

ACCOUNTING

0452/23 May/June 2019

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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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.

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						Ans	swer							Marks
1(a)	Annabel Cash Book													1
			<i>b/d</i> (1) (1) (1) c/d b/d unt columns	Disc. \$ 9 6 15	Cash \$ 150 200 350 54 (1)OF	Bank \$ 441 310 294 1003 2048	Date 2019 April 1 15 25 27 30 2019 May 1	Details Balance Ed Cash Operating Caleb (dis Bank charg Balance Balance	chq)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Disc. \$ 12	Cash \$ 296 54 350	Bank \$ 988 468 200 310 82 2 048 1003 (1)OF	
1(b)	+ (1) dat	es	docur	nent			nerson i	ssuing the	docume	nt				
			invoic				Ed	sound the		(1)				
			debit r	ote			Annabel (1)			(1)				
			credit	note			Ed			(1)				
			staten	ent of acc	count		Ed			(1)				
1(c)	A debit no	te is sent by	the custome	r to the su	pplier (1)	to ask fo	or a reduct	ion in an inv	oice/whe	n goo	ds are re	turned (1)	
		ote is sent by in an invoice	y the supplier e (1)	to the cus	stomer (1) to notify	y of a redu	ction in an ir	nvoice/ac	cept r	eturns/ac	ccept req	uest for	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	To notify the customer of the amount outstanding/to remind the customer of the amount due To summarise the transactions for the month To provide the customer with a copy of their account for checking purposes	1
	Any 1 reason (1)	

Question					Ans	swer						Marks
2(a)		NS Musical Society Subscriptions account										7
	Date 2018	Details			\$	Date 2018	Details			\$		
	Feb 1 2019	Balance	b/d	(1)	100	Feb 1 2019	Balance	b/d	(1)	250		
	Jan 31	Income and				Jan 31	*Bank/Casl	า	(1)			
		expenditure Balance	c/d	(1)	3 000 200				(1)	3 050		
					3 300					3 300		
						2019						
						Feb 1	Balance	b/d	(1)	200		
	+ (1) da	tes		I								

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Question				SHED				Marka		
Question			Ans	swer				Marks		
2(b)	NS Musical Society Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 January 2019									
	Date 2019 Jan 31 Subscriptio Concert tio Disposal o assets Balance		\$ 3 050 2 560 100 2 430 8 140	Date 2018 Feb 1 2019 Jan 31 2019 Feb 1	Details Balance Rates Insurance Concert et Musical In *Missing a	xpenses (1 struments (1	 2 000 700 1 610 1 050 			
	+ (1) dates									
2(c)		Item			\$]				
		Concert			950	(1)				
		Insurance			2 400	(1)				
		Rates			600	(1)				
		Depreciation instruments 10% × (3600			558	(1)OF				
		Sale of musi	cal instru	ument	20	(1)				

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	The total amount receivable from members each year would increase by \$600 The annual surplus for the year would increase by \$600 This total receipts would increase by \$600 per annum if all the members paid their subscription in full each year This would reduce the overdraft by \$600 The existing overdraft would have only been \$430 if the theft had not occurred Membership may fall if the annual subscription is increased	3
	Or other suitable comments Any 3 comments (1) each	

Question	Answer					Marks					
3(a)	Jamal Manufacturing Account for the year ended 28 February 2019										
		\$		\$							
	Cost of materials consumed			·							
	Purchases of raw materials	45 680									
	Less Purchases returns	1 030	(1)	44 650							
	Carriage on raw materials		,	3 240	(1)						
	, and the second se			47 890							
	Closing inventory of raw materials			4 150							
				43 740	(1)						
	Direct wages 29 750 (1) + 3040 (1)			32 790	. ,						
	Prime cost			76 530	(1)OF						
	Factory overheads										
	Indirect factory wages	18 750									
	Operating expenses (8250 + 550) (1) \times 75% (1)	6 600									
	Insurance (3200 – 800) (1) × 75% (1)	1 800									
	Depreciation – factory machinery	8 800									
	loose tools	330	(1)	36 280							
					(1)OF						
	Closing work in progress			3 310	(1)						
	Cost of production			109 500	(1)OF						

