

Cambridge IGCSE[™]

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2 Structured Written Paper

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Specimen

Generic Marking Principles

All examiners must apply these general marking principles when marking candidate responses. Examiners must apply them alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme must 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 descriptions for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptions 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 descriptions.

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 descriptions in mind.

Social Sciences-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.

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations may be used in the mark scheme.

Abbreviations	Use
OF = own figure	The answer will be marked correct if a candidate has correctly used their own figure from a previous part or calculation.
W = working	The working for a figure is given below. Where the figure has more than one mark associated with it, the working will show where individual marks are to be awarded.
CF = correct figure	The figure has to be correct i.e. no extraneous items have been included in the calculation.
} = curly brackets	Are used to show where one mark is given for more than one figure. If the figures are not adjacent, each is marked with a curly bracket and a symbol e.g. }*
Accept all valid responses	This statement indicates that marks may be awarded for answers that are not listed in the mark scheme but are equally valid.

For examination from 2027

Assessment objectives

AO1 Knowledge and understanding

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of facts, terms, concepts, policies, procedures and techniques.
- Apply this knowledge and understanding to a variety of accounting situations and problems, and present outcomes in an appropriate form.

AO2 Analysis

- Select, calculate and interpret relevant data and information.
- Analyse financial accounting information.
- Communicate outcomes in the most appropriate form.

AO3 Evaluation

• Interpret and evaluate accounting information and draw conclusions.

Question			An	swer			Marks
1(a)	Give three reas	ons why it is important for Mai	ria to calculat	e the pr	ofit or los	ss of her business.	3
	Award 1 mark fo	or each correct point up to a maxi	mum of 3.				
	to indicate if the to indicate if the may be required	ner she is receiving an adequate r business is successful (1) business is sustainable / likely to I to make official returns to meet of I by lenders, e.g. banks (1)	continue in th	e future	(1)	ements (1)	
	Accept all valid i	responses.					
1(b)	Prepare Maria's posted.	s purchases journal for Novem	ber 2026. Tota	al the jo	urnal and	I indicate the account where the total will be	4
		Maria purchases journa	I				
	date	details	\$	\$			
	November 5 11 23 30	Houssam B Ltd Ltd transfer to purchases account	850 – 170 2610 – 783	274 680 1 827 2 781	(1) (1) (1) (1) OF		
1(c)	Suggest one re	eason why there was a debit ba	lance on the	account	of Hous	sam on 1 November 2026.	1
	Award maximum	n of 1 mark.					
	credit note claim	eaid Houssam (1) ned after full amount paid (1) e a prepayment (1)					
	Accept all valid i	responses.					

Question						Answer				Marks		
1(d)	Prepare the ledger accounts for the two suppliers in the books of Maria for the month of November 2026. Balance the accounts and bring down the balance at 1 December 2026. Maria B Limited											
	date	details	\$		date	details	\$					
	Nov 14 26 26 30	purchases returns bank discount received balance c/d	208 988 52 2 299	(1) (1) (1)	Nov 1 11 23	balance b/d purchases purchases	1 040 680 1 827	(1) OF				
		balance o/d	3 547		Dec 1	balance b/d	3 547 2 299	(1) OF				
	Houssam											
	date	details	\$		date	details	\$					
	Nov 1 26	balance b/d bank	43 <u>231</u> <u>274</u>	(1)	Nov 5	purchases	274 274	(1)				

