

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING 0452/22

Paper 2 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.

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			Ans	swer			Marks	
1(a)(i)	Statement of account	Statement of account						
1(a)(ii)	\$335	\$335						
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \times 100 = 2\%$	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \times 100 = 2\%$						
1(a)(iv)	Cash discount							
1(b)	debit entry in ledger credit entry in ledger no entry would be account of W Jones made							
						√(1)		
1(c)	document issued		e of person	entries	s made	e by W Jones	4	
			issuing ocument	account deb	oited	account credited		
	Invoice (1)	J	Smith (1)	Purchases	s (1)	J Smith (1)		
1(d)	book of prime (original by J Smith	ginal) e	entry used	sales	returr	ns journal (1)	2	
	book of prime (original by W Jones	ginal) e	entry used	purchas	es ret	urns journal (1)		
1(e)(i)	A bad debt is an amount customer	t owing	g to a busines	ss which will r	ot be	paid by the credit	,	
1(e)(ii)	A bad debt recovered is written off as a bad debt		a credit custo	omer pays soi	me, or	all of a debt previously	, ,	
1(f)	Obtain references from I Fix a credit limit for each Introduce/improve credit Issue invoices and mont Refuse further supplies Give cash discount/disco	Reduce credit sales/sell on a cash basis Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each customer Introduce/improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Give cash discount/discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue account Any 2 points (1) each						
1(g)	The profit for the year is not overstated (1) The trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated (1) Accept other valid points						:	
1(h)	The sales for which a buexpense of the year in w		•		are reg	jarded as an	2	
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18400} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$,	

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Question		Answer									
1(j)			Provision	J Sr for doub		s account		5			
		Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2017	Details	\$				
		Apl 30	Income statement (1)OF	20	May 1	Balance b/d (1)	460				
			Balance c/d (1)	440 460			460				
				400	2018		400				
					May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440				
	+ (1)	dates	1		<u> </u>						

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Capital expenditure Money spend on acquiring, improving and installing non-current assets (1) Example Purchase of any non-current asset, legal costs for purchase of premises, cost of installation of non-current asset, cost of carriage on delivery of non-current asset, etc. Any suitable example (1)	8
	Capital receipt Amounts received which do not form part of the day-to-day trading activities (1) Example Receipt of loan, additional capital, proceeds of sale of non-current asset at book value, etc. Any suitable example (1)	
	Revenue expenditure Money spent on the running of a business on a day-to-day basis (1) Example Any expense such as wages, rent, insurance, etc. Any suitable example (1)	
	Revenue receipt Amounts received in the day-to-day trading activities and other items of income (1) Example Sales, commission received, interest received, rent received, etc. Any suitable example (1)	

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Question				Α	Answer							
2(b)		error	·	orofit for the ear	effe	ct on closing ca	apital		6			
			overstated	understate	d overstated	understated	no effect					
		error 1		✓		✓						
		error 2		√(1)		√(1)						
		error 3	√(1)		√(1)							
		error 4	√(1)				√(1)					
2(c)	doc It is	It is a book of prime (original) entry because it is written up from business documents (1) It is part of the double entry system as it acts as ledger accounts for cash and bank (1)							2			
2(d)					entry requ	uired in cash bo	ook		3			
			item		debit \$	credit \$						
		cash book e	error			100)					
		dishonoured	d cheque			140	(1)					
		charges				15	(1)					
		rates (direct	debit)			400	(1)					
2(e)					entry in bank re	econciliation sta	atement		4			
	item				item			added to bank atement balanc	deducted f	rom bank		
	С	D Limited			√(1)							
	s	ales			√ (1)							
	F	F Limited				✓((1)					
	l l _R	Bank error (standing order)			√ (1)							

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Question			Answei	ſ				Marks
3(a)	Reducing (diminishing) bath Revaluation method Any one (1)							1
3(b)	Principle of materiality – r depreciate each item sep Do not depreciate by an e May be certain amount of Or other suitable reason Any 2 reasons (1) each	arately equal amou loss of too	int each yea	ar	ficult/too (costly to		2
3(c)	Calculation of depreciatio mach calculation 20% × 15 0	n on office ine A	depreciation mack	on on office nine B	Decemb total	er 2016		2
	answer \$3	000 (1)	answer \$9	00 (1)	\$3 900			
3(d)	Calculation of depreciation on office machine A calculation 20% × 15 000 × 6/12	deprec	iation on achine B n	deprecia office ma calculation 20% × 20 0 6/12	tion on chine C	er 2017 total		3
	answer \$1 500 (1)	answer \$3	3 600 (1)	answer \$2	000(1)	\$7 100		

