

#### Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING
Paper 22
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 March 2020 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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Question				Answer					Marks
1(a)	Amara Petty Cash Book								10
	Total received	Date	Details		Total paid	Travel	Postage and stationery	Ledger accounts	
	\$				\$	\$	\$	\$	
		2020							
	65	Jan 1	Balance b/d						
	135		Bank	(1)					
		3	Stationery	(1)	24		24		
		7	Travel	(1)	49	49			
		14	Razvan	(1)	85			85	
		22	Taxi fare	(1)	18	18			
		29	Postage	(1)	11		11		
					187	67	35	85	
		31	Balance c/d		13				
	200				200				
	13	Feb 1	Balance b/d	(1)					
	+ (1) dates + (1) OF totalling a + (1) OF for 2 matc								

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Question		Answ	/er			Marks
1(b)		Razv Amara ad				6
	2020 Jan 1 Balance b/d 19 Sales	\$ 85 (1) 180 (1) 265 144 (1) <b>OF</b>	2020 Jan 14 Petty cas 28 Sales retu 31 Balance o	urns 36	(1) (1)	
	Feb 1 Balance b/d + (1) dates	144 <b>(1)OF</b>				
1(c)		debit	credit	no entry		2
	Amara account		✓		(1)	
	Discount allowed account	✓			}	
	Discount received account			✓	}(1)	
1(d)	Direct debit (1) Credit card/Debit card (1) Online/electronic payment (1) Telephone transfer (1) Credit transfer (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)					2

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	GHB Limited Purchases ledger control account 2019 \$ 2019 \$	9
	Nov 30       Purchases returns       1 160       (1)       Nov 1       Balance b/d       12 050       (1) OF         Discount received       650       (1)       30       Purchases       14 200       (1)         Bank       11 420       (1)       Interest       95       (1)         Sales ledger       250       (1)       Bank       330       (1)         Balance c/d       13 195       195       195       195	
	<u>26 675</u> Dec 1 Balance b/d <u>26 675</u> 13 195 <b>(1)</b>	
2(b)	The purchases ledger control account does not include capital expenditure/non-current assets (1) The purchases ledger control account only includes purchases of goods for resale (1) The purchases ledger control account only includes transactions relating to trade payables (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	2
2(c)(i)	Reducing balance method (1)	1
2(c)(ii)	More depreciation is charged in the early years of its life (1) Most of the benefit of the asset is gained in the early years (1) The net book value is more likely to relate to the amount which will be realised on sale (1) The vehicle may become out-of-date quickly depending on the vehicle type (1) As repair costs are likely to be minimal in the early years, the overall charge to the income statement each year is more like to be fairly constant if the reducing balance method is used (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	<b>3</b>

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	Ordinary shares	5
	Advantages:	
	Shares could be sold to new or existing shareholders (1)	
	Shares are permanent capital/do not have to be repaid (1)	
	Dividends vary according to the profit (1)	
	Accept other valid points	
	Max (1)	
	Disadvantages:	
	It may take longer to raise the funds (1)	
	Increased dividends may have to be paid (1)	
	All the shares need to be sold in order to raise the amount required (1)	
	Less control for existing shareholders (1)  Accept other valid points	
	Max (1)	
	Bank loan	
	Advantages:	
	Easier to set up/quicker to obtain funds (1)	
	May be repaid early (1)	
	Accept other valid points	
	Max (1)	
	Disadvantages:	
	A fixed rate of interest needs to be paid each year (1)	
	The interest would be payable irrespective of profit (1)	
	Must be re-paid in full within a fixed period (1)	
	Security would have to be provided (1)	
	Accept other valid points	
	Max (1)	
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question		Ans	wer			Marks
3(a)	Tia and Sarna Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2019					
	Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases  Less Closing invento  Gross profit Discount received  Less Expenses Discount allowed Carriage outwards Insurance (7 920 – 1 General expenses Wages Depreciation on Furn Profit for the year	080)	\$ 5 390 55 440 60 830 5 165  2 400 } 6 160 }(1) 6 840 (1) 8 100 } 9 600 }(1) 4 800 (1)	\$ 124 000  55 665 68 335 1 385 69 720  37 900 31 820	(1)OF (1)	
3(b)	Appro Profit for the year Less Interest on capital Salary Profit share	Tia and priation Account for the y Tia Sarna Tia Tia Sarna	\$ Sarna year ended 31 December  \$ 4000	2019 \$ 31 820 12 000 19 820 19 820	(1) OF	4

