

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

#### ACCOUNTING

0452/23 May/June 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						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 lec account of W Jo			ry in ledger of W Jones	nc	entry would be made	1
						√( <b>1</b> )	
1(c)	document issued	nam	e of person	entries	s made	e by W Jones	4
			issuing ocument	account det			
	Invoice (1)	J	Smith <b>(1)</b>	Purchases	s <b>(1)</b>	J Smith (1)	
1(d)	book of prime (orio by J Smith	ginal) e	entry used	sales	returr	ns journal <b>(1)</b>	2
	book of prime (orig by W Jones	ginal) e	entry used	purchas	es ret	urns journal <b>(1)</b>	
1(e)(i)	A bad debt is an amoun customer	t owing	g to a busines	ss which will r	not be	paid by the credit	
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(f)	Reduce credit sales/sell Obtain references from a 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 contro thly sta until ou ount fo due ac	edit custome mer bl atements pror utstanding ba r prompt pay	mptly llance is paid			
1(g)	The profit for the year is The trade receivables (c <b>Accept other valid poi</b>	urrent	• •	not overstated	(1)		2
1(h)	The sales for which a bu expense of the year in w		•	• • •	are reg	jarded as an	2
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18400} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2 \frac{1}{2}\%$						

Question				Ans	wer			Marks
1(j)			Provision	J Sr for doub	-	account		5
		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	
					2018			
					May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440	
	+ (1)	dates	I		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 Ioan, 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 <b>(1)</b> Example Any expense such as wages, rent, insurance, etc. <b>Any suitable example (1)</b>	
	Revenue receipt Amounts received in the day-to-day trading activities and other items of income <b>(1)</b> Example Sales, commission received, interest received, rent received, etc. <b>Any suitable example (1)</b>	

			Ans	wer			Marks
2(b)	error		profit for the ear	effec	t on closing ca	pital	6
		overstated	understated	overstated	understated	no effect	
	error 1		✓		$\checkmark$		
	error 2		<b>√(1)</b>		<b>√(1)</b>		
	error 3	√(1)		<b>√(1)</b>			
	error 4	√(1)				<b>√(1)</b>	
2(c)	It is a book of p documents (1) It is part of the bank (1)		•				2
2(d)							
				entry requ	ired in cash bo	ook	3
		item		entry requ debit \$	red in cash bo credit \$	ook	3
	cash bool			debit	credit		3
				debit	credit \$		3
		k error		debit	credit \$ 100	(1)	3
	dishonour	c error red cheque		debit	credit \$ <i>100</i> 140	(1) (1)	3
2(e)	dishonour charges	c error red cheque	en	debit \$	credit \$ 100 140 15	(1) (1) (1)	3
2(e)	dishonour charges	c error red cheque	ad	debit \$	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
2(e)	dishonour charges	c error red cheque ect debit)	ad	debit \$ try in bank red	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
2(e)	dishonour charges rates (dire	c error red cheque ect debit)	ad	debit \$ try in bank re- ded to bank ement balance	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
2(e)	dishonour charges rates (dire	c error red cheque ect debit)	ad	debit \$ try in bank re ded to bank ement balance ✓(1)	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta deducted f statement	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	

Question					Answe	r				Marks
3(a)	Reva	Reducing (diminishing) balance method Revaluation method Any one (1)					1			
3(b)	depr Do r May <b>Or o</b>	eciate ea not depre be certai other suit	nateriality – n ach item sepa ciate by an e in amount of cable reasor ns (1) each	arately qual amou loss of too	int each yea	ar	fficult/too	costly	r to	2
3(c)		Ca	alculation of o depreciatio mach	n on office	depreciati	ear ended 31 on on office nine B	Decemb total	er 20	16	2
			calculation		calculation	-				
			20% × 15 0	00	20% × 18	000 × 3/12				
			answer \$3 (	000 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$9	00 (1)	\$3 900			
3(d)		Ca	alculation of	depreciatio	on for the ye	ear ended 31	Decemb	er 20	17	3
. ,		depre	ciation on machine A	deprec	iation on achine B	deprecia office ma	tion on		total	
		calculati	on	calculatio	n	calculation				
		20% × 1 6/12	5 000 ×	20% × 18	000	20% × 200 6/12	00 ×			
		answer	\$1 500 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$3	3 600 <b>(1)</b>	answer \$2	000 <b>(1)</b>	\$7 1	00	

