

Cambridge IGCSE[™] (9–1)

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2 Structured Written Paper

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Specimen

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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

MARK SCHEME NOTES

The following notes are intended to aid interpretation of the mark scheme.

Abbreviation

OF Own Figure (OF) marks are awarded when an incorrect figure for which candidates may have previously lost marks has been correctly carried

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Marks	1		4
		\$ 7150 362 365 365 4285 (1)0F	
		S\$ 3174 100 3274	
		Discount received \$	
		Balance b/d EN Supplies (dis cheque) (1) Drawings (1) Office equipment (1) Office equipment repairs (1) Bank c (1) Balance c/d Balance b/d	Book of prime entry Sales journal (1) Sales returns journal (1)
Answer	Shahid Cash Book	Date 2017 Aug 1 18 27 27 2017 Sept 1	Book of Sales journal (1) Sales returns jou
An	Sh Casl	\$ \$ 3174 4285 7966	
		\$ 50 3224 3274 100 (1)	Document (1) sued (1)
		Discount allowed \$	Docume Sales invoice (1) Credit note issued (1)
		Details Balance b/d Mariam (1) Sales (1) Cash c (1)OF Balance c/d Balance b/d	action Goods Returns
		Date 2017 Aug 1 24 30 31 2017 Sept 1 + (1) dates	Transe August 9
Question	1(a)		1(b)

	fariam id account	Mariam Shahid account
<u>s</u>	Date Details 2017	
nce b/	Aug 1 Balance b/d	(1) Aug 1
hase	9 Purchases	(1)
		13 (1)
		<u>316</u>
	2017	2017
S	Sept 1 Balance b/d	Sept 1 Balanc

Marks	10													
Answer	April 2017	€	30100 (1)	<u>3150</u> (1) 26950	$\frac{32300}{2222222222222222222$	59250 (1)						<u>26770</u>	86 UZU (1) OF	<u>2820</u> (1) <u>83200</u> (1) OF
Ans	Yasmin or the year ended 30 /	↔						11 860 (1)	3240 }			170 } (1)		
	Yasmin Manufacturing Account for the year ended 30 April 2017		Cost of materials used Purchases of raw materials	Less Closing inventory of raw materials	Direct wages (31500 + 800)	Prime cost	Factory overheads	Indirect factory wages	General factory expenses	Rates	Depreciation – Machinery (35 000 \times 20%)	Tools (1000 – 830)		Less Closing work in progress Cost of production
Question	2(a)													

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	The savings in direct labour costs would amount to \$10767 a year (1). The cost of production would reduce by \$5767 a year (wages decrease by \$10767 and depreciation increases by \$5000) (1). Reducing cost of production and maintaining selling price increase profit (1). The purchase would increase depreciation by \$5000 a year (1) and might also increase the cost of repairs and power. (1) The purchase might incur finance charges if funds are not immediately available. (1)	က
	However redundancy costs might be incurred. (1) Would the reduction in labour enable her to be flexible enough to cope with fluctuations in demand / to cover holidays and sickness (1)? How easy would it be to hire more labour if the need arose (1)?	
	max (2) for advantages, max (2) for disadvantages (1) for decision	
	Accept all valid points	
2(c)(i)	Cost of production 83200 (1) OF Purchases of finished goods Less Closing inventory of finished goods Cost of sales (1) OF (1) OF	м
2(c)(ii)	\$ Revenue 113640 Cost of sales 92100 OF Gross profit 21540 (1) OF	~
2(d)	Increase selling price Increase mark-up Reduce trade discount allowed to customers Reduce cost of manufacturing Purchase cheaper raw materials Buy in bulk to obtain trade discount Reduce factory wages Reduce factory overheads	-
	Any 1 point (1)	

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Question				Answer	Ľ			Marks
3(a)			Amla Rates and insurar	Amla and insurance account	unt			
	Date Details 2016		↔	Date 2016	Details		€	
	1 2 7	Balance (insurance) b/d Bank – rates insurance	700 (1) 2560 (1) 2400 (1)	Jan 1 Dec 31	Balance (rates) b/d Income statement rates	73	480 (1)	
					insurance Balance c/d –	2300 (1)	4220	
	!		2660		insurance	800	<u>096</u>	
	2017 Jan 1 Balance b/d rates	e b/d 160						
	insurance		960 (2)CF/(1)OF	L				
	(1) Dates							
3(b)	Section of statem Reason: Both the	ent of financial pos rates and insurand	Section of statement of financial position: Current assets (1) Reason: Both the rates and insurance are prepaid at the end of the year (1)	ts (1) ne end of the	e year (1)			
3(c)		Re	Amla Rent receivable account	ınt				
	Date Details 2016	↔		Date 2016	Details \$			
	Dec 31 Income	Income statement 120	1200 (1)	Oct 1 Dec 31	Bank 800 Balance c/d 400	800 (1) 400		
	2017 Jan 1 Balance b/d	- 1	<u>200</u> 400 (1)0F		0021	Ol		
	(1) Dates							

