

ACCOUNTING

0452/11 October/November 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)	D	1
1(c)	A	1
1(d)	В	1
1(e)	A	1
1(f)	A	1
1(g)	C	1
1(h)	D	1
1(i)	D	1
1(j)	В	1

Question	Answer	Marks
	Glossary	
	(d) A $1/3 \times 4200 = 1400 - 22\% = 1092$	
	B 1400 – 20% = 1120 C 1400 – 2% = 1372	
	$D 1/3 \times 4200 = 1400$	
	(g) C of S = 34 GP = 10 P for yr. = 4	
	A 4/44 ×100 = 9.09	
	B 4/34 × 100 = 11.76	
	$C 10/44 \times 100 = 22.73$	
	$D \ 10/34 \times 100 = 29.41$	
	(j) A book value after 5 years (18 000 – (5 × 2700)) = 4500	
	B book value after 4 years (18 000 – (4 × 2700)) = 7200	
	C dep for 4 years (4 × 2700) = 10 800	
	D dep for 5 years (5 × 2700) = 13 500	

Question		Answer	Marks
2(a)	(i) \$59 (1) (ii) \$826 (1) (ii) \$3304 (1)	3
2(b)	Kadir		1
2(c)	Goods returned not as ordered Goods returned as damaged/f Or other suitable reason – e Any 1 reason (1)	aulty	1
2(d)	from the list price. (1)	must equal the amount originally charged for those goods, so trade discount must be on invoice or when purchased. (1)	educted 1
2(e)	book of prime (original) used by Aisha	entry book of prime (original) entry used by Kadir	2
	purchases returns journa	l (1) sales returns journal (1)	
2(f)	document	book of prime (original) entry used by Aisha	4
	invoice	purchases journal (1)	
	debit note	no entry (1)	
	cheque	cash book (1)	
	statement of account	no entry (1)	

Question		Answer								
2(g)	Aisha Kadir account								7	
	Date 2019 Sept 18 27 30	Details Returns (1)OF Bank (1) Discount (1) Balance c/d	\$ 3304 3332 68 <u>5656</u> <u>12360</u>	Date 2019 Sept 1 4 2019 Oct 1	Details Balance b/d (1) Purchases (1) Balance b/d (1)OF	\$ 3400 8960 <u>12 360</u> 5656				
	(1) Dates									
2(h)	Purchases	(ledger) or trade pa	ayables						1	

Question		Answer		Marks				
3(a)	a) They can assist in locating errors They are proof of the arithmetical accuracy of the ledgers which they control They provide instant totals of the trade payables and the trade receivables They enable a draft statement of financial position to be prepared quickly or financial statements They can help to reduce fraud They provide a summary of the transactions affecting the trade payables and the trade receivables Any 2 advantages (1) each							
3(b)		book of prime (original) entry]	4				
	purchases returns	purchases returns journal (1)						
	contra entry	general or nominal journal (1)						
	discount received	cash book (1)						
	interest charged on overdue account	general or nominal journal (1)						
3(c)	Meaning A contra entry is an entry which appears in the purchases ledger control account (debit side) and also in the sales ledger control account (credit side) (1) Reason The entry is made when a sales ledger account is set off against a purchases ledger account of the same person/business (1) Same person is the buyer and seller (1) Any 2 reasons (1) each							
3(d)	Overpayment made to credit supplier Returned goods after paying the balance of the Made payment without deducting the cash disc Paid credit supplier in advance/prepayment/paid Contra entry larger than the balance owed Any 2 reasons (1) each	ount to which entitled		2				

Question		Answer									
3(e)	Timothy Sales ledger control account account										
	Date 2019 Oct 1 31 2019 Nov 1	Details Balance b/d Sales (1) Interest (1) Balance c/d Balance b/d (1)OF	\$ 6530 7860 15 80 <u>14 485</u> 7630	Date 2019 Oct 1 31 2019 Nov 1	Details Balance b/d Bank/cash (1) Discount (1) Returns (1) Bad debts (1) Contra(PLCA) (1) Balance c/d Balance b/d (1)	\$ 110 5782 118 285 260 300 <u>7630</u> <u>14 485</u> 80					

Question			Answ	er	Mai	arks			
4(a)	Abiola General Journal								
	Date 2017	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$					
	Sept 1	Inventory }(1) Fixtures and fittings } Bank (1) Loan (1) Capital (1) Assets, liabilities and capital at this date or balances on assets, liabilities and capital or record the start of the business (1)	6600 11 750 31 650	10 000 40 000					
4(b)	Journal en It is imposs Transactio	the reasons for the entries which are to be r tries sometimes involve 'out of the ordinary' sible to remember the reason for every entry n to be understood (1) sons (1) each	transactions			2			

Question					Answ	er	Answer		
4(c)				Abiola eral Journa	al				
Da 201		I	Details		Debit \$	Creo \$			
Mai		otor vehicles (1) pital (1)			12 000	12 00	00		
Mai		awings (1) Irchases (1)			450	45	50		
4(d)	Abiola Rent payable account								
Date 2018 Sept 2019 Feb Aug 2019 Sept	2 Ba } 3 Ba 6 Ba	Details nk } nk }(1) nk } lance b/d (1)	\$ 3000 3000 1500 <u>7500</u> 1000	Date 2018 Sept 1 2019 Aug 31	Details Balance b/d (1) Income statement (1)C Balance c/d	DF 6	\$ 500 6000 1000 7500		

