

Cambridge IGCSE™

| ACCOUNTING | | 0452/22 |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Paper 22 | | March 2020 |
| MARK SCHEME | | |
| Maximum Mark: 100 | | |
| | | |
| | | 7 |
| | 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 March 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

0452/22

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.

© UCLES 2020 Page 2 of 14

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.

© UCLES 2020 Page 3 of 14

| Question | Answer | | | | | | Marks | | |
|----------|--|-------|-------------|-----|---------------|--------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1(a) | Amara Petty Cash Book | | | | | | | | |
| | Total received | Date | Details | | Total paid | Travel | Postage and stationery | Ledger accounts | |
| | \$ | | | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| | | 2020 | | | | | | | |
| | 65 | Jan 1 | Balance b/d | | | | | | |
| | 135 | | Bank | (1) | | | | | |
| | | 3 | Stationery | (1) | 24 | | 24 | | |
| | | 7 | Travel | (1) | 49 | 49 | | | |
| | | 14 | Razvan | (1) | 85 | | | 85 | |
| | | 22 | Taxi fare | (1) | 18 | 18 | | | |
| | | 29 | Postage | (1) | 11 | | 11 | | |
| | | | | | 187 | 67 | 35 | 85 | |
| | | 31 | Balance c/d | | 13 | | | | |
| | 200 | | | | 200 | | | | |
| | 13 | Feb 1 | Balance b/d | (1) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | + (1) dates + (1) OF totalling a + (1) OF for 2 matc | | | | | | | | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 4 of 14

| Question | | Answ | /er | | | | Marks |
|----------|--|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------|--|-------|
| 1(b) | | Razvan Amara account | | | | | |
| | 2020 Jan 1 Balance b/d 19 Sales | \$ 85 (1) 180 (1) | 2020 Jan 14 Petty casi 28 Sales retu 31 Balance o | urns 36 c/d <u>144</u> | (1) (1) | | |
| | Feb 1 Balance b/d | 265 144 (1)OF | | 265 | | | |
| | + (1) dates | | | | | | |
| 1(c) | | debit | credit | no entry | | | 2 |
| | Amara account | | ✓ | | (1) | | |
| | Discount allowed account | ✓ | | | } | | |
| | Discount received account | | | ✓ | }(1) | | |
| 1(d) | Direct debit (1) Credit card/Debit card (1) Online/electronic payment (1) Telephone transfer (1) Credit transfer (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) | | | | | | 2 |

© UCLES 2020 Page 5 of 14

| Question | | | | Ar | nswer | | | | Marks |
|----------|---|--|---|--------------------------|----------------|--|--------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 2(a) | 2019 | GHB Limited Purchases ledger control account 2019 \$ 2019 \$ | | | | | | 9 | |
| | Nov 30 | Purchases returns Discount received Bank Sales ledger Balance c/d | 1 160 650 11 420 250 13 195 26 675 | (1) (1) (1) (1) | Nov 1 | Balance b/d Purchases Interest Bank | • | (1) OF (1) (1) (1) | |
| | | | 20010 | | Dec 1 | Balance b/d | 13 195 | (1) | |
| 2(b) | The purchases ledge | er control account doe er control account only er control account only points | includes p | urchase | s of goods for | or resale (1) | . , | | 2 |
| 2(c)(i) | Reducing balance m | nethod (1) | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2(c)(ii) | Most of the benefit of The net book value if The vehicle may bed As repair costs are lift to be fairly constant | ducing balance method (1) re depreciation is charged in the early years of its life (1) st of the benefit of the asset is gained in the early years (1) net book value is more likely to relate to the amount which will be realised on sale (1) vehicle may become out-of-date quickly depending on the vehicle type (1) repair costs are likely to be minimal in the early years, the overall charge to the income statement each year is more likely refairly constant if the reducing balance method is used (1) rept other valid points (3) | | | | 3 | | | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 6 of 14

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 2(d) | Ordinary shares Advantages: Shares could be sold to new or existing shareholders (1) Shares are permanent capital/do not have to be repaid (1) Dividends vary according to the profit (1) Accept other valid points Max (1) | 5 |
| | Disadvantages: It may take longer to raise the funds (1) Increased dividends may have to be paid (1) All the shares need to be sold in order to raise the amount required (1) Less control for existing shareholders (1) Accept other valid points Max (1) | |
| | Bank loan Advantages: Easier to set up/quicker to obtain funds (1) May be repaid early (1) Accept other valid points Max (1) | |
| | Disadvantages: A fixed rate of interest needs to be paid each year (1) The interest would be payable irrespective of profit (1) Must be re-paid in full within a fixed period (1) Security would have to be provided (1) Accept other valid points Max (1) Recommendation (1) | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 7 of 14

| Question | | Ans | swer | | | Marks |
|----------|--|--|---|---|--------------|-------|
| 3(a) | Inco | Tia and me Statement for the ye | d Sarna ar ended 31 Decembe | ⁻ 2019 | | 8 |
| | Revenue Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases Less Closing inventor Gross profit Discount received Less Expenses Discount allowed Carriage outwards Insurance (7 920 – 1 General expenses Wages Depreciation on Furn Profit for the year | 080) | \$ 5390 55440 60830 5165 2400 } 6160 }(1) 6840 (1) 8100 } 9600 }(1) 4800 (1) | \$ 124 000 55 665 68 335 1 385 69 720 37 900 31 820 | (1)OF (1) | |
| 3(b) | Appropriate Approp | Tia and priation Account for the young Tia Sarna Tia Tia Tia Sarna Tia Sarna | 4 000 2 000 6 000 (1) 9 910 9 910 1) OF | \$ 31 820 12 000 19 820 | (1) OF | 4 |

