

ACCOUNTING

0452/22 March 2019

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.

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.

Question	Answer									
1(a)			Genera	nder I Ledger s account			13			
	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							

Question		Ans	wer				Marks			
1(a)			Ledger account							
	Date Details 2019 Jan 1 Sales (1)	\$ 540	Date 2019 Jan 10	Details Bank (1)		\$ 540				
	17 Bank (dis chq) (1)	540								
		Noor a	iccount							
	Date Details 2019 Jan 16 Sales (1)	\$ 1 440	Date 2019 Jan 18	Detail Returns	s (1)	\$ 140				
		1110	28	Bank Discount	{1) }(1) }	1 274 26				
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 d Debit or credit: credit	oubtful de	bts accou	nt for the follo	owing yea	ar }(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)		·							

Question	Answer								
2(a)	Aysha Rent payable account								
	Date 2018 Details \$ Date 2019 Details \$ Feb 1 Balance b/d (1) 1 000 Jan 31 Income statement 6 000 Apl 30 Bank }(1) 3 000 3 500 1 500 1 500 Oct 31 Bank } 3 500 Balance c/d 1 500 7 500 2019 Feb 1 Balance b/d 1 500 7 500 7 500 7 500								
	Aysha Rent receivable account								
	Date 2018 Details \$ Date 2018 Details \$ Feb 1 Balance b/d (1) 600 Mar 31 Cash }(1) 800 2019 Income 2019 May 1 Bank 2000 2000 Jan 31 Income 3000 Jan 31 Balance b/d 200 3000 2019 Feb 1 Balance b/d 200 3000 3000 3000								
	+ (1) dates								
2(b)	February 6 Invoice (1) Aysha (1) 12 Debit note (1) Ravi (1) 14 Credit note (1) Aysha (1)								
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								
2(d)				avi 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 Ca	Details ance b/d rchases rriage ance b/d	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 400 560 25 985 425		
2(e)	Ravi Journal									
						Debit \$	Credit \$			
		Aysha (purchases le Aysha (sales ledger a		unt)	(1) (1)	230	230			
		Transfer of balance of account in the purcha			an (1)					

Question	Answer										
3(a)	Bari and Nada Draft Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2018										
				nber 2018	(1)	13					
	Total capital and liabilities			360 440	(1)						

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 \$ Legal fees 5 050 (1) Decoration costs 1 650 (1) 95 700 (1)OF	3						
3(c)(ii)	Profit for the year 35 590 Legal fees (250) (1) Decoration costs (1 650) (1) Insurance (1 200) (1) 32 490 (1)OF	4						

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Question	Answer									Marks
4(a)	Jai Corrected Trial Balance at 31 December 2019									
			Debit \$	Credit						
	Revenu Purchas	-			۰ 116 500	196 000)			
	Inventory 1 January 2018 Purchases returns				9410	4 500	(1) (1)			
		Premises at cost Fixtures and fittings at cost								
	Provisio	ehicle at cost (16 190 on for depreciation of	16 000	4 320	(1) (1)					
	and fitti Provisio vehicle		7 000)						
	Bank ov	17 900	1 214	(1) (1)						
	Trade receivables (18 000 – 100) Trade payables Office expenses				16 121	9 383				
	Discount received Discount allowed				1 900	2 100) (1)			
	Drawing Capital	gs 1 January 2018			3 100	79 100) (1)			
	Bank ch	•			190 34		(1)			
	Bad del Suspen				100 303 755	138 303 755		05		
					303733	505750	, (1)			
4(b)		Enti	rv reaui	red to	correct the	error				7
	Error	Debit	y - 1-		Credit					
		Account	\$		Αссоι	unt	\$			
	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)		

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Question		Answer							
4(c)		effect o	on profit for tl	ne year	e	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		Answer						
5(e)	Increas Decreas Increas Repayn Decreas Increas	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)				1	1	1	4	
			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: curre	nt assets decr	ease by a sma	ller amount (1)		2	