

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING

0452/22 March 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.

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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.

Question	Answer					
1(a)	 (a) Assist in the location of errors Provide an instant total of trade receivables Prove the arithmetical accuracy of the sales ledger Enable a statement of financial position to be prepared quickly Provide a summary of transactions relating to trade receivables Help reduce fraud Any 2 advantages (1) each 					
1(b)	Overpayment by a credit customer of the a Credit customer failing to deduct available Credit customer returning goods after settlin Credit customer making payment in advance Any 2 reasons (1) each	cash discount			2	
1(c)		debit	credit	no entry	9	
	opening balance owed to credit suppliers		✓ (1)			
	credit purchases		√(1)			
	cash purchases			√ (1)		
	cash discount received	√ (1)				
	trade discount received			√ (1)		
	cheques paid to credit suppliers	√ (1)				
	interest charged by credit suppliers	6	√(1)			
	returns to credit suppliers	√ (1)				
	contra between sales and purchas ledgers	es √(1)				

uestion			Ans	swer				Mark
1(d)						principl	e	
	Kamika uses the double entry system of book- keeping when recording transactions in her ledgers Duality (1)							
		ka adjusted the charge ne statement for an am end				Accruals (match	ning) (1)	
		ka adjusts her provisio nd of each year so it is vables				Prudence Or Consistency	(1)	
	values	ka intends to trade for s her premises at net b value in her statemen	book value	e not expe		Going concern	(1)	
	Kamika did not make any entry in her accounting records when a competitor reduced his prices even though it may affect her sales						ement (1)	
	record	ka did not make any ei ds when a customer as for him to collect some	sked for go	oods to be		Realisation (1)		
1(e)	Kamika Fuel2go account							
	Date	Details	\$	Date		Details	\$	
	2017 Mar 31	Bank (1) Discount received (1)	780 20	2017 Feb 1 Dec 10		nce b/d expenses (1)	800 3200	
	2018 Jan 31	Balance c/d	3200					
			4000	2018		-	4000	
				Feb 1	Bala	ince b/d (1)OF	3200	
		F	uel expen	ses accoi	unt			
	Date 2017	Details	\$	Date 2018		Details	\$	
	Feb 1	Balance (inventory) b/d	950			ement(1)OF	3260	
	Jun 4 Dec 10	Bank (1) Fuel2go (1)	210 3200 4 360		Bala (inve	entory) c/d	1100 4360	
	2018 Feb 1	Balance (inventory) b/d (1)	1100				4300	
	+ (1) Dates		1	1				

Question	Answer							
2(a)	Ensures that the profit for the year is not overstated in the income statement (1) Ensures that the non-current assets are not overstated in the statement of financial position(1)							
2(b)	Dipak Journal				2			
		Debit \$	Credit \$					
	Motor vehicles	50 000		(1)				
	ZY Motors		50 000	(1)				
2(c)	Book value at 30 November 2016	Depreciation to 30 November 201514 400Book value at 30 November 201525 600Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 20165 120(1)						
2(d)	Book value 30 November 2016	Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 2016 10 000 (1)						
2(e)	Dipak Journal				2			
		Debit \$	Credit \$					
	Income statement (4096 + 8000)	12 096		(1) OF				
	Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles		12 096	(1) OF				
2(f)	Depreciation to 30 November 2015 Depreciation for the year ended 30 Novemb Depreciation for the year ended 30 Novemb		\$ 14 400 5 120 4 096 23 616	} } (1)OF (1)OF	2			

Question		Answer				Marks
2(g)		Dipak Journal				6
	1	Disposal of motor vehicle Motor vehicles Transferring cost of motor vehicle to disposal account	Debit \$ 40 000	Credit \$ 40 000	(1) (1) (1)	
	2	Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles Disposal of motor vehicle Transferring the accumulated depreciation on motor vehicle sold to the disposal account	23 616	23 616	(1) OF (1) OF (1)	

Question	Answer						
3(a)	ND Sports Club						
	Café Income Statement for the yea		Decemb	per 2017			
	,	\$		\$			
	Revenue (sales)			9 520			
	Purchases (5760 (1) + 130 (1))	5 890					
	Closing inventory	970					
		4 920	_				
	Wages of assistant (4000 + 160 (1))	4 160					
	Rent and insurance (3700 – 1200/12 (1)						
	x ¼ (1)	900					
	Depreciation – fixtures and fittings						
	(20% × 3500)	700	(1)	10 680			
	Loss for the year		_	1 160 (1)OF			
3(b)	ND Sports Club						
~ /	Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2017						
		\$		\$			
	Subscriptions ((14 850 + 500(1)) – 350 (1))						
	(Or 300 (1) × 50 (1))			15 000			
	Net income from competition			710 (1)			
				15710			
	Loss on café	1 160	(1) OF				
	Wages of sports coach	6 000	}				
	General club expenses	540) (1)				
	Rent and insurance (3700 – 1200/12 (1)						
	× ¾(1))	2 700					
	Depreciation – sports equipment						
	(20% × 6200)	1 240	(1)	11 640			
	Surplus for the year			4 070 (1) OF			

