

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
March 2019
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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 11

Question	Answer								
1(a)	Narinder General Ledger Purchases account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 5	Bank (1)	1 890						
			Sales a	account					
	Date	Details	\$	Date 2019	Details	\$			
				Jan 30 31	Cash (1) Total for month (1)	1 620 1 980			
	Wages account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Cash (1)	1 334						
	Drawings account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Cash (1)	120						
	Sales returns account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Total for month (1)	140						
	Discount allowed account								
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Total for month (1)	26						

© UCLES 2019 Page 3 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks						
1(a)	Sales Ledger Amrik account							
	Date 2019 Jan 1 17 Details Sales Sales (1) Bank (dis chq) (1) \$ Date 2019 Jan 10 Details Sales							
	Noor account							
	Date 2019 Jan 16 Details \$ Date 2019 Jan 18 Details \$ Returns (1) Bank J(1) 1274 Discount }							
1(b)	1 February 2018 Balance b/d This is the amount of the provision for doubtful debts at the start of the financial year (1) Name of account: provision for doubtful debts account for the previous year }(1) Debit or credit: debit } 31 January 2019 Balance c/d This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts at the end of the year/the provision required for the following financial year (1) Name of account: provision for doubtful debts account for the following year }(1)							
1(c)(i)	This is the difference between the opening and closing provision for doubtful debts/the amount which is needed to increase the provision to the required amount (1)							
1(c)(ii)	Decrease profit	1						

© UCLES 2019 Page 4 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks							
2(a)	Aysha Rent payable account								
	Date 2018 Feb 1 Apl 30 Oct 31 Balance b/d (1) Bank Balance b/d (1) Bank Beb 1 Balance b/d (1) Bank Beb 1 Balance b/d (1) Balance b/d (
	Aysha Rent receivable account								
	Date 2018 Details \$ Date 2018 \$ Date 2019 \$ Date 2019 <t< td=""><td></td></t<>								
2(b)	+ (1) dates February 6 Invoice (1)	6							
-(-)	Aysha (1) 12 Debit note (1) Ravi (1) 14 Credit note (1) Aysha (1)								
2(c)									

© UCLES 2019 Page 5 of 11

Question		Answer							
2(d)	Ravi Aysha account							6	
	Date 2019 Feb14 21 28	Details Returns (1) Bank }(1) Discount } Balance c/d	\$ 160 390 10 425 985	Date 2019 Feb 1 6 2019 Mar 1	Pur Car	Details ance b/d rchases rriage ance b/d	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 400 560 25 985	
2(e)				avi rnal					3
						Debit \$	Credit \$		
	Aysha (purchases ledger account) Aysha (sales ledger account) (1) 230 230								
	Transfer of balance on a sales ledger to an account in the purchases ledger (1)								

© UCLES 2019 Page 6 of 11

Question	Answer									
3(a)	Bari and Nada Draft Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2018									
	Assets Non-current assets Premises Other non-current assets Current assets Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts Other receivables Bank Total assets Capital and liabilities	\$	\$ 25 500 510	\$ 220 000 92 650 312 650 24 990 910 21 890 47 790 360 440	(1) (1) (1)					
	Capital accounts Current accounts Balance 1 Jan 2018 Interest on capital Partner's salary Share of profit Drawings Interest on drawings Non-current liabilities Loan (repayable 2025)	950 7 500 20 000 2 718 31 168 11 000 660 11 660 19 508	Nada 100 000 (150) 5 000 1 812 6 662 13 000 780 13 780 (7 118)	Total 250 000 12 390 262 390 80 000	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)					
	Current Liabilities Trade payables Other payables Total capital and liabilities			17 250 800 18 050 360 440	(1)					

© UCLES 2019 Page 7 of 11

Question	Answer	Marks				
3(b)	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)					
	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)					
3(c)(i)	Cost of premises	3				
3(c)(ii)	S S S S S S S S S S	4				

© UCLES 2019 Page 8 of 11

Question	Answer									Marks	
4(a)	Jai Corrected Trial Balance at 31 December 2019										
		Debit	Credit								
	Revenu				\$	\$ 196 000					
	Purchas Invento	ses ry 1 January 2018			116 500 9 410		(1)				
		ses returns es at cost			110 500	4 500	(1)				
		s and fittings at cost ehicle at cost (16 190) _— 190	١	12 000 16 000		(1)				
		on for depreciation of		•	10 000	4 320					
		on for depreciation of	motor			7 000					
	Bank ov	verdraft (1180 + 34) eceivables (18 000 –	100)		17 900	1 214	4 (1) (1)				
	Trade p	ayables	100)			9 383					
	Discour	expenses nt received			16 121	2 100	(1)				
	Discour Drawing	nt allowed gs		1 900 3 100		(1)					
	=	1 January 2018 xpenses		190	79 100	(1)					
	Bank ch Bad del	narges		34 100		(1) (1)					
		Suspense				138 303 758	3 (1)	OF			
				303 755	303 730	(')	OI _				
4(b)											
	Error	Debit	ry requi	rea to	correct the error						
	Elloi	Account	\$		Accou	Credit	\$				
	Error 4	Office expenses	Ψ 21		Suspense	-	Ψ 21				
	Error 5	Suspense	9	(1)	Meena		9	(1)			
	Error 6	Purchases returns	450	(1)	Suspense		450	(1)			
	Error 7	Suspense	600	(1)	Sales		300	(1)			
					K Limited		300	(1)			

© UCLES 2019 Page 9 of 11

Question	Answer							Marks
4(c)	effect on profit for the year					effect on assets		
		over- stated	under- stated	no effect	over- stated	under- stated	no effect	
	4	√(1)					√(1)	
	5			√(1)	√ (1)			
	6	√(1)					√(1)	
	7		√(1)		√(1)			

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Inventory not sold as quickly in second year/inventory turnover reduced/ decreased/went down/fell from 9.45 to 8.17 May be the result of a slowing of sales activity/falling demand May be as a result of holding increased levels of inventory Money tied up in inventory for longer Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(b)	Will not obtain cash discount May be charged interest on late payment Relationship with suppliers damaged May be using the funds for other purposes Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(c)	Credit customers taking longer to pay their accounts Affects ability to pay credit suppliers Money is not available for other purposes Credit customers will not qualify for cash discount May be result of poor credit control Greater risk of bad debts Can charge interest on late payments Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(d)(i)	(31 200 + 30 900 + 14 000 + 100) : (32 000 + 10 000) 76 200 : 42 000 (1) 1.81 : 1 (1)	2
5(d)(ii)	(30 900 + 14 000 + 100) : (32 000 + 10 000) 45 000 : 42 000 (1) 1.07 : 1 (1)	2

© UCLES 2019 Page 10 of 11

Question			Answer				Marks		
5(e)	Increase Decrease Increase Repaym Decrease Increase	Increase in inventory Increase in current liabilities Decrease in trade receivables Increased expenditure on non-current assets Repayment of long-term liabilities Decrease in bank balance/decrease in cash Increase in dividends Any 1 reason (1)							
5(f)									
			increase	decrease	no effect				
		Proposal 1		√ (1)					
		Proposal 2			√(1)				
		Proposal 3	√(1)						
		Proposal 4	√ (1)						
5(g)(i)	Current ratio will increase (1) Current liabilities decrease: no change in current assets (1)								
5(g)(ii)		ratio will increase (1) liabilities decrease: cur	rent assets decr	ease by a sma	ller amount (1)		2		

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