

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING

0452/22 October/November 2018

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 October/November 2018 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	Marks					
1(a)(i)	This represents an overdraft/what the trader owes the bank on that date	1					
1(a)(ii)	To restore the petty cash balance to the imprest amount	1					
1(a)(iii)	3%	1					
1(a)(iv)	Not enough money in the account Cheque unsigned/incorrect signature Amount in words and figures disagree Cheque undated/out of date/wrong date Takes account in to unauthorised overdraft Or other acceptable reason Any 1 reason (1)	1					
1(a)(v)	This is a contra entry (1) Money has been transferred from the cash into the bank account (1)	2					
1(a)(vi)	oney was received from selling goods for \$1100. Of this, \$220 was paid into e cash account and \$880 paid into bank account.						
1(b)	Cash balance \$290 (1) Current asset (1) Bank balance \$4027 (1) Current liability (1)						
1(c)	Rajinder Sales account	5					
	Date Details \$ Date Details \$						
	2018 Income 2018 July 31 Income 2018 June 30 Total to date 13 500 statement 14 600 July 29 Total to date 13 500 14 600						
	AM Limited account						
	DateDetails\$DateDetails\$						
	2018 2018 July 27 Bank (1) 312 July 1 Balance b/d 250 Discount (1) 8 14 Purchases 440 31 Balance c/d 370 690 690 690						
	Aug 1 Balance b/d (1)OF 370						

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Question		Answer							
1(d)	Rajinder Discount allowed account								
	DateDetails\$DateDetails\$				\$				
	2018 June 30 July 31	Total to date Total for month	(1) (1)	178 18 196	2018 July 31	Income statement (1)OF	196 196		

Question			An	swer			Marks		
2(a)	Bad debts re Money recei they have be Provision for An estimate	Bad debts Amounts owing to a business which will not be paid by credit customers (1) Bad debts recovered Money received from credit customers in payment/part payment of debts after they have been written off as bad debts (1) Provision for doubtful debts An estimate of the amount which a business will lose in a financial year because of bad debts (1)							
2(b)	2(b) Adil Mahinda account								
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	2018 Feb 1	Sales	600	2018 Feb 10 Aug 31	Sales returns Bank (1)	30 114 456			
			600		Bad debts (1)	600			
	Bad debts account								
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	2018 Aug 30 31	<i>Total to date</i> Mahinda (1)OF	710 456 1166	2018 Aug 31	Income Statement (1)OF	1166 1166			

Question			An	swer			Marks	
2(c)(i)	No cash dis Improveme	possibility of bad de scount for prompt pa nt in cash flow uitable response antage (1)		is required			1	
2(c)(ii)	May be red Or other s	may move to other uction in sales uitable response dvantage (1)	supplie	rs			1	
2(d)	Fix a credit Improve cre Issue invoid Refuse furt Charge inte Allow cash Invoice disc Any 2 met	Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each credit customer mprove credit control ssue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid/overdue account Charge interest on late payment Allow cash discount/discount for prompt payment hvoice discounting/debt factoring Any 2 methods (1) each lot stop selling on credit/sell on cash terms only – given in question						
2(e)	Adil Provision for doubtful debts account							
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$		
	2018 Aug 31	Income Statement (1)OF		2017 Sept 1	Balance b/d (1)	1326		
		Balance c/d	276 1 050			1 326		
			1 326	2018 Sept 1	Balance b/d (1)	1 050		
	+ (1) dates			I				
2(f)	The sales for which a business is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1)						2	
2(g)	Prudence (Consistenc						2	

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks
2(h)	Either						2
		debit credit					
		Bank	(1)	Bad debts recovered	(1)		
	Or	·					
		debit		credit			
		Amaya	Ва	ad debts recovered	(1)		
		Bank	Amaya		(1)		
2(i)	Increas	e by \$250					1

Question		Answer							
3(a)		Paul and Ann Journal							
	Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$					
	2018 April 1	Motor vehicle Bank Paul Capital	14 500 15 500	30 000	(1) (1) (1)				
	Sept 30	Ann Capital Ann Current	5 000	5 000	(1) (1)				

Question			Ar	iswer			Marks
3(b)	Profit and	Loss Appropriatio		and Ann It for the ye	ear ended 30 Septen	1ber 2018	8
	Profit for year:	the			\$\$\$ 11 350		
	Interest c drawings				450 } 550 } (1)	<u> </u>	
	Interest c capital: Partner's	Paul 4% × 50 00 4% × 80 00 Ann		•	-	12 330	
	salary:	Paul 7000 × 6 / 8000 × 6 /			7 500 **	<u>13 500</u> (1 150)	
	Share of	loss Paul Ann			(1 150)		
	*Alternative calculation						
	**Alternative calculation 7000 × 12 / 12 = 7000(1) 1000 × 6 / 12 = 500(1)						
3(c)				Paul nt account			8
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	2018 Sept 30	Drawings (1) Int on Draw. (1)OF Share of loss (1)OF Balance c/d	9 000 450 575 1 825 11 850	2017 Oct 1 2018 Sept 30 2018	Balance b/d (1) Int. on cap (1)OF Salary (1)OF Int. on loan (1)	1 150 2 600 7 500 600 11 850	
				Oct 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	1 825	

