

## **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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2019 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.

## **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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 11

Question			Ans	swer			Marks				
1(a)	Narinder General Ledger Purchases account										
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$					
	Jan 5	Bank (1)	1 890								
			Sales	account							
	Date	Details	\$	Date 2019	Details	\$					
				Jan 30 31	Cash (1) Total for month (1)	1 620 1 980					
		Wages account									
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$					
	Jan 31	Cash (1)	1 334								
	Drawings account										
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$					
	Jan 31	Cash (1)	120								
	Sales returns account										
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$					
	Jan 31	Total for month (1)	140								
	Discount allowed account										
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$					
	Jan 31	Total for month (1)	26								

© UCLES 2019 Page 3 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks							
1(a)	Sales Ledger Amrik account								
	Date 2019 Jan 1         Details \$ 2019 Jan 10         \$ Date 2019 Bank         \$ Details \$ 2019								
	17 Bank (dis chq) (1) 540								
	Noor account								
	Date Details \$ Date Details \$ 2019								
	Jan 16     Sales     (1)     1 440     Jan 18     Returns     (1)     1 440       Bank     3(1)     1 274       Discount     26								
1(b)	1 February 2018 Balance b/d This is the amount of the provision for doubtful debts at the start of the financial year (1) Name of account: provision for doubtful debts account for the previous year }(1)								
	Debit or credit: debit  31 January 2019 Balance c/d This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts at the end of the year/the provision required for the following financial year (1)								
	Name of account: provision for doubtful debts account for the following year }(1) Debit or credit: credit }								
1(c)(i)	This is the difference between the opening and closing provision for doubtful debts/the amount which is needed to increase the provision to the required amount (1)								
1(c)(ii)	Decrease profit	1							

© UCLES 2019 Page 4 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks						
2(a)	Aysha Rent payable account							
	Date 2018 Feb 1 Apl 30 Oct 31         Details Balance b/d (1) Bank Beal April 1000 Beank Beal April 1000 Tebrate Statement							
	Aysha Rent receivable account							
	Date 2018 Feb 1 2019 Jan 31         Details Income statement         \$ Date 2019 Jan 31         Date 2019 Jan 31         Details 2018 Mar 31 May 1 2000 Jan 31         Cash 3(1) 800 Balance c/d         \$ 2000 Jan 31           2019 Feb 1         Balance b/d (1)OF         200         200         3000 Jan 31         Balance c/d         200							
	+ (1) dates	6						
2(b)	February 6 Invoice (1) Aysha (1)  12 Debit note (1) Ravi (1)  14 Credit note (1) Aysha (1)							
2(c)	Statement of account (1) Remind Ravi of the amount due/show the balance owing at the month end Summarise the transactions for the month Allow Ravi to check his records against it Any 1 reason (1)							

© UCLES 2019 Page 5 of 11

Question		Answer							
2(d)				avi account					6
	Date 2019 Feb14 21 28	Details  Returns (1) Bank }(1) Discount } Balance c/d	\$ 160 390 10 425 985	Date 2019 Feb 1 6 2019 Mar 1	Pur Car	Details ance b/d rchases rriage ance b/d	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 400 560 25 985	
2(e)				avi Irnal					3
						Debit \$	Credit \$		
		Aysha (purchases le Aysha (sales ledger	unt)	(1) (1)	230	230			
		Transfer of balance of account in the purcha			an (1)				

© UCLES 2019 Page 6 of 11

Question	Answer									
3(a)	Bari and Nada Draft Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2018									
	Assets Non-current assets Premises Other non-current assets  Current assets Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts Other receivables	\$	\$ 25 500 510	\$ 220 000 92 650 312 650  24 990 910	(1)					
	Bank  Total assets			21 890 47 790 360 440	(1)					
	Capital and liabilities  Capital accounts Current accounts Balance 1 Jan 2018 Interest on capital Partner's salary Share of profit	Bari 150 000 950 7 500 20 000 2 718 31 168	Nada 100 000 (150) 5 000 1 812 6 662	Total 250 000	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)					
	Drawings Interest on drawings  Non-current liabilities	11 000 660 11 660 19 508	13 000 780 13 780 (7 118)	12 390 262 390	(1) (1) (1)					
	Loan (repayable 2025)  Current Liabilities Trade payables Other payables  Total capital and liabilities			17 250 800 18 050 360 440	(1)					

