

### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120
Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	The bank statement is a copy of the account of the business as it appears in the books of the bank / the bank statement is prepared from the viewpoint of the bank (1)  The bank account in the cash book is prepared from the viewpoint of the business (1)	2

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Question							Answer						Marks
1(b)	Amjad Cash Book												13
	Date	Details		Discount allowed	Cash	Bank	Date			Discount received	Cash	Bank	
	2017			\$	\$	\$	2017			\$	\$	\$	
	Mar 1	Balances b/d			38	2750	March 6	Office Equipment	(1)			790	
	13	XY Limited	(1)	4		196							
	29	Sales	(1)		2148			Repairs to office equipment	(1)			160	
	30	Cash	(1)			2000	21	Furniture Store	(1)	9		351	
	31	Idris	(1)			474	30	Bank c	(1)		2000		
							31	Bank charges	(1)			29	
								Insurance	(1)			50	
								Balances c/d				4040	
				4	2186	5420				9	2186	5420	
	2017												
	April 1	Balances b/d			186	4040							
		+(1) dates			(1)OF	(1)OF							

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Amjad Bank Reconciliation Statement at 31 March 2017 \$	6
	Balance in cash book 4 040 (1) <b>OF</b> Cheques not yet presented (1) 351 (1) 4 391	
	Amounts not yet credited (1) 2 000 (1)  Balance on bank statement 2 391 (1) OF	
	Alternative presentation \$ Balance on bank statement 2 391 (1) OF Amounts not yet credited (1) 2 000 (1)	
	4 391  Cheques not yet presented (1) 351 (1)  Balance in cash book 4 040 (1) <b>OF</b>	
1(d)(i)	The financial transactions are recorded at the actual cost (1)  Because of this it is difficult to compare transactions taking place at different times (1)	2
1(d)(ii)	The accounting records only show information which can be expressed in monetary terms/non-monetary items cannot be recorded (1)  There are many other factors which affect the performance of the business (1)	2

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Question		Marks
2(a)	Sales invoice (1) Credit note (1)	2
2(b)	Cash book (1) General journal (1)	2
2(c)	2017 Mar 1 Bal 4 Sal 18 Bar	6
2(d)	Reduce credit sales/sell on a cash basis Obtain references from new credit custo Fix a credit limit for each customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements   Refuse further supplies until outstanding Allow cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each	2

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Question		Answe	r					Marks
2(e)	Error	E	ntry requ	ired to	correct the e	rror		7
		D	ebit		Cr	edit		
		Account	\$		Account	\$		
	Goods returned, \$310, to Ali, a credit supplier entered into the account of Alam.	Ali	310		Alam	310		
	Wages paid in cash, \$1200, had been correctly entered in the cash book but posted to the wages account as \$2100.	Suspense	900	(1)	Wages	900	(1)	
	The total of the general expenses column in the petty cash book, \$48, had not been posted to the general expenses account.	General expenses	48	(1)	Suspense	48	(1)	
	The total of the discount received column in the cash book, \$114, had been debited to the discount allowed account	Suspense	228	(1)	Discount allowed	114	(1)	
					Discount received	114	(1)	
2(f)	Comparability (1) Reliability (1) Understandability (1)							3

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Question	Answer	Marks							
3(a)	Meena and Rafah Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 April 2017								
	Profit for the year								
	Interest on capital – Meena 1 200 (1) Rafah $3\% \times 20\ 000 \times 6\ /\ 12 = 300$ (1) $3\% \times 30\ 000 \times 6\ /\ 12 = 450$ (1) $750$								
	Partner's salary – Meena $6000 \times 6 / 12 = 3000$ (1) $6500$ $8450$ $(420)$								
	Share of loss – Meena 280 (1) OF Rafah 140 (1) OF (420)								
	Alternative calculations $*3\% \times 20000 = 600$ (1) + 3% × 10 000 × 6 / 12 = 150 (1) $**6000$ (1) + (100 × 6 / 12) = 500 (1)								
3(b)	Meena Current account	5							
	\$ 2016 \$ 2017 May 1 Balance b/d 1 490 April 30 Interest on capital 1 200 <b>(1) OF</b>								
	2017 April 30 Drawings 7 300 } Balance c/d 1 662 Int on drawings Share of loss 280 (1) OF  9 392								
	2017 May 1 Balance b/d 1662 (1) OF								

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Inventory is not included in the calculation of the quick ratio (1)  Either 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)  OR Shows the ability of the business to pay immediate / current liabilities from immediate/liquid assets (1)	2
3(d)	Change from positive bank balance to overdraft Increased level of inventory Purchases of non-current assets Repayment of long-term loan Increase in current liabilities/increase in trade payables/increase in bank overdraft Decrease in trade receivables Increase in drawings Any 2 points (1) each	2
3(e)	(19 400 + 15 100) : (17 350 + 2300 + 100) 34 500 : 19 750 <b>(1)</b> 1.75 : 1 <b>(1)</b>	2
3(f)	Cannot meet debts when they fall due Cannot take advantage of cash discounts Cannot take advantage of business opportunities as they arise May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies on credit/cannot replace inventory Cannot meet day-to-day expenses May not be able to take cash drawings Or other suitable points Any 2 points (1) each	2
3(g)	Introduce more cash as capital/admit another partner Reduce drawings Obtain long-term loan Sell surplus non-current assets Increase profit Or other acceptable points Any 2 points (1) each	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Costs which can be traced to a product/the cost of the essentials necessary for production (1) It is the total of the direct materials, direct labour and direct expenses (1)	2
4(b)(i)	The costs involved in operating the factory/factory indirect expenses (1)	2
	They cannot be directly linked with/traced to the product being manufactured (1)	
4(b)(ii)	Any specific factory expense such as factory indirect wages, factory rates, depreciation of factory machinery, etc.  Any 2 suitable examples (1) each	2
4(c)(i)	Goods which are partly completed (1)	1
4(c)(ii)	Greater (1)	1