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Question		Δ	nswer		Marks
3(c)	2019 Dec 31 Drawings	Sarna Ci \$ 17 000 <b>(1)</b>	and Sarna urrent account 2019 Jan 1 Balance b/d Dec 31 Interest on capital Profit Balance c/d	\$ 1 600 2 000 (1)OF 9 910 (1)OF 3 490	4
	2020 Jan 1 Balance b/d	17 000 3 490 <b>(1)OF</b>	:	<u>17 000</u>	
3(d)	Advantages It would reduce cash sitting idle in the to the levels of trade receivables and trade interest would be earned on the amount Accept other valid points  Max (2)	de payables suggest t		ow <b>(1)</b>	4
	Disadvantages It may not be possible to withdraw mon Cash may not be available if Tia decide				
	Will decrease working capital/will reduce Tia and Sarna may be considering other Accept other valid points  Max (2)	ce liquidity (1)		end of the year (1)	
	Will decrease working capital/will reduce Tia and Sarna may be considering other Accept other valid points	ce liquidity (1) er uses for the cash (1		end of the year (1)	

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Question		Answer			Marks		
4(a)	Arjun Journal						
	Error number	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$			
	1	Commission receivable Discount received Correction of error – cash book total for discount received incorrectly posted (1	135 <b>(1)</b>	135 (1)			
	2	Fixtures and fittings Disposal of fixtures and fittings Correction of error – proceeds of sale of fittings incorrectly posted (1)	200 (1)	200 (1)			
	3	Purchases Cash Correction of error – cash drawings posted in error to purchases (1)	40 (1)	40 (1)			
4(b)		Arjun Suspense account			4		
	202 Jar	\$ 2020 31 Difference on trial balance Office expenses  \$ 2020  1 077 (1)OF Jan 31 Equipment repairs Equipment  1 150	\$ 575 575 1 150	(1) (1)			

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Question			Answer		Marks
4(c)	Error number	Increases capital	Decreases capital	No effect on capital	4
	3	✓			
	4		√(1)		
	5	<b>√</b> (1)			
	6	<b>√</b> (1)			
	7			<b>√(1)</b>	
4(d)	Full control of the business (1) Decisions can be taken quickly (1) Profits do not have to be shared/or Book-keeping and accounting are Financial statements do not have Accept other valid points Max (3)	distributed (1) e simpler (1)			3

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Question	An	swer	Marks	
5(a)	profit	margin	8	
	workings	answer		
	$\frac{27900}{186000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula	15% <b>(1)</b>		
	Trade payable	Trade payables turnover (days)		
	workings	answer		
	$\frac{9435}{93075} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula	37 days (1)		
	Trade receivabl	es turnover (days)		
	workings	answer		
	$\frac{14\ 010}{186\ 000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula	28 days <b>(1)</b>		
	Liqu	id ratio		
	workings	answer		
	14 010 : 11 675 (1) whole formula	1.2 : 1 (1)		

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	Bank May damage relationship with bank (1) Already has a bank loan as well as the overdraft (1) Has nearly reached his overdraft limit (1) Bank may charge increased interest if overdraft limit is exceeded (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	5
	Trade payables Relationship with suppliers may be damaged if he delays paying them (1) Is taking longer to pay trade payables than he did last year (1)OF May already be taking longer to pay than the credit period allowed (1) Trade payables may refuse future supplies (1) Interest may be charged on the overdue amount/cash discount will be forfeited (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	
	Recommendation (1)	
5(c)	Sell surplus non-current assets (1) Increase bank loan/additional bank loan (1) Obtain loan from another source (1) Convert to a partnership/limited company (1) Introduce additional capital (1) More efficient credit control (1) Sell on a cash basis (1) Reduce drawings (1) Accept other valid points Max (3)	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)(i)	To calculate the profit for the year (1) To assess progress of the business (1) To provide information for calculation of ratios (1) For comparison purposes (1) To indicate where corrective action is required (1) To assist planning (1) To provide required information for the tax authorities (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	2
5(d)(ii)	Non-monetary items cannot be recorded/only items which can be expressed in monetary terms can be recorded (1) Money is a widely used/understood unit of measure (1) Transactions are traditionally recorded in money terms (1) Subjectivity/personal opinion is avoided (1) Easier to make comparisons year-on-year/with other businesses (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	2

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