Cambridge O Level

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 2022 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		Answ	ver	Marks
1(a)	Income	12		
	Revenue	\$	\$ 231 500	
	Sales returns		3 600 227 900 (1)	
	Cost of sales Opening inventory	11100	`,	
	Purchases Carriage inwards	120 000 400 (1)		
	Closing inventory	131 500 12 000	<u>119 500</u> (1) OF	
	Gross profit Commission receivable (2 200 + 800)		108 400 (1) OF 3 000 (1)	
	Discount received		1 400 ** 112 800	
	Discount allowed Insurance (9 600 – 700) Repairs (12 400 – 4 000) Salaries (53 900 + 4 900)	600 (1) ** bot 8 900 (1) 8 400 (1) 58 800 (1)		
	Rates (6 000 – 300) Depreciation machinery (27 600 x 20%) Profit for the year	5 700 (1) 5 520 (1)	87 920 24 880 (1) OF	

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Question			Answer	Mark		
1(b)		\$	\$			
()	Current assets	·	·			
	Inventory	12 000				
	Trade receivables	19 200				
	Commission received	800				
	Rates prepaid	<u>300</u>				
			32 300 (1)			
	Current liabilities					
	Trade payables	7 300				
	Salaries owing	4 900				
	Bank	<u>4 100</u>				
			16 300 (1)			
	Working capital		<u>16 000</u> (1) OF			
	Consider whether adequate Working capital will be redu Accept other valid points	funds will be available	ade receivables pay on time (1) n 60 days (1)			
	Max (2)					
	Option 2 Loan Interest each year will have Interest will reduce profit ea Consider whether funds will Loan may not be granted as Accept other valid points	ach year (1) I be available to repay th s already has an overdra				
	Max (2)					
	Recommendation (1)					

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Question			Marks				
2(a)	Item			Book o	Book of prime entry		
	Discou	unt received from cred	t suppliers	Cash book	(1)		
	Purcha	ases returns		Purchase r	eturns journal (1)		
	Contra	a entries		General jou	urnal (1)		
	Interes	st charged by credit su	ppliers	General jou	urnal (1)		
2(b)	A balance on a purchase ledger account is transferred to an account for the same business in the sales ledger (1) Purchase ledger account is debited, and the sales ledger is credited (1)						
2(c)	MC Purchase ledger control account						
	Date 2022 Jul 1 31	Details Balance b/d Purchase returns Bank Discount received Cash Contra Balance c/d	\$ 130 * 9 800 (1) 228 200 (1) 12 900 (1) 500 (1) 2 260 (1) 27 540 281 330	Date 2022 Jul 1 31	Details Balance b/d Purchases Interest charges Balance c/d	\$ 21 400 (1)* both 259 600 (1) 150 (1) 180	
	Aug 1	Balance b/d	180 **	Aug 1	Balance b/d	27 540 (1) OF ** both	

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Question					Answer		Marks
2(d)	Reduce cost of goods/increase gross profit/lower selling price (1) Reliability of new supplier/guaranteed supplier (1) Must consider whether low price will be maintained/currency fluctuations (1) Must consider whether goods will be of an acceptable quality (1) Possible language differences/difficulty of communications (1) May be more difficult in case of problems/disputes (1) May experience delivery problems (1) Contract is binding for one year (1) Accept other valid points Max (4) Recommendation (1)						
3(a)	MG Cash book (bank columns only)						5
	Date 2022 Aug 31	Details Balance b/d Rates (SO) alance b/d 25 (\$ 25 600 50 (1) 25 650 045 (1) OF	Date 2022 Aug 31	Details RJ (dis cheque) Insurance (DD) Bank charges Balance c/d	\$ 420 (1) 110 (1) 75 (1) 25 045 25 650	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	MG Bank reconciliation statement at 31 August 2022 \$ Balance shown in cash book	4
	Alternative presentation: Balance shown on bank statement	
3(c)	Identify/correct either errors or omissions in the cash book (1) Identify errors on the bank statement (1) Update the cash book/obtain correct bank balance (1) Assist in discovering fraud/deter or reduce risk of fraud (1) Identify amounts not credited (1) Identify cheques not presented (1) Identify out-of-date (stale) and dishonoured cheques (1) Accept other valid points	
	Max 2	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Insufficient funds in the bank account (1) No/incorrect signature (1) No date (1) No amount (1) No payee (1) Words and figures disagree (1) Accept other valid points Max 2	2
3(e)	A standing order is when a person instructs their bank to pay a fixed sum at fixed intervals to another person (1) A direct debit is when permission is given for a named person to collect an amount from their bank. The dates and amounts can vary (1)	2
	Max 2	
3(f)	Accept - Order Sales/revenues will increase (1) May lead to future orders (1) Increase in profit for the year (1) Could lose order if no discount given (1) Accept other valid points	5
	Max 2	
	Decline – Order Existing customers may request a similar discount (1) Reduction in profit if discount given to all existing customers (1) May damage relationship of existing customers (1) Reduction in gross margin (1) Accept other valid points	
	Max 2	
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question				An	swer		Mark
4(a)	PG Sales account						
	Date 2022 Jul 31	Details Income statement	\$ 377 000 (1) OF	Date 2022 Jul 31	Details Trade receivables Cash	\$ 360 000 (1)	
			<u>377 000</u>	Sales retu	ırns account	<u>377 000</u>	
	Date 2022	Details	\$	Date 2022	Details	\$	
	Jul 31	Trade receivables	13 300 (1) 13 300	Jul 31	Income statement	13 300 13 300	
			Tra	ade receiv	ables account		
	Date 2021	Details	\$	Date 2022	Details	\$	
	Aug 1 2022	Balance b/d	28 500	Jul 31	Sales returns Bank	13 300* 335 100*	
	Jul 31	Sales Bank	360 000 (1) 4 000 (1)		Discount allowed Irrecoverable debts Balance c/d	6 500* 900* <u>36 700</u>	
	Aug 1	Balance b/d	392 500 36 700 (1) OF			<u>392 500</u>	
	*1 mark	for 2 correct items and	2 marks for 4 correc	ct items			

