

#### **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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#### **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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		FUBLIC	J			
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)					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 bundle 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 or their interest – any 3 (1)	each	
2(d)	Physical deterioration Economic reasons Passage of time Obsolescence Depletion Any 2 (1) each			:

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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.	ed from the	True	(1)	
		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	;y	(1)	
		Accounting assumes that a business will continue to operate indefinitely.	going cond	ng concern (1)		
		Transactions are expressed in monetary terms.	money me	asurement	(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					Marks
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) Totalling analysis columns (1) Totalling total columns (1) Dates									
3(d)										3
			debit	\$		credit		\$		
			ash (book) <b>(1)</b>		75 cash/b	oank/cash boo	ok <b>(1)</b>	75		
	+ (1) for 2 e	equal OFs	from (c)							

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Question					Ans	wer				Marks	
3(e)	Amira Computer supplies account										
		Date 018 pril 30	Details Petty cash	(1)	\$ 20	Date	Details	\$	5		
3(f)	Obtain the correlatement of th	the bank n the bandiscovering s not crease not presse cheque	k account lik statement lig fraud and em dited sented es or dishonoure							2	
3(g)	Amira Cash Book (bank columns) only										
	Date 2018 April	30 Bala	Details  ance b/d  sh book) error*	(1)	\$ 17 <i>6</i> 20 100	Date 2018 April 30	Details  Bank charges  Jabir(dis.chq) Rates	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 28 153 95		
	2018 May	1 Bala	nce b/d	(1)OF	17 720 17 444		Balance c/d		17 444 17 720		

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Question	Ans	wer		Marks				
3(h)		Amira Bank Reconciliation Statement at 30 April 2018						
	Balance shown on bank statement Add Cheque not credited – <b>Shadya</b>	824	(1) OF (1)					
	Less Cheque not presented – <b>Abasi</b>	18 519 1 075	(1)					
	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 – <b>Shadya</b>	824	(1)					
	Balance shown on bank statement	17 695	(1) OF					
3(i)	\$17 444 <b>(1) OF</b>			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	wer				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 Limite	ed account						
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$			
	Mar 28		(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				Λne	swer				Marks	
				Alls	SWEI				IVIAINS	
4(a)	Purchases account									
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$		
	Feb 28 Mar 31	Total to date Credit purchases for month	(1)	<i>43 000</i> 4 147	Mar 31	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	Feb 28 Mar 31		(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 go	ods are	e sold					1	
4(b)(ii)	$\frac{650}{3250} \times \frac{100}{1} = 20\%$	(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 per Example – fabric, thread, buttons, zips, etc. (1)	urchased for convertin	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)	Cost of materials used Purchases of raw materials Carriage inwards Less Closing inventory of raw materials  Direct factory wages Prime cost Factory overheads Indirect factory wages General factory expenses Factory heat and light Factory insurance Depreciation (factory) machinery  Less Closing work in progress	Addae Account for the year e \$  48 400 1 950 (1)  27 140 }* 3 150 }* 1 110 }* 1 860 }* 15 000 (1)	132 260 (1)	10
	Less Closing work in progress  Cost of production		` '	

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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 <b>(1)</b> (\$650 + \$180 on debit and \$1000 on credit)										
	Accept alternative answers depending on entries in (b)										

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

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