

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
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.

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™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

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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						A	nsv	ver				N	/larks
1(a)(i)	Т	his	repres	ents	s an overdraft/w	hat the	e tra	der o	wes th	ne bank on that	date		1
1(a)(ii)	Т	o re	estore	the	petty cash balar	nce to	the	impre	est am	ount			1
1(a)(iii)	3	%											1
1(a)(iv)	A C T	Not enough money in the account Cheque unsigned/incorrect signature Amount in words and figures disagree Cheque undated/out of date/wrong date Takes account in to unauthorised overdraft Or other acceptable reason Any 1 reason (1)								1			
1(a)(v)					entry (1) en transferred fr	om the	e ca	sh int	o the l	bank account (1))		2
1(a)(vi)			•		eived from selli int and \$880 pa					Of this, \$220 was	s paid	into	1
1(b)	C B	Cash balance \$290 (1) Current asset (1) Bank balance \$4027 (1) Current liability (1)							4				
1(c)								der ccour	ıt				5
		D	ate		Details	\$		Da	ate	Details	\$		
	<u>-</u>	20 Jul	18 y 31	3 2018					00				
					A	AM Lim	nited	d acco	ount		1		
	Date Details \$ Date Details \$												
			2018 July 2		Bank (1) Discount (1) Balance c/d	ount (1) 8							
								18 Ig 1	Balaı	nce b/d (1)OF	370		

Question	Answer						Marks		
1(d)		Rajinder Discount allowed account							
	Date	Date Details \$ Date Details \$							
	2018 June 30 July 31	Total to date (1 Total for month (1		2018 July 31	Income statement (1)OF	196 196			

Question			An	swer			Marks	
2(a)	Bad debts re Money recei they have be Provision for An estimate	Bad debts Amounts owing to a business which will not be paid by credit customers (1) Bad debts recovered Money received from credit customers in payment/part payment of debts after hey have been written off as bad debts (1) Provision for doubtful debts An estimate of the amount which a business will lose in a financial year pecause of bad debts (1)						
2(b)	(b) Adil Mahinda account						4	
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$		
	2018 Feb 1	Sales	600	2018 Feb 10 Aug 31	Sales returns Bank (1) Bad debts (1)	30 114 456 600		
	Bad debts account							
	Date Details \$ Date Details \$							
	2018 Aug 30 31	Total to date Mahinda (1)OF	710 456 1166	2018 Aug 31	Income Statement (1)OF	1166 1166		

Question			An	swer			Marks
2(c)(i)	Eliminates possibility of bad debts No cash discount for prompt payment is required Improvement in cash flow Or other suitable response Any 1 advantage (1)						1
2(c)(ii)	May be reduc	table response	supplie	rs			1
2(d)	Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each credit customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid/overdue account Charge interest on late payment Allow cash discount/discount for prompt payment Invoice discounting/debt factoring Any 2 methods (1) each Not stop selling on credit/sell on cash terms only – given in question						2
2(e)		Provision	-	Adil btful debts	account		4
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
		ncome Statement (1)OF Balance c/d	276 1 050 1 326	2017 Sept 1 2018 Sept 1	Balance b/d (1) Balance b/d (1)	1326 1326 1050	
	+ (1) dates						
2(f)	The sales for which a business is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1)					2	
2(g)	Prudence (1) Consistency						2

Question		Answer					
2(h)	Either						2
		debit		credit			
		Bank	(1)	Bad debts recovered	(1)		
	Or						
		debit		credit			
		Amaya	Ва	ad debts recovered	(1)		
		Bank	Ar	naya	(1)		
2(i)	Increas	se by \$250					1

Question	Answer						
3(a)	Paul and Ann Journal	5					
	Date Details Debit \$ Credit \$						
	2018 April 1 Motor vehicle Bank Paul Capital 14 500 15 500 30 000 (1)						
	Sept 30 Ann Capital 5 000 (1) Ann Current 5 000 (1)						