| Question | Answer | Marks | | | |
|----------|--|-------|--|--|--|
| 3(c) | Tia and Sarna Sarna Current account 2019 \$ 2019 \$ Dec 31 Drawings 17 000 (1) Jan 1 Balance b/d 1 600 Dec 31 Interest on capital 2 000 (1)OF Profit 9 910 (1)OF | 4 | | | |
| | Balance c/d 3490 17 000 17 000 17 000 2020 Jan 1 Balance b/d 3490 (1)OF | | | | |
| 3(d) | Advantages It would reduce cash sitting idle in the business bank account (1) The levels of trade receivables and trade payables suggest that there will be future net cash inflow (1) Interest would be earned on the amount transferred (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) | 4 | | | |
| | Disadvantages t may not be possible to withdraw money from the deposit account without giving notice (1) Cash may not be available if Tia decides to draw the full amount to which she is entitled at the end of the year (1) Will decrease working capital/will reduce liquidity (1) Tia and Sarna may be considering other uses for the cash (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) | | | | |
| | Max (3) for advantages and disadvantages | | | | |
| | Recommendation (1) | | | | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 9 of 14

| Question | | Answer | | | Marks | |
|----------|------------------|---|------------------|--------------|-------|--|
| 4(a) | Arjun Journal | | | | | |
| | Error number | Details | Debit \$ | Credit \$ | | |
| | 1 | Commission receivable Discount received Correction of error – cash book total for discount received incorrectly posted (1) | 135 (1) | 135 (1) | | |
| | 2 | Fixtures and fittings Disposal of fixtures and fittings Correction of error – proceeds of sale of fittings incorrectly posted (1) | 200 (1) | 200 (1) | | |
| | 3 | Purchases Cash Correction of error – cash drawings posted in error to purchases (1) | 40 (1) | 40 (1) | | |
| 4(b) | | Arjun Suspense account | | | 4 | |
| | 202 Jar | 0 \$ 2020 131 Difference on trial balance Office expenses 73 (1) 1 150 | \$ 575 575 | (1) (1) | | |

© UCLES 2020 Page 10 of 14

| Question | | | Answer | | Marks |
|----------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 4(c) | Error number | Increases capital | Decreases capital | No effect on capital | 4 |
| | 3 | ✓ | | | |
| | 4 | | √(1) | | |
| | 5 | √ (1) | | | |
| | 6 | √ (1) | | | |
| | 7 | | | √(1) | |
| 4(d) | Full control of the business (1) Decisions can be taken quickly (1) Profits do not have to be shared/dis Book-keeping and accounting are s Financial statements do not have to Accept other valid points Max (3) | impler (1) | | | 3 |

© UCLES 2020 Page 11 of 14

| Question | An | swer | Marks | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| 5(a) | profit | profit margin | | | |
| | workings | answer | | | |
| | $\frac{27900}{186000} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula | 15% (1) | | | |
| | Trade payable: | Trade payables turnover (days) | | | |
| | workings | answer | | | |
| | $\frac{9435}{93075} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula | 37 days (1) | | | |
| | Trade receivable | es turnover (days) | | | |
| | workings | answer | | | |
| | $\frac{14\ 010}{186\ 000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula | 28 days (1) | | | |
| | Liqui | Liquid ratio | | | |
| | workings | answer | | | |
| | 14 010 : 11 675 (1) whole formula | 1.2 : 1 (1) | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|--|-------|
| 5(b) | Bank May damage relationship with bank (1) Already has a bank loan as well as the overdraft (1) Has nearly reached his overdraft limit (1) Bank may charge increased interest if overdraft limit is exceeded (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Trade payables Relationship with suppliers may be damaged if he delays paying them (1) In taking larger to pay trade payables then he did last year (1) OF | 5 |
| | Is taking longer to pay trade payables than he did last year (1)OF May already be taking longer to pay than the credit period allowed (1) Trade payables may refuse future supplies (1) Interest may be charged on the overdue amount/cash discount will be forfeited (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Recommendation (1) | |
| 5(c) | Sell surplus non-current assets (1) Increase bank loan/additional bank loan (1) Obtain loan from another source (1) Convert to a partnership/limited company (1) Introduce additional capital (1) More efficient credit control (1) Sell on a cash basis (1) Reduce drawings (1) Accept other valid points Max (3) | 3 |

© UCLES 2020 Page 13 of 14

| Question | Answer | Marks |
|----------|---|-------|
| 5(d)(i) | To calculate the profit for the year (1) To assess progress of the business (1) To provide information for calculation of ratios (1) For comparison purposes (1) To indicate where corrective action is required (1) To assist planning (1) To provide required information for the tax authorities (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) | 2 |
| 5(d)(ii) | Non-monetary items cannot be recorded/only items which can be expressed in monetary terms can be recorded (1) Money is a widely used/understood unit of measure (1) Transactions are traditionally recorded in money terms (1) Subjectivity/personal opinion is avoided (1) Easier to make comparisons year-on-year/with other businesses (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) | 2 |

© UCLES 2020 Page 14 of 14