

ACCOUNTING

0452/11 May/June 2019

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

Question	Answer						
2(a)	book of prime (original) entry						
	returns to credit suppliers	returns to credit suppliers purchases				(1)	
	cheques received from credit customers	cheques received from credit cash book customers					
	contra entry	contra entry general journal (1)					
	bad debts written off	general jou	ournal			(1)	
2(b)			debit	credit	no entry		
	credit sales		\checkmark			(1)	
	cash sales				\checkmark	(1)	
	cash refund to credit c	customer	\checkmark			(1)	
	cash discount allowed by cr	redit suppliers			~	(1)	
	contra entry			~		(1)	
	trade discount allowed to cre	edit customers			~	(1)	
	interest charged on credit overdue accour		~			(1)	
2(c)(i)	A bad debt is an amount owing to a business which	ch will not be pai	d by the c	redit custo	mer		
2(c)(ii)	A bad debt recovered is when a credit customer p bad debt.	bays some or all o	of the amo	ount owed	after the	amount was written off as a	
2(c)(iii)	A provision for doubtful debts is an estimate of the	e amount which a	a business	s will lose i	n a financ	ial year because of bad debts	j.

Question				Answer			Marks
2(d)			В	Olivia en accour	nt		
	Date 2019 Jan 2	Details Sales	\$ 360 <u>360</u>	Date 2019 Apr 30	Details Cash Bad debts	\$ 200 160 360	
			Bad	debts acc	ount		
		Details <i>Total to date</i> Ben (1) OF	\$ 384 160 544	Date 2019 Apr 30	Details Income statement (1) OF	\$ 544 544	
2(e)		Pro	ovision for	Olivia doubtful c	lebts account		
		Details Income statement* (1) OF Balance c/d (1)	\$ 21 <u>384</u> 405	Date 2018 May 1 2019 May 1	Details Balance b/d (1) Balance b/d (1) OF	\$ 405 405 384	

Question	Answer	Marks
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	

Question	Ans	swer			Marks
3(c)	Ka Trial Balance a	idar t 31 March 20)19		9
	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 12 000 251 000 (1) Matchi	Credit \$ 146 000 18 000 230 14 600 2 000 5 170 65 000 251 000	 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 	
		(1) Matchi	ng totals		

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)	

Answer					
	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 <u>4 136</u> 1 034	(1) OF (1) OF		
	Shop Income Statement for t Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases (4150 – 420 (1) + 470 (1)) Closing inventory	Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory\$Purchases (4150 - 420 (1) + 470 (1))896Closing inventory Profit on shop5 096 960 (1)*	Shop Income Statement for the year ended 31 JanuarRevenue\$\$Cost of sales896Opening inventory896Purchases $(4150 - 420 (1) + 470 (1))$ $4 200$ Closing inventory960 (1)* $4 136$ Profit on shop1034	Shop Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2019Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases $(4150 - 420 (1) + 470 (1))$ $\$$ $4 200$ $5 096$ $960 (1)*$ $\$$ $4 136$ $1 034$ $\$$ (1) OFClosing inventory Profit on shop $960 (1)*$ $4 136$ $1 034$ (1) OF	

Question		Answ	er			Ма	arks
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)		

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 Or other suitable methods (excluding fund-raising activities) Any two (1) each	2

Question	Answer						
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 × $\frac{3}{4}$ (1) Motor expenses Depreciation of office fixtures and equipment (18 900 – 17 320) Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles (20% × 17 500 – 6300) Loss for the year	\$ 24 300 4 260 (1) 6 300 720 (1) 1 580 (1) 2 240 (1)	\$ 37 420 1 880 39 300 <u>39 400</u> 100 (1) OF				

Question			Ans	swer				Marks
5(b)				shna s account				
	Date 2019 Apr 30	Details <i>Total cash drawings</i> Rent and rates (1) OF	\$ 9 150 2 100 11 250	Date 2019 Apr 30	Details Capital	3 (1) OF	\$ 11 250 11 250	
		1	Capital	account				
	Date 2019	Details	\$	Date 2018	Details	8	\$	
	Apr 30	Drawings (1) OF * Income statement (1) OF Balance c/d	11 250 100 26 650	May 1 2019	Balance b/d		38 000	
			38 000	May 1			38 000	
					Balance b/d	(1) OF	26 650	
5(c)	No rent will be payable (1) Other expenses may incre The bank loan will have to	n loan (1) of \$2400 per ann) so expenses decrease (1) ease (1) as expenses such o be repaid in 5 years (1) W pital of 40k (1) could she ga	as repairs ill the nec	essary fun	ds be available?	(1)	payable (1)	
		. does she have adequate asic statement (1) for dev						

Question	Answer							
6(a)		True	False]	5			
	The reward given to ordinary shareholders for investing in the company is known as a dividend.	\checkmark		-				
	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)				

Answer								
ML Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2018								
On 1 January 2018 (1) Profit for the year (1) Dividend paid – final (1) interim (1) Transfer to general reserve (1) On 31 Dec 2018 (1)OF	Ordinary share capital \$ 200 000	Retained earnings \$ 16 500 28 000 (8 000) (6 000) (3 000) 27 500	General reserve \$ 8 000 <u>3 000</u> 11 000	Total \$ 224 500 28 000 (8 000) (6 000) 238 500				
$\frac{6000 \times 100}{200000}$ (1) whole formula = 3% (1)								
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								
	Statement of Changes in EquOn 1 January 2018(1)Profit for the year(1)Dividend paid – final(1)interim(1)Transfer to general reserve(1)On 31 Dec 2018(1)OF $\frac{6000 \times 100}{200000}$ (1) whole formula = 3% (1)Carry a fixed rate (of dividend)Dividend may not be paid if there is not enough profitDividend is paid before ordinary share dividendDo not usually carry voting rightsCapital is repaid before ordinary share capital in a winding Are not secured on the assets of the companyOr other valid answers	ML Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the yea Share capital \$ 200 000On 1 January 2018(1) Profit for the yearOrdinary share capital \$ 200 000Profit for the year(1) Dividend paid – final(1) interimDividend paid – final(1) Interim(1) 200 000 $\frac{6000 \times 100}{200 000}$ (1) whole formula = 3% (1)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 companyOr other valid answers	ML Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 3Image: Description of the second of the sec	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline ML \ Limited \\ \hline Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 \ December \\ \hline Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 \ December \\ \hline Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 \ December \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ On 1 \ January 2018 & (1) \\ Profit for the year & (1) \\ Dividend paid - final & (1) \\ Dividend paid - final & (1) \\ On 31 \ Dec 2018 & (1) OF \\ \hline \\ $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	ML Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2018 ML Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2018 Image: Colspan="2">Ordinary share capital a General earnings reserve capital b Total \$ On 1 January 2018 (1) 200 000 16 500 8 000 224 500 Profit for the year (1) 200 000 16 500 8 000 28 000 Dividend paid – final (1) (1) (6 000) (20 000) 28 000 On 31 Dec 2018 (1)OF 200 000 27 500 11 000 238 500 $\frac{6000 \times 100}{200000}$ (1) whole formula = 3% (1) $\frac{6000 \times 100}{200000}$ $\frac{11}{1000}$ $\frac{11}{100$		

Question	Answer									
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)						