

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge Ordinary Level

PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTS

7110/22

Paper 2

October/November 2018

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

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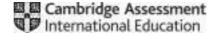
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Generic Marking Principles

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.

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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		Answ	ver			Marks			
1(a)	Trial Balance at 31 August 2018								
			Debit	Credit					
			\$	\$					
		Revenue		19 600					
		Purchases	9 800						
		Inventory	870 (1)						
		Rent receivable		400 (1)					
		Rent payable	800						
		General expenses	230						
		Non-current assets (at cost)	18 750						
		Provision for depreciation		3 970					
		Bank overdraft		30 (1)					
		Motor vehicle expenses	650 (1)						
		Trade receivables	2 990						
		Trade payables		1 090					
		Capital		9 000					
		Matching totals (1)of	<u>34 090</u>	<u>34 090</u>					

Question			An	swer			Mark			
1(b)	Computer maintenance expenses account									
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$				
	Sept			Sept						
	1	Balance b/d	720 (1)	30	Income statement(1)	1400 (1)of				
	19	KK Computers	<u>750</u> (1)		Balance c/d	<u>70</u>				
			<u>1 470</u>			<u>1 470</u>				
	Oct									
	1	Balance b/d	70 (1)							
	KK Computers account									
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$				
	Sept			Sept						
	8	Bank	425 (1)	1	Balance b/d	450				
		Discount received	25 (1)	19	Computer maintenance expenses	750 (1)				
	30	Balance c/d	750							
			<u>1 200</u>			<u>1 200</u>				
				Oct						
				1	Balance b/d	750 (1)of				

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(i)	General journal (1)	3
1(c)(ii)	Sales invoice (1)	
1(c)(iii)	Statement of account (1)	
1(d)(i)	Cash discount (1)	3
1(d)(ii)	200 – (250 – 70) = \$20 (1) profit (1)	

Question		Answer				Marks			
2(a)	1 Original entry (1) 2 Reversal (1) 3 Principle (1)					3			
2(b)	General Journal								
			Debit	Credit					
			\$	\$					
		Purchases	3 600 (1)						
		PP Limited		3 600 (1)					
		Direct wages	1 200 (1)						
		Cash		1 200 (1)					
		Office computer	800 (1)						
		Direct expenses		800 (1)					

Question			Answer			Mark				
2(c)	East Town Decorators Departmental Trading Account for the 3 months ended 30 September 2018									
			Paint partment	Wa	allpaper partment					
		\$	\$	\$	\$					
	Revenue		12 000		8 000					
	Inventory 1 July 2018	2 300		1 800						
	Purchases	<u>5 600</u> (1)		<u>2500</u> (1)						
		7 900		4 300						
	Inventory 30 September 2018	(3 100) (1)		<u>(1 600)</u> (1)						
	Cost of sales		(<u>4 800)</u> (1)		<u>(2 700)</u> (1)					
			7 200		5 300					
	Direct wages	4 000 (1)		3 200 (1)						
	Direct expenses	<u>2400</u> (1)		<u>1600</u> (1)						
			(6 400)		(4 800)					
	Profit		<u>800</u>		<u>500</u> (1)of*					
*Mark f	for both figures	<u>I</u>	L	I						

Question					A	nswer					Marks
3(a)	Must share profits with Nanda (1) Must consult Nanda before decisions (1) Conflicts may arise with Nanda (1) Joint and several liability for Nanda's acts (1) Decision making could be slower (1) Max 2 points Accept other valid points.								2		
3(b)					Сар	ital acc	ounts				;
	Date	Details	Lodini	Mathy	Nanda	Date	Details	Lodini	Mathy	Nanda	
	Aug		\$	\$	\$	Aug		\$	\$	\$	
	1	Goodwill	12 000 (1)	12 000 (1)	6 000 (1)	1	Balance	25 000	15 000		
		Loan	8 000 (1)				Bank			10 000 (1)	
							Goodwill	15 000 (1)	15 000 (1)		
		Balance	20 000	18 000	4 000						
			<u>40 000</u>	30 000	<u>10 000</u>			<u>40 000</u>	30 000	<u>10 000</u>	
						1	Balance	20 000 (1)of *	18 000	4 000	
	Nanda S		for goodwill: t (1) , Lodini \$3 ces	000 Credit (2)	, Mathy \$3000) Credit	(2)			, 	