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Question		Answer			Marks
3(b)	Income Statement (Trad	Jamal ing section) for the y	ear ended 28 Februa	ary 2019	7
	Revenue Less Sales returns Cost of sales Cost of production Purchases of finished goods Closing inventory of finished goods Gross profit		\$ 143 500 (1)OF 2 250 (1) 109 500 (1)OF 12 400 (1) 121 900 8 900 (1)	141 250	
3(c)	Error	effect on cost of production	effect on gross profit	effect on profit for the year	6
	Returns of finished goods to the supplier, \$1 200, had not been recorded	no effect	understated	understated	
	Operating expenses accrued were \$850 not \$550	understated (1)	overstated (1)	overstated (1)	
	Salesman's commission, \$1 850, had been included in indirect factory wages	overstated (1)	understated (1)	no effect (1)	

Question	Answer	Marks								
4(a)	Shen Rates account	9								
	Date 2018 Mar 31 Oct 31Details\$Date 									
	Commission receivable account									
	Date 2018 FebDetails\$Date 2018 2018Details\$Feb1Balanceb/d(1)210Mar1 AugBank Cash(1)2102019 Jan31Income statement209 (1)OFJan31Balancec/d1142019 Feb1Balanceb/d(1)OF114Income statement114									
	+ (1) dates									
4(b)	$\frac{(25850 - 5150)}{(1890 + 2040)/2} = \frac{20700 \text{ (1)}}{1965 \text{ (1)}} = 10.53 \text{ times (1)}$	3								

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	If answer to 4(b) is below 11.50 times Unsatisfied (1) Goods are not being sold as quickly as in the previous year/lower sales/increased inventory (1)	2
	If answer to 4(b) is above 11.50 times Satisfied (1) Goods are being sold more quickly than in the previous year/increased sales/decreased inventory (1)	
4(d)	Increase sales activity/higher sales Reduce level of inventory Or other suitable point	2
	Any 2 points (1) each	
4(e)	To apply the principle of prudence To ensure that the profit for the year is not overstated To ensure that the inventory/current assets are not overstated To apply the principle of consistency To apply the principle of accruals (matching)	2
	Any 2 reasons (1) each	

Question	Answer								
4(f)	overstated under	erstated 4							
	current assets at 31 January 2019 ✓								
	gross profit for the year ended 31 January 2019	(1)							
	capital at 31 January 2019 ✓	(1)							
	cost of sales for the year ending 31 January 2020	(1)							
	profit for the year ending 31 January 2020	 ✓ (1) 							

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)(i)	$\frac{7250}{118000}$ × $\frac{365}{1}$ } (1) whole formula = 22.43 = 23 days (1)	2
5(a)(ii)	Improve credit control Issue invoices and statements promptly Offer cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Invoice discounting and debt factoring	2
	Any two methods (1) each	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)(i)	$\frac{6600}{94000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ } (1) whole formula = 25.63 = 26 days(1)	2
5(b)(ii)	If answer to 5(b)(i) is less than 30 days Is deprived of the use of the money within the business earlier than previously Relationship with trade payables may be improved May be entitled to cash discount Will avoid being charged interest on overdue accounts If answer to 5(b)(i) is more than 30 days Has use of money for a longer period Relationship with trade payables may deteriorate Will lose cash discount May be charged interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each	2
5(c)(i)	$\frac{(118000 - 94350)}{118000} \times \frac{100}{1} = \frac{23650}{118000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ } whole formula (1) = 20.04% (1)	2
5(c)(ii)	$\frac{9900}{118000}$ × $\frac{100}{1}$ } whole formula (1) = 8.39% (1)	2
5(c)(iii)	Either $\frac{14100}{271000 (1)} \times \frac{100}{1} = 5.20\%$ (1)	2
	Or $\frac{9900}{271000} \times \frac{100}{1} = 3.65\%$ (1)	

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Question	Answer Raj Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 31 March 2019				Marks 7
5(d)					
	Draft profit for the year before correct	tions		\$ 8 550	
		Increase in profit \$	Decrease in profit \$		
	Error 1	180 (2) *			
	Error 2		2400 (2) *		
	Error 3		300 (2) *		
		180	2 700	2 520	
	Corrected profit for the year			<u>6 030</u> (1)OF	
	* (1) for position and (1) for amount				