

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
October/November 2018
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120
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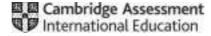
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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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This document consists of 12 printed pages.



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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)	This represents an overdraft/what the trader owes the bank on that date	1					
1(a)(ii)	To restore the petty cash balance to the imprest amount	1					
1(a)(iii)	3%	1					
1(a)(iv)	Not enough money in the account Cheque unsigned/incorrect signature Amount in words and figures disagree Cheque undated/out of date/wrong date Takes account in to unauthorised overdraft Or other acceptable reason Any 1 reason (1)	1					
1(a)(v)	his is a contra entry (1) Money has been transferred from the cash into the bank account (1)						
1(a)(vi)	Money was received from selling goods for \$1100. Of this, \$220 was paid into the cash account and \$880 paid into bank account.						
1(b)	Cash balance \$290 (1) Current asset (1) Bank balance \$4027 (1) Current liability (1)						
1(c)	Rajinder Sales account	5					
	Date Details \$ Date Details \$						
	2018 July 31 Income statement (1)OF 14 600 14 600 2018 June 30 July 29 Total to date Cash/bank (1) 14 600	100					
	AM Limited account						
	Date Details \$ Date Details \$						
	2018 July 27 Bank (1) 312 Discount (1) 8 31 Balance c/d 370 2018 Balance b/d 250 440						
	690 690						

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Question	Answer							
1(d)		Rajinder Discount allowed account						
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$		
	2018 June 30 July 31	Total to date (1 Total for month (1		2018 July 31	Income statement (1)OF	196 196		

Question			An	swer			Marks	
2(a)	Bad debts re Money recei they have be Provision for An estimate	Amounts owing to a business which will not be paid by credit customers (1) Bad debts recovered Money received from credit customers in payment/part payment of debts after they have been written off as bad debts (1) Provision for doubtful debts An estimate of the amount which a business will lose in a financial year because of bad debts (1)						
2(b)	2(b) Adil Mahinda account					4		
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$		
	2018 Feb 1	Sales	600	2018 Feb 10 Aug 31	Sales returns Bank (1) Bad debts (1)	30 114 456 600		
	Bad debts account Date Details \$ Date Details \$							
	2018 Aug 30 31	Total to date Mahinda (1)OF	710 456 1166	2018 Aug 31	Income Statement (1)OF	1166 1166		

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Question		Ar	nswer			Marks	
2(c)(i)	No cash discount for p Improvement in cash f	Eliminates possibility of bad debts No cash discount for prompt payment is required Improvement in cash flow Or other suitable response Any 1 advantage (1)					
2(c)(ii)	Customers may move May be reduction in sa Or other suitable res Any 1 disadvantage	ales ponse	ers			1	
2(d)	Fix a credit limit for ea Improve credit control Issue invoices and mo Refuse further supplie Charge interest on late Allow cash discount/di Invoice discounting/de Any 2 methods (1) ea	Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each credit customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid/overdue account Charge interest on late payment Allow cash discount/discount for prompt payment Invoice discounting/debt factoring Any 2 methods (1) each Not stop selling on credit/sell on cash terms only – given in question					
2(e)	F	Provision for dou	Adil ubtful debts a	account		4	
	Date Deta	ils \$	Date	Details	\$		
	2018 Aug 31 Income Statement Balance c	· •	2017 Sept 1 2018 Sept 1	Balance b/d (1) Balance b/d (1)	1326 1326 1050		
	+ (1) dates						
2(f)	The sales for which a expense of the year in				as an	2	
2(g)	Prudence (1) Consistency (1)					2	

Question		Answer						
2(h)	Either						2	
		debit		credit				
		Bank	(1)	Bad debts recovered	(1)			
	Or							
		debit		credit				
		Amaya	Bad debts recovered		(1)			
		Bank	Aı	тауа	(1)			
2(i)	Increas	se by \$250					1	

Question	Answer						
3(a)	Paul and Ann Journal						
	Date Details Debit \$ Credit \$						
	2018 April 1 Motor vehicle 14 500 Bank 15 500 Paul Capital 30 000 (1)						
	Sept 30 Ann Capital Ann Current 5 000 (1) 5 000 (1)						

Question			Ar	nswer			Marks
3(b)	Profit and	Loss Appropriatio		and Ann It for the ye	ear ended 30 Septem	nber 2018	8
	Profit for year:	the			\$	\$ 11 350	
	Interest o drawings				450 } 550 } (1)	<u>1 000</u> 12 350	
	Interest o capital:	on Paul 4% · 50 00 4% · 80 00 Ann				12 330	
	Partner's salary:	Paul 7000 · 6 / 8000 · 6 /			7 500 **	13 500 (1 150)	
	Share of	nare of loss Paul 575 (1)OF Ann 575 (1)OF (1 150)					
	*Alternative calculation 4% · 50 000 · 12 / 12 = 2000(1) 4% · 30 000 · 6 / 12 = 600(1)						
	**Alterna	tive calculation 7000 · 12 1000 · 6/					
3(c)				Paul nt account			8
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	2018 Sept 30	Drawings (1) Int on Draw. (1)OF Share of loss (1)OF Balance c/d	9 000 450 575 1 825	2017 Oct 1 2018 Sept 30	Balance b/d (1) Int. on cap (1)OF Salary (1)OF Int. on loan (1)	1 150 2 600 7 500 600	
			11 850	2018		11 850	
				Oct 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	1 825	