Question		Answer			Marks		
4(a)		Increase \$	Decrease \$	no effect	3		
	total of current assets	80 000 (1)					
	total profit for the year		4000 (1)				
	total equity		4000 (1)				
4(b)	Reduction in profit available for ordiner or the prior claim on the assets of the businer of the suitable comment						
4(c)	Any 2 comments (1) each In the event of winding up each shareholder may receive less The dividend per share may reduce Dilution of ownership Or other suitable comment						
	Any 2 comments (1) each						
4(d)	Proposal 2	Proposal 1 General reserve is not necessarily represented by actual money (1)					
	Or other suitable comments						
4(e)	Long term loan from bank/financial i Government grant if available Mortgage premises Sale and lease-back of non-current Or other suitable method Any 1 method (1)				1		

Question		Answ	er			Marks		
5(a)	Current ratio 31 200 : 20 200	(1) whole form	u la 1.54	: 1	(1)	8		
	Quick (acid test) ratio 16 300 : 20 200	(1) whole form	u la 0.81	: 1	(1)			
	Trade receivables colle	ction period	162 1920	×	(1) whole formula			
	= 31 days (1)							
	Trade payables payme	nt period	<u>165</u> 1543	×	(1) whole formula			
	= 39 days (1)							
5(b)	Decrease in inventory/trade receivables/cash Increase in trade payables/bank overdraft Purchase of non-current assets Increase in drawings Repayment of long-term liabilities Any 2 reasons (1) each							
	Any 2 reasons (1) each				1			
5(c)			increase	decrease	no effect	4		
	introduce \$4000 addition order to pay off the bar	-	√(1)					
	sell half the inventory a cash purchaser	t cost price to a			√(1)			
	convert a \$10 000 long into a bank overdraft	-term bank loan		√ (1)				
	increase the bank over \$16 500 in order to rep payables	√ (1)						
5(d)	Inventory is not included in the calculation (1)							
	Either Inventory is not regarded as a liquid asset – a buyer has to be found and then the money collected (1) Or The quick ratio shows whether the business would have any surplus liquid funds if all the current liabilities were paid immediately from the liquid assets (1)							

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Has decreased (1) OF Plus comment – Business is short of liquid funds Business cannot pay immediate liabilities from liquid assets Business needs injection of long term funds Or other relevant comment based on OF quick ratio Any 1 comment (1)	2
5(f)	Has increased/Credit customers are taking longer to settle their debts Change may affect business's ability to pay current liabilities when due Change adversely affects the liquidity of the business Or other relevant comment based on OF trade receivables period Any 2 comments (1) each	2
5(g)(i)	Has the use of the money for other purposes for longer than previous Allow comment based on OF trade payables period. Or other relevant comment Any 1 comment (1)	1
5(g)(ii)	Is not able to take advantage of cash discount May be charged interest Damages relationship with credit suppliers Allow comment based on OF trade payables period. Or other relevant comment Any 1 comment (1)	1

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Question				Answer					Marks
6(a)	Calculation of purchases\$Cheques paid to credit suppliers33 150Discount recived850Returns to credit suppliers1 670Amounts owing to credit suppliers 30 september 20183 180Cash withdrawn from bank for purchases4 820Total purchases for the year43 670Alternative presentation							6	
	Date	Deta	ils	\$	Date	Det	ails	\$	
	2018 2018 Sept 30 Bank (1) 33 150 Sept 30 Purchases Discount Recd. (1) 850 Returns outward 1 670 Balance c/d 1 810					ases	38 850		
	38 850 38 850 Total purchases – Credit: 38 850 Cash: 4 820 (1) 43 670 (1)OF								
6(b)	Priti Bank account						7		
	Date	Details	\$	Date	D	etails		\$	
	2017 Oct 1 2018 Sept 30	Capital (1) Sales (1)	30 000 48 500	2018 Sept 30	Non-curr Trade pa			19 400 33 150	
			The construction The construction The construction The construction Cash Purchases (1) 4 820 *Expenses (1)OF 5 090 Balance c/d (1) 16 040 78 500 78 500						

Question	Answ	Answer								
6(c)	Priti Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2018									
		\$		\$						
	Revenue Cost of Sales			48 500	(1)					
	Purchases Less Purchases returns	43 670 1 670	(1)OF							
		42 000	(1)							
	Less Closing inventory	3 200	(2)CF (1)OF	38 800						
	Gross profit Discount received			9 700 850	(1) (1)					
	Expenses (5090 (1) OF + 120 (1))	5 2 1 0		10 550						
	Depreciation of non-current assets	1 940	(1)	7 150	(1)05					
	Profit for the year			3 400	(1)OF					
6(d)	Margin is the gross profit measured as a percentage of selling price (1)									
	Mark-up is the gross profit measured as a	percentage	of cost	price (1)						