

#### **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 guestion
- 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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#### 0452/12

#### Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

#### **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 to Totalling a Dates (1)	Totalling total columns (1) Totalling analysis columns (1) OF Dates (1)									
2(b)(ii)	\$134 <b>(1)O</b> I	F							1		

uestion					Answe	•
2(b)(ii)		debit		cred	lit	
	р	etty cash (1)	ca	sh/bank/ca	sh book (1)	
2(c)		Off		aleh nses accou	ınt	
	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					

Question	Answer								
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								
3(b)(iii)		ary of the transactions for the moto compare his records and check			1				
3(b)(iv)	Tumelo				1				
3(b)(v)	$\frac{6}{(294+6)} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\%$								
3(b)(vi)	(300 + 470 – 190 –	294 – 6) = 280			1				
3(b)(vii)	No transaction has taken place/the statement is a summary of the transactions for the month which are already recorded/not part of double entry								

Question		Answer						
3(c)	Work can be shared amongst so Easier for reference as the san Easier to introduce checking proceedings and Reduces the possibility of fraud Helps in locating errors Or other suitable advantage.							
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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Answer						
	Ge	Gary neral Journal				3
Date	Details		Debit \$	Credit \$		
2019 Aug 1	Bad debts Ed Account written off as irrecover	able	326	326	(1) (1) (1)	
	Account debited		Account co	redited		3
\$ cash 180 (1) (office) equipment 260		1) bad debts	s recovered	\$ 440	(1	
	2019 Aug 1	Date Details  2019 Aug 1  Account written off as irrecover  Account debited  \$ cash  180	Date Details  2019 Bad debts Account written off as irrecoverable  Account debited  \$ cash 180 (1) bad debts	Gary General Journal  Date  Details  Debit \$  2019 Account written off as irrecoverable  Account debited  Account count of the count of	Gary General Journal  Date Details Debit Credit \$ 2019 Bad debts Ed Account written off as irrecoverable	Gary General Journal  Date Details Debit Credit \$  2019 Bad debts Ed Account written off as irrecoverable Account credited  Account debited Account credited  \$  cash 180 (1) bad debts recovered 440 (1)

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Question		Ans	wer	Marks
4(c)	Provision	Gary for doubtful debts account		5
	Date 2019 Sept 30 Balance c/d	\$ Date 2018 950 Oct 1 Balance b/d 2019 Sept 30 Income statement  2019 Oct 1 Balance b/d		
4(d)	Not applying the principle of cons	e sets) will be overstated stic lals (matching) e paid will not be regarded as a stency	an expense of the year in which those sales wer unless there is a good reason not to do so	4 re made

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Question	Answer										
4(e)	item omitted	effect on profit for the year ended 30 September 2019			effect on currer 30 Septemb	at	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	<b>√</b> (1)								
	final ordinary share dividend relating to the previous financial year paid during the current year		<b>√(1)</b>							
	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 Discount received  40 780 (1) 970 (1) 41 750	
	Wages (27 120 (1) + 980 (1) – 1000) (1)       27 100         Rates and insurance (1700 (1) – 180) (1)       1520         Operating expenses       3195}(1)         Motor expenses       1155}         Bad debts       190 (1)	
	Depreciation Fixtures and fittings $(20\% \times 12\ 000)$ Motor vehicle $(20\% \times (14\ 400\ -6300))$ Profit for the year $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
6(b)	current assets inventory 8870 trade receivables (8940 – 190) 8750 other receivables 17 800 (1)	3
	current liabilities trade payables other payables bank overdraft  10 280 980 1230 12490 (1)	
	working capital $\frac{1230}{5310} \text{ (1)OF}$	

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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