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)	<i>15 000</i> 18 000		Balance c/d	33 000				
	2017		33 000	2017		33 000				
		Balance b/d (1)OF	33 000	July 1	Disposal A (1)	15 000				
	July 1	XY Limited C (1)	20 000 53 000	Dec 31	Balance c/d	38 000 53 000				
	2018 Jan 1	Balance b/d	38 000							
		(1)OF								
		Provision for dep	preciation	of office m	achinery account					
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$				
		Balance c/d	9 900	Jan 1		6 <i>000</i> 3 900				
			9 900		statement (1)OF	9 900				
	2017 July 1	Disposal A (1) OF	10 500	2017 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	9 900				
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	6 500	Dec 31	Income statement (1)OF	7 100				
			17 000			17 000				
				2018 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	6 500				
	+ (1) dates	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>						
3(f)	Boo	ot preciation to date (60 ok value ceeds of sale	000 + 300	0 + 1500)	\$ 15 000 (1) <u>10 500</u> (1) O 4 500 6 000	F	4			

Question	Answer							
4(a)	Statement of Char		_imited for the year e	ended 31 Mar	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 <b>(1)</b>	35 000			
	Final dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2017)			(10 000) <b>(1)</b>	(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 Premises Machinery Office equipment Current assets Inventory Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts	\$ Cost 195 000 98 000 <u>39 500</u> <u>332 500</u>	\$ Depreciation to date 35 280 <u>15 800</u> 51 080 9 900 198	\$ Book value 195 000 62 720 23 700 281 420 12 120 9 702						
	Other receivables Petty cash			568 200 22 590	(1) (1)					
	Total assets Capital and liabilities			304 010						
	Capital and reserves Ordinary shares General reserve Retained earnings			200 000 16 000 25 000 241 000	• •					
	Non-current liabilities 4% Debentures (repayable 1 April 2022) Current liabilities			30 000	(1)					
	Trade payables Other payables Bank Bank loan (repayable 1 January 2019)			10 020 950 2 040 20 000	(1) (1)					
	Total equity and liabilities			<u>33 010</u> <u>304 010</u>						
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be particular to the expected to increase after two ys Prior claim on the assets of the constraint of the total the expected to be available when Prior claim on the profits of the constraint of the total the expected of the expected of the total the expected of the expected	/ears) ompany in a wir repayment is d mpany/less pro	nding up ue ofit available for or		t profit					

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		Answ	ver				Marks
5(a)		Aret Income Statement for the m		30 April 2018			12
	Revenu	le	\$	1	\$ 5 640	}(2)CF }(1)OF	
	Less Cl Gross p Rent (2 Insuran Operati Wages Loan in Deprec (12	ses (15 000 <b>(1)</b> + 810 <b>(1)</b> ) losing inventory	15 810 4 080 400 300 980 1 900 30 95	(1) (1) } }(1) (1)	3 910 3 705	(1)OF (1)OF	
5(b)	Current as	ssets – inventory : current liabilities					1
5(c)		proposal	e	ffect on quick decrease	ratio no et	ffect	5
	1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit		✓ ✓			
	2	pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount	<b>√</b> (1)				
	3	obtain a bank overdraft and repay the loan immediately			~	(1)	
	4	arrange for the loan to be extended to 2 years	<b>√(1)</b>				
	5	sell on credit terms rather than on cash terms			~	(1)	
	6	reduce inventory by selling half at cost price	<b>√(1)</b>				

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 <b>Or other suitable points excluding type of business (given in the question)</b> <b>Any 2 points (1) basic statement and (1) for development</b>	4