

Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2 Structured
May/June 2025
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 2025 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 descriptions 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.

Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standard isation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
V	Indicates a point which is relevant and rewardable
×	Indicates a point which is inaccurate/irrelevant and not rewardable
BOD	Used when the benefit of the doubt is given in order to reward a response
Α	An extraneous figure or item in the statement
OF	Own figure
SEEN	Indicates that content has been recognised but not rewarded
REP	Indicates where content has been repeated.

Question						A	nswer						Marks
1(a)	Kadima Cash Book										12		
	Date	Details		Disc Allowed	Cash	Bank	Date	Details		Disc Rece	Cash	Bank	
	2025			\$	\$	\$	2025			\$	\$	\$	
	<i>Mar 1</i> 6	<i>Balance b/d</i> Sophiah	(1)	9	50	<i>840</i> 291	<i>Mar 4</i> 14	Motor expenses	(1) (1)	4	26	196	
	19 28	Merve Bank*	(1)		400	375	22 28 29	Mark Cash Wages	(1) (1)* (1)	10	362	240 400	
							30 31	Motor expenses Balance c/d	(1)		62	91 579	
				9**	450	1506		(1)OF	14**	450	1506	
	Apr 1	Balance b/d			62 (1)OF	579 (1)OF		,	•				
	(1)* for l ** for bo +(1) for		transfe	r of cash t	o bank								

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	Cash book balance 579 (1)OF Cash book error (357 – 375) (18 (1) Revised cash book balance 561 (1)OF	3
1(c)	For requiring bank transfers and increased cash discount Record keeping would be easier (1) Increase in cash discount may attract more customers / increase sales (1) Most businesses use bank transfers (1) Money is usually safer in the bank, than being held in cash / reduces risk of theft / fraud (1) No need to visit the bank to pay in cheques (1) Cheques may be returned unpaid (1) Cheques take time to clear (1) Accept other valid points Max (3) Against requiring bank transfers and increased cash discount Increased cash discount allowed would reduce profitability (1) Bank charges may increase (1) Some customers/suppliers may prefer to deal in cash/cheques (1) Not all customers may have a bank account (1) Employees may prefer to continue to be paid in cash (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	5
	Overall For and Against: Max (4) Recommendation (1)	

Question			Answer				Marks
2(a)	Appropri Profit for the year Add Interest on drawings Farah Salma		\$ 38 175)				6
	Less Interest on capital: Farah Salma Salary – Farah Profit share: Farah $(30\% \times 24740)$ Salma $(70\% \times 24740)$ (Farah $(14250 \times 4\% \times 2/12) = 95$ * Salma	1 040 } 1 500 }(2 540 11 200 (1) 7 422 (1) 17 318 (1) na (14 250 × 49)	1) 13 740 24 740 OF OF 24 740		k		
2(b)	Date 2025 Feb 28 Drawings Interest on drawings Balance c/d	(1) 14 (1)OF 8	Farah urrent account \$ Date 2024 250 Mar 1 95 2025 767 Feb 28	Details Balance b/d Interest on capital Salary Share of profit Balance b/d	(1) (1)OF (1) (1)OF (1)OF	\$ 3 450 1 040 11 200 7 422 23 112 8 767	7

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	There may be insufficient money in the bank / reduces liquidity (1) There may be a limit on drawings (stated in the partnership agreement) (1) May damage the relationship between the partners (1) Salma would have to pay interest on drawings (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	2
2(d)	Advantages of converting to a limited company	5
2 (G)	Easier to raise capital / finance / loans (1) Shareholders have limited liability (1) Workload / responsibility is shared (1) Profit may increase (1) Farah receives an increase in salary (1) Limited company has continuity of existence / there is separate legal identity (1) Accept other valid points	
	Max (3)	
	Disadvantages of converting to a limited company Farah and Salma would lose control (1) The brothers may have no business experience (1) Increased legal and administrative costs (1) Cash / profit may be reduced to pay salaries/dividends (1) The investment may not be sufficient to fund the expansion (1) Accept other valid points	
	Max (3)	
	Overall Advantages and Disadvantages: Max (4)	
	Recommendation (1)	