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Question			Ar	nswer				Marks	
3(b)	Paul and Ann Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 September 2018								
	Profit for the	ne			\$		\$ 11 350		
	Interest on drawings:	Paul Ann			450 } 	(1) _	1 000 12 350		
	Interest on capital:	Paul 4% × 50 00		2 = 1000 (1) 2 = 1600 (1))			
	Partner's salary:	Paul 7000 × 6 / 8000 × 6 /			7 500 **	_	13 500 (1 150)		
	Share of lo	oss Paul Ann			575 (1 <u>575</u> (1)OF)OF _	(1 150)		
	*Alternativ	e calculation 4% × 50 00 4% × 30 00		12 = 2000(¹) 2 = 600 (1)	1)				
	**Alternativ	ve calculation 7000 × 12 1000 × 6 /							
3(c)	Paul Current account							8	
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details		\$		
	2018 Sept 30	Drawings (1)	9 000	2017 Oct 1	Balance b/d	(1)	1 150		

Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$
2018			2017		
Sept 30	Drawings (1) Int on Draw.	9 000	Oct 1 2018	Balance b/d (1)	1 15
	(1)OF	450	Sept 30	Int. on cap (1)OF	2 60
	Share of loss		-	Salary (1)OF	7 50
	(1)OF	575		Int. on loan (1)	60
	Balance c/d	1 825			
		11 850			11 85
			2018		
			Oct 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	1 82

Question		Answer			Marks		
4(a)		Increase \$	Decrease \$	no effect	3		
	total of current assets 80 000 (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 Any 2 comments (1) each						
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						
4(d)	Proposal 1 General reserve is not necessarily represented by actual money (1) Proposal 2 Bank overdraft not appropriate for long-term borrowing (1) Or other suitable comments						
4(e)	Long term loan from bank/financial in Government grant if available Mortgage premises Sale and lease-back of non-current and or other suitable method Any 1 method (1)				1		

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Question	Answer						
5(a)	Current ratio 31 200 : 20 200 (1) whole form	ula 1.54	· : 1	(1)	8		
	Quick (acid test) ratio 16 300 : 20 200 (1) whole form	ula 0.81	: 1	(1)			
	Trade receivables collection period		$\frac{200}{000} \times \frac{365}{1}$	(1) whole formula			
	= 31 days (1)			Torrida			
	Trade payables payment period		$\frac{500}{500} \times \frac{365}{1}$	(1) whole formula			
	= 39 days (1)						
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						
	Any 2 reasons (1) each	T	1		_		
5(c)		increase	decrease	no effect	4		
	introduce \$4000 additional capital in order to pay off the bank overdraft	√(1)					
	sell half the inventory at cost price to a cash purchaser			√ (1)			
	convert a \$10 000 long-term bank loan into a bank overdraft		√(1)				
	increase the bank overdraft by \$16 500 in order to repay the trade payables			√ (1)			
5(d)	Inventory is not included in the calculation	n (1)			2		
	Either Inventory is not regarded as a liquid asset – a buyer has to be found and then the money collected (1) Or 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 (1)						

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

Question	Answer										
6(a)	Cheques position Discount resturns to Amounts of Cash with Total purchase Alternative	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) OF	6								
	Date	Deta	ils	\$	Date	De	tails	\$			
	2018 Sept 30	Bank Discount Re Returns out Balance c/c	ward (1)	33 150 850 1 670 3 180 38 850	2018 Sept 30			38 850			
	Total purchases – Credit: 38 850 Cash: 4820 (1) 43 670 (1)OF										
6(b)	Priti Bank account										
	Date	Details	\$	Date	D	etails		\$			
	2017 Oct 1 2018 Sept 30	Capital (1) Sales (1)	30 000 48 500	2018 Sept 30	Trade payables (1) Cash Purchases (1) *Expenses (1)OF		33 150 4 820 5 090				
			78 500 Balance c/d (1) 16 040 78 500 78 500								

Question	Answer										
6(c)	Priti Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2018										
		\$		\$							
	Revenue Cost of Sales			48 500	(1)						
	Purchases Less Purchases returns	43 670 1 670	(1)OF (1)								
		42 000									
	Less Closing inventory	3 200	(2)CF (1)OF	38 800							
	Gross profit Discount received			9 700 850	(1) (1)						
	Expenses (5090 (1) OF + 120 (1))	5 2 1 0		10 550							
	Depreciation of non-current assets Profit for the year	1 940	(1)	7 150 3 400	(1)OF						
6(d)	Margin is the gross profit measured as a percentage of selling price (1)										
O(d)	Mark-up is the gross profit measured as a percentage of cost price (1)										