

# **Cambridge O Level**

#### ACCOUNTING

7707/21 May/June 2024

Paper 2 Structured 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 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U 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 guestion 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 ٠
- 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 ٠ 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.

#### 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).

#### 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.

Question				Answer						Marks
1(a)				Addo Sales journal				_		3
		Date	e	Details		\$				
		2024 Apr	4 2 12 21 30	Ava (150 – 9) Nuru Mahia (480 – 24) Transfer to sales account		141 165 456 <u>762</u>	(1) (1) (1)OF			
1(b)	Addo Journal							3		
	Dat	е	Det	ails		Debit \$	Cr	edit \$		
	2024 April 30 Irre Am		Irree	coverable debts (1) Rachel (1) ount due from Rachel written off as irrecoverable (1)			2	15		
1(c)(i)	Total amount re	ceived :	= \$68	9 +\$627 + \$760 = \$2 076 <b>(1)</b>						1
1(c)(ii)	Total cash disco	ount = \$	40 <b>(1)</b>	+ \$33 = \$73 (1)OF						2

Question					Ans	wer				Marks
1(d)				Sales	Ad ledger c	do ontrol acco	unt			6
		Date	Detai	Details			Details		\$	
	2	2024 April 1 30 May 1	Balance b/d Sales Balance b/d	(1)OF (1)OF	$3658 \\ 762 \\ \overline{4420} \\ 2026 \\ \overline{2026}$	2024 April 30	Sales returns Bank Discount allowed Irrecoverable debts Balance c/d	(1) (1)OF (1)OF (1)	30 2 076 73 215 <u>2 026</u> <u>4 420</u>	
1(e)	Advantage Increased of More custo Irrecoverab Increased of Accept oth Max (2)	vantages reased cash discount may encourage new customers/existing customers to buy more/increase sales (1) re customers may pay early because of extra discount/improve liquidity (1) coverable debts may be reduced (1) reased credit check indicates ability to pay (1) cept other valid points x (2)								5
	Disadvanta More credit Less mone No guarant Less profit No guarant Accept oth Max (2)	isadvantages ore credit checks would take more time/cost more money (1) ess money coming in from sales (1) o guarantee that customers will pay early (1) ess profit on each sale/profit for the year will be reduced/expenses increased if give cash discount (1) o guarantee that there will not be any irrecoverable debts (1) ccept other valid points ax (2)								
	Recomme	ndation (1	1)							

Question		Answer									
2(a)			Paul Journal		-		11				
	Error numb	Details er		Debit \$	Credit \$						
	1	Purchases Office equipment	(1) (1)	140	140						
	2	2 Bank Discount received	(1) (1)	18	18						
	3	Carriage inwards Carriage outwards Suspense	(1) (1) (1)	82 82	164						
	4	Insurance Bank	(1) (1)	750	750						
	5	5 Bank Suspense	(1) (1)	90	90						

Question	Answ	er	Marks
2(b)	Original cash at bank balance per draft financial statements Error 2 Error 4 Error 5 Bank balance after correcting errors	\$ 3 290 18 (1) (750) (1) 90 (1) 2 648 (1)OF	4
2(c)	Original profit for the year per draft financial statements Error 1 Error 2 Error 3 (82 × 2) Error 4 Profit for the year after correcting errors	\$ 9268 (140) (1) 18 (1) (164) (1) (750) (1) 8232 (1)OF	5

Question		Answe	r					Marks	
3(a)	Q Limited Income statement for the year ended 31 January 2024								
		, ,	\$	,	\$				
	Reveni	Je			78 000				
	Less:	Cost of sales							
		Opening inventory	2 950						
		Purchases	38 200						
			41 150	-					
		Less Closing inventory	4 720		36 430	(1)			
	Gross	profit		-	41 570	(1)OF			
	Less R	ent and insurance	10 600	}					
	Dir	ectors' salaries	19 000	<b>}(1)</b>					
	Ge	eneral expenses	3 420	}					
	Ad	vertising (5 400 + 75)	5 475	(1)					
	De	preciation of fittings $(10\% \times 18000)$	1 800	(1)	40 295				
	Profit fo	or the year		-	1 275	(1)OF			
3(b)	Retained earnings:	\$						3	
	Opening balance	2 297							
	Profit for the year	<u>1275</u> (1)OF							
		3 572							
	Less Dividend paid	<u>(2 500)</u> (1)							
	Closing balance	<u>1072</u> (1)OF							

Question		Answer			Marks
3(c)	Stat	Q Limited	nuary 2024		6
	Otati	s	\$	\$	
	Non-current assets	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	
	Fittings Current assets	18 000	<u>7 200</u> (1)OF	10 800 (1)OF	
	Inventory		4 720		
	Bank		915	<u> </u>	
	Equity and Liabilities			12,000	
	Retained earnings		-	<u>1072</u> (1)OF	
	Current liabilities			14012	
	Trade payables		2 288		
	Other payables		<u> </u>	2 363 (1)OF 16 435	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	For May increase sales/result in more customers (1) May help reduce the level of inventory (1) May benefit future years (1) Increase in gross profit more than the extra cost of advertising may increase profit for the year (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Against May not be able to afford the increase in advertising costs (1) May need to borrow money for increased advertising costs (and borrowing would incur interest) (1) There is no guarantee that sales would increase (1) Profit may reduce/may result in a loss/expenses will increase because of extra advertising (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Recommendation (1)	5

