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

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P	age 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0452	12
1	(a)			
	(b)	C		
	(c)	D		
	(d)	C		
	(e)	C		
	(f)	A		
	(g)	D		
	(h)	A		
	(i)	A		
	(j)	с		(1) each
				[10]

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

(b)	
٠.	~/	

	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	2000	(1)	Zed account	2000	(1)
4	Rent account	3 000	(1)	Bank account	3000	(1)

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

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

[2]

[2]

[6]

[2]

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

[1]

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(g)

	Debit	Credit
Rent receivable		\checkmark
Sales returns	√(1)	
Inventory	√(1)	
Discount allowed	√(1)	
Provision for depreciation		(1)

[4]

[Total: 19]

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			Cambridge	GCSE – O	ctober/Nov	vemb	er 2014	0452	12
8 (a)									
					Advertisin	g acc	ount		
				\$		-		\$	
	2013				2014				
	Nov	1	Bank/cash	450 (1) Aug	31	Income Statemen	t 91	5 (1)OF
	2014			•			Balance c/d		5 (1)CF
	May	1	Bank/cash	620 (1)				
				1070				107	0
	2014								_
	Sept	1	Balance b/d	155 (1)OF				

(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]

[2]

(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)

(d)

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

[4]

[Total: 18]

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4 (a)

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

(b)

	Suspe	ense Account		
	\$		\$	
Difference on		Sales returns	80	(1)
Trial balance	60	Purchase returns	80	(1)
Purchases	100 (1)			
	160		160	

(c) Error of principle (1)

[1]

[3]

[9]

[Total: 13]

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		Cambridge IGCSE		ember	2014	4	0452	12
(a)			<u>.</u>					
			Sales ledger	control	acco	ount		٠
	0040		\$	0044				\$
	2013	B 1 1/1	4 4 0 0 (4)	2014	00			1001 (1)
	July 1	Balance b/d	4 100 (1)	June	30			1001 (1)
	2014	0	10.010 (4)			Cash/bank		45702 (1)
	June 30	Sales	48610 (1)			Discount a	llowed	890 (1)
		Interest	77 (1)			Bad debts	.i	274 (1)
			<u> </u>			Balance c/	-	4920
	0014		52787					52 <u>787</u>
	2014	Delever h/d						
	July 1	Balance b/d	4920 (1)OF					
		I	Purchases ledge	er contr	ol ac	count		
			\$					\$
	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	2998					
			42262				<u> </u>	42262
				2014				
				July	1	Balance b/	d	2998 (1)

(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)

2014			Provision fo \$	r doubtfu 2013	l deb	\$		
June	30	Balance c/d (5%×4920)	246 (1)OF		1	Balance b/d	205 (1)	
		(*******	246	June	30	Income statement	<u>41</u> (1)OF 246	
				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]

Page 8	Mark Scl	neme		ww.dynam	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – Oct	ober/Nove	mber 20)14	0452	12
• • •	The partnership was making losses The drawings exceeded the partners' Any 1 reason (2)	profit share	e, interes	t and salary		[2
(b)		\$		\$		
	Fixtures and fittings (100000 – 1000 Delivery van (40000 – 12000) Inventory Trade receivables	0) 900 280 564	00 (1)	ф 193400		
	Bank Trade payables Net assets at 31 December 2013	66 _254	00 (1) <u>00</u> (1)	<u>32000</u> 161400 (1)	CF	
						[6
(c)		\$	\$			
		8000 }(1) 7000 }	3500			
			19640	U		

150 000 (1) 46 400 (1)OF

(d)

Dina and Lee										
Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 December 2013										
\$\$\$										
Profit for the year		46400 (1)OF								
Less interest on capital: Dina	10 000 (1)									
Lee	6000 (1)									
	16000									
Salary: Lee	15000 (1)	31 000								
		15400								
Share of profit: Dina	7700 (1)OF									
Lee	7700 (1)OF	15400								
	()									

Less Net assets 1 January 2013

Profit for the year

[4]

[6]

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(e)						_					
	004	4.0			Dina \$	Curre Lee \$	ent Acco	unts		Dina \$	Lee \$
	201 Jar Deo	า 1	Balance b/d Drawings Balance c/d	(1) (1)	5200 18000	4 800 17 000 6 900		Interest on capital Salary Share of Profit Balance c/d	(1)OF (1) (1)OF	10 000 7 700 5 500	6 000 15 000 7 700
	201		Dalamaa	(1)05		28700	2014		(1)05	23200	28700
	Jar	1 1	Balance	(1)OF	5500		Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF		6900
											[7]
(f)	1	= 75	900 + 19000) 400 : 32000 36 : 1 (1)OF	(1) : (6	600 + 25	5400) (1)				
	2	= 19	00 (1) : (6600 000 : 32 000 59 : 1 (1)OF	+ 2540	00) (1)						[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 										
			ther suitable 1 comment		nents ba	sed on	answer	to (f) Part 1			[2]
										[Total:	35]