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				_			Marks		
Question		Answer							
4(a)			Irred	coverable	e debts account				
	Date 2022	Details	\$	Date 2022	Details	\$			
	Jul 31	Trade receivables	900 900	Jul 31	Income statement	900 (1) 900			
			Provisio	n for doເ	ubtful debts account				
	Date 2022	Details	\$	Date 2021	Details	\$			
	Jul 31	Balance c/d	1 468	Aug 1 2022	Balance b/d	1 140 (1)			
			<u>1 468</u>	Jul 31	Income statement	<u>328</u> (1) 1 468			
				Aug 1	Balance b/d	1 468 (1) OF			
4(b)					PG		2		
, ,				ent of fir	nancial position at 31 Jul	y 2022			
	Current	assets**	\$						
		eceivables	36 700 (1) OF						
	less pro	vision for doubtful debts		1)					
	**For he	ading + OF total	35 232 OF **(<i>′</i>	')					

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	Obtain (credit) references (1) Set credit limit (1) Sell for cash only / reduce credit sales (1) Issue invoices / statements of account promptly (1) Follow up with phone calls / emails etc (1) Improve or introduce credit control / hire a credit controller (1) Charge interest on late payment (1) Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid (1) Increase level of cash discount (1) Last resort take legal action (1) Accept other valid points	3
4(d)	Max 3 Experience of late / non-payment (1) Specific knowledge of customers credit record / credit rating (1)	2
	Length of time debts outstanding / ageing schedule / trade receivables turnover (1) State of the local economy (1) Accept other valid points	
	Max 2	

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Question	Answer						
5(a)	P	Sian and Tom Profit and loss appropriation account for the year ended 31 March 2022					
	Profit for the year add interest on drawings Sian [240(1) + 90(1)] Tom [300(1) + 180(1)] less interest on capital Sian (150 000 x 6%) Tom (100 000 x 6%) less partners salary Sian Share of profits: Sian Tom	\$ 330 480 9 000 (1) 6 000 (1) 15 000 } 10 000 } (1) OF	\$ 59 190 \[\frac{810}{60 000} \] \[\frac{15 000}{45 000} \] \[\frac{20 000}{25 000} \] \[\frac{25 000}{25 000} \]				

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Question			An	swer	Marks
5(b)	Sian and Tom Statement of financial position (extract) at 31 March 2022				
	Capital Sian Tom	\$	\$	\$ 150 000 <u>100 000</u> 250 000 (1)	
	Current Balance b/d Interest on capital Salary Profit Drawings Interest on drawings	Sian 3 000 9 000 20 000 (1) 15 000 47 000 14 000 330 14 330 32 670	Tom (7 000) (1) both 6 000 (1) OF both - 10 000 (1) OF 9 000 22 000 (1) 480 (1) OF 22 480 (13 480)		
				269 190 (1) OF	
5(c)	The amount the partner Indicates that the partner Indicates that the partner	er's drawings ar	e too high (1)	ıl profit share (1)	2
	Max 2				
5(d)	Assumes the business values there is no into Non-current assets are	ention to close	the business down / re	educe the size of the business significantly (1)	2
	Accept other valid poi	nts			
	Max 2				

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