

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.

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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Que stio n	o Answer						
1(a)	Credit purchases		4				
	Trade	payables					
	\$	\$					
	Payments 70 300	Opening balance 4 980 (1)					
	Discounts received 940 {(Purchases 73 480 (1)OF					
	Closing balance 7 220 (1 78 460	<u>78 460</u>					
	Accept alternative presentati	ons					
1(b)	Depreciation of furniture and ed	uipment	3				
	Opening valuation New furniture Less closing valuation Depreciation	\$ 26 800 5 200 10 32 000 28 300 21 3 700 11 5 20					
1(c)	Drawings		5				
	Ca	sh account					
	\$	\$					
	Opening balance 820 (1)	Cash banked 112 400 (1)					
	Cash sales 133 200 (1)	Wages of assistant 18 800 (1)					
		Drawings 2 410 (1)OF					
	<u>134 020</u>	Closing balance 410 * 134 020					
	*Both Accept alternative presentations						

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Que stio n	Answer					Ma rks
1(d)		Tariq				9
	Ind	come statement for the year ended 30	September 2	2019		
			\$	\$		
	Revenue			133 200		
	Less	Opening inventory	7 410			
		Purchases [\$73 480 (of) – \$390 (1)]	73 090			
			80 500			
		Closing inventory	<u>8 080</u>			
	Cost of sa	ales		<u>72 420</u>		
	Gross pro	ofit		<u>60 780</u>	(1)	
	Discounts	s received		940	(1)	
				61 720		
	Rent W1		16 960		(2)OF	
	Deprecia	tion of furniture and equipment	3 700		(1)OF	
	Accounta	nt's fees	640		(1)	
	Loan inte	rest	580			
	Wages of	fassistant	<u>18 800</u>		(1)	
				<u>40 680</u>		
	Profit for	year		<u>21 040</u>	(1)OF	
	W1 Rent Payment \$	614 930 + \$990 (1) + \$1 040 (1) = 16 96	60			
1(e) (i)		entity: a business has its existence sep				2
	Max 2					
1(e) (ii)		e over form: financial statements must on some so economic impact is taken into acco				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) Award up to 2 marks for each course of action (overall maximum 4 marks) plus 1 mark for advice	5

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	Δηςωργ						Ma rks		
2(b)	Balance of provision for depreciation account at 31 December 2019						4		
		Vehicle A				Vehicle B			
	Depreciation charge for 2018 (\$36 000 × 20%)	7 200		(\$4	·0 000 × 20%	8 000	(1)		
	Depreciation charge for 2019 (\$28 800 × 20%)	5 760	(1)	(\$3	2 000 × 20%	6 400	(1)		
		12 960				14 400			
	Balance is \$27 360 (1)	OF							
2(c)		Delivery	vehic	les c	ost account				5
2(d)	2018 Jan 1 Bank: deliver vehicle A April 1 Bank: deliver vehicle B 2020 Bank: deliver vehicle C Disposal 2021 Jan 1 Balance b/d *Both Obsolescence/technological	30 000 8 000 114 000 74 000	(1))	2020 ve	sposal Delivery hicle B alance c/d	74 0	, ,	2
2(d)	Consolescence/technology Lapse of time (1) Inadequacy (1) Depletion (1) Max 2 Accept other valid res		€ (1)						2
3(a)	Reasons for dissolving	a partnershi	p						3
	Business is making a loss (1) Partners cannot agree (1) A partner has died/retired (1) The objectives of the partnership have been achieved (1) Legal reasons such as insanity of partner (1)								
	Max 3 Accept other valid res	sponses							

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0				Answer					
)	Realisation account								
		\$,	\$				
	Motor vehicles	19 400		Discount received	270	(1)			
	Furniture and equipment	11 900	(4)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle	15 100	(1)			
	Inventory	7 480	(1)	Bank, trade receivables (W1)	9 880	(1)			
	Trade receivables	11 200		Bank, furniture and	7 300				
	Bank, dissolution expenses	620	(1)	equipment Bank, inventory	6 530	(1)			
				Realisation loss: Xu	5 760	(1)OF			
		50 600		Zoe	5 760 50 600				
	, mornaure anoner ene			ent treatment of trade pa	yables				
				ion account	yables \$				
	Motor vehicles	Rea		ion account	-				
		Rea \$ 19400	ılisat	ion account	-	(1)			
	Motor vehicles	Rea \$ 19400		ion account Capital Xu, motor	\$ 15 100	. ,			
	Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment	Rea \$ 19 400 11 900	ılisat	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and	\$ 15 100	. ,			
	Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution	Rea \$ 19 400 11 900 7 480	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1)	\$ 15 100 9 880	(1)			
	Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution expenses	Rea \$ 19 400 11 900 7 480 11 200	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment Bank, inventory	\$ 15 100 9 880 7 300 6 530	(1)(1)			
	Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution	Rea \$ 19 400 11 900 7 480 11 200 620	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment	\$ 15 100 9 880 7 300 6 530 5 400	(1)(1)			
	Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution expenses	Rea \$ 19 400 11 900 7 480 11 200 620	(1)	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment Bank, inventory Trade payables	\$ 15 100 9 880 7 300 6 530 5 400	(1) (1) *(1)			
	Motor vehicles Furniture and equipment Inventory Trade receivables Bank, dissolution expenses Bank: Trade payables	Rea \$ 19 400 11 900 7 480 11 200 620 5 130	(1) *	Capital Xu, motor vehicle Bank, trade receivables (W1) Bank, furniture and equipment Bank, inventory Trade payables Realisation loss: Xu	\$ 15 100 9 880 7 300 6 530 5 400 5 760 5 760 5 730	(1) (1) *(1) (1)OF			

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Que stio n	Answer				
3(c)		\$		5	
	Capital account balance Current account balance	18 000 (2 480)	(1)		
	Loan account	4 300	(1)		
	Motor vehicle taken over	(15 100)	(1)		
	Loss on realisation Amount due from Xu	(<u>5 760</u>) (<u>1 040</u>)	(1)OF (1)OF		

Que stio n	Answer			
4(a)	Managers could be involved in setting targets/budgets for their areas of responsibility (1) resulting in possible increase in motivation (1) If managers are not involved in setting targets/budgets motivation could be reduced (1) especially if targets are seen to be unachievable/unrealistic (1) Managers' efficiency could be improved (1) as a result of having clear objectives/targets (1) However, budgetary control might prove to be restrictive (1) resulting in otherwise beneficial opportunities being rejected by managers(1) Any three points (1 + 1 for development) Accept other valid responses.			
4(b)	Contribution per unit	3		
	\$ \$ \$ Selling price 69 (1) Less Variable costs Direct materials 6.60 Direct labour 43.16 Other 2.24 Contribution 52 (1) Contribution 17 (1)OF			
4(c)	Total contribution $24500 \times \$17$	3		

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Que stio n	Answer						
4(d)	Option A profit	6					
(i)	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 421064 (1)OF						
	Less fixed costs 374 000 47 064 (1)OF						
4(d)	Option B profit	5					
(ii)	Change in contribution: \$17 + 0.60 (cheaper materials), i.e. \$17.60 per unit Change in fixed costs per annum:						
	Current fixed costs 374000 Increased depreciation 4000 (1) Interest charges $(8\% \times \$20000)$ 1600 Advertising campaign 60000 (1) 439600 (1)OF						
	\$ Contribution from normal working 28 000 × \$17.60 (of) 492 800 (1)OF Less fixed costs 439 600 53 200 (1)OF						

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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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