

#### 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.

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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).

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			Α	nswer					Marks
1(a)(i)	This represer	nts an overdraft/w	hat the	e trader o	owes t	he bank on that o	date		1
1(a)(ii)	To restore the	e petty cash balar	nce to	the impre	est am	ount			1
1(a)(iii)	3%								1
1(a)(iv)	Cheque unsig Amount in wo Cheque unda Takes accour	noney in the acco gned/incorrect sig ords and figures d ited/out of date/wi nt in to unauthoris <b>eptable reason</b> n (1)	nature isagre rong d	e ate					1
1(a)(v)	This is a cont Money has be	ra entry <b>(1)</b> een transferred fro	om the	e cash in	to 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.							
1(b)	Current asset Bank balance	Cash balance \$290 <b>(1)</b> Current asset <b>(1)</b> Bank balance \$4027 <b>(1)</b> Current liability <b>(1)</b>							4
1(c)				ajinder s accour	nt				5
	Date	Details	\$	D	ate	Details	\$		
	,	ncome tatement <b>(1)OF</b>	14 60 14 60	-	e 30	<i>Total to date</i> Cash/bank <b>(1)</b>	<i>13 5</i> 1 1 14 6	00	
		Ą	M Lim	nited acc	ount	<u> </u>			
	Date	DateDetails\$DateDetails\$							
	2018 July 27 31	Discount (1)	312 8 370 690	2018 July 1 14		nce b/d hases	250 440 690		
				2018 Aug 1	Bala	nce b/d (1)OF	370		

Question		Answer									
1(d)		Rajinder Discount allowed account									
	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)	OF 19				

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)		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				
		E	Bad deb	ts account						
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$				
	2018 Aug 30 31	<i>Total to date</i> Mahinda <b>(1)OF</b>	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 su	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 nvoice discounting/debt factoring <b>Any 2 methods (1) each</b> <b>Not</b> stop selling on credit/sell on cash terms only – given in question						
2(e)		Provision		Adil Ibtful debts	account		4	
	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	2018		1 326		
	+ (1) dates			Sept 1	Balance b/d (1)	1 050		
2(f)	The sales f				aid (1) are regarded e (1)	as an	2	
2(g)	Prudence ( Consistenc						2	

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

Question		Ansv	wer				Marks		
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	nswer			Marks		
3(b)	Profit and	Loss Appropriatio		and Ann It for the ye	ear ended 30 Septem	1ber 2018	8		
	Profit for year:	the			\$	\$ 11 350			
	Interest o drawings				450   } 550   } (1)	<u>1 000</u> 12 350			
	Interest o 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			575 <b>(1)OF</b> 575 <b>(1)OF</b>	(1 150)			
	*Alternative calculation								
	**Alternative calculation 7000 × 12 / 12 = 7000(1) 1000 × 6 / 12 = 500(1)								
3(c)				⊃aul 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	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)OF	1 825			

Question		Answer			Marks		
4(a)		Increase \$	Decrease \$	no effect	3		
	total of current assets	80 000 <b>(1)</b>					
	total profit for the year		4000 <b>(1)</b>				
	total equity		4000 <b>(1)</b>				
4(b)	Reduction in profit available for ordi						
4(c)	In the event of winding up each sha The dividend per share may reduce Dilution of ownership <b>Or other suitable comment</b>	In the event of winding up each shareholder may receive less The dividend per share may reduce Dilution of ownership					
	Any 2 comments (1) each						
4(d)	Proposal 1 General reserve is not necessarily r Proposal 2 Bank overdraft not appropriate for lo			1)	2		
	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 <b>Or other suitable method</b> <b>Any 1 method (1)</b>				1		

Question		Answ	er			Marks	
5(a)	Current ratio 31 200 : 20 200	(1) whole form	<b>ula</b> 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	<u>1620</u> 1920	— × ——	(1) whole formula		
	= 31 days <b>(1)</b>				Ionnaia		
	Trade payables paymer	nt period	1650 1545	×	(1) whole formula		
	= 39 days <b>(1)</b>				Iomula		
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 order to pay off the bar		<b>√(1)</b>				
	sell half the inventory a cash purchaser	t cost price to a			<b>√(1)</b>		
	convert a \$10 000 long into a bank overdraft	-term bank loan		√(1)			
	increase the bank over \$16 500 in order to rep payables	•			<b>√</b> (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)						

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 <b>Or other relevant comment based on OF trade receivables period</b> <b>Any 2 comments (1) each</b>	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

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	De	tails		
	2018 Sept 30	Bank Discount Re Returns out Balance c/c	tward (1)	33 150 850 1 670 3 180	2018 Sept 30	Purch	nases	38 850	
	38 850 38 850   Total purchases – Credit: 38 850   Cash: 4 820   43 670 (1)OF								
6(b)			Ва	Priti ank accou	unt				7
	Date	Details	\$	Date	D	etails		\$	
	2017 Oct 1 2018	Capital (1)	30 000	2018 Sept 30	Non-curr	ent as	sets (1)	19 400	
	Sept 30	Sales (1)	48 500		Trade payables (1)     33 150       Cash Purchases (1)     4 820       *Expenses (1)OF     5 090       Balance c/d (1)     16 040				
			78 500					78 500	

Question	Answe	Answer									
6(c)	Priti Income Statement for the year e	ended 30 Se	eptembe	er 2018		11					
		\$		\$							
	Revenue Cost of Sales			48 500	(1)						
	Purchases Less Purchases returns	43 670 1 670	(1)OF (1)								
	Less Closing inventory	42 000 3 200	(2)CF								
	Gross profit		(1)OF	38 800 9 700	(1)						
	Discount received			850 10 550	(1)						
	Expenses (5090 (1) OF + 120 (1)) Depreciation of non-current assets	5 210 1 940	(1)	7 150							
	Profit for the year			3 400	(1)OF						
6(d)	Margin is the gross profit measured as a p	argin 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)							