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Advise Maria whether she should use a computerised accounting system. Justify your answer by providing arguments for <u>and</u> against using a computerised accounting system.	5
	Award maximum of 3 marks for arguments for.	
	Award maximum of 3 marks for arguments against.	
	Award a maximum of 4 marks in total for arguments for and arguments against.	
	Award 1 mark for recommendation based on at least one argument for and one argument against.	
	Arguments for using a computerised accounting system	
	greater accuracy / totals and balances will be calculated automatically (1)	
	double entry is automatic (1)	
	greater speed / quicker to enter transactions (1)	
	additional features are available, e.g. inventory control, credit control (1)	
	records are kept digitally / improved accessibility to records (1)	
	checks can be carried out automatically / control accounts / bank reconciliations / trial balance (1) financial statements can be produced automatically (1)	
	business documents, e.g. invoices, credit notes, statements, can be produced digitally (1)	
	Accept all valid responses.	
	Arguments against using a computerised accounting system	
	may be expensive to buy hardware / software (1)	
	may require specialised training (1)	
	transition may involve running the manual and computerised systems together (in parallel) (1)	
	risk of data loss / hacking (1)	
	expensive / time consuming to track errors (1)	
	maintenance and support costs (1)	
	cost of downtime, e.g. loss of power supply (1) risk of malfunction (1)	
	Accept all valid responses.	

Question						Α	nswe	er				Marks
2(a)	Define the teri	m 'error of con	nmission	ı'.								2
	Where an entry is made for the correct amount and on the correct side, but in the wrong account (1) of the same class (1).											
2(b)	Define the term 'error of principle'.											2
	Where an entry is made for the correct amount and on the correct side, but in the wrong account (1) in the wrong class of account (1).											
2(c)	(c) Prepare the suspense account. Include the balancing figure as the original difference on the trial balance.									4		
	Khaled suspense account											
	date	details	\$		da	te		details	5	\$		
	2026 31 Jan	sales returns purchases returns		-				lifference on trial balance Irawings		690 (1) OF 134 (1) 824		
2(d)	Complete the table by entering the amount of correcting <u>each</u> error required to calculate Khaled's corrected profit for the year. If an item has no effect on profit, entre zero (0) in the 'no effect on profit' column.											
			increas	se de	ecrease	no ef	fect	profit				
			in prof	it ir	n profit \$	on pr	ofit	\$				
	draft profit for	the year						16 100				
	error 1				225				(1)			
	error 2						0		(1)			
	error 3		4	45					(1)			
	error 4		82	24					(1) amour	nt, (1) increase		
	totals		86	69	225		0	644				
	corrected prof	fit for the year						16 744	(1) OF			

Question		Answer								
2(e)	Stat	e which accounting concept Nadia has applied when correcting each of the	ne following erro	rs.	2					
		error accounting concept								
	2 Khaled had taken some inventory of \$134 for his own use during the year. It had been correctly entered in the purchases account but no other entry had been made									
	3	Khaled had not updated the allowance for irrecoverable debts from \$180 to \$	135	matching (1)						
2(f)	State which fundamental ethical principle Nadia applied in each of the following situations.									
	situation ethical principle applied									
	Na	dia refused to tell a client about the profit made by a rival business.	confidentiality (1)						
		dia told a client she was unable to give advice on a complex accounting issue til she had undertaken some training and research.	professional beh	aviour (1)						
2(g)	Ехр	lain why it is important that Nadia applies the ethical framework.			2					
	Awa	ard 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2.								
	enables stakeholders to have trust/confidence in the work of accountants (1) so that stakeholders can make informed/valid decisions (1) ensures reputation of accounting profession is maintained (1)									
	Acce	ept all valid responses.								

Question			Answer	Marks
3(a)	State the meaning of the term 'work in	progress'.		1
	products which are partly completed (1)			
3(b)	Prepare the manufacturing account for	the year end	ed 31 December 2026.	11
	Abac manufacturing account for the ye		December 2026	
		\$	\$	
	cost of raw materials consumed	Ψ	P	
	opening inventory	8 080		
	purchases	48 730		
	pulcilases	56 810		
	closing inventory	<u>(6 590)</u>		
	closing inventory	<u>(0 530)</u>	50 220 (1)	
	direct wages		37 290 (1)	
	direct expenses		<u>1 160</u> (1)	
	prime cost		88 670 (1) OF	
	factory overheads			
	power	5 320		
	indirect wages and salaries	18 980	(1)	
	maintenance and storage costs	2 760	(-)	
	rent and insurance W1	10 665	(2) or (1) OF	
	depreciation of factory machinery W2	6 400	(1)	
			_44 125	
			132 795 (1) OF	
	adjustment for work in progress		. ,	
	opening inventory	3 3 1 0		
	closing inventory	<u>(4 180</u>)		
			<u>(870)</u> (1)	
	cost of production		<u>131 925</u> (1) OF	
	W1 rent and insurance 14 450 – (1/5 × 16	50) = 14 220 <i>(</i>	1) $\times \frac{3}{4} = 10.665$ (1) OF	
	W2 depreciation of factory machinery 20%			
	TIE GOPTOGICATION OF MOLOTY MICHIEL 207	0 / 02 000 - 0	100 (1)	

