

Cambridge IGCSE™

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 May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

Cambridge IGCSE – 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.

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)

© UCLES 2022 Page 3 of 16

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).

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.

© UCLES 2022 Page 4 of 16

Question						Ans	wer						Marks
1(a)	Peter Cash Book											1	
	Date	Details		Disc Alld	Cash	Bank	Date	Details		Disc Rec	Cash	Bank	
	2022			\$	\$	\$	2022			\$	\$	\$	
	Apr 1	Balance b/d		·	135	920	Apr 3	Rahat	(1)	42		798	
	2	Sales	(1)			410	. 8	Motor expenses	(1)		42		
	18	Sales	(1)		460		20	Samir	(1)	8		392	
	25	Commission					29	Rafael	(1)	15	285		
		received	(1)			115	30	Balance c/d			268	255	
					595	1445	-			65	595	1445	
	May 1	Balance b/d			268	255				(1)OF			
					(1)OF	(1)OF							

© UCLES 2022 Page 5 of 16

Question					,	Answer				N	Marks
1(b)	Prepare si			conci	liation	Update	cash book				5
	Items to be adju	usted	Added to bank statement balance	fro sta	educted m bank atement alance	Debited to cash book					
	Bank charges						√(1)	1			
	Direct debit for ren	t					√ (1)	1			
	Cheque paid to a s but not yet cashed				√ (1)						
	Cheque for commis	ssion ed					√ (1)				
	Dividend received					√ (1)					
1(c)					Rah	Peter at account					4
	Date 2022		Details		\$	Date 2022	Deta	ails	\$		
	Apr 3 3 30	Bank Discour Balance		(1) (1)	79 4 28	98 <i>Apr 1</i> 42 15	Balance b/d Purchases	(1)	840 288		
					1 12		Balance b/d	(1)OF	1 128 288		

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Question				An	swer				Marks
2(a)		Stalla Bank account							
	Date 2022 Mar 3	Details 1 Total receipts	(1)	\$ 49 000	Date 2022 Mar 31	Details Total payments Drawings Balance c/d	(1) (1)OF	\$ 38 870 7 800 2 330	
	Apr	1 Balance b/d	(1)	49 000 2 330				49 000	
2(b)	Drawings – cas	ds 3 375 × 100/125 า	7 8	00 (1) 00					2
	Total drawings Accept alternat	ve format	10.5	00 (1)OF					

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Question	A	nswer		Marks
2(c)	Statement of Aff	5		
	Non-current assets Fixtures and fittings at book value Current assets Inventory Other receivables Bank Total assets Capital and liabilities Capital (balancing figure) Non-current liabilities Loan Current liabilities Trade payables Total capital and liabilities	\$ 2 150 500 2 330	\$ 10 800 (1) \[\frac{4980}{15780} \tag{1} \] 8 905 (1) OF 5 000 (1) \[\frac{1875}{15780} \tag{1} \]	
2(d)	Closing capital 8 905 (1)OF	•		4

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	For Competitors may allow credit terms (1) May increase sales if offer credit terms (1) May improve relationship with customers (1) May ensure cash is received on time if cash discount is offered (1) Max (2) Against She should obtain credit references for new and existing customers (1) Payment is not received at time of sale (1) If customers pay later she could face cash flow \ liquidity problems (1) Risk of irrecoverable debts (1) Max (2) Accept other valid points. Recommendation (1)	5

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Question					Answe	er					Marks
3(a)					Mosi Journa						11
		Error Details number						Debit \$	Credit	t	
		1 Suspense Discount received Commission received						192 (1)	96 (1)		
		2	Sales Suspense						927 (1)	
		3	Motor expenses Bank					77 (1)	77 (1)	,	
		4	Petty cash Bank					135 (1)	135 (1)	
		5	Stacey Tracey					160 (1)	160 (1)	
3(b)				;	Mosi Suspense a						4
	Date 2022 Apr 30	Differer Discou	Details nce on trial balance nt received ssion received	(1)OF (1)	\$ 735 96	Date 2022 Apr 30	Sales	Details	(1)OF	\$ 927	
		Commi	SSION RECEIVED	(1)	96 927					927	

© UCLES 2022 Page 10 of 16

Question		Answer				Marks
3(c)		Mosi Calculation of corrected profit				5
	Original profit Discount received Commission received Sales Motor expenses Corrected profit for the year	927 (1)OF	+ \$ 96 <u>96</u>	(1) (1)	\$ 39 970 192 (1 004) 39 158 (1)OF	

