

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/21
Paper 2 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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0452/21

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.

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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.

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	9									
Sabelo Petty Cash Book										
Ledger accounts \$										
58										
58										
	\$ 58									

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Question						Ans	swer						Marks
1(a)(ii)	Sabelo Cash Book										10		
	Date	Details		Disc.	Cash	Bank	Date	Details	s	Disc.	Cash	Bank	
	2019			\$	\$	\$	2019			\$	\$	\$	
	April 1	Balance b/d			250		April 1	Balance b/	⁄d			1119	
	8	Elijah	(1)	7		343		Petty cash	(1)			102	
	28	Rent receivable	(1)			100	19	Office expens	ses (1)			115	
	29	Sales	(1)		20	800	27	Ziningi	(1)	15		585	
	30	Balance c/d				678	30	Balance c/	d		270		
				7	270	1921				15	270	1921	
	2019						2019						
	May 1	Balance b/d			270 (1) OF		May 1	Balance b/	′d			678 (1) O	

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Question	A	nswer	Marks
1(b)		abelo Statement at 30 April 2019	7
	Balance in cash book Cheques not yet presented Office expenses Ziningi Amounts not yet credited Rent receivable Sales Bank error Balance on bank statement Alternative presentation Balance on bank statement Amounts not yet credited Rent receivable Sales Bank error Cheques not yet presented Offices expenses Ziningi Balance in cash book	\$ (678) (1) OF 115 (1) 585 (1) OF 22 100 (1) 800 (1) 240 (1) (1118) (1) \$ (1118) (1) 100 (1) 800 (1) 240 (1) 1140 22 115 (1) 585 (1) OF (678) (1) OF	

Question			Answer	Marks
1(c)	1	No (1) Either OR	Application of the realisation principle (1) Revenue is recognised when the legal liability to pay passes to the customer (not when goods are ordered) so no entry will be made when an order is received (1)	4
	2	Yes (1) Either Or	Application of the going concern principle (1) When it is known that the business is going to be discontinued it may be necessary to adjust the value of some assets to their expected sale values (1)	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	Jade (1) To request a reduction in the invoice/to notify Adil of goods returned (1)	2
2(a)(ii)	Adil (1) To notify of a reduction in the invoice (1)	2
2(a)(iii)	Adil (1) To notify Jade of the amount owing at the end of the month (1)	2
2(b)	Jade Adil account	6
	Date 2019 April 4 Details Bank Discount Returns (1) Balance c/d \$ Date 2019 April 1 Balance b/d (1) 420 April 1 Purchases (1) 420 Balance b/d (1) 420 Balance b/d (1) 420 20 30 Balance c/d 75 345 860 May 1 Balance b/d (1) OF 860 345 Balance b/d (1) OF	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	$\frac{2800}{29600} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) = 35 days (1)	2
2(d)	Will not have to allow cash discount May be able to charge interest on overdue amount Or other suitable advantage Any advantage (1) OR – if answer to (c) is less than 29 days Receive money quicker than previously May favourably affect cash flow Reduced risk of bad debts Or other suitable advantage Any advantage (1)	1
2(e)	Has to wait longer to receive the money May adversely affect cash flow position Increased risk of bad debts Or other suitable disadvantage Any disadvantage (1) OR – if answer to (c) is less than 29 days May have to allow cash discount Will not be able to charge interest in overdue amount Or other suitable disadvantage Any disadvantage (1)	1
2(f)	$\frac{2800}{29600} \times \frac{365}{1}$ } (1) = 29 days (1)	2

Question	Answer	Marks
2(g)	Satisfied (1) Jade paid more quickly than in the previous year/Jade paid within the credit period allowed (1) Or other suitable comment	2
	OR – if answer to 2(f) is more than 35 days Unsatisfied (1) Jade is taking longer to pay her accounts than in the previous year (1) Or other suitable comment	
	OR – if answer to 2(f) is between 31 days and 35 days Satisfied (1) Jade is paying quicker than previously (1) OR Unsatisfied (1) Is still outside the credit period allowed (1) Or other suitable comment	

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Question		Answer	Marks
3(a)	Calculation of credit purchases		5
	Payments to credit suppliers	62	
	Cash discount received	5 37 (1) 5	
	Returns to credit suppliers	21 (1) 40	
	Amount owing to credit supp		
	Credit purchases	18 (1) OF 57 4	
	Alternative presentation Total	al trade payables account	
	Date Details 2018	\$ Date Details \$ 2018	
		14 625 Dec 31 *Purchases 18 574 (1) OF 2 140 1 434	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18 574	
		2019 Jan 1 Balance b/d 1 434	

Question		Answer	Marks
3(b)	Calculation of amount received from Credit sales Less Returns from credit custome Bad debits Cash Discount allowed Amount owed by credit custom Amount received from credit custom	\$ 21 640 (1) ers 2 042 (1) 380 (1) 338 (1) ners 1 980 (1) 4 740	6
	Alternative presentation		
	Total t	trade receivables account	
		\$ Date 2018 21 640 Dec 31 *Bank (1) OF 16 900 Discount alld (1) 338 Returns (1) 2 042 Bad debts (1) 380 Balance c/d (1) 1 980	
	2019 Jan 1 Balance b/d	21 640 1 980 21 640	

