

ACCOUNTING

0452/22 October/November 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.

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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.

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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.

Date 2019 Aug 6 18 30 31	Tebogo Sales Journal Details Kayla Less 20% trade discount Nyack Kayla Transfer to sales account	\$ 1400 <u>280</u>	\$ 1120 620 160	(1) } }(1) }	5
2019 Aug 6 18 30	Kayla Less 20% trade discount Nyack Kayla	1400	1120 620 160	}	
			<u>1900</u>	(1) OF	
	Tebogo Sales Returns Journ	al			
Date	Details	\$	\$		
2019 Aug 12	Kayla Less 20% trade discount	300 <u>60</u>	240	(1)	
24	Nyack		155 705	} }(1)	
	2019 Aug 12	DateDetails2019Aug 12KaylaLess 20% trade discount24Nyack	Date Details \$ 2019 300 Aug 12 Kayla 300 24 Nyack	Date Details \$ 2019 300 400 Aug 12 Kayla 300 240 24 Nyack 155	Date Details \$ 2019 300 10 Aug 12 Kayla 300 10 24 Nyack 155 }(1)

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Question			An	iswer				Mark
1(b)	Tebogo Kayla account							
	6 30 2019	Details Balance b/d Sales OF }(1) Sales CF } Balance b/d (1)OF	\$ 900 1120 160 <u>2180</u> 1040	Date 2019 Aug 12 29 31	Details Sales returns (1)OF Bank }(1) Discount } Balance c/d	\$ 240 882 18 <u>1040</u> 2180		
			Sales	account				
	Date 2019 Aug 31	Details Income statement (1)OF	\$ <u>23 300</u> <u>23 300</u>	Date 2019 Aug 1 31	Details <i>Total sales to date</i> Total for month (1)OF	\$ 21 400 <u>1900</u> <u>23 300</u>		

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Question		Answer Ma							
1(b)			Sales retu	rns accou	nt				
	Date 2019 Aug 1 31	Details Total returns to date Total for month (1)OF	\$ 1560 <u>395</u> <u>1955</u>	Date 2019 Aug 31	Details Income statement (1)OF	\$ 1955 <u>1955</u>			
1(c)(i)	Effect on profit – May increase (1) Reason – amount of discount allow OR Credit customers may not pay in tim OR Effect on profit – May decrease (1) Reason – credit customers may find	ne to receive cash c	liscount as			w reduced (1)		2	
	Or other suitable reason								

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(ii)	Effect on liquidity – May decrease (1) Reason – Credit customers may take longer to pay as incentive of cash discount now reduced (1) OR Credit customers may find another supplier offering better terms (1) OR Effect on liquidity – May increase (1) Reason – Credit customers will pay more because cash discount reduced (1) Orr Credit customers may pay quicker as credit period reduced (1)	2
	Or other suitable reason	

Question	Answer			Marks
2(a)	Payment	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure	6
	Premises	√}(1)		
	Office furniture	✓}		
	Carriage on office furniture	√(1)		
	Stationery and small office equipment		√(1)	
	Legal expenses on purchase of premises	√(1)		
	Computer equipment	√}(1)		
	Installation of computer equipment	✓}		
	Ink cartridges and printer paper		√(1)	
2(b)	Straight line (fixed instalment) Revaluation		·	1
	Any 1 method (1)			

Question			An	swer				Marks
2(c)	Amelia Computer equipment account							6
	Date 2017 April 1	Details Bank (1)	\$ 1700	Date	Details	\$		
	Date	Provision for depr	eciation o	f computer	equipment account	\$		
	2018 Mar 31	Balance c/d	510 <u>510</u>	2018 Mar 31	Income statement (1)OF	<u>510</u> 510		
	2019 Mar 31	Balance c/d	867	2018 April 1 2019 Mar 31	Balance b/d (1)OF Income statement (1)OF	510		
			867	2019 April 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	<u>357</u> <u>867</u> 867		
+ (1) Dates					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1		

Question			Answer	Ma	/larks
2(d)			\$		3
	Cost (3450 + 50)		3500		
	Deprecation for year end	ded 31 March 2018	<u>700</u> (1)		
			2800		
	Deprecation for year en	ded 31 March 2019	<u> 560</u> (1)		
	Total depreciation \$700	+ \$560 = \$1260 (1)OF			
2(e)		\$			4
	Cost	3500 (1)			
	Depreciation	<u>1260</u> (1)OF			
		2240			
	Proceeds of sale	<u>1750</u>			
	Loss (1) on disposal	490 (1)OF			

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Question		Answer						
3(a)			-	orts Club ons accou	int			6
	Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2018	Details	\$		
	Aug 1 2019	Balance b/d (1)	250	Aug 1 2019	Balance b/d (1)	100		
	July 31	Income and expenditure (1) Balance c/d	7500 	31 July	Bank/cash (1)OF	7850		
			7950	2019		<u>7950</u>		
				Aug 1	Balance b/d (1)	200		
	+ (1) Dates							