Question				Ans	wer				Marks
3(a)	Jasmine Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles account								
	Date 2025	Details Balance c/d	\$ 13 750	Date 2024 Apr 2025 Mar 3	1 Balance b/d	Details nent *(2)CF or(000 750	
		- 7 000 + 18 000 =) 27 000	13 750	2025 Apr	1 Balance b/d	(1)	13 OF 13	750 750	
3(b)	Jasmine Provision for doubtful debts account								
	Date 2025 Mar 31	Details Income statement (1)OF Balance c/d	\$ 21 345	Date 2024 Apr 1	Det Balance b/d	ails (1)	\$ 366		
	* /11 800	– 300 =) 11 500 × 3% = 34	366	2025 Apr 1	Balance b/d*	(2)CF or (1)	366 345		

Question					Answ	/er				Marks
3(c)				F	Jasmi Rent and Rate					6
	Date 2024	Details		\$	Date 2024	Details		\$		
	Apr 1 2025	Balance b/d	(1)	900	Apr 1 2025	Balance b/d	(1)	270		
	Mar 31	Bank Balance c/d	(1)	14 960 185	Mar 31	Income statement Balance c/d	(1)OF	14 850 925		
	Apr 1	Balance b/d	(1)	16 045 925	Apr 1	Balance b/d	(1)	16 045 185		
3(d)	Statem	Jası ent of Financial Po	nine sition as a	at 31 March	n 2025					3
		eivables (11 800 – 3 sion for doubtful d		11 15 92	0 5 OF 5 (1)OF 5 (1) 0 (1)OF					
3(e)(i)	Depreciation	on is charged using	the same	e method e	each year. (1)				1
3(e)(ii)	Sending in Improve cr Refusing to	btaining credit references / Establishing credit limits (1) ending invoices and statements promptly (1) nprove credit control / monitoring/investigating/chasing overdue accounts (1) efusing to supply customers until outstanding amounts have been paid (1) aking legal action (1)							1	
3(e)(iii)	Matching /	/ accruals (1)								1

Question		Answer									
4(a)		Bilal Journal									
	Erro numl		Details	Debit \$	Credit \$						
	1	Cash Purchases		185 (1)	185 (1)						
	2	Motor expenses Bank		27 (1)	27 (1)						
	3	Bank loan Capital		2000 (1)	2000(1)						
	4	Purchases Moira Maya		168 (1)	84 (1) 84 (1)						
	5	Drawings Insurance		130 (1)	130 (1)						

Question		Answer	Marks
4(b)	Original profit for the year Error 1 Error 2 Error 4 Error 5 Draft profit for the year after correcting errors	\$ 12 930 185 (1) (27) (1) (168) (1) 130 (1)	5
4(c)	Capital at 1 January 2024 Revised draft profit Capital introduced Less Drawings (11 260 + 130) Capital at 31 December 2024	\$ 6 200 13 050 (1)OF 2 000 (1) 21 250 (11 390) (1) 9 860 (1)OF	4

Question		Answer								
5(a)		Rexford Purchases ledger control account								
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	S	\$			
	2024 Dec 31	Bank] Discount received] Balance c/d (5 680 × 1.2	25) 7 1	80 Dec 31 00	Balance b/d Purchases	(1) (1)OF	5 680 69 900			
			75 5	80 2025 Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)	75 580 7 100			

Question		Answer		Marks
5(b)	Rexford Income statement for the year ende	d 31 December 202	·4	8
	Revenue (69 500 × 1.5) Cost of sales Opening inventory	\$ 6 000	\$ 104 250 (1)OF	
	Purchases Less Closing inventory Gross profit Discount received	69 900 OF 75 900 6 400 (1)	69 500 (1) OF 34 750 (1) OF 380 (1) 35 130	
	Rent and insurance (10 120 + 300) General expenses Wages Depreciation on fixtures and fittings (20% × 28 000) Profit for the year	10 420 (1) 4 730 6 400 5 600 (1)	27 150 7 980 (1)OF	
5(c)	21 750 + 104 250 (1)OF - 103 200(1) = 22 800(1)OF* *(Opening trade receivables + Revenue (OF) - Receip		sing trade receivables (OF)	3

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	For employing a bookkeeper More reliable records / more accurate records / less errors (1) More up-to-date figures available, e.g. bank, trade receivables, trade payables (1) Time freed up for other tasks (1) Payments to trade payables will be monitored so that more cash discount is claimed (1) More detailed records would be available for reference purposes / easier to prepare financial statements (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Against employing a bookkeeper The salary would reduce profit / increases expenses (1) There would be a reduction in cash/liquidity. (1) The money may be better spent elsewhere e.g. new fixtures and fittings (1) The book-keeper will not prepare the financial statements (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Overall For and Against: Max (4)	5
	Recommendation (1)	