

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
May/June 2018
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.

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Question	Answer						Marks
1(a)(i)	Statement of accoun	Statement of account					
1(a)(ii)	\$335	\$335					
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \times 100 = 2\%$	ó					1
1(a)(iv)	Cash discount						1
1(b)	debit entry in account of W			ry in ledger of W Jones	no	entry would be made	1
						√ (1)	
1(c)	document issu	ed nam	ne of person	entries	s made	e by W Jones	4
			issuing ocument	account deb	oited	account credited	
	Invoice (1)	J	Smith (1)	Purchases	s (1)	J Smith (1)	
1(d)	book of prime (original) e	entry used	sales	return	ns journal (1)	2
	book of prime (original) e	entry used	purchas	es ret	urns journal (1)	
1(e)(i)	A bad debt is an amo	ount owing	g to a busines	ss which will r	ot be	paid by the credit	1
1(e)(ii)	A bad debt recovered written off as a bad d		a credit custo	omer pays so	me, or	all of a debt previously	, 1
1(f)	Reduce credit sales/s Obtain references from Fix a credit limit for estimated introduce/improve crossue invoices and management of the country of the cash discount/of the cash discount of the cash d	m new crach custo edit contro onthly states until or iscount for verdue ac	redit custome omer ol atements pror utstanding ba or prompt pay	mptly llance is paid			2
1(g)	The profit for the yea The trade receivable Accept other valid	s (current	• •	not overstated	l (1)		2
1(h)	The sales for which a expense of the year		•		are reg	jarded as an	2
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18400} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$						1

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Question				Ans	wer			Marks
1(j)			Provision	J Sr for doub		s 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	
				460	2018		400	
					May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440	
l	+ (1)	dates			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 loan, 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 (1) Example Any expense such as wages, rent, insurance, etc. Any suitable example (1)	
	Revenue receipt Amounts received in the day-to-day trading activities and other items of income (1) Example Sales, commission received, interest received, rent received, etc. Any suitable example (1)	

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Question				A	nswer				Marks
2(b)		error		orofit for the	effe	ect on closing c	apital		6
			overstated	understate	ed overstated	understated	no effect		
		error 1		✓		✓			
		error 2		√ (1)		√(1)			
		error 3	√ (1)		√(1)				
		error 4	√(1)				√(1)		
2(c)	doc It is	uments (1)				up from busine			2
2(d)					entry red	uired in cash b	ook]	3
			item		debit \$	1			
		cash book e	error			100)		
		dishonoured	d cheque			140	(1)		
		charges				15	5 (1)		
		rates (direct	debit)			400	(1)		
2(e)					entry in bank r	econciliation st	atement		4
			item		added to bank atement balan	deducted	from bank		
	С	D Limited			√ (1)				
	S	ales			√ (1)				
	F	F Limited				✓	(1)		
	l l_	ank error (sta			√ (1)				ĺ

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Question			Answe	r			Marks
3(a)	Reducing (diminishing) be Revaluation method Any one (1)	alance met	hod				1
3(b)	Principle of materiality – I depreciate each item sep Do not depreciate by an old May be certain amount of Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each	arately equal amou f loss of too	int each yea	ar	ficult/too	costly to	2
3(c)		on on office line A	depreciation	on on office nine B 1 000 × 3/12	December total	er 2016	2
3(d)	Calculation of depreciation on office machine A calculation 20% × 15 000 × 6/12 answer \$1 500(1)	depreciatio deprec	in for the yestation on achine B		December tion on chine C	er 2017 total	3

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Question			Ans	wer				Marks
3(e)		Of	Ja fice machi	mil nery ac	ccoi	unt		11
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016		Details	\$	
	Jan 1	Balance A b/d Bank B (1)	15 000 18 000 33 000			Balance c/d	33 000	
	2017 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	33 000	2017 July	7	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 (1)OF	38 000					
		Provision for dep	reciation (of office	e ma	achinery account		
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	9	Details	\$	
		Balance c/d	9 900	Jan		Balance A b/d Income statement (1)OF	6 000 3 900	
	2017		9 900	2017			9 900	
		Disposal A (1) OF	10 500		1	Balance b/d (1)OF	9 900	
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	6 500	Dec	31		7 100	
			17 000	2018			17 000	
				Jan	1	Balance b/d (1)OF	6 500	
	+ (1) dates							
3(f)	Boo Pro	st preciation to date (60 ok value ceeds of sale fit (1) OF on disposa		0 + 150	0)	\$ 15 000 (1) 10 500 (1) O 4 500 6 000 1 500 (1) O		4

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Question	Answer									
4(a)	Statement of Char		Limited for the year	ended 31 Mai	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 (1)	35 000					
	Final dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2017)			(10 000) (1)	(10 000)					
	Interim dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2018)			(4 000) (1)	(4 000)					
	Transfer to general reserve		2 000	(2 000) (1)						
	At 31 March 2018	200 000	16 000	25 000 (1)	241 000 (1)					

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Question		Answer				Marks			
4(b)	AB Limited Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018								
	Non-current assets Premises Machinery Office equipment	\$ Cost 195 000 98 000 39 500 332 500	\$ Depreciation to date 35 280 15 800 51 080	\$ Book value 195 000 62 720 23 700 281 420					
	Current assets Inventory Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts Other receivables Petty cash		9 900 198	12 120 9 702 568 200 22 590	(1) (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	(1)				
	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)				
	Total equity and liabilities			33 010	(1)OF				
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be pais expected to increase after two years of the confirmed prior claim on the assets of the confirmed prior claim on the profits of the confirmed prior claim.	rears) mpany in a wi repayment is o mpany/less pr	nding up due ofit available for or		t profit				

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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		Answer					
5(a)		Aret Income Statement for the m		30 April 201	18		12
	Reveni	ue	\$		\$ 15 640	}(2)CF }(1)OF	
	Less C Gross Rent (2 Insurar Operat Wages Loan ir Depred	ses (15 000 (1) + 810 (1)) losing inventory profit 2400 × 1/6) nce (3600 × 1/12) ing expenses	30	(1) (1) } }(1) (1)	11 730 3 910 3 705		
		or the month			205	(1)OF	
5(b)	Current a	ssets – inventory : current liabilities					1
5(c)		proposal	ef	ffect on quic	k ratio		5
			increase	decrease	e no et	fect	
	1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit		✓			
	2	pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount	√ (1)				
	3	obtain a bank overdraft and repay the loan immediately			✓	(1)	
	4	arrange for the loan to be extended to 2 years	√ (1)				
	5	sell on credit terms rather than on cash terms			✓	(1)	
	6	reduce inventory by selling half at cost price	√ (1)				

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

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