

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING

Paper 2

MARK SCHEME

0452/22

May/June 2019

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 May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 14 printed pages.



[Turn over

May/June 2019

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).

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 14

May/June 2019

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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 3 of 14

0452/22

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

							PUBLIS	SHED							
Question							Ans	swer							Mark
1(a)	Annabel Cash Book										,				
	Date 2019 April 1 8 21 25 30 2019 May 1 + (1) tota + (1) dat	Details Balance Ellie Caleb Bank Carly Balance Balance	b/d c/d b/d	(1) (1) (1) (1)	Disc. \$ 9 6	Cash \$ 150 200 350 54 (1) OF	Bank \$ 441 310 294 1 003	Date 2019 April 1 15 25 27 30 2019 May 1	Details Balance Ed Cash Operating e Caleb (dis of Bank charg Balance Balance	chq)	(1) (1) es (1) (1) (1)	Disc. \$ 12	Cash \$ 296 54 350	Bank \$ 988 468 200 310 82 2 048 1003 (1)OF	
1(b)				docum	ent			person	ssuing the c	docume	ent				
				invoice	!			Ed			(1)				
				debit n	ote			Annabel			(1)				
				credit r	note			Ed			(1)				
				statem	ent of ac	count		Ed			(1)				
1(c)	A debit no	ote is sent b	y the c	ustomer	to the su	ıpplier (1)	to ask fo	or a reduc	ion in an invo	oice/wh	en goo	ds are re	eturned (1)	
		ote is sent l in an invoic		supplier t	to the cus	stomer (1) to notif	y of a redu	ction in an in	voice/a	ccept r	eturns/a	ccept req	uest for	

May/June 2019

© UCLES 2019 Page 4 of 14

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	To notify the customer of the amount outstanding/to remind the customer of the amount due To summarise the transactions for the month To provide the customer with a copy of their account for checking purposes Any 1 reason (1)	1

Question		Answer								Marks	
2(a)		NS Musical Society Subscriptions account									
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details			\$		
	Feb 1 2019	Balance b/d	(1)	100	Feb 1 2019	Balance	b/d	(1)	250		
	Jan 31	Income and			Jan 31	*Bank/Casl	h	(1)			
		expenditure Balance c/d	(1)	3 000 200				(1)	3 050		
				3 300					3 300		
					2019						
					Feb 1	Balance	b/d	(1)	200		
	+ (1) dat	es									

Question	Answer	Marks						
2(b)	NS Musical Society Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 January 2019							
	Date 2019							
2(c)	Item	6						

May/June 2019

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	The total amount receivable from members each year would increase by \$600 The annual surplus for the year would increase by \$600 This total receipts would increase by \$600 per annum if all the members paid their subscription in full each year This would reduce the overdraft by \$600 The existing overdraft would have only been \$430 if the theft had not occurred Membership may fall if the annual subscription is increased Or other suitable comments Any 3 comments (1) each	3

© UCLES 2019 Page 7 of 14

Question	Answer					Marks		
3(a)	Jamal Manufacturing Account for the year ended 28 February 2019							
	Mandiactaining 7 toodant for the year t	criaca zo i coi	uai y <i>i</i>	2010				
		\$		\$				
	Cost of materials consumed	•		·				
	Purchases of raw materials	45 680						
	Less Purchases returns	1 030	(1)	44 650				
	Carriage on raw materials			3 240	(1)			
				47 890	_			
	Closing inventory of raw materials			4 150	_			
				43 740	(1)			
	Direct wages 29 750 (1) + 3040 (1)			32 790	_			
	Prime cost			76 530	(1)OF			
	Factory overheads							
	Indirect factory wages	18 750						
	Operating expenses (8250 + 550) (1) \times 75% (1)	6 600						
	Insurance $(3200 - 800)$ (1) \times 75% (1)	1 800						
	Depreciation – factory machinery	8 800						
	loose tools	330	(1)	36 280	-			
				112 810				
	Closing work in progress			3 3 1 0	_ ` '			
	Cost of production			109 500	(1)OF			

