

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	Answer					Marks	
1(a)(i)	Statement of account					1	
1(a)(ii)	\$335						1
1(a)(iii)	$\frac{14}{(686+14)} \times 100 = 2\%$						1
1(a)(iv)	Cash discount						1
1(b)	debit entry in led account of W Jo			ry in ledger of W Jones	no	entry would be made	1
						√ (1)	
1(c)	document issued	nam	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 (ori	book of prime (original) entry used by J Smith			returr	ns journal (1)	2
	book of prime (ori	ginal) e	entry used	purchas			
1(e)(i)	A bad debt is an amoun customer	t owing	g to a busines	ss which will r	ot be	paid by the credit	1
1(e)(ii)	A bad debt recovered is written off as a bad deb		a credit custo	omer pays soi	me, or	all of a debt previously	1
1(f)	Reduce credit sales/sell Obtain references from Fix a credit limit for each Introduce/improve credi Issue invoices and mon Refuse further supplies Give cash discount/disc Charge interest on over Any 2 points (1) each Accept other valid poi	new cr n custo t contro thly sta until ou ount fo due ac	edit custome mer ol itements pror utstanding ba or prompt pay	nptly lance is paid			2
1(g)	The profit for the year is The trade receivables (o	current		not overstated	l (1)		2
1(h)		The sales for which a business is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1)					
1(i)	$\frac{460}{18400} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\frac{1}{2}\%$						1

Question		Answer							
1(j)			Provision	J Sr for doub		s account		5	
		Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2017	Details	\$	ļ	
		Apl 30	Income statement (1)OF	20	May 1	Balance b/d (1)	460		
			Balance c/d (1)	440			400	ļ	
				460	2010		460	ļ	
					2018 May 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	440		
	+ (1)	dates	1		I				

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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			Ans	wer			Marks
2(b)	error		orofit for the ear	effec	t on closing ca	pital	6
		overstated	understated	overstated	understated	no effect	
	error 1		✓		✓		
	error 2		√ (1)		√(1)		
	error 3	√(1)		√ (1)			
	error 4	√(1)				√(1)	
2(c)	documents (1	prime (original)) double entry sy	-				2
	1						
2(d)				entry requ	ired in cash bo	ook	3
2(d)		item		entry requ	ired in cash bo	ook	3
2(d)	cash boo			debit	credit		3
2(d)				debit	credit \$		3
2(d)		ok error		debit	credit \$		3
2(d)	dishonou charges	ok error		debit	credit \$ 100 140	(1)	3
	dishonou charges	ok error ured cheque	en	debit \$	credit \$ 100 140 15 400	(1) (1) (1)	
2(d) 2(e)	dishonou charges	ok error ured cheque	ad	debit \$	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
	dishonou charges	ok error ured cheque rect debit)	ad	debit \$ try in bank re	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
	dishonou charges rates (di	ok error ured cheque rect debit)	ad	debit \$ try in bank re ded to bank ement balance	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation sta	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	
	dishonou charges rates (dis	ok error ured cheque rect debit)	ad	debit \$ try in bank re ided to bank ement balance	credit \$ 100 140 15 400 conciliation statement I	(1) (1) (1) atement rom bank	4

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Question			Answe	r					Marks
3(a)	Reducing (diminishing) to Revaluation method Any one (1)	alance met	hod						1
3(b)	depreciate each item se Do not depreciate by an May be certain amount of	Principle of materiality – not practical/too many items/too difficult/too costly to depreciate each item separately Do not depreciate by an equal amount each year May be certain amount of loss of tools each year Or other suitable reason							2
3(c)	Calculation of	depreciation	n for the ye	ear ended 31	Decemb	er 20	16		2
		on on office nine A		on on office nine B	total				
	calculation	1	calculation	1					
	20% × 15	000	20% × 18	000 × 3/12					
	answer \$3	000 (1)	answer \$9	00 (1)	\$3 900				
3(d)	Calculation o	depreciation	n for the ye	ear ended 31	Decembe	er 20	17		3
	depreciation on office machine A		iation on achine B	deprecia office ma		1	total		
	calculation	calculatio	n	calculation					
	20% × 15 000 × 6/12	20% × 18	000	20% × 20 0 6/12	00 ×				
	answer \$1 500 (1)	answer \$	3 600 (1)	answer \$2	000(1)	\$7 1	00		

