

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/11
Paper 1 May/June 2019
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

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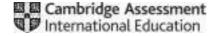
This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, 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.

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This document consists of 17 printed pages.



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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).

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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	Answer	Marks
1(a)	В	1
1(b)	В	1
1(c)	С	1
1(d)	D	1
1(e)	A	1
1(f)	A	1
1(g)	C	1
1(h)	D	1
1(i)	C	1
1(j)	В	1

Question		Answe	r				Marks
2(a)		book of prime (original) entry purchases returns journal					
	returns to credit suppliers				(1)		
	cheques received from credit customers	cash book				(1)	
	contra entry	general jou	ırnal			(1)	
	bad debts written off	general jou	ırnal			(1)	
2(b)			debit	credit	no entry		
	credit sales		✓			(1)	
	cash sales				✓	(1)	
	cash refund to credit custo	omer	✓			(1)	
	cash discount allowed by credit	t suppliers			✓	(1)	
	contra entry			✓		(1)	
	trade discount allowed to credit	customers			✓	(1)	
	interest charged on credit cus overdue account	stomer's	✓			(1)	
2(c)(i)	A bad debt is an amount owing to a business which w	vill not be paid	d by the c	redit custo	mer		
2(c)(ii)	A bad debt recovered is when a credit customer pays bad debt.	some or all o	of the amo	ount owed	after the a	amount was written off as a	
2(c)(iii)	A provision for doubtful debts is an estimate of the an	nount which a	a business	will lose in	n a financ	ial year because of bad debts.	

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	Answer				Marks
	Olivia Ben accour	nt			4
Date Details 2019 Jan 2 Sales	\$ Date 2019 Apr 30	Details Cash Bad debts	\$ 200 160 360	1)	
	Bad debts acc	ount			
Date Details 2019 Apr 30 Total to date Ben (1) OF	\$ Date 2019 Apr 30 544	Details Income statement (1) OF	\$ 544 544		
Pro	Olivia vision for doubtful d	ebts account			4
Date 2019 Apr 30 Income statement* (1) OF Balance c/d (1)	\$ Date 2018 May 1 21 384 405 2019 May 1	Details Balance b/d (1) OF	\$ 405 405		
	Date 2019 Apr 30 Date Ben (1) OF Date 2019 Apr 30 Date Ben (1) OF Pro Date 2019 Apr 30 Income statement* (1) OF	Date 2019 Sales Date 2019 Apr 30	Date 2019 Jan 2 Sales Sales Date 2019 Apr 30 Cash Bad debts	Date Details S Date 2019 Cash Bad debts S 2019 Cash Bad debts S 2019 Cash Bad debts S 2019 Cash C	Date Details S Date Details Details S Date Details Det

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Question	Answer	Mar	rks
3(a)	To check the arithmetical accuracy of / check for errors in the double entry (book-keeping) (1) To assist with the preparation of financial statements (1)		2
3(b)	Commission Example: debiting Khan instead of Kean with cash paid to Kean		6
	Complete reversal Example: debiting sales and crediting cash with cash sales		
	Compensating Example: sales and purchases accounts overcast by same amount		
	Principle Example: debiting motor vehicles account with motor expenses		
	Omission Example: drawings completely omitted from accounting records		
	Original entry Example: amount of sales invoice entered incorrectly in sales journal		
	Any three – (1) each for naming error (1) for a suitable example		

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Question	An	swer			Marks
3(c)	Ka Trial Balance a	adar at 31 March 20)19		
	Revenue Purchases Sales Returns Carriage outwards Fixtures and fittings (at cost) Provision for depreciation of fixtures and fittings Motor vehicle (at cost) Discount allowed Discount received Trade payables Trade receivables Operating expenses Rent payable Commission receivable Bank overdraft Capital Inventory 1 April 2018	Debit \$ 137 300 1 400 2 970 45 000 16 850 190 12 900 17 190 5 200 251 000 (1) Matchi	Credit \$ 146 000	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	1 year's insurance Revenue (expenditure) (1) This is a day-to-day cost of running the business (1)	6
	Delivery charge Capital (expenditure) (1) This is a cost incurred in the purchase of the non-current asset (1)	
	Fuel Revenue (expenditure) (1) This is a day-to-day cost of running the business (1)	

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Question	Ar	iswer			Marks
4(a)	YK Club Shop Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2019				5
	Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases (4150 – 420 (1) + 470 (1)) Closing inventory Profit on shop	\$ 896 4 200 5 096 960 (1)*	\$ 5 170 4 136 1 034		
	*For both inventories				

