

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/11 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

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

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Question		Ans	swer			Marks
2(a)		non- current assets	current assets	non- current liabilities	current liabilities	3
	trade payables				✓	
	5 year loan			✓		
	inventory		✓			
	loose tools	✓				
	bank overdraft				✓	
	rent receivable accrued		✓			
	Any 2 correct items (1)					
2(b)(i)	Share losses Share responsibilities Share risks Share decision-making Additional finance available Additional skills and experience available Accept other valid points. Any 1 advantage (1)					,
2(b)(ii)	Share profits Decisions must be recognised by all partners Decisions may take longer to implement One partner's actions can bind other partners Disagreements can occur All partners are responsible for the debts of the bu Accept other valid points. Any 1 disadvantage (1)	usiness				1

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Question			Answer	Marks
2(c)		interested party	reason for their interest	6
		credit suppliers	check on likelihood of being paid	
		bank/lender	check on suitability for overdraft/loan to check collateral in case of bankruptcy	
		manager	check on efficiency and progress	
		government	for tax calculation/government statistics	
		employees/trade union	check on likelihood of continued employment	
		customers	check on likelihood of supplies being continued	
		competitor	comparison of profitability	
		potential partner	check on profitability and prospects	
		takeover bidder	check on profitability and prospects	
		potential investor	check on profitability and prospects	
	Naming interested pa	this is excluded by question arty – any 3 (1) each for their interest – any 3 (1)		
2(d)	Physical deterioration Economic reasons Passage of time Obsolescence Depletion Any 2 (1) each			2

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Question		Answer					Marks
2(e)				True or F	alse		4
		When the straight line (equal instalment) method is used the de is calculated on the cost price less residual value.	epreciation	True	(1)		
		When the reducing (diminishing) balance method is used the p rate of depreciation decreases each year.	ercentage	False	(1)		
		The provision for depreciation of a non-current asset is deducted cost price in the statement of financial position.					
		A provision for depreciation is a means of providing a fund to p replacement non-current asset	False	(1)			
2(f)	Comparability Relevance Reliability Understandabilit Any 1 objective						1
2(g)			Accour	nting princip	ole		4
		The same accounting treatment is applied to similar items at all times.	consistenc	СУ	(1)		
		Accounting assumes that a business will continue to operate indefinitely.	going cond	cern	(1)		
		Transactions are expressed in monetary terms.	money me	easurement	(1)		
		Revenue is recognised as earned when ownership of goods passes to the customer.	realisation		(1)		

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Reduces the number of entries in the main cash book Removes the small cash payments from the main cash book Reduces the number of entries in the ledger Allows the chief cashier to delegate some of the work Provides training for junior staff members Accept other valid points. Any 1 reason (1)	1
3(b)	Control/limit petty cash expenditure The cash remaining and the vouchers received should equal the imprest Can help to reduce fraud Accept other valid points. Any 1 advantage (1)	1

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Question	Answer										
3(c)	Amira Petty Cash Book										
	Total received \$	Date	Details		Total paid	Postage \$	Computer supplies \$	General expenses	Ledger accounts \$		
	80	2018 April 1 4 7 11 19 22 29	Cash Stamps Printing paper Ink cartridges Window cleaner KK Limited Flowers	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	3 8 12 10 35 7 75 5	3	8 12 20	10 7 17	35 35		
	80	30	Balance c/d		80						
	5	May 1	Balance b/d	(1)		1					
	+ (1) Totalling analysis columns (1) Totalling total columns (1) Dates										
3(d)										3	
			debit	\$		credit	_	\$			
			ash (book) (1)		75 cash/b	oank/cash boo	ok (1)	75			
	+ (1) for 2 e	equal OFs	from (c)								

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Question				Ans	swer				Marks	
3(e)	Amira Computer supplies account									
	Da 2018 April		(1)	\$ 20	Date	Details	\$	3		
3(f)	Identify amounts no Identify cheques no	e bank account e bank statement overing fraud and en it credited t presented neques or dishonoure points.							2	
3(g)	Amira Cash Book (bank columns) only									
	Date 2018 April 30	Details Balance b/d (Cash book) error*	(1)	\$ 17 620 100	Date 2018 April 30	Details Bank charges Jabir(dis.chq) Rates Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 28 153 95 17 444		
	2018 May 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	17 720 17 444		3.5		17 720		

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Question	Ansv	wer		Marks		
3(h)	Amira Bank Reconciliation Statement at 30 April 2018					
	Balance shown on bank statement Add Cheque not credited – Shadya	\$ 17 695 824	(1) OF (1)			
	Less Cheque not presented – Abasi	18 519 1 075				
	Balance shown in cash book	17 444	(1) OF			
	Alternative presentation Balance shown in cash book Add Cheque not presented – Abasi	\$ 17 444 1 075 18 519	(1) OF (1)			
	Less Cheque not credited – Shadya	824	(1)			
	Balance shown on bank statement	17 695	(1) OF			
3(i)	\$17 444 (1) OF			2		
	Current assets (1) OF					
3(j)	Not enough money in account Cheque unsigned Amount in words and figures disagree Takes account into unauthorised overdraft Accept other valid points. Any 2 acceptable reasons (1) each			2		

