

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/12

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 120

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2014 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0452	12

1 (a) B

(b) C

(c) D

(d) C

(e) C

(f) A

(g) D

(h) A

(i) A

(j) C

(1) each

[10]

- 2 (a) Capital = assets – liabilities (1)
OR other acceptable version of formula [1]

(b)

	Debit entry			Credit entry		
1	Bank account	\$ 10 000		Capital account	\$ 10 000	
2	Motor vehicles account	6 500	(1)	Capital account	6 500	(1)
3	Purchases account	2 000	(1)	Zed account	2 000	(1)
4	Rent account	3 000	(1)	Bank account	3 000	(1)

[6]

- (c) Can withdraw more from bank than put in/can have overdraft (1)
Cannot take more cash than is physically present (1) [2]

(d)

Arun Journal

	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Rupa (account in purchases ledger)	37		(1)
Rupa (account in sales ledger)		37	(1)

[2]

- (e) Save on administration costs (1)
The debt can be settled by using one cheque only (1) [2]

(f)

Applying the same accounting treatment to similar items at all times	Consistency
Assuming a business will continue to operate indefinitely	Going concern (1)
Expressing transactions in monetary terms	Money measurement (1)

[2]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0452	12

(g)

	Debit	Credit
Rent receivable		✓
Sales returns	✓(1)	
Inventory	✓(1)	
Discount allowed	✓(1)	
Provision for depreciation		(1)

[4]

[Total: 19]

3 (a)

		Advertising account					
		\$			\$		
2013			2014				
Nov	1 Bank/cash	450	(1)	Aug	31 Income Statement	915	(1)OF
2014					Balance c/d	155	(1)CF
May	1 Bank/cash	620	(1)				
		<u>1070</u>				<u>1070</u>	
2014							
Sept	1 Balance b/d	155	(1)OF				

+ (1) dates

[6]

(b)

Book of prime entry	Source document	
Sales journal	Sales invoice	(1)
Purchases journal	Purchases invoice	(1)
Sales returns journal	Credit note issued	(1)
Purchases returns journal	Credit note received	(1)
Petty cash book	Voucher/receipt	(1)
Cash book	Cheque counterfoil/cheque/receipt/paying-in slip	(1)

[6]

- (c) Reduces the number of entries in the ledger
 Acts as an aid for posting to the ledger
 Helps to gather and summarise accounting information/facilitate preparation of control accounts
 Groups together similar types of transactions
 Allows work to be divided between several people

Any 1 reason (2)

[2]

(d)

Account(s) to be debited			Account(s) to be credited		
	\$			\$	
Amber Retail	100	(1)	Sales	187	(1)
Business Supplies	65	(1)			
Custom Print	22	(1)			

[4]

[Total: 18]

4 (a)

Journal

	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Sales returns	80		(1)
Purchases returns	80		(1)
Suspense		160	(1)
Motor vehicle expenses	150		(1)
Motor vehicles		150	(1)
Suspense	100		(1)
Purchases		100	(1)
Drawings	55		(1)
Purchase		55	(1)

[9]

(b)

Suspense Account			
	\$		\$
Difference on Trial balance	60	Sales returns	80 (1)
Purchases	100 (1)	Purchase returns	80 (1)
	<u>160</u>		<u>160</u>

[3]

(c) Error of principle (1)

[1]

[Total: 13]

5 (a)

		Sales ledger control account			
		\$			\$
2013			2014		
July 1	Balance b/d	4 100 (1)	June 30	Sales returns	1 001 (1)
2014				Cash/bank	45 702 (1)
June 30	Sales	48 610 (1)		Discount allowed	890 (1)
	Interest	77 (1)		Bad debts	274 (1)
				Balance c/d	4 920
		<u>52 787</u>			<u>52 787</u>
2014					
July 1	Balance b/d	4 920 (1)OF			

