

ACCOUNTING

0452/21 May/June 2018

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 May/June 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

IGCSE[™] is a registered trademark.

This document consists of **18** printed pages.

© UCLES 2018

[Turn over

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED Generic Marking Principles

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.

https://xtremepape.rs/

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.

Question	Answer						Marks		
1(a)						Book of prime (origi	nal) entry		2
		Returns by credit of	customers		Sales re	turns journal	(1)		
		Bad debts written	off		Journal		(1)		
1(b)				Purchases ledge					9
	Date 2018	Deta	ils	\$	Date 2018	Deta	ails	\$	
	Apl 30	Returns Discount received Contra/SLCA *Bank Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1) (1)OF	113 95 250 4 685 <u>4 237</u> 9 380	Apl 1 30	Balance b/d Purchases Carriage inwards Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1)	4 215 4 855 210 100 9 380	
	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)	100	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)	4 237	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Overpayment of amount owing to credit supplier Return of goods to credit supplier after payment made Cash discount not deducted when payment was made to credit supplier Payment made to credit supplier in advance Any 2 reasons (1) each	2
1(d)	Ensures that the profit for the year is not overstated by anticipating losses (1) Ensures that the trade receivables are shown at a realistic level in the statement of financial position (1)	2
1(e)(i)	Liquidity If trade receivables take up the offer Lydia will receive the money earlier This money could then be used within the business Will receive a lower amount than previously Or other relevant point Any 2 relevant points (1) each	2
1(e)(ii)	Profitability Profit for the year will decrease because of the extra cash discount This policy may reduce bad debts so may increase profit Or other relevant points Any 2 relevant points (1) each	2

Question		Answer				Marks
2(a)		Nabil Journal				
	Date 2017 Mar 1	Details Premises Fixtures and fittings Inventory Bank Loan – AB Loans Capital Assets, liabilities and capital at this date	<pre>} }(1) } (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)</pre>	Debit \$ 200 000 22 000 5 500 7 500 235 000	Credit \$ 80 000 155 000 235 000	

Marks		Answer		Question
		ne (original) entry	Correction of errors Purchase/sale of non-current assets on credit Year-end transfers Transactions not entered in any other book of prime (origin Accept other relevant points. Any 2 uses (1) each	2(b)
13	ary 2018	Nabil d Trial Balance at 28 Febru		2(c)
	\$	\$	D	
	119 100 }	72 000	Revenue	
	}(1) 155 000	72 000	Purchases Capital	
	80 000		Loan – AB Loans	
	80 000	200 000	Premises	
		22 000	Fixtures and fittings	
	(1)		Trade receivables (7 500 – 140)	
	6 700 (2) *		Trade payables (6 850 – 150)	
	4 160 (1)		Bank overdraft (3 950 + 210)	
			Wages (32 300 – 10 000)	
	(1)**	25 400	General expenses	
	(1)	5 500	Inventory 1 March 2017	
	(1)	10 000	Drawings	
	150 (1)		Purchases returns	
	(1)	140	Bad debts	
	(1)	210	Bank charges	
	(1)	100	Petty cash	
	<u>365 110</u> (1)***	365 110		
	(1)	100	*(1) position + (1) amount ** (1) provided closing inventory not included *** (1) matching OF totals	

estion		Answer	Μ
3(a)		Amina account	
	Date Details 2017	\$ Date Details \$ 2018	
	April 1 Balance b/d	160 Mar 1 Bank/cash (1) 120 Bad debts (1) 40	
		160 160	
		Bad debts account	
	Date Details 2018	\$ Date Details \$ 2018	
	Feb 28 Total written off	135	
	Mar 1 Amina (1)OF	40 Income statement (1)OF 175	
		175 175	
		Fixtures and fittings account	
	Date Details 2017	\$ Date Details \$ 2018	
	<i>April 1 Balance b/d</i> 2018	4 000 Mar 31 Balance c/d 6 000	
	Jan 4 Office Traders (1)	2000	
	2018	6 000 6 000	
	April 1 Balance b/d (1)	6 000	

Question			Ans	wer				Marks
3(a)		Provision	for depreciation o	fixtures	and fitting account			
	Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2017	Deta	iils	\$	
	Mar 31	Balance c/d	2 800	<i>April 1</i> 2018	Balance	b/d	1 600	
			2 800	Mar 31	Income statement	(1)	1 200 2 800	
				2018		(1)05		
				April 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	2 800	
			Discount allo	wed acco	ount			
	Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2018	Deta	iils	\$	
	<i>Feb 28</i> Mar 31	<i>Total to date</i> Total from cash book (1)	3590 55 3645		Income statement	(1)	<u> </u>	
			Discount rece	eived acco	ount			
	Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2018	Deta	iils	\$	
	Mar 31	Income statement (1)		<i>Feb 28</i> Mar 31	<i>Total to date</i> Total from cash boo	ok (1)	<i>4 130</i> 68	
			4 198				4 198	

Question		Answer	Marks
3(b)	February 1 Motor ve	hicles	8
	Explanation Double entry	Original cost of the motor vehicle disposed of/sold (1) Credit motor vehicles account (1)	
	February 1 Provisior	n for depreciation of motor vehicles	
	Explanation	Total depreciation written of the motor disposed of/sold up to the date of sale (1)	
	Double entry	Debit provision for depreciation of motor vehicles account (1)	
	February 1 M6Vans		
	Explanation	Price M6Vans agreed to pay for the motor vehicle (1) Double entry Debit M6Vans account (1)	
	March 31 Income sta	atement	
	Explanation Double entry	Loss on disposal of motor vehicle (1) Debit income statement (1)	