Question	Answer									Marks
4(a)	Ahmed Rent receivable account									
	Date 2023	Details		\$	Date 2023	Details		\$		
	Dec 31	Income statement Balance c/d	(1)	4 800 1 200	Apr 1 Sept 30	Bank Bank	}(1) }	3 600 2 400		
		Dalarico o, a		6 000	2024		,	<u>6 000</u>		
					Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)	1 200		

Question					Ans	swer						Marks
4(b)				Disposa	Ahr al of office e	ned equipr	ment a	ccount				5
	Dates (1)	Date 2023 Jan 3	Details Office equipment	- 200 (3.2	\$ 3 200 <u>3 200</u>	Da 2023 Jan Dec	ate 3 3 31	Provisio (800 Rahat Income	Deta n for De 0 + 600 stateme	ails epreciation (1) (1) ent (1)OF	\$ 1 400 1 350 <u>450</u> <u>3 200</u>	
4(c)	Calculatio		cialion 3 200 × 23 /0	- 000 (3 2	.00 – 800)	- 2 40	JU × 25	/6 – 000				2
4(0)				\$	Capita expendit	al :ure	Re\ expe	/enue nditure				5
	Painting t	he walls o	f the storage area	600				✓	(1)			
	Shelving for the storage area		2 115	✓				}				
	Installation of the shelving		460	✓				}(1)				
	Light fittir	ngs for stor	age area	620	✓				}			
	Light bulk	os for stora	age area	105				✓	}(1)			

Question		Answer						
4(d)	ratio	working	answer (to 2 decimal places)	7				
Rate of inventory turnover (times) $(9000 + 9)$ $(9000 - 10)$		$\frac{(9000+97000-12130)}{(9000+12130)/2} = \frac{93870}{10565} $ (1)	8.88 <b>(1)OF</b>					
	Current ratio	(12 130 + 6180 + 175) : (5500 + 640) = 18 485 : 6140 <b>(1) whole formula</b>	3.01:1 (1)OF					
	Liquid (acid test) ratio	(6180 + 175) : (5500 + 640) = 6355 : 6140 <b>(1) whole formula</b>	1.04:1 (1)OF					
4(e)	The increased inve Increase in storage Inefficient use of sto Increase in funds tio Accept other valid	The increased inventory may result in goods deteriorating or becoming obsolete (1) Increase in storage costs (1) Inefficient use of storage space (1) Increase in funds tied up in inventory/may result in bank overdraft/may incur interest charges (1)						

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Payments to credit suppliers Add closing credit suppliers Credit purchases Total purchases\$ 34 250\$ 10 2960\$ 10 37 210Purchases 37 210\$ Purchases 37 210Cash purchases Total purchases37 210 74 420OF (1)OFOF (1)OFOR\$ Balance c/d 2960 37 210Purchases 37 210 37 210Credit purchases 37 21074 420 (1)OFOF (1)OFORCredit purchases 37 210 37 210Credit purchases 37 210 Cash purchases 37 210 OF Total purchases	3
5(b)	Stella   Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2024   \$ \$   Sales 89 760 (1)OF (132%)   Less Cost of sales Purchases 74 420 OF   Less Closing inventory 6 420 68 000 (1)OF (100%)   Gross profit 21 760 (1)OF (32%)   Less Rent and insurance (6 750 - 600(1) - 500(1)) 5 650 (32%)   Wages (8 300 + 300) 8 600 (1) 0ther expenses (1 815 - (120/3)) 1 775 (1) 16 025   Profit for the year 5 735 (1)OF 10 10	8

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	For: Should increase sales/attract more customers (1) Should lead to higher profit/higher profit margin (1) Competitors may allow credit sales/may help Stella to compete (1) Increase monthly sales to generate growth (1) Accept other valid points Max (3) Against: Money would come into the business more slowly (1) Liquidity may be reduced (1) Increased bookkeeping/a sales ledger would be required (1) Credit control may be required (1) Accept other valid points Max (3) Max (4) Recommendation (1)	5
5(d)(i)	Materiality (1)	1
5(d)(ii)	Time and cost of recording small items outweigh the benefits of treating them as non-current assets (1) Depreciation does not need to be calculated and charged low value non-current assets (1) Max (1)	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Full details of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are available (1) The preparation of financial statements is more straightforward (1) The calculation of profit or loss for the year is likely to be more accurate (1) More informed decision-making is possible (1) A greater degree of control over the business activities can be exercised (1) The possibility of fraud is reduced (1) Comparisons with the results of previous years and with other businesses are possible (1) Detailed records are available for reference (1) Information required by a bank or other lender is readily available (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	2