Question					Answer		Mar		
4(e)	Only the rent relating to the current year or correct amount is transferred to the income statement (1) This ensures that the profit for the year is shown at a more accurate figure (1) This ensures that the expenses for the year are matched against the revenue for the year (1) Accrued rent payable at the start of the year and prepaid at the end are not included (1) Any 2 reasons (1) each								
4(f)		Commiss	Abiola ion recei	vable acco	unt				
	Date 2018 Sept 1 2019 Aug 31 2019 Sept 1	Details Balance b/d (1) Income statement (1)OF Balance b/d (1)	\$ 350 1600 <u>1950</u> 310	Date 2018 Sept 30 2019 Jan 31 Apl 30 July 31 Aug 31	Details Bank } Bank }(1) Bank } Bank } Balance c/d	\$ 350 425 395 470 <u>310</u> <u>1950</u>			

Question					Answer			Marks	
5(a)	Amounts paid b	by members of a	l club/soc	iety to use	the facilities provide	d by that cl	ub/society	1	
5(b)	Add amount pr Less amount p Less amount u	\$ due for the year (repaid for followin prepaid at start of unpaid at end of y received during t esentation	ng year (1 ⁷ year (14 /ear (22 ×	0 × \$85) 5 × \$85) <u>1</u> 3 \$85) <u>1</u>	250 (1) 850 (1) 100 <u>190</u> (1) 910 870 (1) 2040 (1) OF			5	
	KW Club Subscriptions account								
	ex	Details come and penditure (1) alance c/d (1)	\$ 4250 850 <u>5100</u>	Date 2018 Oct 1 2019 Sept 30	Details Balance b/d (1) Bank/cash (1)OF Balance c/d (1)	\$ 1190 2040 <u>1870</u> <u>5100</u>			
5(c)	Should reduce May mean that members who May mean that	deficit/increase t more members are in arrears (1 t members leave ptable commen	surplus of are late in) the club	r increase n paying th		or \$4250 t ubscriptions		4	

Question		Answer				Marks
5(d)	Possible answers include:					4
	Income and expenditure account	payments acc				
	Equivalent to income statement	cash book				
	Used to calculate surplus or deficit	k balance				
	Items adjusted for accruals and payments	ents and recei	pts irrespective	of period		
	Includes only revenue items	l (non-current a	assets) and reve	enue items		
	Includes non-cash items eg depreciation	sh items not depreciation				
	Max 4 marks (1 mark for each relevant statemer Accept other valid points.	nt)	1			
5(e)	error		effect of effort on the deficit			5
			overstated	understated	no effect	
	the total of the income from a sports competition w	as understated	overstated ✓(1)	understated	no effect	
	the total of the income from a sports competition w no entry had been made for bank charges	as understated		understated ✓(1)	no effect	
	· · ·				no effect	
	no entry had been made for bank charges	in the income		√(1)	no effect	

Question			Answer			Marks			
6(a)	Amrit Income Statement for the year ended 31 July 2019								
			\$\$						
	Fees from clients Rent receivable Bad debts 80 (1) + 150 (1) Provision for doubtful debts 135 (1) – 100 (1 Insurance 2100 (1) – 300 (1) Wages 38 000 (1) + 1500 (1) Operating expenses Depreciation Office equipment ($20\% \times 1600$ Profit from operations Loan interest 5% × 15 000 Profit for the year		58 800 (1) <u>3000</u> (1) 61 800 230 35 1800 39 500 6500 (1) <u>2560 (1)</u> <u>50 625</u> 11 175 <u>750 (1)</u> <u>10 425 (1)OF</u>						
6(b)		increase	e decrease	no effect		3			
	extend the loan for a further 2 years	√(1)							
	ask the bank to extend the overdraft facility				√(1)				
	purchase new office equipment on credit		√(1)						
6(c)	Higher profit Lower capital employed/lower capital/lower lo Any 2 reasons (1) each	ong term liabil	ities			2			

Question	Answer	Marks
6(d)	Share losses Share responsibilities Share or spread risks Share decision-making Additional finance or capital may be available Additional skills and experience are available Any 2 advantages (1) each	2
6(e)	Share profits Decisions must be recognised by all partners Decisions may take longer to implement One partner's actions can bind the other partners Disagreements can occur All partners are responsible for the debts of the business Other partner takes too much drawings Do not have full control Any 2 disadvantages (1) each	2

Question	Answer						
6(f)	Amrit and Neena Estimated Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31 July 2019						
			\$	\$			
	Estimated profit for th	ne year		15 500			
	Interest on drawings	Amrit Neena	210 (1) <u>150</u> (1)	<u>360</u> 15 860			
	Interest on capital	Amrit Neena	3200 (1) <u>2400</u> (1) 5600				
	Partnership salary	Amrit	<u> 6000</u>	<u>11 600</u> 4260			
	Share of profit	Amrit Neena	2556 (1)OF <u>1704</u> (1)OF	<u>4260</u>			