

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/22

Paper 2 October/November 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.

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.

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Question					Α	nsv	ver					Marks
1(a)(i)	This	repres	ent	s an overdraft/w	hat the	e tra	der c	wes tl	ne bank on that	date		1
1(a)(ii)	To r	estore	the	petty cash balar	nce to	the i	impre	est am	ount			1
1(a)(iii)	3%											1
1(a)(iv)	Che Amo Che Tako Or o	que un ount in que un es acco	sigr word date bunt cce	oney in the acconding and figures ded/out of date/winto unauthorise ptable reason	nature isagre rong d	e ate	aft					1
1(a)(v)				entry (1) en transferred fr	om the	e cas	sh int	o the	bank account (1)		2
1(a)(vi)			ey was received from selling goods for \$1100. Of this, \$220 was paid into ash account and \$880 paid into bank account.							nto	1	
1(b)	Curr Ban	cash balance \$290 (1) current asset (1) cank balance \$4027 (1) current liability (1)						4				
1(c)						ajino s ac	der ccour	nt				5
		Date		Details	\$		Da	ate	Details	\$		
)18 ily 31		ome tement (1)OF	14 60 14 60		2018 June July	<i>30</i>	Total to date Cash/bank (1)	13 50 1 10 14 60	00	
		AM Limited account										
		Date Details \$ Date Details \$										
			018 uly 27 Bank (1) 312 July 1 Balance b/d 250 Discount (1) 8 14 Purchases 440 31 Balance c/d 690 690									
						20 Au	18 g 1	Balaı	nce b/d (1)OF	370		

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

Question			An	swer			Marks		
2(a)	Bad debts re Money recei they have be Provision for An estimate	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 ney 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 secause of bad debts (1)							
2(b)	Adil Mahinda account								
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$			
	2018 Feb 1	Sales	600	2018 Feb 10 Aug 31	Sales returns Bank (1) Bad debts (1)	30 114 456 600			
	Bad debts account								
	Date Details \$ Date Details \$								
	2018 Aug 30 31	Total to date Mahinda (1)OF	710 456 1166	2018 Aug 31	Income Statement (1)OF	1166 1166			

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Question			An	swer			Marks
2(c)(i)	No cash dis Improveme	possibility of bad de scount for prompt pa ent in cash flow uitable response antage (1)		is required			1
2(c)(ii)	May be red Or other s	may move to other luction in sales uitable response idvantage (1)	supplie	rs			1
2(d)	Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each credit customer Improve credit control Issue 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 Invoice discounting/debt factoring Any 2 methods (1) each Not stop selling on credit/sell on cash terms only – given in question						
2(e)		Provision	•	Adil btful debts	account		4
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	2018 Aug 31	Income Statement (1)OF	070	2017 Sept 1	Balance b/d (1)	1326	
		Balance c/d	276 1 050 1 326	2018 Sept 1	Balance b/d (1)	1 326	
	+ (1) dates						
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 (Consistence						2

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Question			Ans	swer		Marks
2(h)	Either					2
		debit				
		Bank	(1)	Bad debts recovered	(1)	
	Or					
		debit		credit		
		Amaya	В	ad debts recovered	(1)	
		Bank	A	тауа	(1)	
2(i)	Increas	se by \$250				1

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

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Question			Ar	nswer			Marks		
3(b)	Profit and	Loss Appropriatio		and Ann It for the ye	ear ended 30 Septem	nber 2018	8		
	Profit for year:	the			\$	\$ 11 350			
	Interest o drawings				450 } 550 } (1)	1 000 12 350			
	Interest o capital:	Paul 4% × 50 00 4% × 80 00 Ann		•	•	12 000			
	Partner's salary:	Paul 7000 × 6 / 8000 × 6 /		• •	7 500 **	13 500 (1 150)			
	Share of	loss Paul Ann		(1 150)					
	*Alternative calculation 4% × 50 000 × 12 / 12 = 2000(1) 4% × 30 000 × 6 / 12 = 600(1)								
	**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	2017 Oct 1 2018 Sept 30	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	2018 Oct 1	Balance b/d	1 825			
					(1)OF				

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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)	rior claim on the profits of the business eduction in profit available for ordinary shareholders rior claim on the assets of the business in a winding-up r other suitable comment ny 2 comments (1) each					
4(c)	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 1 General reserve is not necessarily represented by actual money (1) Proposal 2 Bank overdraft not appropriate for long-term borrowing (1)					
	Or other suitable comments					
4(e)	Long term loan from bank/financial Government grant if available Mortgage premises Sale and lease-back of non-current Or other suitable method Any 1 method (1)				1	

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Question		Answ	er			Marks		
5(a)	Current ratio 31 200 : 20 200	(1) whole form	ula 1.54	1	(1)	8		
	Quick (acid test) ratio 16 300 : 20 200	(1) whole form	ula 0.81	1	(1)			
	Trade receivables colle	ction period	1620 1920	— × —	(1) whole formula			
	= 31 days (1)							
	Trade payables paymer	nt period	1650 1545	$\frac{00}{00} \times \frac{365}{1}$	(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							
5(c)			increase	decrease	no effect	4		
	introduce \$4000 addition	•	√ (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 overdraft by \$16 500 in order to repay the trade payables ✓(1)							
5(d)	Inventory is not included	in the calculation	(1)			2		
	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	1
	Any 1 comment (1)	

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Question				Answer					Marks	
6(a)	Calculation of purchases Cheques paid to credit suppliers Discount recived Returns to credit suppliers Amounts owing to credit suppliers 30 september 2018 Cash withdrawn from bank for purchases Total purchases for the year Alternative presentation (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1									
	Date	Deta	ils	\$	Date	De	tails	\$		
	2018 Sept 30	0 Bank (1) 33 150 Sept 30 Purchases 38 850 Discount Recd. (1) 850 Returns outward (1) 1 670 Balance c/d (1) 38 850 38 850								
	Total purchases – Credit: 38 850 Cash: 4820 (1) 43 670 (1)OF									
6(b)	Priti Bank account							7		
	Date	Details	\$	Date	0	etails		\$		
	2017 Oct 1 2018 Sept 30	Capital (1) Sales (1)	30 000 48 500	2018 Sept 30	Trade payables (1) 33 1		19 400 33 150 4 820			
	*Expenses (1)OF 5 090 Balance c/d (1) 16 040							5 090 16 040 78 500		

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Question	Answ	/er				Marks						
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 (1)									
	Less Closing inventory	42 000	(2)CF									
		3 200	(1)OF	38 800	(4)							
	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 Profit for the year	1 940	(1)	7 150 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	a percentage	of cost	price (1)								