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Receipts from café sales Café suppliers Wages of café assistant Interest-free loan Sports equipment Café fixtures and fittings Any 1 item (1) Reason: For any of first three items – It relates to the café and appears in the café income statement (1) Reason: For any of the last three items – It is an asset/liability and appears in the statement of financial position (1)	2
3(d)	Depreciation of sports equipment Subscriptions accrued Loss on café Surplus/deficit Any 1 item (1) Reason – The depreciation is a non-monetary expense No money was received in respect of the subscriptions accrued The loss on the café was calculated in the income statement The surplus/deficit was calculated in the income and expenditure account Any 1 suitable reason for the item selected (1)	2
3(e)	The members of the club have not invested any capital/are not owners/are not shareholders (1) so there can be no dividends/profit share which represent a return on the amount invested (1)	2
3(f)	These would not raise the required amount within the time limit Or other suitable reason Any suitable reason (1)	1
3(g)	Long-term loan Mortgage Sponsorship Grants Donations Or other suitable source of long term funds Any 1 source (1)	1

Question			Answer				Marks	
4(a)	Amaira Corrected Statement of Financial Position at 31 January 2018							
	Assets	\$	\$		\$			
	Non-current assets Premises Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicle	Cost 85 000 40 000 11 000 136 000	Depreciation to date 19 520 1 375 20 895	(1)	Book value 85 000 20 480 9 625 115 105			
	Current assets Inventory (18 000 + 2 0 Trade receivables Less Provision for doul		14 000 420	(1)	20 000 13 580			
	(3% × 14 000) Petty cash				90 33 670	(1)		
	Total assets Capital and liabilities				148 775			
	Capital Opening balance Plus Profit for the year – 150 (1) + (450 – 420)		75 (1)		100 000 <u>13 240</u> 113 240			
	Less Drawings Current liabilities				7 000 106 240	• •		
	Trade payables Bank overdraft (7 241 - Loan – EasyLoans	+ 150)			15 144 7 391 20 000 42 535	(1) (1)		
	Total capital and liabilit	ies			148 775			
	* Accept calculation o	utsida Statomo	nt					

Question			Ans	swer			Marks
4(b)				aira account			5
	<i>Dat</i> e 2018 Jan 31	Details Drawings (1) Balance c/d	\$ 7 000 106 240 113 240	Date 2017 Feb 1 2018 Jan 31 2018 Feb 1	Details Balance b/d (1) Profit for year (1)OF Balance b/d	\$ 100 000 <u>13 240</u> 113 240	
4(c)	To assess ju To assess li Or other su	e business is likely to ob security ikelihood of wage in uitable reason		perating	(1)OF	106 240	2
4(d)	Any points I To compare To compare To assess p To see whe To compare	assess likelihood of wage increases r other suitable reason my 2 reasons (1) each my points listed in (c) above provided not awarded in that section o compare results with previous years o compare results with other businesses o assess past performance o see where improvements can be made/take remedial action o compare with budgets and forecasts r other suitable reason				2	

Question		Answ	/er				Marks
5(a)	Statement of Changes ir	ABC Lir n Equity for tl		led 31 Decer	mber 2017		6
		Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total		
		\$	\$	\$	\$		
	On 1 January 2017	180 000	25 000	9 500	214 500		
	Share issue	20 000			20 000	1	
	Profit for the year			21 000	21 000	1	
	Final dividend paid for year ended 31 December 2016			(7 200)	(7 200)	1	
	Interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017			(6 000)	(6 000)	1	
	Transfer to general reserve		2 000	(2 000)		1	
	At 31 December 2017	200 000	27 000	15 300	242 300	1	
5(b)	Increase in gross profit Decrease in expenses/better con Increase in other income Different type of expenses	trol of expen	ses				
	Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each						
5(c)	2017 (1) In 2016 the percentage of expenses to revenue was 20%: in 2017 the percentage of expenses to revenue was 16% (1)s						
0(0)	In 2016 the percentage of expension		ue was 20%	່ວ: in 2017 the	e percentag	e of	
5(d)	In 2016 the percentage of expenses to revenue was 16% (1		1	b: in 2017 the percentage year to reve	of profit for		
. ,	In 2016 the percentage of expension		1	percentage year to reve	of profit for	the	
. ,	In 2016 the percentage of expenses to revenue was 16% (1	l)s	effect on	percentage year to reve	of profit for	the	
. ,	In 2016 the percentage of expenses to revenue was 16% (1 proposal reduce number of employees	s to reduce	effect on increase	percentage year to reve	of profit for	the	
. ,	In 2016 the percentage of expense expenses to revenue was 16% (1 proposal reduce number of employees the wages bill purchase supplies in bulk to	I)s s to reduce get trade	effect on increase ✓ (1)	percentage year to reve	of profit for	the ect	

Question	An	swer			Marks		
5(e)	The company had to wait longer to receive the money from the trade receivables. Delay in receiving the money may be the reason why company took longer to pay trade payables. Company would not qualify for cash discount in 2017. Company would not have to allow cash discount in 2017. Company may be charged interest on late payments in 2017. Company may charge interest on late receipts in 2017. In both years the company was paying the trade payables before receiving money from the trade receivables Or other suitable comment Any 2 comments (1) each						
5(f)	Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Invoice discounting and debt factoring Any 2 points (1) each						
5(g)	Reduce credit sales/sell for cash only Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each						
5(h)	Have to wait longer for the money Increased risk of bad debts Or other suitable disadvantage Any 1 disadvantage (1)						
5(i)	Do not have to allow cash discount May charge interest on overdue accounts Or other suitable advantage Any 1 advantage (1)				1		
5(j)	The profit earned for every \$100 used in th	e business			1		
5(k)		effect on re	eturn on capita (ROCE)	I employed	3		
		increase	decrease	no effect			
	reduce cost of insuring motor vehicles	√ (1)					
	issue more ordinary shares		√ (1)				
	obtain a short-term interest-free loan from a director			√ (1)			