

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/12

Paper 1 October/November 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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	В	1
1(b)	D	1
1(c)	A	1
1(d)	A	1
1(e)	D	1
1(f)	С	1
1(g)	В	1
1(h)	С	1
1(i)	С	1
1(j)	A	1
	Glossary 1(b) A & B 200 - (45 + 194) = 39	

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Question	Answer											
2(a)		Saleh Petty Cash Book										
	Total received	Date 2019	Details	Total paid \$	Office expenses \$	Travel \$	Cleaning \$	Ledger accounts \$				
	150	Aug 1 4 9 14 20 26 30	Bank Stationery Omar Flowers Taxi fare Tea and coffee Cleaner	21 57 10 9 7 30	21 10 7	9	30	57				
		31	Balance c/d	134 16	38	9	30	57				
	150			150								
	16	2019 Sept 1	Balance b/d (1)OF									
	Totalling total columns (1) Totalling analysis columns (1) OF Dates (1)											
2(b)(ii)	\$134 (1)O I	F							1			

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Question					Answe	r
2(b)(ii)		debit		cre	dit	
	р	etty cash (1)	ca	sh/bank/ca	ash book (1)	
2(c)		Of		aleh enses acco	unt	
	Date 2019 Aug 31	Details Petty cash (1)OF	\$ 38	Date	Details	\$
			Omar	account		
	Date 2019 Aug 31	Details Petty cash (1)	\$ 57	Date	Details	\$

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uestion	Answer							
2(d)	Saleh Cash Book (bank columns only)							
	Date 2019 Sept 1	Details Laila (1) Balance c/d	\$ 190 806 <u>996</u>	Date 2019 Sept 1	Details Balance b/d Bank charges (1) Insurance (1) Balance b/d (1)OF	\$ 944 22 30 996 806		

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Question		Answer	Marks			
2(e)	Saleh Bank Reconciliation Statement at 31 August 2019					
	Balance in cash book Cheques not yet presented (1) (Kalifa 114 + Fatima 175) Amounts not yet credited (1) Balance on bank statement Alternative presentation	\$ (806) (1)OF 289 (1) (517) (363) (1) (880) (1)OF				
	Saleh Bank Reconciliation Statement at 31 August 2	2019				
	Balance on bank statement Amounts not yet credited (1) Cheques not yet presented (1) (Kalifa 114 + Fatima 175) Balance in cash book	\$ (880) (1)OF 363 (1) (517) (289) (1) (806) (1)OF				

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Question			Answer		Marks		
3(a)	document name of person issuing document book of prime (original) entry used book of prime (original entry) used by Azuel						
	invoice	Azuel	purchases (journal)	sales (journal)			
	debit note	Tumelo	no entry	no entry			
	credit note	Azuel	purchases returns (journal)	sales returns (journal)			
3(b)(i)	Statement (of account)						
3(b)(ii)	Azuel	Azuel					
3(b)(iii)		ary of the transactions for the moto compare his records and check			1		
3(b)(iv)	Tumelo				1		
3(b)(v)	$\frac{6}{(294+6)} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\%$				1		
3(b)(vi)	(300 + 470 – 190 –	294 – 6) = 280			1		
3(b)(vii)	No transaction has part of double entry		immary of the transactions for the month	n which are already recorded/not	1		

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Question		Answer					
3(c)	Easier to introduce checking portion Reduces the possibility of fraud Helps in locating errors	ne types of account are kept togethrocedures					
3(d)	account	ledger					
	Tumelo, a credit customer	sales					
	sales returns	nominal (general)					
	Lerato, a credit supplier	purchases					
	purchases	nominal (general)					
	carriage inwards	nominal (general)					

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Question				Answer				Marks
4(a)	Gary General Journal							3
	Date	Details		Debit \$	Credit \$			
	2019 Aug 1	Bad debts Ed Account written off as irrecovera	ıble	326	326	(1) (1) (1)		
4(b)		Account debited		Account of	redited			3
	cash (office) e	\$ 180 (1 quipment 260) bad debt	s recovered	\$ 440	(1		
	[Alternativ	rely accept re-instatement of debt a	and then en	tries from Sall	y account to cas	sh and office equ	ipment accounts]	

