

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

 ACCOUNTING
 0452/13

 Paper 1
 May/June 2019

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.

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0452/13

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 2 of 16

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.

© UCLES 2019 Page 3 of 16

| Question | | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|--|-------|
| 1(a) | С | | 1 |
| 1(b) | D | | 1 |
| 1(c) | С | | 1 |
| 1(d) | A | | 1 |
| 1(e) | D | | 1 |
| 1(f) | В | | 1 |
| 1(g) | С | | 1 |
| 1(h) | В | | 1 |
| 1(i) | A | | 1 |
| 1(j) | D | | 1 |
| | Glossary 1(d) A (103 650 + 4960 + 130 + 100 + 5120) – (5380 B counting rent prepaid as asset (103 650 + 4960) C crossing trade payables and trade receivable D counting overdraft as asset (103 650 + 4960) | 960 + 130 + 100 + 5120 + 240) - (5380 + 2900) les (103 650 + 4960 + 130 + 100 + 5380) - (5120 + 240 + 2900) | |
| | 1(f) A and C 340 – 260 | | |
| | 1(g) A and C 2830 – 100 – 45 | B and D 2830 + 100 – 45 | |
| | 1(h) A and C (47 600 + 12 500 – (7500 + 51 250) 1(j) A and B (250) – 96 + 183 | B and D (47 600 + 7500) – (51 250 + 12 500) C and D (250) + 96 – 183 | |

| Question | | Answ | er | | | | | | Marks |
|----------|---|----------------|---|------|------------------|--------|-----|--|-------|
| 2(a) | Payment of annual insurance premium | rever | ue expendit | ture | | | | | 6 |
| | Purchases of goods for re-sale | reven | revenue expenditure (1) | | | | | | |
| | Proceeds of sale of old shop fittings at book va | alue capita | capital receipt (1) | | | | | | |
| | Cost of new shop fittings | capita | al expenditu | re | (1) | | | | |
| | Delivery charge on new shop fittings | capita | capital expenditure (1) | | | | | | |
| | Cash sales | reven | ue receipt | | (1) | | | | |
| | Loan from bank | capita | capital receipt (1) | | | | | | |
| 2(b) | transaction | account(| account(s) debited account(s) credited \$ | | | | | | 9 |
| | Nabil transferred his private motor vehicle, \$18 000 to the business. | motor vehicles | 18 000 | (1) | capital | 18 000 | (1) | | |
| | Purchased stationery, \$44, on credit from Tahir. | stationery | 44 | (1) | Tahir | 44 | (1) | | |
| | Paid office cash, \$490, into the business bank account. | bank | 490 | (1) | cash | 490 | (1) | | |
| | Settled Vijay's account of \$200 by bank transfer after deducting 2% cash discount. | Vijay | 200 | (1) | bank discount | 196 | (1) | | |
| | | | | | received | 4 | (1) | | |

© UCLES 2019 Page 5 of 16

| Question | | Ansv | ver | | Marks |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| 2(c) | | debit column | credit column | | 6 |
| | rent and rates | given | | | |
| | capital | | ✓ | | |
| | motor vehicle at cost | ✓ | | | |
| | motor expenses | ✓ | | | |
| | purchases returns | | ✓ | | |
| | discount received | | ✓ | Any 2 correct | |
| | Tarek, a credit supplier | | ✓ | items (1) | |
| | insurance | ✓ | | | |
| | bank overdraft | | ✓ | | |
| | operating expenses | ✓ | | | |
| | 5 year bank loan | | ✓ | | |
| | drawings | ✓ | | | |
| | carriage outwards | ✓ | | | |

| Question | | | | | Answer | | | Marks |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|-------|
| 3(a) | | | | mila account | | | | 6 |
| | Date 2019 Feb 1 16 18 | Details Balance b/d (1) Sales (1) Bank (1) | \$ 320 200 320 840 | Date 2019 Feb 12 24 27 | Details Bank (1) Cash (1) Bad debts (10F) | \$ 320 400 120 840 | | |
| 3(b) | Hamila Bad debts account | | | | | | 2 | |
| | Date 2019 Feb 27 | Details Total to date Safiya (10F) | \$ 674 120 | Date 2019 Feb 28 | Details Income statement * (10F) | \$ 794 | | |
| | | (101) | 120 794 | | (101) | <u>794</u> | | |