Question	Answer							
3(c)	Prepare the trading account section of the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2026.							
	Abadi statement of profit or loss (trading account section) for the year ended 31 December 2026							
		\$	\$					
	revenue	·	163 800					
	less cost of sales							
	opening inventory of finished goods	12 400						
	cost of production	<u>131 925</u> (1) OF						
		144 325						
	less closing inventory of finished goods	<u>10 880</u>						
			<u>133 445</u> (1) OF					
	gross profit		<u>30 355</u> (1) OF					

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Advise Abadi whether he should change to the new supplier of raw materials. Justify your answer by providing <u>two</u> arguments for and <u>two</u> arguments against changing suppliers.	5
	Award maximum of 3 marks for arguments for. Award maximum of 3 marks for arguments against.	
	Award a maximum of 4 marks in total for arguments for and arguments against. Award 1 mark for recommendation based on at least one argument for and one argument against.	
	Arguments for changing suppliers cost of raw materials is reduced by higher trade discount (1) reduction in storage costs (1) possibility of less wastage as raw materials are stored for shorter time (1) increase in profit arising from some or all of these factors (1)	
	Accept all valid responses.	
	Arguments against changing suppliers the new supplier may not be reliable / may not deliver on time (1) the raw materials may not meet the required quality/standard (1) the supplier may not be able to provide raw materials in the longer term (1) the supplier may charge for carriage (1)	
	Accept all valid responses.	

Question		Answer									
4(a)	Prepare the subscriptions account for the year ended 31 December 2026. Balance the account and bring down the balances at 1 January 2027.									7	
	ML Social Club subscriptions account										
	date	details	\$		date	details	\$				
	2026 1 Jan 31 Dec	balance b/d bank (refunds) income and expenditure balance c/d	480 120 720 <u>280</u> 1 600	(1) (1) (1) OF	2026 1 Jan 31 Dec	balance b/d bank balance c/d	240 1 040 320 1 600	(1) (1)			
	2027 1 Jan	balance b/d	320	(1)	2027 1 Jan	balance b/d	280	(1)			

Question			Answer		Marks			
4(b)	Prepare the income and expenditure account for the year ended 31 December 2026.							
	ML income and expenditure accou	Social Club nt for the year er	ided 31 Decembe	ed 31 December 2026				
		\$	\$	\$				
	INCOME							
	subscriptions		720	(1) OF				
	social events							
	receipts	6 721						
	less expenses	(<u>5 239</u>)	<u>1 482</u>	(1)				
				2 202				
	EXPENDITURE							
	loss on disposal of furniture W1		450	(1)				
	electricity W2		955	(1)				
	secretary's expenses		733	{				
	depreciation of non-current assets		1 300	(1)				
	rent and Insurance W3		<u>1 220</u>	(1)				
	deficit for the year			4 658 3 456 (4) 05				
	deficit for the year			<u>2 456</u> (1) OF				
	W1 \$840 – \$390 (1)							
	W2 \$847 + \$108 (1)							
	W3 \$1330 – \$110 = \$1220 (1)							
4(c)	Calculate the closing balance on	he accumulated	d fund at 31 Dece	ember 2026.	2			
	\$							
	opening balance 12 330							
	less deficit (2 456) (1) OF							
	closing balance 9874 (1) OF							

