MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

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.

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Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper	
	IGCSE – October/November 2011	0452	12	
Key				
(a) C			[
(b) D			[′	
(c) B			[
(d) D			[
(e) B			[
(f) A			[
(g) B			[
(h) A			[
(i) B			[
(j) C			[
			[Total 1	

- 2 (a) Inventory (stock), trade receivables (debtors), other receivable (prepayment), bank, cash. (Any two, 1 mark each). [2]
 - (b) Assets = capital (equity) + liabilities (or any variation of the correct equation)

[1]

(c)

	Capital	Revenue
Repairs to workshop windows		√ (1)
Installation of alarm system	√ (1)	
Storage shelves for tools	√ (1)	

[3]

Page 3		6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
			IGCSE – October/November 2011	0452	12
(d)	(i)	Sale	es (debtors, receivables) [ledger]		[1]
	(ii)	Nom	ninal (general) [ledger]		[1]
(e)	(i)	sing ente ente	r of addition in trial balance or ledger account, le entry, ring item on wrong side ring transaction twice on same side of ledger, ring different credit and debit amounts.		
			one description, or an actual example of one of the	ese)	[1]
	(ii)	Orig	inal entry		[1]
(f)	Per	centa	age of net profit to revenue = (125 000 – 85 000 – 7 = 25 000 (1) / 125 000 (= 20.00 % (1)OF	,	[3]
(g)	Bal	ance	per bank statement = balance per cash book + unp = 2 400 (1) + 860 (1) = 3 260 (1) (Actual figure only)		[3]
(h)	Sha	are ca	apital = ordinary shares 120 000 × 0.25 = 30 000 (+ preference shares 10 000 × 1.00 = 10 000 (= 40 000		[4]

[Total: 20]

			Pag	ge 4				achers' vers		Syllabus	Paper	
					IGCSE	E – Octo	ber/	November 20	011	0452	11	
5	(a)							Moloch Cash book				
		Date	Details	Discount Allowed	Cash	Bank		Date	Details	Discount Received	Cash	Bank
				\$	\$	\$				\$	\$	\$
		October						October				
		1	Balance b/d		650	3 200	(1)	5	Purchases (<i>not</i> Andrews)	1	2 880 (1))
		3	Justin	10 (1)		390	(1)	7	Wages		630 (1))
		6	Munira			150	(1)		U			
		7	[Cash] sales	;	3 650 (1)		.,	-	D		700	0 740
			Totals	10	<u>4 300</u>	<u>3 740</u>		7	Balance c/d Totals		<u> 790</u> <u>4 300</u>	<u>3 740</u> <u>3 740</u>

Notes: Total reversal - no marks

3

Award 1 mark for both correct opening balances Narrative and correct amount for mark

No marks for balances carried down or totals

+ 1 mark for correct dates (but disregard any date where no mark allocated to that entry)

[8]

age 5		eme: Teachers			Syllabus		Paper	r
	IGCSE – O	October/Nover	nber 2011		0452		11	
)		Revenue (sa	ales) accour	. +				
		itevenue (Se	October					
			4	Herc	ules	800	(1)	
			7	Cash	n (not sales)			
			1	acce	pt cash book			
		Purchase	es account					
October		T dicitase						
5	Cash [book] (<i>not</i> Andrews)	2 880 (1)OF						
	· · · · ·		I					
		Discount rec	aived accou	nt				
		Discount rec						
		Discount allo	wed ecour	. +				
October		Discourt and		11				
7	Total [for week]	10 (1)OF						
	allow cash book not Justin							
		Hercules	s account					
October								•
4	Sales	800 (1)						
		Justin	account					
		UUSUIT	October					••
			3	Bank			(1)OF}	
			3	Disco	ount		(1)OF}	cash
								book
		Munira	account					
			October					
			6	Bank		150	(1)OF	
				acce	pt cash book			[9]
	ow own figures fro			/e bee	n made in calc	culating	g discou	ints
		e for each mark	< compared with the second sec					
Correct r + 1 mark	ow own figures fro narrative and figure for correct dates for any reversal			ve bee	n made in calc	culating	g discou	ır

(c) Total sales \$4 450 (2)

(d) A provision for doubtful debts is [an estimate of] the amount which a business may lose because of bad debts. [2]

[2]

	Pa	ge 6	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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	(e)	Trade re	ceivables \$8 200 @ 5% = \$410 (2)		[2]
	(f)	•	aring (1) the amount of actual bad debts (1) with th alent wording to convey correct meaning)	e provision made.	. (1) [3]
					[Total: 26]
4	(a)		Henrietta Trial Balance at 30 September 201 \$ \$	1	
		Revenue Inventory	124 10	00 (1)	