© UCLES 2019 Page 7 of 16

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 3(c)(i) | 1 March 2018 Balance b/d This is the amount of the provision for doubtful debts at the start or brought down or initial provision (of the financial year). (1) | 4 |
| | Double entry: provision for doubtful debts } debit }(1) | |
| | 28 February 2019 Balance c/d This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts at the end of the year or to be brought down or new provision Or This is the amount of provision for doubtful debts required for the following financial year (1) | |
| | Double entry: provision for doubtful debts } credit }(1) | |
| 3(c)(ii) | This is the difference between the opening and closing provision for doubtful debts. (1) This is the surplus provision which is transferred to the income statement. (1) There is a decrease or reduction in provision (1) and this is added to gross profit or additional income (1) | 2 |
| 3(d) | Hamila's profit for the year is shown at a more realistic figure (1) Hamila's trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated (1) | 2 |
| 3(e) | The sales for which Hamila is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1) providing for potential losses (1) recognise that some accounts may not be paid (1) | 2 |
| 3(f) | Reduce credit sales/sell on cash basis only Obtain references from new credit customers Fix or reduce credit limit for each customer Improve credit control/ reduce credit period Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Allow cash discount (for prompt payment) Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each | 2 |

© UCLES 2019 Page 8 of 16

| Question | | | Answer | | | | Marks | | | |
|----------|------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|-------------------|--|-------|--|--|--|
| 4(a) | 2 years' d | 2 years' depreciation = Year 1 $4000 \times 20\% = 800$ 2 $(4000 - 800) \times 20\% = 640$ | | | | | | | | |
| | Cost Less Dep | reciation to date (800 (1) + 640 (1) 256 seeds of sale 190 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| 4(b) | Sam General Journal | | | | | | | | | |
| | Date | Details | Debit \$ | Credit \$ | | | | | | |
| | 2018 Jan 1 | Office equipment C Limited Purchase of office equipment on credit | 8000 | 8000 | (1) (1) (1) | | | | | |
| 4(c)(i) | (8000 – 2 5 year | $\frac{8000-2000)}{5 \text{ years}}$ (1) = 1200 (1) | | | | | | | | |
| 4(c)(ii) | 20% × 800 | × 8000 = 1600 (1) | | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| 4(d) | Sam General Journal | | | | | | | |
| | Date | Details | Debit \$ | Credit \$ | | | | |
| | 2018 Dec 31 | Income statement Provision for depreciation of office equipment Depreciation on (office) equipment (transferred to income statement) | 1600 | 1600 | (1)OF (1)OF (1) | | | |

© UCLES 2019 Page 10 of 16

| Question | Answer | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| 4(e) | Sam – Petty Cash Book | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total received | Date 2019 | Details | | Total paid \$ | Office expenses | Travel | Cleaning \$ | Ledger accounts \$ | | | |
| | 150 | April 1 3 6 | Cash Taxi fare Parcel post | | 12 | | } 12 | | | | | |
| | 5 | 11 18 21 | Cleaner (refund) Kelly Printer paper | (1) (1) (1) | 3 35 23 | 3 23 | }(1)* } | | 35 | | | |
| | | 30 | Cleaner Balance c/d | (1) | 56 129 26 | 26 | 12 | 56 56 | 35 | | | |
| | 155 | | | | 155 | | | | | | | |
| | 26 124 | May 1 | Balance b/d Cash/bank | (1)OF (1)OF | | | | | | | | |
| | * for enteri (1) Dates (1) Totalling (1) Totalling | g analysis | | riate anal | ysis colun | nns | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 5(a) | To reward the partner investing the highest capital To encourage partners to invest in the business Any 1 reason (1) | 1 |