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks
3(e)		Of	Ja fice machi	mil nery acc	ount		11
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$	
	<i>Jan 1</i> Oct 1		15 000 18 000		1 Balance c/d	33 000	
	2017 Jan 1		33 000	2017 July	1 Disposal A (1)	33 000 15 000	
	July 1	(1) OF XY Limited C (1)	20 000	Dec 3	1 Balance c/d	38 000 53 000	
	2018 Jan 1	Balance b/d	53 000 38 000				
	Jan 1	(1)OF	00 000				
		Provision for dep	reciation (of office r	nachinery account		
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$	
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	9 900	Jan	1 Balance A b/d 1 Income statement (1)OF	6 000 3 900	
	0047		9 900	0047		9 900	
	2017 July 1	Disposal A (1) OF	10 500	2017 Jan	Balance b/d (1)OF	9 900	
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	6 500	Dec 3		7 100	
			17 000	0040		17 000	
				2018 Jan	1 Balance b/d (1)OF	6 500	
	+ (1) dates						
3(f)	Boo Pro	st preciation to date (60 ok value ceeds of sale fit (1) OF on disposa		0 + 1500)	\$ 15 000 (1) 10 500 (1) 0 4 500 6 000 1 500 (1) 0		4

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atement of Char pril 2017 or the year		General reserve	Retained earnings	Total \$ 220 000	6
or the year	share capital \$	reserve \$	earnings \$ 6 000	\$ 220 000	
or the year	\$		6 000	220 000	
or the year	200 000	14 000			
•			35,000 (1)		
			33 000 (1)	35 000	
lividend paid ar ended 31 2017)			(10 000) (1)	(10 000)	
dividend paid ar ended 31 2018)			(4 000) (1)	(4 000)	
er to general e		2 000	(2 000) (1)		
March 2018	200 000	16 000	25 000 (1)	241 000 (1)	
	ar ended 31 2018) er to general e	ar ended 31 2018) er to general	ar ended 31	ar ended 31	ar ended 31

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Question	Answer									
4(b)	AB Limited Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018									
	Non-current assets Premises Machinery	\$ Cost 195 000 98 000	\$ Depreciation to date 35 280	\$ Book value 195 000 62 720 (1	,					
	Office equipment Current assets	39 500 332 500	15 800 51 080	23 700 (1 281 420 (1)					
	Inventory Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful		9 900 198	12 120 9 702 (1)					
	debts Other receivables Petty cash			568 (1 200 (1 22 590						
	Total assets			304 010						
	Capital and liabilities									
	Capital and reserves Ordinary shares General reserve Retained earnings			200 000 (1 16 000 (1 25 000 (1 241 000 (1)					
	Non-current liabilities 4% Debentures (repayable 1 April 2022)			30 000 (1)					
	Current liabilities Trade payables Other payables Bank			10 020 950 2 040 (1)					
	Bank loan (repayable 1 January 2019)			20 000 (1 33 010 (1						
	Total equity and liabilities			304 010						
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be pais expected to increase after two years of claim on the assets of the conformal formula for the prior claim on the profits of the conformal for the conformal formula for the conformal for the conformal formula for the conformal for the conformal formula for the conformal for the conformal formula	rears) Impany in a wi Impayment is o Impany/less pr	nding up due ofit available for or		rofit	2				

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Dilution of ownership of company New shares rank equally with existing ordinary shares with regard to dividend(even though profit expected to increase after two years dividend may reduce) New shares rank equally with existing ordinary shares with regard to repayment in a winding up Or other relevant point Any 2 points (1) each	2

Question		Ansv	ver				Marks			
5(a)	Aretta Income Statement for the month ended 30 April 2018									
	Revenu		\$	1	\$ 5 640	}(2)CF }(1)OF				
	Less C Gross I Rent (2 Insurar Operat Wages Loan ir	ses (15 000 (1) + 810 (1)) losing inventory profit (400 × 1/6) nce (3600 × 1/12) ing expenses hterest (5% × 7200 × 1/12)	15 810 4 080 400 300 980 1 900 30		<u>1 730</u> 3 910	(1)OF (1)OF				
	(12	viation shop fixtures and fittings 2% x 9500 × 1/12) or the month	95	(1)	3 705 205	(1)OF				
5(b)	Current a	ssets – inventory : current liabilities					1			
5(c)		proposal	e	ffect on quick	ratio		5			
			increase	decrease	no ef	fect				
	1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit		✓						
	2	pay credit suppliers early to receive cash discount	√(1)							
	3	obtain a bank overdraft and repay the loan immediately			✓	(1)				
	4	arrange for the loan to be extended to 2 years	√(1)							
	5	sell on credit terms rather than on cash terms			✓	(1)				
	6	reduce inventory by selling half at cost price	√(1)							

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	Proposal number 6 (1)	3
	Current Ratio Total of current assets remains unchanged (1) OR inventory decreases and cash/bank increases by same amount (1) Quick (acid test) Ratio Total of current assets excluding inventory increases (1) OR Inventory is excluded from the calculation but cash/bank increases (1)	
5(e)	Should compare with a business of approximately the same size/same capital Should compare with a business of the same type (sole trader) The length of time the business has been operating The financial year may end at different times of the trading cycle The financial statements may be for one year which will not show trends The financial statements may be for a year which is not a typical year The businesses may operate different accounting policies The businesses may have different types of expenses The statements do not show non-monetary factors It may not be possible to obtain all the information needed to make comparisons Or other suitable points excluding type of business (given in the question) Any 2 points (1) basic statement and (1) for development	4

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