

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/12 Paper 1 May/June 2018 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.

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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.

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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		10
1(a)	В	1
1(b)	A	1
1(c)	A	1
1(d)	A	1
1(e)	D	1
1(f)	C	1
1(g)	D	1
1(h)	В	1
1(i)	С	1
1(j)	В	1

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Question	Answer								
2(a)	Reduces the number of entries in the ledger Acts as an aid for posting to the ledger Helps to gather and summarise accounting information e.g. total credit purchases Helps in the preparation of control accounts Groups together similar types of transactions Allows work to be divided between several people/train junior accountants To see as a list of transactions/reference purposes Accept other valid points. Any 2 reasons – 1 mark each								
2(b)	1 Cash Book								1
	2 Purchases returns	s journal							1
	3 General journal or	r journa							1
2(c)		Account(s) debited	\$		Account(s) credited	\$			10
	1	1 Cash	220		Sales	220			
	2	2 Jane	440	(1)	Purchases returns	440	(1)		
	3	Motor vehicles Motor vehicle expenses	12 100 300	(1) (1)	Speedy Motors Can have 2 entries here which add up to 12 400	12 400	(1)		
	4	Bank Discount allowed	392 8	(1) (1)	Tan	400	(1)		
	5	5 Drawings	120	(1)	Purchases	120	(1)		
2(d)	(838) + 220 (1) + 392	(1) = 226 overdrawn/Cr	or / (226) (1)						3
2(e)(i)	Sales ledger or trade r	receivables ledger							1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)(ii)	General or nominal ledger	1

Question		Answer							Marks
3(a)	Kumu Purchase ledger control account								
	Date 2018	Detail	S	\$	Date 2017	Deta	ails	\$	
	Apr 30	Discount received Bank	(1) (2) CF (1) OF	330 177 862	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)	19 800	
		Contra sales ledger Balance c/d	(1) (1)	400 22 200	Apr 30	Interest charged Credit purchases	(1) (1)	122 180 870	
		Balance of a	(')	200 792		·	(-)	200 792	
					May 1	Balance b/d		22 200	
3(b)	Trade pay Credit purc	rables hases × 365							1
3(c)	$\frac{22200}{180870} \times 3$	$\{(1) = 45 \text{ days (1)}\}$							2

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Not satisfied (1) OF	2
	The payment period is longer than the standard terms allowed (1) OF	
3(e)	An unsatisfactory payment period might make it difficult to obtain credit in the future Might get a poor credit rating/reputation Could affect the ability to make purchases from chosen suppliers If unable to make purchases may not be able to satisfy own customers May be charged interest for late payment Can't take advantage of cash discounts/discount received May refuse to supply Accept other valid points. Max 2, 1 mark per point	Max 2
3(f)	$\frac{92\ 250}{205\ 000}$ x 100 (1) = 45% (1)	2
3(g)	(\$205 000 + \$35 000) (1) - (26 400 + 180 870) (1) = \$32 730 (1) OF If answer = \$59 130 (2) Accept alternative calculations	3
3(h)	Cost of sales Average inventory	1
3(i)	$\frac{205000}{(32730\;\text{OF} + 35000) \div 2} $ (1) OF = 6.05 times (1) OF	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	An accrual is an amount owing (1) for an expense incurred in the current (1) financial period. It will be included in the statement of financial position as a current liability (1) .	6
	Accrued income is an amount earned (1) which will be received in the next (1) financial period. It will be included in the statement of financial position as a current asset (1).	
4(b)	(4 + 6 + 2) (1) × \$20 (1) = \$240 (1)	3
	Accept alternative calculations	
4(c)	\$20 200 - \$240 (1) OF = \$19 960 (1) OF	2
4(d)	Chandra has received income in advance which he has not yet earned It is a liability to Chandra as he owes the learners Chandra has prepaid income at the year-end Chandra has received other income Application of accruals (matching) principle/application of prudence/advance payments must be deducted from actual income	2
	Accept other valid points. Any 2 comments × 1 mark each	

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Question	Answer										
4(e)	Statement of revised profit for the year ended 31 January 2018										
		No Effect	Increase \$	Decrease \$	\$						
	Draft profit				8 760						
	Error 1		100 (1)								
	Error 2			600 (1)							
	Error 3		89 (1)								
	Error 4	✓ (1)									
			189	600	(411)						
	Corrected profit				8 349 (2) CF (1) OF						
4(f)	Business entity (1)										
	Owner's transactions should be kept sep	parate from those of the	business (1)								