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Question	n Answer		Marks							
3(c)	Min Bank account									
	Date 2018 Jan 1 Dec 31 Details \$ Date 2018 Dec 31 Dec 31 Loan (1) Trade receivables (1) OF Jan 1 65 000 Dec 31 2019 Jan 1 Balance b/d 5 392	Details \$ Non-current assets (1) 64 000 Trade payables (1) 14 625 *Expenses (1) OF 2 883 Balance c/d (1) 5 392 86 900								
3(d)	Full details are available about the assets, liabilities, revenues and expense The preparation of financial statements is easier/more accurate The calculation profit or loss for the year is likely to be more reliable More informed decision-making is possible A greater degree of control can be exercised The possibility of fraud is reduced Detailed records are available for reference purposes Information required by a bank/lender is readily available Or other suitable points Any 3 advantages (1) each	es	3							
3(e)(i)	Check security available for any loan/overdraft Check the ability of the business to repay any overdraft/loan when due Check the ability of the business to pay any interest when due Any 2 reasons (1) each		2							
3(e)(ii)	Check the liquidity position Check the likelihood of the account being paid Check the trade payables payment period To help determine the credit limit/the length of credit allowed Any 2 reasons (1) each		2							

uestion					4	Answer				Mark	
4(a)(i)	$\frac{425}{8500} \times \frac{100}{1}$	<u>0</u> = 5% (1)									
	Or can be	calculated on other p	oartner	's drawings	to arrive at	same perce	ntage				
4(a)(ii)	$\frac{3600}{60000} \times \frac{10}{60000}$	00 1 = 6% (1)									
	Or can be	calculated on other p	partner	's capital to	arrive at sa	me percenta	age				
4(b)	Liam and Mia Current accounts										
	Date	Details		Liam \$	Mia \$	Date	Details	Liam \$	Mia \$		
	2018 Feb 1 Aug 1 2019	Balance b/d Capital	(1)	14 000	2 140	2018 Feb 1 2019 Jan 31	Balance b/d Interest on capital	44 500 10 200	3 600		
	Jan 31	Drawings Interest on drawing	(1)	19 100	8 500		(1) Salary (1)		15 000		
		Share of loss Balances c/d	(1) (1)	955 2 120 18 525	425 1 060 6 475						
				54 700	18 600	2019 Feb 1	Balances b/d	54 700 18 525 (1) OF	18 600 6 475 (1) OF		

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	(38 440 + 42 060) : (36 250 + 14 150) = 80 500 : 50 400 (1) whole formula = 1.60 : 1 (1)	2
4(d)	42 060 : (36 250 + 14 150) = 42 060 : 50 400 (1) whole formula = 0.83 : 1 (1)	2
4(e)(i)	Method Obtain long-term loan Sell non-current assets Introduce a new partner Or other suitable method – excluding increase capital Any 1 method (1) Reason There would be an decrease in the current liabilities (bank overdraft) so both the current ratio and the quick ratio will increase(1)	2
4(e)(ii)	Current ratio – no change as inventory decreases and trade receivables/bank increase by same amount (1) Quick ratio – increases as the decrease in inventory does not affect liquid assets, but increase in trade receivables/bank does affect the liquid assets (1)	2
4(f)	How much capital will he contribute? Will the annual profit be increased/loss reduced with the injection of more capital? What share of profit/loss will he be offered? Will he be offered a salary? How will the workload/responsibilities be shared? Will three partners be too many for the size of the business? What areas of expertise will he bring to the partnership? Will they be able to work together without disputes arising? Or other relevant factors Any 4 factors (1) each	4

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Question	Answer						
5(a)	Nadia Journal						
	Details Debit Credit Bank charges \$ \$ (1) Bank 21 21 (1)						
	Zahoor 100 (1) Sales 100 (1)						
5(b)	Nadia Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 31 March 2019						
	Data profit for the year before corrections \$ 3 330						
	Increase Decrease in profit in profit \$						
	Error 1 21 (1) Error 2 100 (1) Error 3 10 (1) Error 4 199 (1) Error 5 62 (1)						
	Error 6 Error 7 Error 8						
	Corrected profit for the year 2 488 (1) OF						

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Question	Answer						
5(c)	Nadia Corrected Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2019						9
		\$	\$		\$		
	Assets Non-current assets	Cost	Accumulated		Book value		
	Non-current assets	Cost	depreciation		DOOK value		
	Premises	31 000			31 000		
	Other non-current assets	9 600	960		8 640	(1) OF	
		40 600	960	_	39 640	(1) OF if have headings for the 3 columns	
	Current assets			_			
	Inventory (3170–199)				2 971	(1) OF	
	Trade receivables (3000 + 100) Less Provision for doubtful debts		3 100 62	(1) (1) OF	3 038		
	Other receivables			_	400	(1) OF	
	Cash				200	(1) 51	
					6 609		
	Total assets				46 249		
	Capital						
	Opening balance				50 000		
	Plus Profit for the year				2 488	(1) OF	
					52 488		
	Less Drawings				10 350		
					42 138	(1) OF	
	Current liabilities						
	Trade payables				2 680	40	
	Bank (1410 + 21)				1 431	(1)	
					4 111		
	Total capital and liabilities				46 249		