

#### **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
May/June 2018
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	Answer						Marks
1(a)(i)	Statement of account						1
1(a)(ii)	\$335	\$335					1
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \cdot 100 = 2\%$	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \cdot 100 = 2\%$					
1(a)(iv)	Cash discount						1
1(b)	debit entry in led account of W Jo			ry in ledger of W Jones	no	entry would be made	1
						√(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	iginal) entry used		sales	returr	ns journal (1)	2
	book of prime (original by W Jones	prime (original) entry use		purchas	es ret	urns journal (1)	
1(e)(i)	A bad debt is an amoun 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 so	me, or	all of a debt previously	1
1(f)	Reduce credit sales/sell Obtain references from Fix a credit limit for each Introduce/improve credit Issue invoices and mont Refuse further supplies Give cash discount/disc Charge interest on over Any 2 points (1) each Accept other valid point	new cr custo contro thly sta until ou ount fo due ac	edit custome mer ol itements pror utstanding ba or prompt pay	nptly lance is paid			2
1(g)	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 business is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1)					2	
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18400} \cdot \frac{100}{1} = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$						1

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			100		
				460	2018		460		
					May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440		
	+ (1)	dates			1				

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	swer			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		√(1)		<b>√(1)</b>		
	error 3	√(1)		√(1)			
	error 4	√(1)				<b>√(1)</b>	
2(c)	It is a book of p documents (1) It is part of the cobank (1)	, ,	•				2
2(d)				entry requ	ook	3	
		item		debit \$	credit \$		
	cash book	error			100		
	dishonour	ed cheque			140	(1)	
	charges				15	(1)	
	rates (dire	ct debit)			400	(1)	
2(e)			er	itry in bank re	conciliation sta	atement	4
		item		dded to bank ement balanc	deducted f		
	CD Limited			<b>√</b> (1)			
	sales			<b>√</b> (1)			
	FF Limited				✓(	(1)	
	1 1			1			

Question			Answei	•				Marks
3(a)	Reducing (diminishing) bath Revaluation method  Any one (1)							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)	Calculation of	•				er 2016		2
	depreciatio mach		•	on on office nine B	total			
	calculation		calculation	1	1			
	20% · 150	00	20% · 180	000 · 3/12				
	answer \$3	000 (1)	answer \$9	00 (1)	\$3 900			
3(d)	Calculation of	depreciatio	n for the ye	ar ended 31	Decembe	er 2017		3
	depreciation on office machine A		iation on achine B	deprecia office ma		total		
	calculation calculation							
	20% · 15 000 · 6/12	20% · 18	000	20% · 200 6/12	00 ·			
	answer \$1 500 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$3	3 600 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$2	000(1)	\$7 100		

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks				
3(e)	Jamil Office machinery account										
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$					
	Jan 1 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		Disposal A (1)	15 000					
	July 1	XY Limited C (1)	20 000	Dec 31	Balance c/d	38 000 53 000					
	2018 Jan 1		53 000 38 000								
		(1)OF	vraciation (	of office m	achinary account						
		Provision for dep	recialion	office III	achinery account						
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$					
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	9 900		Balance A b/d Income statement (1)OF	6 000 3 900					
	2017		9 900	2017	otatomont (1)01	9 900					
	July 1	Disposal A (1) OF	10 500		Balance b/d (1)OF	9 900					
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	6 500	Dec 31	Income statement (1)OF	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 <b>(1)</b>	241 000 <b>(1)</b>					

Question		Answer				Marks				
4(b)	AB Limited Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018									
	Non-current assets	\$ Cost	\$ Depreciation	\$ Book						
	Premises Machinen	195 000 98 000	to date 35 280	value 195 000	(4)					
	Machinery Office equipment	39 500 332 500	15 800 51 080	62 720 23 700 281 420	(1)					
	Current assets Inventory			12 120	( ) -					
	Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts		9 900 198	9 702	(1)					
	Other receivables Petty cash			200	(1) (1)					
	Total assets			22 590 304 010						
	Capital and liabilities									
	Capital and reserves Ordinary shares			200 000	(1)					
	General reserve Retained earnings				(1) (1)OF					
	Non-current liabilities 4% Debentures			30,000	(4)					
	(repayable 1 April 2022)  Current liabilities			30 000	(1)					
	Trade payables Other payables			10 020 950	(4)					
	Bank Bank loan (repayable 1 January 2019)			2 040						
	Total aguity and liabilities			33 010	(1)OF					
44.5	Total equity and liabilities		6 1 11 11	304 010	<u></u>					
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be pais expected to increase after two y Prior claim on the assets of the confunds have to be available when a Prior claim on the profits of the confusion dividend (this may only be a disadured of the relevant point Any 2 points (1) each	rears) mpany in a wil repayment is c mpany/less pro	nding up lue ofit available for or		profit	2				



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		Answer					
5(a)		Ar Income Statement for the	etta month ended	30 April 20°	18		12
	Rever	nue	\$		\$ 15 640	}(2)CF }(1)OF	
	Purch Less ( Gross Rent ( Insura Opera Wage Loan i Depre	2400 · 1/6) nce (3600 · 1/12) ting expenses	30	(1) (1) } }(1) (1)	3 705 3 975		
5(b)		assets – inventory : current liabilitie	26		203	(1)01	1
5(c)	Current	-					5
3(0)		proposal		ffect on quic			
	1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit	increase	decreas	e no ef	iect	
	2	pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount	√(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	√(1)				
	5	sell on credit terms rather than on cash terms			<b>✓</b>	(1)	
	6	reduce inventory by selling half at cost price	√(1)				

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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