

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						1
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \times 100 = 2\%$						1
1(a)(iv)	Cash discount						1
1(b)	debit entry in led account of W Jo			ry in ledger of W Jones	nc	entry would be made	1
						√(1)	
1(c)	document issued		e of person	entries	made	e by W Jones	4
		1	issuing ocument	account deb	ited	account credited	
	Invoice (1)	J	Smith (1)	Purchases	s (1)	J Smith (1)	
1(d)	book of prime (original by J Smith	ginal) e	entry used	sales	returr	ns journal (1)	2
	book of prime (original by W Jones	ginal) e	entry used	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 soi	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 n custo t contro thly sta until ou ount fo due ac	edit custome mer ol itements pror utstanding ba or prompt pay	mptly 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 buexpense of the year in v		•		are reg	arded as an	2
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18400} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$						1

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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)	440 460			460		
				460	2018		400		
					May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440		
l	+ (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	wer			Marks
2(b)	error	- I	orofit for the ear	effec	t on closing ca	pital	6
		overstated	understated	overstated	understated	no effect	
	error 1		✓		✓		
	error 2		√(1)		√(1)		
	error 3	√(1)		√(1)			
	error 4	√(1)				√(1)	
2(c)	It is a book of prime (original) entry because it is written up from business documents (1) It is part of the double entry system as it acts as ledger accounts for cash and bank (1)						2
	bank (1)						
2(d)	bank (1)			entry requ	ired in cash bo	ook	3
2(d)	bank (1)	item		entry requ	ired in cash bo		3
2(d)	cash book			debit	credit		3
2(d)	cash book			debit	credit \$		3
2(d)	cash book	k error		debit	credit \$ 100		3
2(d)	cash boo	c error red cheque		debit	credit \$ 100 140	(1)	3
	cash book dishonous charges	c error red cheque	en	debit \$	credit \$ 100 140 15 400	(1) (1) (1)	3
2(d) 2(e)	cash book dishonous charges	c error red cheque	ac	debit \$	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
	cash book dishonous charges	c error red cheque ect debit)	ac	debit \$ try in bank re	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
	cash bood dishonous charges rates (dire	c error red cheque ect debit)	ac	debit \$ try in bank re ded to bank ement balance	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
	cash book dishonous charges rates (direction)	c error red cheque ect debit)	ac	debit \$ try in bank re ided to bank ement balance	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank balance	

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Question	Answer						Marks	
3(a)	Reducing (diminishing) balance method 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 depreciation mach calculation 20% × 15 0	n on office ine A	depreciation macl calculation 20% × 18	on on office nine B 1 000 × 3/12	total	er 2016		2
	answer \$3	000 (1)	answer \$9	00 (1)	\$3 900			
3(d)	Calculation of depreciation on office machine A calculation $20\% \times 15000 \times 6/12$	deprec	iation on achine B n	deprecia office ma calculation 20% × 20 0 6/12	tion on chine C	er 2017 total		3
	answer \$1 500 (1)	answer \$3	3 600 (1)	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	Balance A b/d Bank B (1)	15 000 18 000		Balance c/d	33 000					
	2017 Jan 1	Balance b/d	33 000	2017 July 1	Disposal A (1)	33 000 15 000					
	July 1	(1)OF XY Limited C (1)	20 000	Dec 31	Balance c/d	38 000 53 000					
	2018 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1) OF	53 000 38 000								
			reciation (of office m	nachinery account						
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$					
		Balance c/d	9 900	Jan 1	Balance A b/d Income statement (1)OF	6 000 3 900					
	2017		9 900	2017	Statement (1)OI	9 900					
		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	2018		17 000					
				Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	6 500					
	+ (1) dates										
3(f)	Cost										

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Question	Answer							
4(a)	Statement of Char		Limited for the year	ended 31 Mai	rch 2018	6		
		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 (1)	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) (1)	(4 000)			
	Transfer to general reserve		2 000	(2 000) (1)				
	At 31 March 2018	200 000	16 000	25 000 (1)	241 000 (1)			

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Question		Answer			Marks				
4(b)	AB Limited Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018								
	Non-current assets Premises Machinery	\$ Cost 195 000 98 000	\$ Depreciation to date 35 280	\$ Book value 195 000 62 720 (1)					
	Office equipment Current assets	39 500 332 500	15 800 51 080	23 700 (1) 281 420 (1) OF					
	Inventory Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts		9 900 198	12 120 9 702 (1)					
	Other receivables Petty cash			568 (1) 200 (1) 22 590					
	Total assets Capital and liabilities			304 010					
	Capital and reserves Ordinary shares General reserve Retained earnings Non-current liabilities			200 000 (1) 16 000 (1) 25 000 (1) OF 241 000 (1) OF					
	4% Debentures (repayable 1 April 2022) Current liabilities			30 000 (1)					
	Trade payables Other payables Bank Bank loan			10 020 950 2 040 (1)					
	(repayable 1 January 2019)			20 000 (1) 33 010 (1) OF					
	Total equity and liabilities			304 010					
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be pais expected to increase after two yellow Prior claim on the assets of the confunds have to be available when the Prior claim on the profits of the condividend (this may only be a disadition of the relevant point Any 2 points (1) each	rears) mpany in a wi repayment is o mpany/less pr	nding up lue ofit available for or		2				

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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						Marks		
5(a)	Aretta Income Statement for the month ended 30 April 2018								
	Reven	ue	\$		\$ 15 640	}(2)CF }(1)OF			
	Less C Gross Rent (2 Insurar Operat Wages Loan ir Deprec	uses (15 000 (1) + 810 (1)) losing inventory profit $2400 \times 1/6$) nce (3600 \times 1/12) ing expenses	30	(1) (1) } }(1) (1)	3 705 205				
5(b)	Current a	ssets – inventory : current liabilities					1		
5(c)		proposal	effect on quick ratio				5		
			increase	decrease	no eff	fect			
	1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit		√					
	2	pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount	√ (1)						
	3	obtain a bank overdraft and repay the loan immediately			✓((1)			
	4	arrange for the loan to be extended to 2 years	√(1)						
	5	sell on credit terms rather than on cash terms			✓((1)			
	6	reduce inventory by selling half at cost price	√(1)						

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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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