© UCLES 2019 Page 11 of 16

| Question | | | Answer | | | Marks | | | |
|----------|---|--|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|
| 5(b) | | ers from making excessive dra tner who makes high drawing | | | | 1 | | | |
| 5(c) | To compensate for e | compensate for extra workload/responsibilities, running the business, more experience, working or active partner | | | | | | | |
| 5(d) | Mostafa and Salma Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 April 2019 | | | | | | | | |
| | Profit for the year Interest on drawing Interest on capital Partner's salary | s Mostafa Salma Mostafa Salma *Mostafa 9 mths x 12 000 9000 (1) | \$ 600 (1) 480 (1) 2 250 (1) 1 250 (1) 3 500 | \$ 14 820 <u>1 080</u> 15 900 | | | | | |
| | | 3 mths x 15 000 3750 (1) | <u>12 750</u> | (<u>16 250)</u> (350) | | | | | |
| | Share of loss | Mostafa Salma | 210 (1)OF 140 (1)OF | (350) | | | | | |

© UCLES 2019 Page 12 of 16

| Question | Answer | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 5(e) | Mostafa and Salma Mostafa Current account | | | | | | | | | |
| | Date 2019 Apl 30 | | \$ 10 000 | Date 2018 May 1 | Details Balance b/d | \$ 3 250 | | | | |
| | | Int on draw OF } Loss share (1)OF Balance c/d | 600 210 7 440 18 250 | 2019 Apl 30 | Int on Cap OF }(1) Salary OF } | 2 250 12 750 18 250 | | | | |
| | | | | 2019 May 1 | Balance b/d(1)OF | 7 440 | | | | |
| | (1) Dates | | | | | | | | | |

© UCLES 2019 Page 13 of 16

| Question | Answer | | | | Ма | Marks |
|----------|---|--|----------------|------------|----|-------|
| 6(a) | | financial | statement | | | 8 |
| | Wages accrued at 30 April 2019 | Income statement Statement of finar | | | | |
| | Ordinary share capital | Statement of char Statement of finar | | (1) (1) | | |
| | Creation of general reserve | Statement of char Statement of finar | | (1) (1) | | |
| | Payment of interim ordinary share dividend on 31 October 2018 | Statement of char | nges in equity | (1) | | |
| | Proposed ordinary share dividend at 30 April 2019 | No entry | | (1) | | |
| | Debenture interest accrued on 30 April 2019 | : ncial position | (1) (1) | | | |
| 6(b) | | | true | false | | |
| | debenture holders receive interest | | ✓ | | | |
| | debentures holders receive a variable rate of interest | | | √(1) | | |
| | debentures are usually included in the non-current liabilities sectio of financial position | √ (1) | | | | |
| | debentures have a prior claim in the event of the company being w | √(1) | | | | |
| | debenture holders are entitled to vote at the annual general meeting | ng | | √(1) | | |
| | debentures are often secured on the non-current assets of the con | npany | √(1) | | | |

© UCLES 2019 Page 14 of 16

| Question | Answer | | | | | Marks |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------|
| 6(c) | Reduction in profit available for the ordinary shareholders or receive less dividends or receive dividends later | | | | | 2 |
| | Debenture holders or debentures have prior clair Or other relevant points Any 2 points (1) each | m on the assets of th | ne company in | the event of a v | vinding-up | |
| 6(d) | (27 400 + 25 200) : (28 700 + 10 800) = 52 600 : 39 500 (1 whole formula) = 1.33 : 1 (1) | | | | | 2 |
| 6(e) | 25 200 : (28 700 + 10 800) = 25 200 : 39 500 (1 whole formula) = 0.64 : 1 (1) | | | | | 2 |
| 6(f) | Quick ratio does not include inventory (1) Either Inventory is the least liquid current 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) | | | | | 2 |
| 6(g) | | increase | decrease | no effect | | 6 |
| | issue additional debentures | √(1) | | | | |
| | pay operating expenses by cheque | | √(1) | | | |
| | sell goods for cash instead of on credit | | | √(1) | | |
| | delay paying credit suppliers | | | √(1) | | |
| | sell unused non-current assets | √(1) | | | | |
| | reduce credit period for credit customers | | | √(1) | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 6(h) | Unable to pay debts (day to day expenses) when they fall due or current liabilities Unable to take advantage of cash discounts Unable to take advantage of business opportunities when they arise or expand May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies May not be able to pay dividends Poor relationship with supplier or may be charged interest for late payment Difficult to obtain bank loan Or other suitable points Any 2 points (1) each | 2 |

© UCLES 2019 Page 16 of 16