Question			Answer		Marks
4(a)(i)					6
		Cost	NRV	Valuation	
	packs of paper	4.50	8.00	4.50 × 240 = 1080 (1)	
	packs of envelopes	5.50 + 1.00 = 6.50	10.00 - 1.50 = 8.50	6.50 × 225 = 1462.50 (1)	
	notepads	4.00 + 2.00 = 6.00	5.00	5.00 × 150 = 750 (1)	
	boxes of pencils	3.50	6.00	3.50 × 96 = 336 (1)	
	Total			3628.50 (2) or (1)OF	
4(a)(ii)	Prudence (1)				1

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Question				Answ	er			Marks
4(b)(i)					Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure		4
		Computer p	rinter paper			✓}		
		Computer e	quipment		✓	} (1)		
		Installation	of computer equip	oment	√ (1)			
		Motor vehic	le		✓	}		
		Insurance o	f motor vehicle			√ } (1)		
		Delivery of	Delivery of motor vehicle					
4(b)(ii) Recording low value non-current assets can be costly and time consuming (1) The cost could be greater than the benefit gained from treating as a non-current asset (1) Items not significantly affecting profit or the non-current assets need not be recorded as a non-current asset (1) What is material for a small business may not be material for a larger business (1) Max (2)								2
4(c)		overstated	understated					2
	Effect on capital	√ (1)						
	Effect on liabilities		√ (1)					

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Advantages of the straight line method Easier to calculate than the reducing balance method (1) The straight-line method may be more representative of the annual loss in value (1) Non-current assets may be shown at a more realistic value (1) The annual depreciation charge would be reduced (1) Higher profits may encourage investors / lenders (1)	5
	Max (3)	
	Disadvantages Method of charging depreciation should be applied consistently (1) Increasing profit is not a sufficient reason to change the method (1) Profit may be overstated in the year of change (1) The book value of non-current assets may not be accurate / may be overstated (1) Comparison with previous years not meaningful (1)	
	Max (3)	
	Accept other valid points	
	Recommendation (1) Need at least one advantage and one disadvantage in order to get recommendation mark	
	Note: Maximum 3 marks for either option	

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Question	Answer				Marks
5(a)	M Limited Income Statement for the year end	ded 30 November 2	2021		7
	Revenue	\$	\$ 203 600		
	Less Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases	12 945 143 750			
	Less Closing inventory	156 695 12 830			
	Gross profit Less Expenses		143 865 59 735		
	Rent and rates $(12460 - [1/3 \times 2250])$ Operating expenses $(12920 + 415)$	11 710 (1) 13 335 (1)			
	Wages Depreciation of equipment ([40 000 – 17 500] × 25%)	24 380 5 625 (1)			
	Provision for doubtful debts $(9800 \times 4\% = 392 - 295)$	97 (1)	55 147	-	
	Profit for the year		4 588	(1)OF	

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Question		А	nswer				Marks
5(b)	Statement of	M Changes in Equity	Limited for the year end	led 30 Novembe	er 2021		5
	Details	Ordinary share capital \$	General Reserve \$	Retained earnings \$	Total \$		
	On 1 December 2020	20 000	3 000	2 037	25 037	(1)	
	Profit for the year			4 588	4 588	(1)OF	
	Dividend paid			(1 600)	(1 600)	(1)	
	Transfer to general reserve		1 000	(1 000)		(1)	
	On 30 November 2021	20 000	4 000	4 025	28 025	(1)OF	
5(c)	Liquid rati	io workings		aı	nswer		3
	(9800 – 392 + 750 + 162) : (11585 + 4	.15) = 10 320 (1) : 1	2 000 (1)	0.86	:1 (1)OF		

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	Issuing further ordinary shares: Non-current assets should normally be financed by long-term debt or capital (1) Shareholders will expect a dividend (1) If any dividend was paid liquidity would be reduced (1) The shares would not need to be repaid (1) Existing ordinary shareholders may lose control of the company (1) Could take some time to raise the finance (1) Max (2) Bank overdraft: Liability to bank ends when overdraft is cleared (1) Bank can request repayment at very short notice (1) Interest is payable until overdraft is cleared (1) Interest must be paid even if overdraft limit is reached (1) May find it difficult to repay the overdraft (1) Bank may require security for the overdraft (1) Max (2) Accept other valid points	5
	Recommendation (1)	

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