## Cambridge Assessment International Education

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.
Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

## 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(d) | Rajinder <br> Discount allowed account |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
|  | Date | Details | \$ | Date | Details | \$ |  |
|  | 2018 June 30 July 31 | Total to date (1) <br> Total for month <br> (1) | $\begin{array}{r} 178 \\ 18 \\ \hline 196 \end{array}$ | 2018 July 31 | Income statement (1)OF | 196 |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | Bad debts <br> Amounts owing to a business which will not be paid by credit customers (1) <br> Bad debts recovered <br> Money received from credit customers in payment/part payment of debts after they have been written off as bad debts (1) <br> Provision for doubtful debts <br> An estimate of the amount which a business will lose in a financial year because of bad debts (1) |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
| 2(b) | Adil Mahinda account |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|  | Date | Details | \$ | Date | Details | \$ |  |
|  | 2018 Feb 1 | Sales | 600 | 2018 Feb 10 Aug 31 | Sales returns <br> Bank <br> (1) | 30 <br> 114 <br> 456 <br> 6 |  |
|  |  |  | 600 |  | Bad debts (1) | 600 |  |
|  | Bad debts account |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Date | Details | \$ | Date | Details | \$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { Aug } 30 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | Total to date <br> Mahinda (1)OF | $\begin{aligned} & 710 \\ & 456 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2018 \\ & \text { Aug } 31 \end{aligned}$ | Income Statement <br> (1)OF | 1166 |  |
|  |  |  | 1166 |  |  | 1166 |  |



| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(h) | Either |  |  |  | 2 |
|  | debit |  | credit |  |  |
|  | Bank |  | Bad debts recove |  |  |
|  | Or |  |  |  |  |
|  | debit |  | credit |  |  |
|  | Amaya |  | d debts recovered | (1) |  |
|  | Bank |  | maya | (1) |  |
| 2(i) | Increase by $\$ 250$ |  |  |  | 1 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a) | Paul and Ann Journal |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  | Date | Details | Debit \$ | Credit \$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2018 \\ & \text { April } 1 \end{aligned}$ | Motor vehicle <br> Bank <br> Paul Capital | $\begin{aligned} & 14500 \\ & 15500 \end{aligned}$ | 30000 | (1) <br> (1) <br> (1) |  |
|  | Sept 30 | Ann Capital Ann Current | 5000 | 5000 | (1) <br> (1) |  |



| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) |  | Increase \$ | Decrease \$ | no effect | 3 |
|  | total of current assets | 80000 (1) |  |  |  |
|  | total profit for the year |  | 4000 (1) |  |  |
|  | total equity |  | 4000 (1) |  |  |
| 4(b) | Prior claim on the profits of the business Reduction in profit available for ordinary shareholders Prior claim on the assets of the business in a winding-up Or other suitable comment <br> Any 2 comments (1) each |  |  |  | 2 |
| 4(c) | In the event of winding up each shareholder may receive less The dividend per share may reduce Dilution of ownership Or other suitable comment <br> Any 2 comments (1) each |  |  |  | 2 |
| 4(d) | Proposal 1 <br> General reserve is not necessarily represented by actual money (1) <br> Proposal 2 <br> Bank overdraft not appropriate for long-term borrowing (1) <br> Or other suitable comments |  |  |  | 2 |
| 4(e) | Long term loan from bank/financial institution Government grant if available <br> Mortgage premises <br> Sale and lease-back of non-current assets <br> Or other suitable method <br> Any 1 method (1) |  |  |  | 1 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a) | Current ratio   <br> $31200: 20200$ (1) whole formula $1.54: 1$ (1)   <br> Quick (acid test) ratio <br> $16300: 20200$ (1) whole formula $0.81: 1$ (1) <br> Trade receivables collection period $\frac{16200}{192000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) <br> whole <br> formula  <br> $=31$ days (1) $\frac{16500}{154500} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) <br> whole <br> formula  <br> Trade payables payment period    |  |  |  | 8 |
| 5(b) | Decrease in inventory/trade receivables/cash Increase in trade payables/bank overdraft Purchase of non-current assets Increase in drawings Repayment of long-term liabilities <br> Any 2 reasons (1) each |  |  |  | 2 |
| 5(c) | introduce $\$ 4000$ additional capital in order to pay off the bank overdraft | increase | decrease | no effect | 4 |
|  |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |  |
|  | sell half the inventory at cost price to a cash purchaser |  |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |
|  | convert a $\$ 10000$ long-term bank loan into a bank overdraft |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |  |
|  | increase the bank overdraft by $\$ 16500$ in order to repay the trade payables |  |  | $\checkmark$ (1) |  |
| 5(d) | Inventory is not included in the calculation (1) <br> Either <br> Inventory is not regarded as a liquid asset - a buyer has to be found and then the money collected (1) <br> Or <br> The quick ratio shows whether the business would have any surplus liquid funds if all the current liabilities were paid immediately from the liquid assets |  |  |  | 2 |


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



| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(c) | PritiIncome Statement for the year ended 30 September 2018 |  |  |  | (1) | 11 |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  |  |
|  | Revenue <br> Cost of Sales <br> Purchases <br> Less Purchases returns |  | (1) OF <br> (1) | 48500 |  |  |
|  |  | 43670 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1670 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 42000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Less Closing inventory | 3200 | (2)CF |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | (1)OF | 38800 |  |  |
|  | Gross profit |  |  | 9700 | (1) |  |
|  | Discount received |  |  | 850 | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10550 |  |  |
|  | Expenses (5090 (1) OF + 120 (1)) <br> Depreciation of non-current assets | $\begin{aligned} & 5210 \\ & 1910 \end{aligned}$ | (1) | 7150 |  |  |
|  | Profit for the year |  |  | 3400 | (1)OF |  |
| 6(d) | Margin is the gross profit measured as a percentage of selling price (1) <br> Mark-up is the gross profit measured as a percentage of cost price (1) |  |  |  |  | 2 |