		Purchases ledger control account			
		\$			\$
2014			2013		
June 30	Purchases returns	910 (1)	July 1	Balance b/d	3 161 (1)
	Cash/bank	37 691 (1)	2014		
	Discount received	663 (1)	June 30	Purchases	39 101 (1)
	Balance c/d	2 998			
		<u>42 262</u>			<u>42 262</u>
			2014		
			July 1	Balance b/d	2 998 (1)OF
					[14]

(b)

	Book of prime entry
Credit sales	Sales journal (1)
Returns of credit purchases	Purchases returns journal (1)
Receipts from credit customers	Cash book (1)
Bad debts written off	Journal (1)
Interest charged on overdue accounts	Journal (1)

[5]

(c)

		Provision for doubtful debts account			
		\$			\$
2014			2013		
June 30	Balance c/d (5%×4920)	246 (1)OF	July 1	Balance b/d	205 (1)
			2014		
		<u>246</u>	June 30	Income statement	41 (1)OF
					<u>246</u>
			2014		
			July 1	Balance b/d	246 (1)OF

[4]

(d) The provision was \$246 OF but the actual bad debts were higher. (1)

The provision may not be adequate. (1)

Comment to be based on OF provision in (c)

[2]

[Total: 25]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0452	12

- 6 (a) The partnership was making losses
The drawings exceeded the partners' profit share, interest and salary
Any 1 reason (2) [2]

(b)

	\$	\$
Fixtures and fittings (100 000 – 10 000)	90 000 (1)	
Delivery van (40 000 – 12 000)	28 000 (1)	
Inventory	56 400 }	
Trade receivables	<u>19 000</u> }(1)	193 400
Bank	6 600 (1)	
Trade payables	<u>25 400</u> (1)	<u>32 000</u>
Net assets at 31 December 2013		<u>161 400</u> (1)CF

[6]

(c)

	\$	\$
Net assets at 31 December 2013		161 400 (1)OF
Add Drawings – Dina	18 000 }(1)	
Lee	<u>17 000</u> }	<u>35 000</u>
		196 400
Less Net assets 1 January 2013		<u>150 000</u> (1)
Profit for the year		<u>46 400</u> (1)OF

[4]

(d)

Dina and Lee

Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 December 2013

	\$	\$
Profit for the year		46 400 (1)OF
Less interest on capital: Dina	10 000 (1)	
Lee	<u>6 000</u> (1)	
	16 000	
Salary: Lee	<u>15 000</u> (1)	<u>31 000</u>
		15 400
Share of profit: Dina	7 700 (1)OF	
Lee	<u>7 700</u> (1)OF	<u>15 400</u>

[6]

(e)

		Current Accounts					
		Dina	Lee			Dina	Lee
		\$	\$			\$	\$
2013				2013			
Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)	5 200	4 800	Dec 31	Interest on capital (1)OF	10 000	6 000
Dec 31	Drawings (1)	18 000	17 000		Salary (1)		15 000
	Balance c/d		6 900		Share of Profit (1)OF	7 700	7 700
					Balance c/d	5 500	
		<u>23 200</u>	<u>28 700</u>			<u>23 200</u>	<u>28 700</u>
2014				2014			
Jan 1	Balance (1)OF	5 500		Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF		6 900

[7]

(f) 1 $(56\,400 + 19\,000) (1) : (6\,600 + 25\,400) (1)$
 $= 75\,400 : 32\,000$
 $= 2.36 : 1 (1)OF$

2 $19\,000 (1) : (6\,600 + 25\,400) (1)$
 $= 19\,000 : 32\,000$
 $= 0.59 : 1 (1)OF$

[6]

- (g) (i) Holding excessive inventory/increase in inventory (1)
Reduction in bank balance because of one of the following (1)
Purchase of non-current assets
OR increase in partners' drawings
OR repayment of long term loan

Answer to be appropriate to ratio calculated in (f) Part 2

[2]

- (ii) Cannot meet debts when due
Cannot take advantage of cash discounts
Cannot take advantage of business opportunities as they arise
May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies
Or other suitable comments based on answer to (f) Part 1
Any 1 comment (2)

[2]

[Total: 35]