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Question		Answer						Marks			
4(d)	Msamati Manufacturing Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2017										
	Revenue	\$		\$		\$ 816 370					
	Opening inventory Cost of production Purchases of finished goods	669 950 17 200	} } (1)	56 120							
	Less goods for own use  Less Closing inventory	687 150 1 620		685 530 741 650 61 340 *	(1) both	685 530 741 650 680 310	- (4)05				
	Gross profit Commission receivable (2700 + 130)					136 060 2 830 138 890					
	Administration expenses Selling expenses Loan interest (5% × 15 000 × 10 / 12) Depreciation			38 160 28 270 625	<b>)</b> (1)						
	Office equipment (15% × 32 000) Delivery vehicles			4800	(1)						
	(25% × (68 000 – 17 000)  Profit for the year			<u>12 750</u>	(1)	84 605 54 285	_ (1)OF				
4(e)	<b>Either</b> The expenses of the year were matched against the <b>Or</b> Only the expenses for the year were included in the inc				(1)			2			
	Example – <b>Either</b> Commission receivable outstanding wa <b>Or</b> Loan interest outstanding was added <b>(1) Or</b> Depreciation for the year was included <b>(1)</b>	s added (1)									
4(f)(i)	Will increase revenue and so increase gross profit (1) Customers may find cheaper suppliers so revenue and gr Or other suitable comments	oss profit ma	ay dec	rease (1)				2			

Question			A	nsw	er			Marks		
4(f)(ii)										
4(g)	Reduce/control expenses Increase other income Increase profit margin Reduce costs of manufacturing Increase sales activity Any two points (1) each							;		
5(a)				Bradle	•			1:		
				enici	es account	•	<b>c</b>			
	2015		\$		2015		\$			
	Jan 1	Balance A b/d	35 000		Dec 31	Balance c/d	75 000			
	Oct 1	BANK b	40 000	(1)	DCCCI	Daiarioc ora	75 000			
		27 11 11 12	75 000	(-)						
	2016	Balance b/d			2016					
	Jan 1	A 35 000			Dec 31	Balance c/d	103 000			
		B 40 000		. ,						
	July 1	XZ Motors C	28 000	(1)			400.000			
	2047		103 000				103 000			
	2017 Jan 1	Balance b/d								
	Jaii i	A 35 000								
		B 40 000								
		C 28 000	103 000	(1)						

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Question				An	swer				Mark		
Provision for depreciation of delivery vehicles account											
			\$		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		\$				
	2015			2015							
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	24 375	Jan 1	Balance A c/d		13 125				
				Dec 31	Income		75 000				
					Statement						
					A 8 750						
				_	B <u>2 500</u>	(1)	11 250	_			
			24 375	_			24 375	_			
	2016			2016	Balance b/d						
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	46 625	Jan 1	A 21 875			==			
				5 04	B <u>2 500</u>		24 375	(1) OF			
				Dec 31	Income Statement	(4)					
					A 8 750						
					B 10 000		22.250				
					C <u>3 500</u>	(1)	22 250 46 625	_			
				2017			40 023	_			
				Jan 1	Balance b/d						
				Jani	A 30 625						
					B 12 500						
					C <u>3 500</u>		46 625	(1) OF			
+ (1) dat	es				2 <u>3 000</u>		.0 020	(-,			

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Question	Answer					Marks
5(b)	Bradley Journal					6
		Debit	Credit			
		\$	\$			
	Disposal of delivery vehicle	28 000		(1)		
	Delivery vehicles		28 000	(1)		
	Provision for depreciation of delivery vehicles	3 500		(1) OF		
	Disposal of delivery vehicle		3 500	(1) OF		
	DDE Transport	25 500		(1)		
	Disposal of delivery vehicle		25 500	(1)		
5(c)	Increase in rate of cash discount allowed Improvement in credit control Introduction of interest charge on overdue accounts Refusal of further supplies until outstanding balance cleared Any two points (1) each					2
5(d)	Cash discount will be received No/less interest will be charged on late payments Improve relationship with suppliers Reduction in liquid funds earlier Deprived of use of money for other things earlier Any two points (1) each					
5(e)	If credit customers continue to pay before 30 days the money received ca Will not have the use of the money from credit customers as long as prev If the credit customers delay paying, the business will have to use existin If the business is unable to pay the credit suppliers within 30 days no cas <b>Any two points (1) each</b>	riously, befo g money to	re it is reque pay the cre	uired to pay edit supplier	the credit suppliers	2

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