

# **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 120

# **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.

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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.

## **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			Ans	swer			Mar	'ks
1(a)(i)	Statement of account	Statement of account						1
1(a)(ii)	\$335	\$335						1
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \times 100 = 2\%$	$\frac{14}{686+14)} \times 100 = 2\%$						1
1(a)(iv)	Cash discount							1
1(b)	debit entry in lec account of W Jo			ry in ledger of W Jones	no	entry would be made		1
						<b>√</b> (1)		
1(c)	document issued		e of person	entries	s made	e by W Jones		4
			issuing ocument	account deb	oited	account credited		
	Invoice (1)	J	Smith (1)	Purchases	s <b>(1)</b>	J Smith (1)		
1(d)	book of prime (original by J Smith	book of prime (original) entry used by J Smith			sales returns journal (1)			
	book of prime (original by W Jones	ginal) e	entry used	purchases returns journal (1)				
1(e)(i)	A bad debt is an amount customer	t owing	g to a busines	ss which will r	ot be	paid by the credit		1
1(e)(ii)	A bad debt recovered is written off as a bad debt		a credit custo	omer pays soi	me, or	all of a debt previous	у	1
1(f)	Reduce credit sales/sell Obtain references from the Fix a credit limit for each Introduce/improve credit Issue invoices and month Refuse further supplies Give cash discount/discount/discount (Charge interest on overcany 2 points (1) each Accept other valid points	new cr custo contro thly sta until ou ount fo due ac	edit custome mer ol atements prorutstanding ba or prompt pay	nptly lance is paid				2
1(g)	The trade receivables (c	The profit for the year is not overstated (1) The trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated (1) Accept other valid points						2
1(h)	The sales for which a buexpense of the year in w		•		are reg	arded as an		2
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18400} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$							1

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Question		Answer									
1(j)			J Smith Provision for doubtful debts account								
		Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2017	Details	\$				
		Apl 30	Income statement (1)OF	20	May 1	Balance b/d (1)	460				
			Balance c/d (1)	440							
				460			460				
					2018						
					May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440				
	+ (1)	dates									

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Capital expenditure Money spend on acquiring, improving and installing non-current assets (1) Example Purchase of any non-current asset, legal costs for purchase of premises, cost of installation of non-current asset, cost of carriage on delivery of non-current asset, etc. Any suitable example (1)	8
	Capital receipt Amounts received which do not form part of the day-to-day trading activities (1) Example Receipt of loan, additional capital, proceeds of sale of non-current asset at book value, etc. Any suitable example (1)	
	Revenue expenditure Money spent on the running of a business on a day-to-day basis (1) Example Any expense such as wages, rent, insurance, etc. Any suitable example (1)	
	Revenue receipt Amounts received in the day-to-day trading activities and other items of income (1) Example Sales, commission received, interest received, rent received, etc. Any suitable example (1)	

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Question			Ans	wer			Marks
2(b)	error	· ·	orofit for the ear	effec	t on closing ca	pital	6
		overstated	understated	overstated	understated	no effect	
	error 1		✓		✓		
	error 2		<b>√</b> (1)		<b>√(1)</b>		
	error 3	<b>√(1)</b>		<b>√(1)</b>			
	error 4	<b>√(1)</b>				<b>√(1)</b>	
2(c)	It is a book of print documents (1) It is part of the dobank (1)						2
2(d)				entry requ	ired in cash bo	ook	3
		item		debit \$	credit \$		
	cash book e	error			100		
	dishonoure	d cheque			140	(1)	
					15	(1)	
	charges						
	rates (direct	t debit)			400	(1)	
2(e)		t debit)	en	trv in bank re			4
2(e)		item	ac	try in bank re	conciliation sta	ntement rom bank	4
2(e)			ac	lded to bank	conciliation sta	ntement rom bank	4
2(e)	rates (direct		ac	lded to bank ement balance	conciliation sta	ntement rom bank	4
2(e)	rates (direct		ac	Ided to bank ement balance ✓(1)	deducted fi statement	ntement rom bank	4

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Question			Answe	r				Marks
3(a)	Reducing (diminishing) b Revaluation method <b>Any one (1)</b>							1
3(b)	Principle of materiality – not practical/too many items/too difficult/too costly to depreciate each item separately Do not depreciate by an equal amount each year May be certain amount of loss of tools each year Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each						2	
3(c)	mach calculation 20% × 15 0	on on office nine A	depreciation macl calculation 20% × 18	on on office nine B 1 000 × 3/12	total	er 2016		2
3(d)	Calculation of depreciation on office machine A	depreciatio	answer \$9 on for the year iation on achine B					3
	calculation 20% × 15 000 × 6/12	calculatio 20% × 18	000	calculation 20% × 20 0 6/12		07.400		
	answer \$1 500(1)	answer \$3	3 600 (1)	answer \$2	000(1)	\$7 100		

