

Cambridge O Level

ACCOUNTING		7707/22
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.

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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										
	Total received	Date	Details		Total paid	Travel	Postage and stationery	Ledger accounts			
	\$				\$	\$	\$	\$			
	65	2020 Jan 1	Balance b/d								
	135	3	Bank Stationery	(1) (1)	24		24				
		7	Travel	(1)	49	49		0.5			
		14 22	Razvan Taxi fare	(1) (1)	85 18	18		85			
		29	Postage	(1)	11 187	67	11 35	85			
	200	31	Balance c/d	-	13 200						
	13	Feb 1	Balance b/d	(1)	200						
	+ (1) dates + (1) OF totalling a + (1) OF for 2 mate	nalysis co	olumns								

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Question		Answ	ver			Marks
1(b)		Razva Amara ad				6
	2020 Jan 1 Balance b/d 19 Sales	\$ 85 (1) 180 (1)	2020 Jan 14 Petty cash 28 Sales retu 31 Balance c	rns 36	(1) (1)	
	Feb 1 Balance b/d + (1) dates	144 (1)OF				
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				A	Answer				Marks
2(a)	GHB Limited Purchases ledger control account 2019 \$ 2019 \$								9
	Nov 30	Purchases returns Discount received Bank Sales ledger Balance c/d	\$ 1 160 650 11 420 250 13 195 26 675	(1) (1) (1) (1)	2019 Nov 1 30	Balance b/d Purchases Interest Bank	\$ 12 050 14 200 95 330	(1) OF (1) (1) (1)	
			20010		Dec 1	Balance b/d	13 195	(1)	
2(b)	The purchases ledge	er control account doe er control account only er control account only points	includes p	urchas	ses of goods fo	or resale (1)			2
2(c)(i)	Reducing balance m	nethod (1)							1
2(c)(ii)	Most of the benefit of The net book value if The vehicle may bed As repair costs are li	s charged in the early yof the asset is gained ir is more likely to relate come out-of-date quick ikely to be minimal in the reducing balance points	n the early y to the amo dy dependin he early ye	ears (unt wh ng on t ars, th	ich will be real he vehicle typ e overall charg	e (1)	tatement each y	/ear is more likely	3

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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)	
ı	Recommendation (1)	

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Question		Ans	wer		Marks
3(a)	Inco	Tia and me Statement for the ye	l Sarna ar ended 31 December 2	2019	8
	Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases Less Closing inventor Gross profit Discount received Less Expenses Discount allowed Carriage outwards Insurance (7 920 – 1 General expenses Wages Depreciation on Furni 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 (1) 68 335 (1)OF 1 385 (1) 69 720 37 900 31 820 (1)OF	
3(b)	Appropriate Approp	Tia and priation Account for the young triangles are same as a same a same a same a same a same a same a s	\$ 4000 2000 6000 (1) 9910 9910 }(1) OF	r 2019 \$ 31 820 (1) OF	=

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Question	Answer	Marks						
3(c)	Tia and Sarna Sarna Current account 2019 \$ 2019 \$							
	Dec 31 Drawings 17 000 (1) Jan 1 Balance b/d 1 600 Dec 31 Interest on capital 2 000 (1)OF Profit 9 910 (1)OF Balance c/d 3 490 17 000							
	2020 Jan 1 Balance b/d 3 490 (1)OF							
3(d)	Advantages It would reduce cash sitting idle in the business bank account (1) The levels of trade receivables and trade payables suggest that there will be future net cash inflow (1) Interest would be earned on the amount transferred (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	4						
	Disadvantages It may not be possible to withdraw money from the deposit account without giving notice (1) Cash may not be available if Tia decides to draw the full amount to which she is entitled at the end of the year (1) Will decrease working capital/will reduce liquidity (1) Tia and Sarna may be considering other uses for the cash (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)							
	Max (3) for advantages and disadvantages							
	Recommendation (1)							

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Question	Answer						Marks	
4(a)			Arjı Jour					9
	Error number		Details			Debit \$	Credit \$	
	1	Commission receivable Discount received Correction of error – cash boo						
	2	Fixtures and fittings Disposal of fixtures and fit Correction of error – proceeds	200 (1)	200 (1)				
	3	Purchases Cash Correction of error – cash dray	wings posted in e	rror to pur	chases (1)	40 (1)	40 (1)	
4(b)	Arjun Suspense account							4
	202 Jan		\$ 1 077 (1)OF 73 (1) 1 150	2020 Jan 31	Equipment repairs Equipment		(1) (1)	

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Question				Answer		Marks
4(c)	Erro	or number	Increases capital	Decreases capital	No effect on capital	4
		3	✓			
		4		√(1)		
		5	√ (1)			
		6	√ (1)			
		7			√(1)	
4(d)	Full control of the bust Decisions can be take Profits do not have to Book-keeping and ac Financial statements Accept other valid pax (3)	ken quickly (1) o be shared/di ccounting are s do not have t	stributed (1) simpler (1)			3

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Question	Answer			Marks	
5(a)	profit margin			8	
	workings	answer			
	$\frac{27900}{186000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula				
	Trade payables turnover (days	5)			
	workings	answer			
	$\frac{9435}{93075} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula 37 days (1)				
	Trade receivables turnover (day	/s)			
	workings	answer			
	$\frac{14\ 010}{186\ 000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula 28 days (1)				
	Liquid ratio	Liquid 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) 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
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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