not changing fixed costs will be beneficial if increased demand is not maintained (1) Will ensure factory is working to full capacity making most efficient use of existing resources (1) Will avoid applying for bank loan which will increase company's liabilities (1) Application for bank loan for Option B may be refused (1)	
	Reasons for choosing Option B	
	Will increase profits by the larger amount \$10 700 (1)OF on latest performance (1) Will achieve target profit for factory (1) and exceed target by \$3 200 (1) Option A does not achieve target profit ((1) and misses target by \$2 936 (1) Will avoid the use of overtime working which may not suit workforce (1)	
	Will avoid the use of overtime working which may cause deterioration in quality of production (1) Will ensure factory is working to full capacity making most efficient use of existing resources (1)	
	Advice (1) plus Max (6) for justification	

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