

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.

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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 amount owing Credit customer failing to deduct available cash discount Credit customer returning goods after settling account Credit customer making payment in advance Any 2 reasons (1) each						
1(c)		debit	credit	no entry	ç		
	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	ses √ (1)					

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Kamika uses the double entry system of book-keeping when recording transactions in her ledgers Kamika adjusted the charge for insurance in the income statement for an amount prepaid at the year-end Kamika adjusts her provision for doubtful debts at the end of each year so it is always 3% of her trade receivables Kamika intends to trade for several years and values her premises at net book value not expected sales value in her statement of financial position Kamika did not make any entry in her accounting records when a competitor reduced his prices even though it may affect her sales Kamika did not make any entry in her accounting records when a customer asked for goods to be put aside for him to collect sometime in the future 1(e) Kamika Fuel2go account Teceived (1) Balance b/d 80 Doec 10 Fuel expenses (1) 3200 4000 Ad000	6
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Jan 31 Balance c/d 3200 4000 400	
	-
1	
Feb 1 Balance b/d 320	
Fuel expenses account	_
Date Details \$ Date Details \$ 2017	
Feb 1 Balance 950 Jan 31 Income 326 (inventory) b/d	
Jun 4 Bank (1) 210 Balance Dec 10 Fuel2go (1) 3200 (inventory) c/d 110	_
2018 Feb 1 Balance (inventory) b/d (1) 1100	-
+ (1) Dates	1

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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 50 000 Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 2016 10 000 (1) Book value 30 November 2016 40 000 Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 2017 8 000 (1)							
2(e)	Dipak Journal				2			
		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 November Depreciation for the year ended 30 November 2015		\$ 14 400 5 120 4 096 23 616	} } (1)OF (1)OF	2			

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

Question	Ansv	ver				Marks	
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 15 000 710 15 710						
	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	Cost 85 000 40 000 11 000 136 000	Depreciation to date 19 520 1 375 20 895	(1)	Book value 85 000 20 480 9 625 115 105	(1) (1)OF		
	Current assets Inventory (18 000 + 2 0 Trade receivables Less Provision for dou (3% × 14 000) Petty cash Total assets Capital and liabilities	,	14 000 420	(1)		(1) (1)OF (1)		
	Capital Opening balance Plus Profit for the year – 150(1) + (450 – 420) Less Drawings	(14 735 (1) – 137 (1))	5 (1)		100 000 13 240 113 240 7 000 106 240	* (1) (1)OF		
	Current liabilities Trade payables Bank overdraft (7 241 Loan – EasyLoans	+ 150)			15 144 7 391 20 000 42 535	(1) (1)		
	Total capital and liabili	ties			148 775			
	* Accept calculation of	outside Statemen	ıt					

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	Amaira Capital account	5
	Date 2018 Jan 31 Details Drawings (1) Balance c/d \$ Date 2017 Feb 1 Jan 31 Balance In 106 240 Jan 31 Balance In 106 Jan 31 Profit for (1)OF + (1) Dates + (1) Dates - Date 2017 Feb 1 Jan 31 Balance In 106 Jan 31 - Date 2018 Feb 1 Jan 31 <th>year 13 240 113 240</th>	year 13 240 113 240
4(c)	To see if the business is likely to continue operating To assess job security To assess likelihood of wage increases Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each	2
4(d)	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	on 2

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		Answ	/er				Marks
5(a)	Statement of Changes	ABC Lir in Equity for t		ed 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						
	Increase in other income Different type of expenses	ntrol of expen	ses				
5(c)	Increase in other income Different type of expenses Or other suitable reason	nses to revenu		o: in 2017 the	e percentaç	ge of	
5(c) 5(d)	Increase in other income 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
	Increase in other income 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
	Increase in other income 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
	Increase in other income 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% of the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% of the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% of the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% of the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% of the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% of the percentage of experiments of the percentage of the percent	nses to revenu (1)s	effect on increase	percentage of year to reve	of profit for	the	2
	Increase in other income 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% of the percentage of experexpenses to revenue was 16% of the wages bill reduce number of employees the wages bill purchase supplies in bulk to	es to reduce	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)	ıl employed	3		
		increase	decrease	no effect			
	reduce cost of insuring motor vehicles	√ (1)					
	issue more ordinary shares		√ (1)				
	obtain a short-term interest-free loan from a director			√ (1)			

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