

### **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
March 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							
1(a)	Assist in the location of errors Provide an instant total of trade receivables Prove the arithmetical accuracy of the sales ledger Enable a statement of financial position to be prepared quickly Provide a summary of transactions relating to trade receivables Help reduce fraud Any 2 advantages (1) each							
1(b)	Overpayment by a credit customer of the a Credit customer failing to deduct available Credit customer returning goods after settli Credit customer making payment in advance Any 2 reasons (1) each	cash discount ng account			2			
1(c)		debit	credit	no entry	9			
	opening balance owed to credit suppliers		✓ (1)					
	credit purchases		√(1)					
	cash purchases			√(1)				
	cash discount received	√(1)						
	trade discount received			√(1)				
	cheques paid to credit suppliers	√(1)						
	interest charged by credit supplier	S	√(1)					
	returns to credit suppliers	√(1)						
	contra between sales and purchas ledgers	es <b>√(1)</b>						

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks	
1(d)						princip	le	6
	Kamika uses the double entry system of book-keeping when recording transactions in her ledgers  Duality (1)							
		ka adjusted the charge ne statement for an am end			e e	Accruals (matching) (1)		
		ka adjusts her provisiond of each year so it is vables				Prudence Or Consistency (1)		
	values	ka intends to trade for s her premises at net b value in her statemen	book value	not expe		Going concern	(1)	
	Kamika did not make any entry in her accounting records when a competitor reduced his prices even though it may affect her sales					Money measurement (1)		
	record	ka did not make any eids when a customer as for him to collect some	sked for go	ods to be		Realisation (1)		
1(e)	Kamika Fuel2go account							9
	Date	Details	\$	Date		Details	\$	
	2017 Mar 31	Bank (1) Discount received (1)		2017 Feb 1 Dec 10		nnce b/d expenses (1)	800 3200	
	2018 Jan 31	Balance c/d	3200 4000				4000	
			4000	2018 Feb 1	Bala	ince b/d (1) <b>OF</b>	3200	
		F	uel expen	ses accou	ınt			
	Date 2017	Details	\$	Date 2018		Details	\$	
	Feb 1	Balance (inventory) b/d		Jan 31		ement(1)OF	3260	
	Jun 4 Dec 10	Bank (1) Fuel2go (1)	210 3200 4 360		Bala (inve	ince entory) c/d	1100 4360	
	2018 Feb 1	Balance (inventory) b/d <b>(1)</b>	1100				1000	
	+ (1) Dates							

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Question	Answer							
2(a)	Ensures that the profit for the year is not overstated in the income statement (1) Ensures that the non-current assets are not overstated in the statement of financial position(1)							
2(b)	Dipak Journal				2			
		Debit \$	Credit \$					
	Motor vehicles	50 000		(1)				
	ZY Motors		50 000	(1)				
2(c)	Cost							
2(d)	Cost Depreciation for the year ended 30 Noven Book value 30 November 2016 Depreciation for the year ended 30 Noven	Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 2016 10 000 10 Ended 30 November 2016 40 000						
2(e)	Dipak Journal							
		Debit \$	Credit \$					
	Income statement (4096 + 8000)	12 096		(1) OF				
	Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles		12 096	(1) OF				
2(f)	Depreciation to 30 November 2015 Depreciation for the year ended 30 Novemb Depreciation for the year ended 30 Novemb		\$ 14 400 5 120 4 096 23 616	} } (1)OF (1)OF	2			

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Question	Answer						
2(g)	Dipak Journal	6					
	Debit Credit \$ \$						
	1 Disposal of motor vehicle 40 000 (1)  Motor vehicles  Transferring cost of motor vehicle to disposal account (1)						
	2 Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles     Disposal of motor vehicle     Transferring the accumulated depreciation on motor vehicle sold to the disposal account  (1) OF  (23 616  (23 616  (1) OF  (1)  (1) OF						

Question	Answer								
3(a)	ND Sports Club Café Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2017								
	Revenue (sales) Purchases (5760 (1) + 130 (1)) Closing inventory  Wages of assistant (4000 + 160 (1)) Rent and insurance (3700 – 1200/12 (1) x ½ (1) Depreciation – fixtures and fittings	\$ 5 890 970 4 920 4 160 900	-	\$ 9 520					
	(20% × 3500) Loss for the year	700	(1)	10 680 1 160	(1)OF				
3(b)	ND Sports Club Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2017 \$ Subscriptions ((14 850 + 500(1)) - 350 (1)) (Or $300 (1) \times 50 (1)$ ) Net income from competition								
	Loss on café Wages of sports coach General club expenses Rent and insurance (3700 – 1200/12 (1) x ³/4(1)) Depreciation – sports equipment (20% × 6200) Surplus for the year	1 160 6 000 540 2 700 1 240		11 640	(1) OF				

