

ACCOUNTING

0452/13 May/June 2018

Paper 1 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	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)	С	1
1(g)	D	1
1(h)	В	1
1(i)	C	1
1(j)	В	1

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Question			Α	nsw	er			Marks
2(a)	Reduces the number of Acts as an aid for postir Helps to gather and sun Helps in the preparation Groups together similar Allows work to be divide To see as a list of transa Accept other valid poi	ng to the ledger nmarise accounting info of control accounts types of transactions ed between several peo actions/reference purpo nts.	ple/train junio					Max 2
2(b)	Any 2 reasons – 1 mai	rk each						1
-(-)	2 Purchases returns j	ournal						1
	3 General journal or j							1
2(c)		Account(s) debited	\$		Account(s) credited	\$		10
	1	Cash	220		Sales	220		
	2	Jane	440	(1)	Purchases returns	440	(1)	
	3	Motor vehicles Motor vehicle expenses		(1) (1)	Speedy Motors Can have 2 entries here which add up to 12 400	12 400	(1)	
	4	Bank Discount allowed		(1) (1)	Tan	400	(1)	
	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 re	ceivables ledger						1

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

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Kumu Purchase ledger control account	8
	DateDetails\$DateDetails\$20182017	
	Apr 30 Discount received (1) 330 May 1 Balance b/d (1) 19 800 Bank (2) CF (1) OF 177 862 2018 (1) 19 800	
	Contra sales ledger (1) 400 Apr 30 Interest charged (1) 122 Balance c/d (1) 22 200 Credit purchases (1) 180 870 200 792 200 792 200 792 200 792 200 792	
	May 1 Balance b/d 22 200	
3(b)	Trade payables Credit purchases × 365	1
3(c)	$\frac{22200}{180870} \times 365 \bigg\} $ (1) = 45 days (1)	2

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)	$\frac{92250}{205000} \bigg\} \times 100 \ \textbf{(1)} = 45\% \ \textbf{(1)}$	2
3(g)	(\$205 000 + \$35 000) (1) – (26 400 + 180 870) (1) = \$32 730 (1) OF If answer = \$59130 (2) Accept alternative calculations	3
3(h)	Cost of sales Average inventory	1
3(i)	$\frac{205\ 000}{(32\ 730\ OF+35\ 000)\div 2} \left. \left. \right\} $ (1) OF = 6.05 times (1) OF	2

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	

Question		Ans	wer			Marks
4(e)	Statem	ent of revised profit for th	ne year ended 31 J	anuary 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) E	Business entity (1)					
C	Owner's transactions should be kept se	eparate from those of the	business (1)			

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	swer				Marks
5(a)			S	WB Spc Subscriptio	orts Club ons accou	nt			
	Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2017	Det	ails	\$	
	Mar 31	Income and expenditure	(1)	5 000	Apr 1 2018	Balance b/d (1)		120	
					Mar 31	Bank/cash (1) Balance c/d (1)		4 740 140	
	Apr 1	Balance b/d	-	5 000 140	- -			5 000	
	+ 1 dates								
5(b)	+ 1 dates	Receipts a	and Payment		orts Club for the ye	ar ended 31 March 2	2018		1
5(b)	Date	Receipts a Details	and Payment		for the ye	ar ended 31 March 2 Det		\$	1
5(b)			and Payments (1)	s Account	for the ye	Det	ails (1)	\$ 2 000 220	1
5(b)	Date 2017 Apr 1	Details Balance b/d Subscriptions Competition entry fees	(1) (1) (1)	s Account - \$ 960 4 740 900	for the yea Date 2018	Det Rent Competition prizes General expenses Insurance	ails (1) (1) (1) (1)	2 000 220 682 430	1
5(b)	Date 2017 Apr 1 2018 Mar	Details Balance b/d Subscriptions	(1)	s Account * \$ 960 4 740	for the yea Date 2018	Det Rent Competition prizes General expenses	ails (1) (1) (1)	2 000 220 682	1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	WB Sports Club Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018	7
	\$\$	
	Non-current assets Sports equipment at valuation 15 760 (1) Current assets	
	Subscriptions owing 140 (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 1568 (1) 17 131 (1)	
	Current liabilities	
	Other payables 127 (1) 17 258 17 258	
5(d) It is the tota	al of all the surpluses (1) made by the club less all the deficits (1) since the start of the	e club

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Assets \$ \$ Equipment $(18\ 000 - 3\ 600)$ 14 400 (1) Motor vehicle 5 500 (1) Inventory 2 934 (1) Other receivables 120 (1) Trade receivables (2 042 - 100) 1 942 (1) Bank 209 (1) (1)	
	Liabilities $25\ 105$ Trade payables $1\ 495\\ 98 \end{bmatrix}$ (1)Other payables $98 \end{bmatrix}$ (1)Capital at 31 December 2017 $23\ 552$ (1) OF	
6(b)	$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & $	ţ
	Alternative presentationDate 2017Details\$ 2017Date 2017Details\$ 2017Dec 31Drawings Balance c/d(1)2 700 (1) OFJan 1 23 552Balance b/d Dec 31(1)20 300 5 500 Profit of the year(1) OF26 25226 25226 25226 252	

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)	$\frac{\text{Profit (for the year)}}{\text{Capital employed}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	1
6(e)	$\frac{452 \text{ OF}}{20 300} \times \frac{100}{1} \text{ (1)} = 2.23\% \text{ (1) OF do need \%}$	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)	1 mark per point, Max 1 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	