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Question		Answ	er			Marks
4(b)		\$	Receipts and payments account \$	Income and expenditure account \$	Statement of financial position \$	11
	Balance at bank on 1 February 2018	460	given			
	Insurance paid on 1 February 2018 for 18 months to 31 July 2019	1 080	1 080 (1)	720 (1)	360 (1)	
	Purchase of new sports equipment by cheque in 31 December 2018	3 500	3 500 (1)			
	Subscriptions received in January 2019 for the year ending 31 January 2020	350	350 (1)		350 (1)	
	Accumulated depreciation of sports equipment at 31 January 2019	850			850 (1)	
	Cost of sports equipment at 31 January 2019	8 500			8 500 (1)	
	Profit from club shop for the year ended 31 January 2019 (calculated in (a))	?		1 034 (1)OF		
	Bank overdraft on 31 January 2019	1 250	1 250 (1)		1 250 (1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	Increase subscriptions / membership Reduce expenses / obtain discounts Seek donations Obtain loans Seek other forms of income e.g. renting out sports ground Increase prices in club shop	2
	Or other suitable methods (excluding fund-raising activities) Any two (1) each	

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Question	Answer			Marks	
5(a)	Krishna Income Statement for the year ended 30 April 2019				
	Fees (from clients) (35 270 (1) + 2150 (1)) Commission receivable (1820 (1) + 60 (1)) Wages Operating expenses Rent and rates $(7750 (1) + 1200 (1) - 550 (1) = 8400 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (1)$ Motor expenses Depreciation of office fixtures and equipment (18 900 - 17 320) Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles $(20\% \cdot 17500 - 6300)$ Loss for the year	\$ 24 300 4 260 6 300 720 (1) 1 580 (1) 2 240 (1)	\$ 37 420 1 880 39 300 39 400 100 (1) OF		

Question		Answer	Marks				
5(b)		Krishna Drawings account					
	Date 2019 Apr 30 Total cash drawings Rent and rates (1) OF	\$ Date 2019 9 150 Apr 30 Capital (1) OF 11 250	\$ 11 250 11 250				
		Capital account					
	Date 2019 Apr 30 Drawings * Income statement (1) OF Balance c/d		\$ 38 000				
		Balance b/d (1) OF	26 650				
5(c)	Will have to pay interest on loan (1) of \$2400 per ar No rent will be payable (1) so expenses decrease (1) Other expenses may increase (1) as expenses such The bank loan will have to be repaid in 5 years (1) We Alternative uses of the capital of 40k (1) could she to) as repairs, maintenance and insurance will be p Vill the necessary funds be available? (1)	payable (1)				
	Or other valid points e.g. does she have adequa Any three factors (1) + basic statement (1) for de	•					

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Question	Answer				
6(a)		True	False		
	The reward given to ordinary shareholders for investing in the company is known as a dividend.	✓			
	The amount of issued shares for which payment has been received by the company from shareholders is known as paid-up share capital.	✓		(1)	
	Ordinary shareholders receive a fixed percentage of the profit each year.		✓	(1)	
	In the event of the company being wound up the ordinary shares are the last to be repaid.	✓		(1)	
	Ordinary shareholders are personally liable for the debts of the company.		✓	(1)	
	Any ordinary share dividend paid during the financial year is entered in the statement of changes of equity irrespective of the year to which it relates.	✓		(1)	

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Question	Answer					
6(b)	ML Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2018					
	Ordinary share capital Retained earnings General reserve Total On 1 January 2018 (1) 200 000 16 500 8 000 224 500 Profit for the year (1) 28 000 28 000 28 000 Dividend paid – final interim (1) (8 000) (8 000) (8 000) interim (1) (6 000) (6 000) (6 000) Transfer to general reserve (1) (3 000) 3 000 238 500					
6(c)	$\frac{6000 \cdot 100}{200000}$ (1) whole formula = 3% (1)					
6(d)	Carry a fixed rate (of dividend) Dividend may not be paid if there is not enough profit Dividend is paid before ordinary share dividend Do not usually carry voting rights Capital is repaid before ordinary share capital in a winding-up Are not secured on the assets of the company Or other valid answers Any three (1) each					

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Question	Answer						Marks	
6(e)	Are long-term loans Debenture holders are not members of the company Do not carry voting rights Carry a fixed rate (of interest) Interest is not dependent on the company's profit Are often secured on the assets of the company Debenture holders are repaid before shareholders in a winding-up Other valid answers Any three (1) each							
6(f)			Increase \$	Decrease \$	No Effect		4	
		Effect on balance at bank	100 000					
		effect on non-current liabilities	100 000 (1)					
		effect on working capital	100 000 (1)					
		effect on equity at 1 January 2019			√ (1)			
		effect on annual profits		5 000 (1)				