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Receipts from café sales Café suppliers Wages of café assistant Interest-free loan Sports equipment Café fixtures and fittings Any 1 item (1)  Reason: For any of first three items — It relates to the café and appears in the café income statement (1)  Reason: For any of the last three items — It is an asset/liability and appears in the statement of financial position (1)	2
3(d)	Depreciation of sports equipment Subscriptions accrued Loss on café Surplus/deficit Any 1 item (1)  Reason – The depreciation is a non-monetary expense No money was received in respect of the subscriptions accrued The loss on the café was calculated in the income statement The surplus/deficit was calculated in the income and expenditure account Any 1 suitable reason for the item selected (1)	2
3(e)	The members of the club have not invested any capital/are not owners/are not shareholders (1) so there can be no dividends/profit share which represent a return on the amount invested (1)	2
3(f)	These would not raise the required amount within the time limit Or other suitable reason Any suitable reason (1)	1
3(g)	Long-term loan Mortgage Sponsorship Grants Donations Or other suitable source of long term funds Any 1 source (1)	1

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Question			Answer				Marks		
4(a)	Amaira Corrected Statement of Financial Position at 31 January 2018								
	Assets	\$		\$					
	Non-current assets  Premises Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicle  Current assets Inventory (18 000 + 2 0 Trade receivables Less Provision for dou (3% × 14 000) Petty cash  Total assets	·	Depreciation to date  19 520 1 375 20 895  14 000 420		9 625 115 105 20 000	(1) (1)OF			
	Capital and liabilities  Capital Opening balance Plus Profit for the year – 150(1) + (450 – 420)  Less Drawings	(14 735 <b>(1)</b> – 13 <sup>7</sup> <b>(1)</b> )	75 (1)			* (1) (1)OF			
	Current liabilities Trade payables Bank overdraft (7 241 Loan – EasyLoans	+ 150)				(1) (1)			
	Total capital and liabili	ties			148 775				
	* Accept calculation of	outside Stateme	nt						

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks
4(b)	Amaira Capital account						
	Date 2018 Jan 31 + (1) Dates	Details Drawings (1) Balance c/d	\$ 7 000 106 240 113 240	Jan 31	Details  Balance b/d (1)  Profit for year (1)OF  Balance b/d (1)OF	\$ 100 000  13 240 113 240  106 240	
4(c)	To see if the To assess in To assess in Or other su	e business is likely ob security ikelihood of wage ir uitable reason		perating			2
4(d)	To compare To compare To assess processes when To compare Or other su	Any 2 reasons (1) each  Any points listed in (c) above provided not awarded in that section  To compare results with previous years  To compare results with other businesses  To assess past performance  To see where improvements can be made/take remedial action  To compare with budgets and forecasts  Or other suitable reason  Any 2 reasons (1) each				2	

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	Answer Ma									
5(a)	Statement of Changes	ABC Lir in Equity for tl		led 31 Decer	mber 2017		6			
		Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total					
		\$	\$	\$	\$					
	On 1 January 2017	180 000	25 000	9 500	214 500					
	Share issue	20 000			20 000	1				
	Profit for the year			21 000	21 000	1				
	Final dividend paid for year ended 31 December 2016			(7 200)	(7 200)	1				
	Interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017			(6 000)	(6 000)	1				
	Transfer to general reserve		2 000	(2 000)		1				
	At 31 December 2017	200 000	27 000	15 300	242 300	1				
5(b)	Increase in gross profit Decrease in expenses/better control of expenses Increase in other income Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each									
	Different type of expenses	ntrol of expen	ses							
5(c)	Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason	nses to revenu		o: in 2017 the	e percentag	ge of				
5(c) 5(d)	Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each  2017 (1) In 2016 the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% (	nses to revenu	ue was 20%	o: in 2017 the percentage of year to reve	of profit for		2			
	Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each  2017 (1) In 2016 the percentage of exper	nses to revenu	ue was 20%	percentage of year to reve	of profit for	the	2			
	Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each  2017 (1) In 2016 the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% (	nses to revenu 1)s	ue was 20% effect on	percentage of year to reve	of profit for	the	2			
	Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each  2017 (1) In 2016 the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% (  proposal  reduce number of employee	nses to revenu 1)s	effect on increase	percentage of year to reve	of profit for	the	2			
	Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each  2017 (1) In 2016 the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% (  proposal  reduce number of employee the wages bill purchase supplies in bulk to	nses to revenues to reduce get trade	effect on increase	percentage of year to reve	of profit for	the	2			

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Question	Ar	iswer			Marks			
5(e)	The company had to wait longer to receive the money from the trade receivables.  Delay in receiving the money may be the reason why company took longer to pay trade payables.  Company would not qualify for cash discount in 2017.  Company would not have to allow cash discount in 2017.  Company may be charged interest on late payments in 2017.  Company may charge interest on late receipts in 2017.  In both years the company was paying the trade payables before receiving money from the trade receivables  Or other suitable comment  Any 2 comments (1) each							
5(f)	Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Invoice discounting and debt factoring Any 2 points (1) each							
5(g)	Reduce credit sales/sell for cash only Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each							
5(h)	Have to wait longer for the money Increased risk of bad debts Or other suitable disadvantage Any 1 disadvantage (1)				1			
5(i)	Do not have to allow cash discount May charge interest on overdue accounts Or other suitable advantage Any 1 advantage (1)							
5(j)	The profit earned for every \$100 used in the	e business			1			
5(k)		effect on re	eturn on capita (ROCE)	Il employed	3			
		increase	decrease	no effect				
	reduce cost of insuring motor vehicles	<b>√</b> (1)						
	issue more ordinary shares		√ (1)					
	obtain a short-term interest-free loan from a director			<b>√</b> (1)				

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