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Question	Answer Answer						
3(c)	Lodini, Mathy and Nanda Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 July 2018						
	Profit for the year (24 500 (1) – 400 (1)) Plus Interest on drawings Lodini	\$	(1) all three	\$ 24 100			
	Mathy Nanda	850 1 100 600	(1) all three				
	Less Interest on capital		-	2 550 26 650			
	Lodini Mathy Nanda	1 000 900 200	(1)of (1)of (1)of				
			- (1)01	(2 100) 24 550			
	Share of profit Lodini Mathy	9 820 9 820	(1)of				
	Nanda	4 910	(1)of	24 550			
3(d)	Accounting entity				:		
	The business is treated as being completely separate from the ownersonal spending of the owners do not appear in the accounting			e personal assets and the			
	Max 2						

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Question		Answer			Marks		
4(a)	Working capital ration 20000 + 50000 + 4 12000 + 25000 Quick ratio 50000 + 4000 12000 + 25000 }	$\frac{000}{1}$ }(1) = 2.00:1(1)OF			4		
4(b)	The quick ratio is at Need to improve co	ratio is at the 'benchmark' acceptable level of 1.5–2 pove the 'benchmark' acceptable level of 0.7–1:1 (1) ellection of trade receivables (1) this would reduce the based on answers to (a).	• •		4		
4(c)	Inventory Trade receivables Trade payables Bank	$20\ 000 + 35\ 000 - 40\ 000 = 15\ 000$ (2) (1)of for two correct items $50\ 000 + 60\ 000 - 80\ 000 = 30\ 000$ (2) (1)of for two correct items $12\ 000 + 35\ 000 - 27\ 000 = 20\ 000$ (2) (1)of for two correct items $((25\ 000) + 80\ 000 - 27\ 000 - 15\ 000)$ (1) = $13\ 000\ (2)$ /(1(OF)					
4(d)			Working capital \$		3		
		Sold non-current assets for cash \$1200	+ 1200				
		Trade receivables paid \$485 in full settlement of debts of \$500	-15 (1)				
		Converted \$2500 of the bank overdraft to a five year bank loan	+2500 (1)				
		Hema brought additional capital into the business: motor van \$900 and inventory \$600	+600 (1)				

Question	Ans	wer	Marks					
5(a)	Shobi Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2018							
	Revenue	\$ \$ 265 000						
	Inventory at 1 October 2017 Purchases	26 000 (1) 135 000						
	Carriage inwards	3 100 164 100						
	Returns outwards	(8 200) (1) 155 900						
	Drawings of goods	(4 700) (1) 151 200						
	Inventory at 30 September 2018 Cost of sales Gross profit	(19 500) (131 700) (1) 133 300 (1)of						
	Other incomes: Rent receivable (8500+ 150)	8 650 (1)						
	Profit on disposal Decrease in provision for doubtful debts	1 800 (1) 						
	Wages and salaries (41 000 + 1700) Motor vehicle expenses Rent payable (15 000 - 3000)	145 850 42 700 (1) 6 800 (1) 12000 (1)						
	Bank interest Heat, light and power Advertising	3 000 (1) 5 050 (1) 9 000 (1)						
	General expenses (17 700 + 2 600) Bad debt Provisions for depreciation-	20 300 (1) 750 (1)						
	Leasehold premises Motor vehicles Fixtures and fittings	12 000 (1) 10 500 (1) 1 900 (1)						
	Profit for the year	<u>(124 000)</u> <u>21 850</u>						

Question		Answer			Marks				
5(b)	Statement of Financial Position at 30 September 2018								
	Non-current assets	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value	2				
		\$	\$	\$					
	10-year leasehold premises	120 000	84 000	36 000 (1)of					
	Motor vehicles	52 000 (1)	20 500	31 500 (1)of					
	Office fixtures	<u>19 000</u>	9 500	9 500 (1) of					
		<u>191 000</u>	114 000	77 000					
	Current assets								
	Inventory		19 500	(1)					
	Trade receivables (23 250 – 750)	22 500		(1)					
	Less Provision for doubtful debts	(900)		(1)					
			21 600	(1) of					
	Other receivables (150 (1) + 3000 (1))		3 150						
	Bank (13 350 (1) – 12 000 (1))		1 350						
				45 600					
	Total assets			122 600					
	Capital:								
	Capital		40 000						
	Plus Profit for the year		21 850 (1) of	f					
			61 850						
	Less Drawings (4700 (1) + 11 900 (1))		(16 600)						
				45 250					
	Non-current liabilities (1)								
	6% loan			50 000 (1)					
	0.70 10011			(1)					
	Current liabilities								
	Trade payables		23 050	(1)					
	Other payables (2600 (1) + 1700 (1))		4 300						
				27 350					
	Total capital and liabilities			122 600					
	•								
	Alternative presentations accepted								