77 000 (1)

1 100 (1)

19 000 (1) 26 500 (1)

15 600 (1)

153 700

2 800 (1)

25 000 (1)

153 700

<u>1 800</u> (1)OF

OF mark for suspense account if trial balance balances
Must be in trial balance format – no marks for e.g. balance sheet layout

[10]

(b)

Purchases Bank (overdraft)

Equipment

Drawings

Suspense

Capital (equity)

Administrative expenses

Cash

	Dr	Cr
Suspense	2 200 (1)	
Revenue (sales)		2 200 (1)

Drawings	400 (1)	
Suspense		400 (1)

Wages	650 (1)	
Cash [book]		650 (1)

Narrative, correct amount and on correct side for mark

(c)			nrietta se account			
			Difference on t/b (accept Balance)	1 800	(1)OF from 4(a)	
	Sales	<u>2 200</u> (1) 2 200	Drawings	<u>400</u> 2 200	(1)OF from 4(b)	[3]
		2200		2200		[0]

[6]

Page 7	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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- 5 (a) A non-current asset is an asset held for the long term for use by a business (1) and is not for resale.(1) (Accept comments about allowing a business to earn revenue) (Do not accept just fixed asset) [2]
 - (b) Depreciation
 - (i) Year 1 $(3\ 600 450)$ (1) / 3 $(1) = 1\ 050$ (1)OF
 - (ii) Year 2 1 050 (1)OF from (i)
 - (iii) Year 3 1 050 (1)OF from (i)

Only award component marks (max 2) in (i) if candidate gives NBV as their answer [5]

(c)	Queresh		
	Income statement for the year ende		
	Revenue (sales) Less returns	\$	\$ 72 500 (1) <u>800</u> (1)
	Cost of sales		71 700
	Inventory at 1 October 2010	6 000 (1)	
	Raw materials (purchases)	<u>48 800</u> (1) 54 800	
	Inventory at 30 September 2011	<u>7 600</u> (1)	47.000
	Gross profit Other operating income (6 500 (1) $-$ 1 300 (1))		<u>47 200</u> 24 500 (1)OF <u>5 200</u>
	(accept rent receivable, award 1 mark for 7 800 with or without workings)		29 700
	Expenses Distribution expenses Administrative expenses (8 225 (1) + 375 (1)) (award 1 mark for 7 850 with or without workings)	2 580 (1) 8 600	
	Other operating expenses Depreciation (accept OF from year 1 only) Finance costs	1 600 (1) 1 050 (1)OF <u>1 380</u> (1)	
	Profit for the year	<u></u> (1)	<u>15 210</u> <u>14 490</u> (1)OF

(Do **not** award marks for rent receivable if shown as an expense, but you **may** award an OF mark for the profit for the year if arithmetically correct even if rent is included as an expense.) [15]

- (d) Depreciation should be included as a charge to the income statement so that the cost of the non-current asset is spread over the life of the asset or he is following the matching principle (1) and the profit is not overstated (accept accurate or realistic) or he is following the prudence principle (1). [2]
- (e) Increase revenue, increase prices, reduce cost of sales, reduce (control) expenses. (any one)

[2]

Page 8	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
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6 (a)

Vasco's garage	Xavier's garage
Workings: 124 000 - 114 700 = 9 300 (1) 9 300 / 124 000 (1) =	Workings: 80 000 - 60 000 = 20 000 (1) 20 000 / 80 000 (1) =
Answer: 7.5 % (1)OF	Answer: 25.0 % (1)OF

[6]

[6]

(b)

Vasco's garage	Xavier's garage
Workings: 9 300 – 5 600 = 3 700 (1)OF 3 700 / 20 000 (1) =	Workings: 20 000 – 12 000 = 8 000 (1)OF 8 000 / 60 000 (1) =
Answer: 18.5 % (1)OF	Answer: 13.3 % (1)OF

Answer must be expressed as a percentage with or without % sign – answers expressed as decimals e.g. 0.2 (0.185) are not acceptable.

		•
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	Increase	Decrease	No effect
Percentage of gross profit to sales		√ (2)	
Return on capital employed	✓ (2)		

[4]

(d) Yes (1)

Reasons:

- 1 Selling car parts and opening a workshop would increase Vasco's profits (1)
- 2 The percentage of gross profit to sales would increase as the profitability of selling parts is higher than selling fuel (1) [3]

(Not possible to award marks for comments about return on capital as not known)

[Total 19]