© UCLES 2019 Page 7 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks				
3(b)	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)  Capital receipt					
	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)					
3(c)(i)	Cost of premises 89 000 Legal fees 5 050 (1) Decoration costs 1650 (1) 95 700 (1)OF	3				
3(c)(ii)	Profit for the year 35 590 Legal fees (250) (1) Decoration costs (1 650) (1) Insurance (1 200) (1) 32 490 (1)OF	4				

© UCLES 2019 Page 8 of 11

Question			An	swer						Marks
4(a)	Jai Corrected Trial Balance at 31 December 2019									
	Revenu	Debit \$	Credit \$ 196 000							
	Purchas Invento	ses ry 1 January 2018			116 500 9 410		(1)			
	Premise Fixtures	ses returns es at cost s and fittings at cost ehicle at cost (16 190	100	١	110 500 12 000 16 000	4 500				
	Provision and fitting	on for depreciation of	fixtures	•	10 000	4 320 7 000				
	vehicle Bank ov	verdraft (1180 + 34) eceivables (18 000 –			17 900	1 214				
	Office e Discour	ayables expenses nt received	16 121	9 383 2 100						
	Drawing Capital	1 January 2018	1 900 3 100	79 100						
	Bank ch Bad del Suspen	ots			190 34 100	138	(1) (1) (1) (1)			
				303 755	303 755		OF			
4(b)		Ent	ry requi	red to	correct the	error				7
	Error	Debit				Credit				
		Account	\$		Accou	ınt	\$			
	Error 4	Office expenses	21		Suspense		21			
	Error 5	Suspense	9	(1)	Meena		9	(1)		
	Error 6	Purchases returns	450	(1)	Suspense		450	(1)		
	Error 7	Suspense	600	(1)	Sales		300	(1)		
					K Limited		300	(1)		
	Error /	Suspense	600	(1)						

© UCLES 2019 Page 9 of 11

Question	Answer							
4(c)		effect o	on profit for t	n profit for the year		effect on assets		
		over- stated	under- stated	no effect	over- stated	under- stated	no effect	
	4	<b>√</b> (1)					√(1)	
	5			√(1)	<b>√</b> (1)			
	6	<b>√(1)</b>					√(1)	
	7		<b>√(1)</b>		<b>√</b> (1)			

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Inventory not sold as quickly in second year/inventory turnover reduced/ decreased/went down/fell from 9.45 to 8.17 May be the result of a slowing of sales activity/falling demand May be as a result of holding increased levels of inventory Money tied up in inventory for longer Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(b)	Will not obtain cash discount May be charged interest on late payment Relationship with suppliers damaged May be using the funds for other purposes Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(c)	Credit customers taking longer to pay their accounts Affects ability to pay credit suppliers Money is not available for other purposes Credit customers will not qualify for cash discount May be result of poor credit control Greater risk of bad debts Can charge interest on late payments Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(d)(i)	(31 200 + 30 900 + 14 000 + 100) : (32 000 + 10 000) 76 200 : 42 000 <b>(1)</b> 1.81 : 1 <b>(1)</b>	2
5(d)(ii)	(30 900 + 14 000 + 100) : (32 000 + 10 000) 45 000 : 42 000 <b>(1)</b> 1.07 : 1 <b>(1)</b>	2

© UCLES 2019 Page 10 of 11

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Question			Answer				Marks	
5(e)	Increase Decrease Increase Repaym Decrease Increase	Increase in inventory Increase in current liabilities Decrease in trade receivables Increased expenditure on non-current assets Repayment of long-term liabilities Decrease in bank balance/decrease in cash Increase in dividends Any 1 reason (1)						
5(f)							4	
			increase	decrease	no effect			
		Proposal 1		√(1)				
		Proposal 2			√(1)			
		Proposal 3	√(1)					
		Proposal 4	√(1)					
5(g)(i)		Current ratio will increase (1) Current liabilities decrease: no change in current assets (1)						
5(g)(ii)		ratio will increase (1) liabilities decrease: cu	ırrent assets decr	ease by a sma	ller amount (1)		2	

© UCLES 2019 Page 11 of 11