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Section of statement of financial position: Current assets (1) Reason: Rent receivable is owed by the tenant (1)	7
3(e)	Each monthly payment would be smaller making it easier to finance / having less impact on cash flow. (1) Payments would be made automatically avoiding the need for Amla to take action. (1)	ო
	It would be more difficult for Amla to get behind with her payments. (1)	
	Amla would lose control of her payment schedule. (1) Amla would not be able to pick and choose when to make the payment, when funds were sufficient. (1) Amla's bank charges might increase. (1)	
	max (1) for advantage, max (1) for disadvantage plus (1) for decision. Accept all valid points	

Question				Answer	_		Marks
4(a)			Wasim Suspense account	count			7
	Date 2017	Details	↔	Date 2017	Details	€	
	Mar 31	Difference on trial balance Balance c/d	495 (1) 190	Mar 31	Purchases Petty cash	18 (1) 100 (1)	
					Discount allowed Discount received Stationery	250 (1) 250 (1) 67 (1)	
			<u> </u>	2017 Apr 1	Balance b/d	685 190 (1)0F	

Marks	ဖ					_	ဖ							
	Debit Credit	150 150	283 283	4000										
Answer	Details De	DDE Limited DEC Limited Correction of error – DDE Limited wrongly credited	Motor vehicle repairs Motor vehicles Correction of error – motor vehicles wrongly debited		itries (1) debit entry (1) credit entry (1) narrative		does not affect the profit for the year		< (1)	< (1)		√ (1)		
		DDE Limited DEC Limited Correction of error – D	Motor vehicle repairs Motor vehicles Correction of error – m	Fixtures OS Supplies Correction of error of reversal	Any TWO of the above journal entries (1) debit entry (1) credit entry (1) narrative	Error of commission (1)	affects the profit for the year	>			(1)		< (1)	< (1)
	Error	7	4	ro	Any TWO	Error of col	error number	_	2	3	4	2	9	7
Question	4(b)					4(c)	4(d)							

Marks	S							မ			
		-E	(1) row	(1) row	(1) row	(1) row	OF) row				
		Total \$	99 500	0006		(4500)	104 000 (1 OF) row				
	30 September 2017	Retained earnings	5500	0006	(2000)	(4 500)	8 000				= 8.65% (1) OF
Answer	K Limited quity for the year ended	General reserve	4000		2000		0009	1400) = 13600 : 11800 (1) = 1.15 : 1 (1)	= 8500 : 11800 (1) = 0.72 : 1 (1)	$\frac{9000}{6000+8000)} \times \frac{100}{1}$	OR $\frac{9000}{(102200+13600-11800)}$ $\times \frac{100}{1} = 8.65\%$ (1) OF
	K Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 September 2017	Share capital	00006				00006		(6100 + 4300 + 1400) = =	(OCE) (90 000 + 6 000 +	OR (102 200 + 13
	Sta	Details	On 1 October 2016	Profit for the year	Transfer to general reserve	Interim dividend paid	On 30 September 2017	Current ratio (5100 + 8500): (6100 + 4300 +	Liquid (acid test) ratio $(8500:(6100+4300+1400)=8500:11800$ (1) = 0.72:1 (1)	Return on capital employed (ROCE) (90 000 +	
Question	5(a)							5(b)			

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Cash can be tied up in inventory (1). The bank account is already overdrawn (1). If excess inventory is held there are storage costs (1) and the risk of damage and obsolescence (1). The already low current ratio would fall (1) and there would be no effect on the liquid (acid test) ratio (1). However the fall in inventory might cause a fall in trade payables and the effect on the ratios cannot be quantified (1).	က
	Reducing inventory increases the risk of items not being available when necessary (1) and sales could be lost (1). This would decrease the ROCE if profit falls (1). If sales were lost then trade receivables could also fall which would also tend to lower the liquid (acid test) ratio and current ratios (1).	
	max (4) for comments plus (1) for decision	
5(d)	Unsatisfied (1)	_
5(e)	On average they are taking 22 days more than is allowed to pay credit suppliers, this may be caused by the credit customers taking too long to pay May result in further supplies being refused / damage relationship with suppliers May result in interest being charged on the overdue accounts Will not be able to take advantage of cash discount	ო
	Any 3 comments (1) each	

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