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	State <u>four</u> ways to ensure that computerised records are stored securely.	4
	Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 4.	
	use anti-virus/malware protection (1) back up data regularly (1) use strong passwords (1) lock screen when away from computer (1) limit access to computer (1) remove/wipe data before disposing of old equipment (1)	
	Accept all valid responses.	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	State two advantages to the company of operating as a limited company rather than as a partnership.	2
	Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 2. possibility of raising more capital (1) possibility of raising more loans/grants (1) some organisations will only deal with limited companies (1) continuity of existence (1) separate legal identity (1)	
	Accept all valid responses.	
5(b)	State one disadvantage to the company of operating as a limited company rather than as a partnership.	1
	Award maximum of 1 mark. more legal requirements (1) may be costly to set up and administer (1) requirement to produce annual financial statements for stakeholders (1)	
	Accept all valid responses.	

Question			Answer				Marks
5(c)	Prepare the statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 November 2026.						
	H Limited statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 November 2026						
	details	ordinary share capital	general reserve \$	retained earnings \$	total \$		
	At 1 December 2025	220 000	40 000	68 400	328 400		
	profit for the year			76 000	76 000	(1)	
	interim dividend paid W			(22 000)	(22 000)	(2)	
	transfer to general reserve		30 000	(30 000)	_	(1)	
	At 30 November 2026	220 000	70 000	92 400	382 400	(1) OF	
	W 440 000 (1) × \$0.05 = \$22	000 (1)					
5(d)	Calculate the following ratios for the year ended 30 November 2026.						
	trade payables turnover (days)						
	work	ings	answer (round up to the nex				
	Trade payables × 365 Credit purchases i.e. \$	$\frac{14900\times365}{\$165000}(1) = 32.96$	33 days (1)			
	trade receivables turnover (days)						
	work	ings	answer (round up to the nex				
	Trade receivables × 365 Credit sales	$\frac{\$19600\times365}{\$204800}(1)=34.93$	35 days (′	1)			

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Explain why the directors should be concerned about the results of the ratios for the year ended 30 November 2026 compared to the results for the year ended 30 November 2025.	3
	Award 1 mark for each correct point up to a maximum of 3.	
	trade payables turnover has lengthened (by 2 days) which may mean cash discounts have been lost (1) trade payables turnover has lengthened (by 2 days) credit suppliers may be less inclined to offer credit terms in future (1) trade receivables turnover has lengthened (by 6 days) which could lead to an increase in irrecoverable debts (1) the trade receivable turnover period is now greater than the trade payables turnover period which would have a negative impact on liquidity (1)	
	Accept all valid responses.	

Question	n Answer		
5(f)	Advise the directors which option they should choose. Justify your answer by giving <u>one</u> advantage and <u>one</u> disadvantage for <u>each</u> option.		
	Award maximum of 1 mark for advantages in Option 1. Award maximum of 1 mark for disadvantages in Option 1. Award maximum of 1 mark for advantages in Option 2. Award maximum of 1 mark for disadvantages in Option 2. Award 1 mark for recommendation.		
	Option 1	Option 2	
	Advantages may encourage prompt payment from the trade receivables (1) may reduce the level of irrecoverable debts (1) interest received will increase profits (1) may increase liquidity / cash flow (1) may reduce financing costs (1)	Advantages cash will be received immediately (1) no irrecoverable debts (1) improved liquidity / cash flow (1) reduced administration / credit control costs (1) may increase profits (1)	
	Disadvantages may deter some credit customers leading to reduced sales (1) increased administration time/costs to monitor interest charges (1) reduced sales could result in reduced profits (1) reduced sales could reduce liquidity / cash flow (1) could result in customer disputes and deteriorating relationships (1)	Disadvantages may be a reduction in the level of overall sales (1) reduced sales may lead to reduced profits (1) competitors may offer credit facilities making it difficult to compete (1)	

For examination from 2027

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