

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 2
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.

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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				Ans	wer			Marks		
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(1)	140						
			Dis	scount allo	wed acco	unt				
	Date 2019	Details		\$	Date	Details	\$			
	Jan 31	Total for month	1(1)	26						

Question	Answer	Marks							
1(a)	Sales Ledger Amrik account								
	Date 2019 Jan 1 17 Details (1) Bank (dis chq) (1) \$ Date 2019 Jan 10 Details 2019 Bank \$ Bank \$ 540								
	Noor account								
	Date 2019 Jan 16 Details \$ Date 2019 Jan 18 Details \$ Returns (1) 140 Bank J(1) Discount \$ 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) Debit or credit: credit	4							
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							
1(c)(ii)	Decrease profit	1							

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Question	Answer	Marks						
2(a)	Aysha Rent payable account							
	Date 2018 Feb 1 Apl 30 Oct 31 Details Balance b/d (1) Bank Benk Belance b/d (1) Apl 30 Oct 31 Septembre 1 Balance b/d (1) Bank Belance b/d (1) Balance b/d (1) Balanc							
	Aysha Rent receivable account							
	Date 2018 Feb 1 2019 Jan 31 Details Income statement \$ Date 2018 Mar 31 May 1 2019 Jan 31 Details 2018 Mar 31 May 1 2019 Jan 31 \$ Date 2018 Mar 31 May 1 2019 Jan 31 Details 2018 Mar 31 May 1 2000 Jan 31 \$ Date 2018 May 1 2000 Ja							
	2019 Feb 1 Balance b/d (1)OF 200							
	+ (1) dates							
2(b)	February 6 Invoice (1) Aysha (1) 12 Debit note (1) Ravi (1) 14 Credit note (1) Aysha (1)	6						
2(c)	Statement of account (1) Remind Ravi of the amount due/show the balance owing at the month end Summarise the transactions for the month Allow Ravi to check his records against it Any 1 reason (1)	2						

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	Ravi Aysha account	6
	Date 2019 Feb14 21 Bank 3(1) Discount 3 Balance c/d Salance c/d Date 2019 Feb 1 6 Feb 1 6 Feb 1 6 Feb 1 6 Feb 1 8 Feb 1 6 Feb	
2(e)	Ravi Journal	3
	Debit Credit \$	
	Aysha (purchases ledger account) (1) 230 Aysha (sales ledger account) (1) 230	
	Transfer of balance on a sales ledger to an account in the purchases ledger (1)	

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

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)	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)	
3(c)(i)	Cost of premises	3
3(c)(ii)	S S S S S S S S S S	4

Question	Answer									
4(a)	Jai Corrected Trial Balance at 31 December 2019									
		Corrected Frial	Baland	e at 3	1 December 2019					
					Debit \$	Credit \$				
	Revenu				440 500	196 000)			
	Purchas				116 500		(4)			
		ry 1 January 2018 ses returns			9 4 1 0	4 500	(1) (1)			
		es at cost			110 500	+ 500	(')			
		s and fittings at cost			12 000					
		ehicle at cost (16 190) – 190 [°])	16 000		(1)			
	Provision	on for depreciation of				4 320				
		ngs on for depreciation of	motor			7 000	ס			
	vehicle Bank ov	verdraft (1180 + 34)				1 214	4 (1)			
		eceivables (18 000 -	100)		17 900		(1)			
	-	payables				9 383	3			
		expenses	16 121	0.40						
	Discount received Discount allowed				1 900	2 100	0 (1)			
	Discour				3 100		(1)			
		1 January 2018			3 100	79 100				
	-	expenses			190	70 100	(1)			
	Bank ch	=			34		(1)			
	Bad del	bts			100		(1)			
	Suspen	se				138	` ′			
					303 755	303 755	5 (1)	OF		
4(b)		Ent	ry requi	red to	correct the	error				7
	Error	Debit		Credit						
		Account	\$		Accou	ınt	\$			
	Error 4	Office expenses	21		Suspense		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)		

Question	Answer					Marks		
4(c)		effect o	on profit for the	ne year	е	ffect on asse	ets	8
		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

Question	5		Answer			Marks
5(e)	Increase Decrease Increase Repaymon Decrease Increase	in inventory in current liabilities e in trade receivables d expenditure on nor ent of long-term liabil e in bank balance/de in dividends eason (1)	n-current assets lities			1
5(f)	-					4
			increase	decrease	no effect	
		Proposal 1		√ (1)		
		Proposal 2			√(1)	
		Proposal 3	√(1)			
		Proposal 4	√(1)			
5(g)(i)		ratio will increase (1) iabilities decrease: n	o change in currer	nt assets (1)		2
5(g)(ii)		ratio will increase (1) iabilities decrease: c	urrent assets decr	ease by a sma	ller amount (1)	2