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Question	Answer							
4(c)		Provi	(sion for dou	Sary ubtful debts	account			5
	Date 2019 Sept 30	Details Balance c/d	\$ 950 <u>950</u>	Date 2018 Oct 1 2019 Sept 30 2019 Oct 1	Details Balance b/d Income statement Balance b/d	\$ 910 <u>40</u> <u>950</u> 950		
4(d)	Dates (1) If the prov	rision for doubtful de	ebts is not r	maintained	_			4
`,	Not apply The trade Profit for t Not apply Sales for Not apply Should co	ing principle of pruce receivables (currer the year will not be ing the principle of which he is unlikely ing the principle of the principle o	lence nt assets) w realistic accruals (m to be paid consistency	rill be overs atching) will not be	stated regarded as an exp		rear in which those sales were made bood reason not to do so	

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Question	Answer										
4(e)	item omitted	effect on profit for the year ended 30 September 2019			effect on current assets at 30 September 2019			4			
			\$			\$					
	bad debts	overstated	326		overstated	326					
	bad debt recovered	understated	440	(1)	understated	180	(1)				
	adjustment to provision for doubtful debts	overstated	40	(1) OF	overstated	40	(1) OF				

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	A limited liability company is a legal entity which has a separate identity from its shareholders (1) whose liability for the company's debts is limited to the amount they agree to pay for their shares (1)	2
5(b)	Possibility of raising more capital than a partnership business May be easier to obtain loans than a partnership business/ability to expand the business There is continuity of existence Or other benefits. Any two benefits (1) each	2
5(c)(i)	Called-up share capital is the amount which a company has requested from its shareholders	1
5(c)(ii)	Paid-up share capital is that part of the called-up share capital for which a company has actually received money from its shareholders	1
5(d)	Ordinary shareholders are members of the company Carry voting rights Ordinary share dividend is a share of the profits Ordinary share dividend is variable Ordinary share dividend is paid after any dividend on preference shares/interest on debentures Ordinary shareholders are repaid last/after preference shareholders in the event of a winding-up Or other valid answers Any two features (1) each	2
5(e)	Are (long-term) loans/lenders 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 profit of the company Are often secured on the assets of the company Debenture holders are repaid before shareholders in a winding-up The debentures rank before ordinary and preference shares in the event of the business winding up. Or other valid answers Any two features (1) each	2

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Question	Answer									
5(f)		income statement	statement of changes in equity	no entry	5					
	issue of 5% debentures during the year			√ (1)						
	debenture interest relating to the current year paid during the year	√ (1)								
	final ordinary share dividend relating to the previous financial year paid during the current year		√(1)							
	interim ordinary share dividend paid for the current year		√(1)							
	proposed ordinary share dividend for the current year			√(1)						

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Pavita Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2019	12
	\$ \$	
	Gross profit 40 780 (1) Discount received 970 (1) 41 750	
	Wages (27 120 (1) + 980 (1) – 1000) (1) Rates and insurance (1700 (1) – 180) (1) Operating expenses Motor expenses Bad debts Depreciation Fixtures and fittings (20% × 12 000) 27 100 1520 3195}(1) 1155} 190 (1) 2400 (1)	
	Motor vehicle $(20\% \times (14400 - 6300))$ 2025 (1) 37585 4165 (1)OF	
6(b)	current assets inventory 8870 trade receivables (8940 – 190) 8750 other receivables 180 17 800 (1)	3
	current liabilities trade payables other payables bank overdraft 10 280 980 1230 12 490 (1)	
	bank overdraft 1230 12490 (1) working capital 5310 (1)OF	

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	Introduce further capital in cash/admit a partner Obtain a long term loan Sell any surplus non-current assets Increase profit/reduce expenses/increase selling price Reduce drawings Increase other income Or other acceptable points Any 2 points (1) each	2
6(d)	17 800 : 12 490 whole formula (1) OF 1.43 : 1 (1) OF	2
6(e)	trade receivables × 365 (1) whole formula credit sales 1	1
6(f)	$8750 \times 365 \times 365$	2
6(g)	Give cash discount for prompt/speedy payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Improve credit control/issue invoice or statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance paid Invoice discounting and debt factoring Any 1 point (1)	1
6(h)	trade payables × 365 (1) whole formula credit purchases 1	1
6(i)	10 280 × 365 (1) whole formula = 43 days (1) 88 100 1	2
6(j)	Unsatisfied (1) OF Pavita is paying her accounts 13 days after the period of credit allowed (1) OF	2

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