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

Question	Answe		Marks			
4(a)	Asim Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2018					
	Fees from clients (28 350 (1) + 2 400 (1)) Rent receivable (5 600 - 800) Wages General expenses Motor expenses (970 (1) + 110 (1) \cdot ³ / ₄ (1)) Rates & Insurance (2 280 (1) \cdot 12/15 (1)) Provision for doubtful debts (2% \cdot 2 400) Depreciation Motor vehicle (20% \cdot (15 000 - 5 400)) Office equipment (6 180 - 5 500) Profit for the year	\$ 19 000 } 1 358 }(1) 810 1 824 48 (1) 1 920 (1) 680 (1)	\$ 30 750 4 800 (1) 35 550 25 640 9 910 (1)OF			
4(b)	$\frac{\text{Profit for the year}}{\text{Capital employed}} \times \frac{100}{1}$ whole formula (1)			1		

© UCLES 2018

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	$\frac{9910}{120000}$ OF × $\frac{100}{1}$ (1)OF whole formula = 8.26% (1)OF	2
4(d)	Higher profit for the year Lower capital employed Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each	2
4(e)	Financial statements only include information which can be expressed in monetary terms (1) This means that many important factors which affect the performance of a business are not included in the financial statements (1)	2

Question		Answer			Marks	
5(a)	Ravi Income Statement (Trading Account section) for the year ended 31 March 2018					
		\$	\$	\$		
	Revenue (8 750 + 34 450)		·	43 200 (1)		
	Cost of sales					
	Opening inventory		2 900 (1)			
	Purchases	38 400 }(2)CF				
		}(1)OF				
	Less Purchase returns	<u>950 (</u> 1)	37 450			
			40 350			
	Less Closing inventory		<u> </u>	<u>36 000 (1)OF</u>		
	Gross profit			7 200 (1)OF		
5(b)	Cost of sales Average inventory (1)				1	

Question	Answer				
5(c)	Higher inventory levels Lower sales activity Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each				
5(d)	Lower of cost and net realisable value (1)				1
5(e)	Prudence (1)				1
5(f)			Overstated	Understated	
	current assets at 31 March 2018	✓		4	
	cost of sales for the year ended 31 March 201	cost of sales for the year ended 31 March 2018			
	gross profit for the year ended 31 March 2018	gross profit for the year ended 31 March 2018			
	cost of sales for the year ending 31 March 201	cost of sales for the year ending 31 March 2019			
	profit for the year ending 31 March 2019			✓(1)	
5(g)		Increase	Decrease	No effect	2
	Reduce the rate of trade discount allowed to credit customers	√(1)			
	Reduce the rate of cash discount allowed to credit customers			·∕(1)	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(h)	Increase in selling price so possibility of greater gross profit (1) Customers may go to cheaper suppliers, so sales and profit may decrease (1)	2
	Accept other valid points	

Question	Answer		
6(a)	Debentures	Ordinary shares	4
	Receive interest	Receive dividends	
	Receive fixed interest	Receive variable dividends	
	Interest paid irrespective of profit	Dividends depend on profit	
	Do not carry voting rights	Carry voting rights	
	Are lenders/loans/(non-current) liabilities/creditors	Are members of the company/equity/capital	
	Priority for repayment in winding-up	Last to be repaid in winding-up	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	Transfers made in the statement of changes of equity from the retained earnings (1)	1
6(c)	In situations where there is not enough cash to pay a dividend To retain cash within the business rather than using it for dividends To use in future when the profits may be low/there may be a loss Or other acceptable comments Any 2 acceptable comments (1) each	2

https://xtremepape.rs/

Question	Answer					Marks
6(d)		Income statement	Statement of changes in equity	Statement of financial position	No entry	5
	1 September 2017 Repayment of long term loan				~	
	1 November 2017 Payment of half year interest on debentures	√(1)				
	31 December 2017 Payment of interim ordinary share dividend		√(1)			
	30 April 2018 Half year interest on debentures accrued	√(1)		√(1)		
	30 April 2018 Proposed ordinary share dividend				√(1)	
6(e)	Will not dilute their stake in the company Will not dilute their voting power If expansion profitable, potential for higher Or other acceptable comment Any 1 comment (1)	dividend as debe	enture holders rece	eive fixed interest		1

Question	Answer				
6(f)	Annual profit reduced because of debenture interest Reduced profit available for ordinary shareholders Prior claim on assets in a winding-up Or other acceptable comment Any 1 comment (1)				1
6(g)	Current assets : current liabilities(1)				
6(h)		Increase	Decrease	No effect	5
	Sell surplus non-current assets for cash	\checkmark			
	Sell goods on cash terms only			√(1)	
	Obtain a further long-term loan	√(1)			
	Buy additional non-current assets on credit rather than paying immediately		√(1)		
	Persuade trade receivables to pay half of their debts immediately in return for 3% cash discount		√(1)		
	Pay trade payables after 2 months instead of after 1 month			√(1)	