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Question			Ans	swer			Marks			
3(e)	Jamil Office machinery account									
	Date 2016	Details	\$	Date 2016	Details	\$				
	Jan 1	Balance A b/d Bank B (1)	<i>15 000</i> 18 000		Balance c/d	33 000				
	0047		33 000	0047		33 000				
	2017 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	33 000	2017 July 1	Disposal A (1)	15 000				
	July 1	XY Limited C (1)	20 000	Dec 31	Balance c/d	38 000 53 000				
	2018 Jan 1		53 000 38 000							
		(1)OF								
		Provision for dep	reciation (of office m	achinery account					
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$				
	2016 Dec 31	Balance c/d	9 900	2016 Jan 1 Dec 31	Income	6 000 3 900				
			9 900	-	statement (1)OF	9 900				
	2017 July 1	Disposal A (1) OF	10 500	2017 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	9 900				
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	6 500	Dec 31		7 100				
			17 000	_		17 000				
				2018 Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	6 500				
	+ (1) dates	1	ı	1						
3(f)	Boo Pro	oreciation 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			

Question	Answer									
4(a)	AB Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2018									
		Ordinary share capital	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total					
		\$	\$	\$	\$					
	On 1 April 2017	200 000	14 000	6 000	220 000					
	Profit for the year			35 000 (1)	35 000					
	Final dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2017)			(10 000) (1)	(10 000)					
	Interim dividend paid (for year ended 31 March 2018)			(4 000) (1)	(4 000)					
	Transfer to general reserve		2 000	(2 000) (1)						
	At 31 March 2018	200 000	16 000	25 000 (1)	241 000 (1)					

Question		Answer				Marks			
4(b)	AB Limited Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018								
		c	o	¢					
	Non-current assets	\$ Cost	\$ Depreciation to date	\$ Book value					
	Premises	195 000		195 000					
	Machinery	98 000	35 280	62 720					
	Office equipment	39 500 332 500	15 800 51 080	23 700					
	Current assets	332 300	31000	281 420	(1)OF				
	Inventory			12 120					
	Trade receivables		9 900						
	Less Provision for doubtful		198	9 702	(1)				
	debts Other receivables			568	(4)				
	Petty cash			200	(1) (1)				
	1 only sasin			22 590	(')				
	Total assets			304 010					
	Capital and liabilities								
	Capital and reserves								
	Ordinary shares			200 000	` '				
	General reserve Retained earnings			16 000 25 000	(1) (1)OF				
	Trotained currings			241 000	(1)OF				
	Non-current liabilities								
	4% Debentures			00.000	(4)				
	(repayable 1 April 2022)			30 000	(1)				
	Current liabilities			10.020					
	Trade payables Other payables			10 020 950					
	Bank			2 040	(1)				
	Bank loan				` '				
	(repayable 1 January 2019))		20 000					
				33 010	(1)OF				
	Total equity and liabilities			304 010					
4(c)	Interest on debentures must be p is expected to increase after two Prior claim on the assets of the conformal Funds have to be available when Prior claim on the profits of the condividend (this may only be a disagraph of the relevant point Any 2 points (1) each	years) ompany in a wi repayment is o ompany/less pr	nding up due ofit available for or	·	t profit	2			

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								
	Reveni		\$	1		}(2)CF }(1)OF			
	Less C Gross Rent (2 Insurar Operat Wages Loan ir Depred	ses (15 000 (1) + 810 (1)) losing inventory profit 2400 × 1/6) nce (3600 × 1/12) ing expenses	15 810 4 080 400 300 980 1 900 30 95	(1) (1) } }(1) (1)	3 910	(1)OF (1)OF			
5(b)		ssets – inventory : current liabilities				(1)01	1		
5(c)		proposal		fect on quick			5		
	1	purchase a motor vehicle on credit	increase	decrease ✓	no effe	ect			
	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)						

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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