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(g)	Chandra is a sole trader, LQ is a limited company Different capital structure Different size, economies of scale Chandra is a new business, LQ is established The financial statements of Chandra will be for only one year, which will not show trends The financial statements may be for a year which is not typical The businesses may have different accounting policies/methods The businesses may have different operating policies The businesses may have different year ends The financial statements do not show non-monetary factors It may not be possible to obtain all the information needed to make comparisons Accept other valid points 1 mark per point, maximum 2	2

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Question				Ans	wer				Marks
5(a)				WB Spc Subscriptio		nt			
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2017		Details	\$	
	Mar 31	Income and expenditure	(1)	5 000	Apr 1 2018	Balance b/d	(1)	120	
					Mar 31		(1) (1)	4 740 140	
	Apr 1	Balance b/d		5 000 140				5 000	
	+ 1 dates								
5(b)	+ 1 dates	Receipts a	and Paymen	WB Spo		ar ended 31 Mar	rch 2018		1
5(b)	Date	Receipts a	and Paymen		for the yea		rch 2018 Details	\$	1
5(b)			and Paymen	its Account t	for the yea	Rent	Details (1)	2 000	1
5(b)	Date 2017 Apr 1 2018 Mar	Details Balance b/d Subscriptions	(1) (1)	\$ 960 4 740	for the year Date 2018	Rent Competition pri General expen	Details (1) izes (1) ses (1)	2 000 220 682	1
5(b)	Date 2017 Apr 1 2018	Details Balance b/d	(1)	\$ 960	for the year Date 2018	Rent Competition pri General expen Insurance Sports equipme	Details (1) izes (1) eses (1) (1)	2 000 220 682 430 2 760	1
5(b)	Date 2017 Apr 1 2018 Mar	Details Balance b/d Subscriptions Competition entry fees	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 960 4 740 900	for the year Date 2018	Rent Competition pri General expen Insurance	Details (1) izes (1) ses (1) (1)	2 000 220 682 430	1

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Question	Answer						
5(c)	WB Sports Club	7					
	Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018						
	\$						
	Non-current assets						
	Sports equipment at valuation 15 760 (1)						
	Current assets						
	Subscriptions owing 140 (1) Other receivables 500 (1)						
	Other receivables 500 (1) Bank 858 (1) OF 1 498						
	Total assets 17 258						
	Accumulated fund						
	Opening balance 15 563						
	Surplus for the year <u>1 568</u> (1) 17 131 (1)						
	Current liabilities						
	Other payables127_ (1)						
	17 258						
5(d)	It is the total of all the surpluses (1) made by the club less all the deficits (1) since the start of the club	2					

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Question					Ans	wer				Mark
6(a)		Moto Inver Othe	pment or vehicle ntory or receival e receiva	bles	(18 000	\$ 3 600) - 100)	14 ² 5 ! 2 ! 1 !	500 (1) 934 (1) 120 (1) 942 (1) 209 (1)		
		Othe	e payable r payable			1 495 98	}(1) 1 :	553 552 (1) OF		
6(b)				Opening capital Add: Capital int	roduced		\$ 20 300 (1) 5 500 (1) 25 800 (2 700) (1) 23 100			
				Less: closing ca Profit for the ye			(23 552) (1) OF 452 (1) OF			
	Alternative	presentation								
	Date 2017	·	Details		\$	Date 2017	Г	etails	\$	
	Dec 31	Drawings Balance c/d	(1) (1) OF		2 700 23 552	Jan 1	Balance b/d Motor vehicle Profit of the year	(1) (1) (1) OF	20 300 5 500 452	
				_	26 252	-	-		26 252	1

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(c)	It shows the profit earned for each \$100 used in the business Or It shows how efficiently the capital is being employed Profit received as a % of capital employed	1
6(d)	Profit (for the year) × 100 / 1	1
6(e)	$\frac{452 \text{ OF}}{20300} \times \frac{100}{1} \text{ (1)} = 2.23\% \text{ (1) OF do need } \%$	2
6(f)	Siegfried started charging depreciation on non-current assets Siegfried wrote off more bad debts this year Increase in other expenses Decrease in other income Accept any valid reason.	1
6(g)	Easier/quicker/used to prepare financial statements/calculate profit Helps to check accuracy/arithmetic errors or detect/locate errors Helps to prevent fraud Easy reference Balances are more easily available More detail available in income statement Easier to calculate accounting ratios/measure performance Cheaper accountancy fees Maintains the principle of duality	Max 3
	Accept other valid points 1 mark per point , Max 3	

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