Question	Answer							
3(b)	Income Statement (Tradi	Jamal Income Statement (Trading section) for the year ended 28 February 2019						
	Revenue Less Sales returns Cost of sales Cost of production Purchases of finished goods Closing inventory of finished goods Gross profit		\$ 143 500 (1)OF 2 250 (1) 109 500 (1)OF 12 400 (1) 121 900 8 900 (1)	141 250				
3(c)	Error	effect on cost of production	effect on gross profit	effect on profit for the year		6		
	Returns of finished goods to the supplier, \$1 200, had not been recorded	no effect	understated	understated				
	Operating expenses accrued were \$850 not \$550	understated (1)	overstated (1)	overstated (1)				
	Salesman's commission, \$1 850, had been included in indirect factory wages	overstated (1)	understated (1)	no effect (1)				

Question	Answer	Marks							
4(a)	Shen Rates account	9							
	Date 2018 Mar 31 Oct 31 Bank Bank } (1) \$ Date 2018 Feb 1 2019 Jan 31 Details \$ Jan 31 Income statement Balance C/d \$ Jan 31 Income Statement Balance C/d								
	Commission receivable account								
	Date 2018 Details \$ Date 2018 Details \$ 2018 Feb 1 Balance b/d (1) 210 Mar 1 Bank Cash Cash 2019 210 95 2019 Jan 31 Income statement 209 Jan 31 Balance c/d 114								
	(1)OF 419 2019 Feb 1 Balance b/d (1)OF 114 + (1) dates								
4(b)	$\frac{(25850 - 5150)}{(1890 + 2040)/2} = \frac{20700 \text{ (1)}}{1965 \text{ (1)}} = 10.53 \text{ times (1)}$	3							

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	If answer to 4(b) is below 11.50 times Unsatisfied (1) Goods are not being sold as quickly as in the previous year/lower sales/increased inventory (1)	2
	If answer to 4(b) is above 11.50 times Satisfied (1) Goods are being sold more quickly than in the previous year/increased sales/decreased inventory (1)	
4(d)	Increase sales activity/higher sales Reduce level of inventory	2
	Or other suitable point Any 2 points (1) each	
4(e)	To apply the principle of prudence To ensure that the profit for the year is not overstated To ensure that the inventory/current assets are not overstated To apply the principle of consistency To apply the principle of accruals (matching)	2
	Any 2 reasons (1) each	

© UCLES 2019 Page 11 of 14

May	//June	2019
IVIC	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, 2010

Question	Answer							
4(f)			overstated	understated		4		
	curr	rent assets at 31 January 2019	✓					
		ss profit for the year ended 31 nuary 2019	✓		(1)			
	сар	oital at 31 January 2019	✓		(1)			
		t of sales for the year ending 31 nuary 2020	✓		(1)			
	prof 202	fit for the year ending 31 January 20		✓	(1)			

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	$\frac{7250}{118000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ } (1) whole formula = 22.43 = 23 days (1)	2
5(a)(ii)	Improve credit control Issue invoices and statements promptly Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Invoice discounting and debt factoring	2
	Any two methods (1) each	

© UCLES 2019 Page 12 of 14 0452/22

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

May/June 2019

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(i)	$\frac{6600}{94000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ } (1) whole formula = 25.63 = 26 days(1)	2
5(b)(ii)	If answer to 5(b)(i) is less than 30 days Is deprived of the use of the money within the business earlier than previously Relationship with trade payables may be improved May be entitled to cash discount Will avoid being charged interest on overdue accounts If answer to 5(b)(i) is more than 30 days Has use of money for a longer period Relationship with trade payables may deteriorate Will lose cash discount May be charged interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each	2
5(c)(i)	$\frac{(118000 - 94350)}{118000} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{23650}{118000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ } whole formula (1) = 20.04% (1)	2
5(c)(ii)	$\frac{9900}{118000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ } whole formula (1) = 8.39% (1)	2
5(c)(iii)	Either $\frac{14100}{271000 (1)} \times \frac{100}{1} = 5.20\% (1)$	2
	Or $\frac{9900}{271000 \text{(1)}} \times \frac{100}{1} = 3.65\% \text{(1)}$	

Question Answer 5(d) Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 Draft profit for the year before corrections \$ \$ 550 Increase in profit	
Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 31 March 2019 Draft profit for the year before corrections S	Marks
Draft profit for the year before corrections Increase Decrease in profit in profit \$ Error 1 Decrease 1850	7
in profit in profit \$ \$ \$ Error 1 180 (2)*	
Error 2 2 400 (2)*	
Error 3 300 (2)*	
<u></u>	
Corrected profit for the year6 030_(1)OF	
* (1) for position and (1) for amount	