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks
3(e)		Of		mil nery acco	unt		11
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$	
	<i>Jan 1</i> Oct 1		<i>15 000</i> 18 000		Balance c/d	33 000	
	2017		33 000	2017		33 000	
	Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	33 000	July 1		15 000	
	July 1	XY Limited C (1)	20 000	Dec 31	Balance c/d	38 000 53 000	
	2018 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	38 000				
			preciation (	of office m	achinery account		
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$	
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	9 900	Jan 1	Balance A b/d Income statement (1)OF	6 000 3 900	
	2047		9 900	0047	statement (1)OI	9 900	
	2017 July 1	Disposal A (1) OF	10 500	2017 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	9 900	
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	6 500	Dec 31		7 100	
			17 000	0040		17 000	
				2018 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	6 500	
	+ (1) dates						
3(f)	Boo Pro	st preciation to date (60 ok value ceeds of sale fit <b>(1) OF</b> on disposa		0 + 1500)	\$ 15 000 (1) 10 500 (1) 0 4 500 6 000 1 500 (1) 0		4

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Question	Answer									
4(a)	AB Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018									
		Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total					
		\$	\$	\$	\$					
	On 1 April 2017	200 000	14 000	6 000	220 000					
	Profit for the year			35 000 <b>(1)</b>	35 000					
	Final dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2017)			(10 000) (1)	(10 000)					
	Interim dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2018)			(4 000) <b>(1)</b>	(4 000)					
	Transfer to general reserve		2 000	(2 000) <b>(1)</b>						
	At 31 March 2018	200 000	16 000	25 000 (1)	241 000 <b>(1)</b>					

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Question		Answer				Marks			
4(b)	AB Limited Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018								
		•	•	•					
	Non-current assets	\$ Cost	\$ Depreciation to date	\$ Book value					
	Premises	195 000		195 000					
	Machinery	98 000	35 280	62 720	(1)				
	Office equipment	39 500	15 800	23 700	(1)				
	Current accets	332 500	51 080	281 420	(1)OF				
	Current assets Inventory			12 120					
	Trade receivables		9 900	12 120					
	Less Provision for doubtful debts		198	9 702	(1)				
	Other receivables			568	(1)				
	Petty cash			200	(1)				
				22 590	-				
	Total assets			304 010					
	Capital and liabilities								
	Capital and reserves								
	Ordinary shares			200 000	` '				
	General reserve			16 000	` '				
	Retained earnings			25 000 241 000					
				211000	(1)01				
	Non-current liabilities								
	4% Debentures			00.000	(4)				
	(repayable 1 April 2022)			30 000	(1)				
	Current liabilities								
	Trade payables			10 020					
	Other payables Bank			950 2 040	(4)				
	Bank loan			2 040	(1)				
	(repayable 1 January 2019)			20 000	(1)				
	,			33 010					
	Total equity and liabilities			304 010	<u>.</u>				
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be pais expected to increase after two years of the conformal prior claim on the assets of the conformal prior claim on the profits of the conformal dividend (this may only be a disading of the relevant point any 2 points (1) each	ears) mpany in a wi repayment is o mpany/less pr	nding up due ofit available for or		·	2			

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Dilution of ownership of company New shares rank equally with existing ordinary shares with regard to dividend(even though profit expected to increase after two years dividend may reduce) New shares rank equally with existing ordinary shares with regard to repayment in a winding up Or other relevant point Any 2 points (1) each	2

Question		Ansv	ver				Marks
5(a)		Aret Income Statement for the m		30 April 2018			12
	Reveni	ue	\$	1	\$ 5 640	}(2)CF }(1)OF	
	Less C Gross Rent (2 Insurar Operat Wages Loan ir Deprec	losing inventory profit $2400 \times 1/6$ ) nce $(3600 \times 1/12)$ ing expenses  hterest $(5\% \times 7200 \times 1/12)$ station shop fixtures and fittings $2\% \times 9500 \times 1/12$ )	15 810 4 080 400 300 980 1 900 30	(1) (1) } }(1) (1)	1 730 3 910 3 705	(1)OF (1)OF	
		or the month			205	(1)OF	
5(b)	Current a	ssets – inventory : current liabilities					1
5(c)	proposal		ef	fect on quick	ratio		5
			increase	decrease	no ef	fect	
	1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit		<b>✓</b>			
	2	pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount	<b>√</b> (1)				
	3	obtain a bank overdraft and repay the loan immediately			<b>✓</b>	(1)	
	4	arrange for the loan to be extended to 2 years	<b>√</b> (1)				
	5	sell on credit terms rather than on cash terms			<b>✓</b>	(1)	
	6	reduce inventory by selling half at cost price	√(1)				

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	Proposal number 6 (1)	3
	Current Ratio Total of current assets remains unchanged (1) OR inventory decreases and cash/bank increases by same amount (1) Quick (acid test) Ratio Total of current assets excluding inventory increases (1) OR Inventory is excluded from the calculation but cash/bank increases (1)	
5(e)	Should compare with a business of approximately the same size/same capital Should compare with a business of the same type (sole trader)  The length of time the business has been operating The financial year may end at different times of the trading cycle The financial statements may be for one year which will not show trends The financial statements may be for a year which is not a typical year The businesses may operate different accounting policies The businesses may have different types of expenses The statements do not show non-monetary factors It may not be possible to obtain all the information needed to make comparisons Or other suitable points excluding type of business (given in the question) Any 2 points (1) basic statement and (1) for development	4

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