Question		Answer			Marks			
4(a)		Increase \$	Decrease \$	no effect	3			
	total of current assets	total of current assets 80 000 (1)						
	total profit for the year		4000 (1)					
	total equity		4000 (1)					
4(b)	Prior claim on the profits of the busic Reduction in profit available for ordin Prior claim on the assets of the busic Or other suitable comment Any 2 comments (1) each	nary sharehold			2			
4(a)		Any 2 comments (1) each						
4(c)	The dividend per share may reduce Dilution of ownership Or other suitable comment	Dilution of ownership						
	Any 2 comments (1) each							
4(d)	Proposal 1 General reserve is not necessarily re	epresented by	actual money ((1)	2			
	Proposal 2 Bank overdraft not appropriate for long-term borrowing (1)							
	Or other suitable comments	Or other suitable comments						
4(e)	Long term loan from bank/financial in Government grant if available Mortgage premises Sale and lease-back of non-current Or other suitable method Any 1 method (1)				1			

Question	Answ	ver			Marks
5(a)	Current ratio 31 200 : 20 200 (1) whole form	ula 1.54 :	1	(1)	8
	Quick (acid test) ratio 16 300 : 20 200 (1) whole form	ula 0.81 :	1	(1)	
	Trade receivables collection period	1620 1920		(1) whole formula	
	= 31 days (1)			ioimala	
	Trade payables payment period	1650 1545	<u> </u>	(1) whole formula	
	= 39 days (1)			ioimala	
5(b)	Decrease in inventory/trade receivables/of Increase in trade payables/bank overdraft Purchase of non-current assets Increase in drawings Repayment of long-term liabilities Any 2 reasons (1) each				2
5(c)		increase	decrease	no effect	4
	introduce \$4000 additional capital in order to pay off the bank overdraft	√(1)			
	sell half the inventory at cost price to a cash purchaser			√(1)	
	convert a \$10 000 long-term bank loan into a bank overdraft		√ (1)		
	increase the bank overdraft by \$16 500 in order to repay the trade payables			√ (1)	
5(d)	Inventory is not included in the calculation	n (1)			2
	Either Inventory is not regarded as a liquid asset the money collected (1) Or The quick ratio shows whether the busine funds if all the current liabilities were paid	ess would ha	ve any surpl	us liquid	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Has decreased (1) OF Plus comment – Business is short of liquid funds Business cannot pay immediate liabilities from liquid assets Business needs injection of long term funds Or other relevant comment based on OF quick ratio Any 1 comment (1)	2
5(f)	Has increased/Credit customers are taking longer to settle their debts Change may affect business's ability to pay current liabilities when due Change adversely affects the liquidity of the business Or other relevant comment based on OF trade receivables period Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(g)(i)	Has the use of the money for other purposes for longer than previous Allow comment based on OF trade payables period. Or other relevant comment Any 1 comment (1)	1
5(g)(ii)	Is not able to take advantage of cash discount May be charged interest Damages relationship with credit suppliers Allow comment based on OF trade payables period. Or other relevant comment Any 1 comment (1)	1

paid to credit subscived credit supplier wing to credit supplier wing to credit strawn from barbases for the years presentation Detail Bank Discount Recepture Returns outween contents Detail Discount Recepture contents Discount Recep	rs suppliers nk for pur year Is (1) ecd. (1)	30 septe		4 8 2 0 4 3 6 7 0 Details	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) OF	6		
Bank Discount Red Returns outv	(1) ecd. (1)	33 150	2018					
Discount Red Returns outv	cd. (1)			Durchasas				
Balance c/d	ward (1) (1)	1 670 3 180		Purchases	38 850			
Total purchases – Credit: 38 850 Cash: 4820 (1)								
	Ва	Priti ank accou	ınt	ıt				
Details	\$	Date	D	etails	\$			
Capital (1)	30 000	2018 Sept 30	Non-curr	ent assets (1)	19 400			
, , _	48 500 78 500		Cash Pui	rchases (1) es (1)OF	33 150 4 820 5 090 16 040 78 500			
	Details Capital (1)	Cash: Ba Details \$ Capital (1) 30 000	Cash: 4820 43670 Priti Bank accounts Details \$ Date Capital (1) 30 000 Sept 30 Sales (1) 48 500	Cash: 4820 (1) (1)OF Priti Bank account Details \$ Date D Capital (1) 30 000 Sept 30 Non-curre Sales (1) 48 500 Trade part Cash Put *Expense Balance	Cash: 4820 (1) 43670 (1)OF Priti Bank account Details \$ Date Details Capital (1) 30 000 Sept 30 Non-current assets (1) Sales (1) 48 500 Trade payables (1) Cash Purchases (1) *Expenses (1)OF Balance c/d (1)	Cash: 4820 (1) (1)OF Priti Bank account Details \$ Date Details \$ Capital (1) 30 000 Sept 30 Non-current assets (1) 19 400 Sales (1) 48 500 Trade payables (1) 33 150 Cash Purchases (1) 4820 *Expenses (1)OF 5 090 Balance c/d (1) 16 040		

Question	Answei	•				Marks	
6(c)	Priti Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2018						
		\$		\$			
	Revenue Cost of Sales Purchases Less Purchases returns Less Closing inventory	43 670 1 670 42 000 3 200	(1)OF (1) (2)CF	48 500	(1)		
	Gross profit Discount received		(1)OF	38 800 9 700 850 10 550	(1) (1)		
	Expenses (5090 (1) OF + 120 (1)) Depreciation of non-current assets Profit for the year	5 210 1 940	(1)	7 150 3 400	(1)OF		
6(d)	Margin is the gross profit measured as a pe	rcentage o	of selling	price (1)		2	
	Mark-up is the gross profit measured as a p	ercentage	of cost	price (1)			