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Question				Ans	swer				Marks		
4(a)	Harry AX Limited account										
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$			
	Mar 4 17 31	Bank Discount (received) Purchases returns Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1)	2 425 75 360 2 240	Mar 1 15	Balance b/d Purchases	(1)	2 500 2 600			
				5 100				5 100			
					2018 Apl 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	2 240			
	FM Limited account										
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$			
	Mar 28	Purchases returns	(1)	170	<i>Mar</i> 1 24	Balance b/d Purchases	(1)	750 1 547			
	30	Bank	(1)	2 127 2 297				2 297			

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Question				Ans	wer				Marks
4(a)				Purchase	s account				
	Date 2018 Feb 28 Mar 31	Details Total to date Credit purchases for month	(1)	\$ 43 000 4 147	Date 2018 Mar 31	Details Income statement	(1)	\$ 47 147	
			. ,	47 147				47 147	
				Purchases re	turns accou	int			
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$	
	Mar 31	Income statement	(1)	5 550	<i>Feb</i> 28 Mar 31	Total to date Returns for month	(1)	5 020 530	
				5 550				5 550	
4(b)(i)	Buying in bulk/buyi In the same trade To enable Harry to Loyal / regular cust Accept other valid Any 1 reason (1)	make a profit when goo tomer	ods are	e sold					1
4(b)(ii)	$\frac{650}{3250} \times \frac{100}{1} = 20\%$	$\frac{650}{3250} \times \frac{100}{1} = 20\% $ (1)							1
4(c)(i)	Sales invoice								1
4(c)(ii)	Debit note								1
4(c)(iii)	Statement of accou	unt							1

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Question		Answer		Marks
5(a)(i)	Goods remaining (at the year-end) which were pu Example – fabric, thread, buttons, zips, etc. (1)	urchased for converting	g into finished goods (1)	2
5(a)(ii)	Goods which are partly made (at the end of the y Example – partly made shirt/blouse/jeans/etc. (1)	2		
5(a)(iii)	Completed clothes which are awaiting sale (1) Example – completed shirt/blouse/jeans/etc. (1)	2		
5(b)	Manufacturing A Cost of materials used Purchases of raw materials Carriage inwards Less Closing inventory of raw materials Direct factory wages	Addae Account for the year er \$ 48 400 1 950 (1)	50 350 5 150 45 200 38 800 (1)	10
	Prime cost Factory overheads Indirect factory wages General factory expenses Factory heat and light Factory insurance Depreciation (factory) machinery Less Closing work in progress Cost of production	27 140 }* 3 150 }* 1 110 }* 1 860 }* 15 000 (1)	84 000 (1) 48 260 132 260 (1) 7 260 (1) 125 000 (1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Buy in bulk to get trade discount/look for cheaper suppliers Reduce wages Reduce/control factory / general expenses Reduce factory heat and light Look for cheaper carriage on raw materials Reduce rate of depreciation Accept other valid points. Any 2 ways (1) each	2
5(d)	$\frac{(179\ 250-119\ 500)}{179\ 250} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula = 33.33% (1)	2
5(e)	$\frac{(59750-34750)}{179250} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula = 13.95% (1)	2
5(f)	Increase gross profit margin or increase selling price / reduce COS Reduce/control administration and selling expenses not factory expenses Increase other income Accept other valid points. Any 2 ways (1) each	2

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Question	To balance the trial balance Because there are errors on the trial balance To allow draft financial statements to be prepared Accept other valid points. Any 2 reasons (1) each										
6(a)											
6(b)		entries required to correct the error									
			error	debit			credit				
				account	\$		account	\$			
		1	motor expenses, \$150, debited to motor vehicles account	motor expenses	150		motor vehicles	150			
		2	carriage inwards, \$120, debited to carriage outwards account	carriage inwards	120	(1)	carriage outwards	120	(1)		
		3	sales journal overcast by \$1000	sales not sales journal	1000	(1)	suspense	1000	(1)		
		4	wages, \$460, debited to wages account as \$640	suspense	180	(1)	wages	180	(1)		
6(c)	All errors have not been discovered (1)										
	The suspense account will not be closed (1) (\$650 + \$180 on debit and \$1000 on credit)										
	Accept alternative answers depending on entries in (b)										

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								Marks			
Question	Answer										
6(d)	Mai Statement of corrected profit for the year ended 31 March 2018 \$										
	Profit for the year before corrections					Ψ	4150				
	Error 1	Increase in profit \$		Decrease in profit \$ 150	(1)						
	Error 2	No effect	(1)								
	Error 3			1 000	(1)						
	Error 4	180 180	(2)*	1 150	-		970				
	Corrected profit for the year						3 180 (1)OF				
	* (1) position + (1) amount										

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