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Question			An	swer			Marks
3(b)	Re	eceipts and Paymer		orts Club nt for the y	ear ended 31 July	2019	13
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date 2018	Details	\$	
	July 31	Subscriptions (1)OF	7850	Aug 1 2019	Balance b/d (1) 2620	
		Loan (1) Disposal of	1000	July 31	AB Loan (1 Loan interest (1) 100	
		equipment (1) Tournament	870 525		General expense (1) Rates and		
		receipts (1) Balance c/d	2730		insurance (1 Sports) 3120	
					equipment (1 Equipment		
					repairs (1 Tournament	-	
			<u>12 975</u>	2010	expenses (1) <u>335</u> <u>12 975</u>	
				2019 Aug 1	Balance b/d (1)O	2730	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Mariam Statement of Affairs at 30 September 2019	15
	Assets\$ Cost\$ Accumulated depreciation\$ 	
	Total assets 113 242	
	Capital and liabilities91 882(1)OFCapital account91 882(1)OFNon-current liabilities7000 (1)	

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Question		Answer						
4(a)	Current Liabilities Trade payables Other payables Short term Ioan				100 (1) 260 (1) 1000 (1)			
	Total capital and liabil	ities			<u>360</u> 3242			
4(b)		Mariam Capital account						
	Date Details 2019 Sept 30 Drawings (1 Balance c/d (1)C	-	Date 2018 Oct 1 2019 Sept 30 2019 Oct 1	Details Balance b/d (1) Bank (1) Profit (1)OF Balance b/d	5000			

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	Full details are available about the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the business/detailed records are available for reference purposes The preparation of financial statements is relatively straightforward The calculation of the profit or loss for the year is likely to be reliable and accurate More informed decision-making is possible A greater degree of control over business activities can be exercised The possibility of fraud is reduced Information required by a bank or other lender is readily available Or other suitable points Any 2 advantages (1) each	2

Question			Answe	ər			Marks
5(a)		Ent		9			
		Debit		Credit			
		account	\$	account	\$		
	1	sales sales returns	990 990	suspense	1980		
	2	Nadia	65 (1)	Nadira	65 (1)		
	3	drawings	150 (1)	purchases	150 (1)		
	4	no entry	- (1)	suspense	4100 (1)		
	5	discount received discount allowed	340 (1) 430 (1)	suspense	770 (1)		
5(b) No (1) The errors disc balance (1)	overed will not ca	ncel out the original diff	ference on th	e trial balance of \$70	000/the suspense a	account will still have a	

Question			Ans	wer		
5(c)		Statement of correcte	Sal d profit for th		d 30 September	2019
		t profit for the year efore corrections				\$31 400
			No effect on profit	Increase in profit	Decrease in profit	
	Erro	r 1			\$990 (1) \$990 (1)	
	Erro	r 2	√(1)			
	Erro	r 3		\$150 (1)		
	Erro	r 4			\$4100 (1)	
	Erro	r 5			\$340 (1) \$430 (1)	
	Tota	l difference		\$150	\$6850	(6700)
		ected profit for the year				\$ <u>24 700</u> (2)CF (1)OF

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Percentage of gross profit to revenue	8
	<u>(42 000 – 35 490)</u> · <u>100</u> } (1) whole formula = 15.50% (1)	
	42 000 1 }	
	Percentage of profit to revenue	
	<u>(6510 OF – 3772</u> · <u>100</u> } (1) OF whole formula = 6.52% (1)OF	
	42 000 1 }	
	Return on capital employed	
	<u>2738 OF100</u> } (1) OF whole formula = 4.35% (1)OF	
	(53 000 + 10 000) 1}	
	Rate of inventory turnover	
	<u>35 490</u> (1) whole formula = 39.88 times (1)	
	(860 + 920) / 2	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(b)	Dealing in different types of goods Furniture has a higher profit mark-up than fruit and vegetables Any 2 points (1) each	2
6(c)	Fruit and vegetables are a low-priced everyday product/furniture is a higher priced article which is not purchased daily Fruit and vegetables will go bad if kept for a long period of time/furniture does not deteriorate as quickly as fresh food. Or other relevant reason Any 1 reason (1)	1
6(d)	Wages, insurance of premises, bad debts, increase in provision for doubtful debts, cash discount allowed Or other suitable expenses Any 2 expenses (1) each	2
6(e)	Dealing in different goods Different type of business (sole trader/partnership) Different length of life of business Different types of expenses Different size of business Results are for one year only and may not show trends The statements do not show non-monetary factors It may not be possible to obtain all the information needed to make comparisons Different accounting policies may be used Or other relevant factors Any 4 factors (1) each	4

Question	Answer	Marks
6(f)	Increase in selling price will increase margin/mark-up (1) so gross profit will increase (1) Increase in selling price may make customers go elsewhere (1) so gross profit will decrease (1)	
6(g)	How much capital will Sabeena invest? Will the annual profit be increased with the injection of more capital? What share of profit will Sabeena require? Will Sabeena work in the business? Will Sabeena require an annual salary? What areas of expertise will Sabeena bring to the business? Are they going to be able to work together without disputes arising?	
	Or other relevant factors Any 3 factors (1) each	