Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING **0452/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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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(a)(i)	To notify Thato of an overcharge/faulty goods To notify Thato of goods being returned To request that Thato reduce the amount of the invoice/request credit note **Any 1 purpose (1)**	**1**
1(a)(ii)	<table><tr><td>credit Abebe account</td><td>debit Abebe account</td><td>no entry</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>✓**(1)**</td></tr></table>	**1**
1(b)(i)	To inform Abebe of the amount due To provide a summary of the transactions for the month/period To allow Abebe to check his records **Any 1 purpose (1)**	**1**
1(b)(ii)	The statement is a summary of the transactions which have already been recorded in the accounting records	**1**
1(c)(i)	Thato purchased in large quantities/to encourage Thato to purchase in large quantities Thato is a loyal customer/encourage repeat business Thato is in the same trade **Any 1 reason (1)**	**1**
1(c)(ii)	To encourage Thato to pay promptly / within the credit period allowed / within 30 days	**1**
1(c)(iii)	$5000 – (2½% × 5000) = 5000 – 125 = 4875 **(1)**	**1**
1(c)(iv)	Purchases ledger	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)		**5**

Thato
Purchases journal

Date	Details	$	$	
2018				
Aug 4	Nyack			
	Goods	6 250		
	Less Trade discount	1 250	5 000	**(1)**
9	Gaby			
	Goods	2 600		
	Less Trade discount	520	2 080	**(1)**
31	Transfer to purchases account		7 080	**(1) OF**

Purchases returns journal

Date	Details	$	$	
2018				
Aug 13	Gaby			
	Goods	100		
	Less Trade discount	20	80	**(1)**
31	Transfer to purchases returns account		80	**(1) OF**

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>1(e)</td><td>
Thato
Purchases account
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>2018</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Aug 31</td><td>Purchases for month (1) OF</td><td>7 080</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Purchases returns account
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2018</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Aug 31</td><td>Returns for month (1) OF</td><td>80</td></tr>
</table>
Gaby account
<table>
<tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th></tr>
<tr><td>2018</td><td></td><td></td><td>2018</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Aug 13</td><td>Purchases returns (1) OF</td><td>80</td><td>Aug 9</td><td>Purchases (1)OF</td><td>2 080</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>Bank (1) OF</td><td>1 960</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discount (1) OF</td><td>40</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>1(f)</td><td>Business entity (1)
Money measurement (1)
Realisation (1)</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>2(a)</td><td>Reduces the number of entries in the main cash book
Reduces the small cash payments in 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 members of staff
Or other suitable advantage
Any 1 advantage (1)</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(b)</td><td>Sara
Cleaning account
<table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>$</th></tr><tr><td>2018
Jul 31</td><td>Petty cash (1)</td><td>55</td><td>2018
Jul 31</td><td>Petty cash (1)</td><td>5</td></tr></table></td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(c)</td><td>Sabeena account (1) Debit (1)</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2(d)</td><td><table><tr><th colspan="2">debit</th><th colspan="2">credit</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>$</td><td></td><td>$</td></tr><tr><td>petty cash (1)</td><td>104*</td><td>cash/bank (1)</td><td>104*</td></tr></table>*(1) for 2 matching correct figures</td><td>3</td></tr>
</table>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(e)	Sara Commission receivable account Date / Details / $ / Date / Details / $ *2017* / / / 2017 / / / *Aug 1* / *Balance b/d* / *190* / Aug 3 / Bank **}** / 190 2018 / / / 2018 / **}(1)** / Jul 31 / Income / / Feb 1 / Bank **}** / 200 / statement **(1)OF** / 420 / Jul 31 / Balance c/d / 220 / / 610 / / / 610 2018 / / / / / / Aug 1 / Balance b/d **(1)** / 220 / / / / **+ (1) Dates**	**4**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(f)	Sara Rates and insurance account **+ (1) Dates**	**8**
2(g)	Financial information is reliable only if it can be depended on to represent actual events if it is free from error if it free from bias **Any 2 comments (1) each**	**2**
2(h)	Comparability **(1)** Relevance **(1)** Understandability **(1)**	**3**

Date	Details	$	Date	Details	$
2017			*2017*		
Aug 1	*Balance (insurance) b/d*	*570*	*Aug 1*	*Balance (rates) b/d*	800
2017			2018		
Sept 1	Bank (rates) **(1)**	5 200	Jul 31	Drawings **(1)**	1 000
Nov 1	Bank (ins.) **(1)**	3 400		Income statement **(1)**	
2018	Balance c/d	400		Rates 4800	
Jul 31				Ins 2370	
				(1)OF	7 170
				Balance c/d	600
		9 570			9 570
2018			2018		
Aug 1	Balance (ins.) b/d **(1)**	600	Aug 1	Balance (rates) b/d **(1)**	400

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Sadia Income Statement for the year ended 30 September 2018 Fees from clients (42 100 – 2880**(1)** + 3120**(1)**) — $ 42 340 Wages (29 800 – 3500**(1)**) — 26 300 Advertising (3150 – 630**(1)**) — 2 520 Rent (1200 + 190**(1)** – 200**(1)**) — 1 190 General expenses — 1 775 **(1)** Provision for doubtful debts ((5% × 3120**(1)**) – 144**(1)**) — 12 Depreciation Office equipment ((26 000 – 9360)**(1)** × 20%**(1)**) — 3 328 Office furniture (11 100 + 1450 – 11 400) — 1 150 **(1)** 36 275 Profit for the year — 6 065 **(1) OF**	**13**
3(b)	Revenue Purchases Inventory (opening/closing) Returns (sales/purchases) Carriage inwards Carriage outwards **Or other suitable item** **Any 3 items (1) each**	**3**
3(c)	Assess prospects of any requested loan/overdraft being repaid when due Assess prospects of any interest on loan/overdraft being paid when due Assess security available to cover any loan/overdraft **Or other acceptable reason** **Any 2 reasons (1) each**	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Competitors Employees Government Lenders/potential lenders Manager Potential buyers of the business/investors Potential partners Trade receivables/clients/customers Trade payables/suppliers Owner/Sadia **Or other acceptable interested party** **Any two interested parties (1) each**	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	To ensure that the trial balance totals agree To allow draft financial statements to be prepared To assist in the correction of errors To assist in ensuring errors are discovered **Any 2 reasons (1) each**	**2**

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<table>
<tr><th>Question</th><th>Answer</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>4(b)</td><td>
Rizwan
Journal
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Details</th><th>$</th><th>$</th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Suspense</td><td>1120</td><td></td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rent receivable</td><td></td><td>560</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Rent payable</td><td></td><td>560</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Correction of error, rent receivable treated as rent payable</td><td></td><td></td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Office equipment</td><td>890</td><td></td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Purchases</td><td></td><td>890</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Correction of error, office equipment treated as purchases</td><td></td><td></td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>(No entry)</td><td>–</td><td></td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Suspense</td><td></td><td>21</td><td>(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Correction of error, petty cash omitted from trial balance</td><td></td><td></td><td>(1)</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>4(c)</td><td>Higher mark-up
Lower cost price of goods
Higher selling price of goods
Lower rate of trade discount allowed to customers
Higher rate of trade discount received from suppliers
Different mix of goods
Or other suitable reason
Any 2 reasons (1) each</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4(d)</td><td>Year ended 30 September 2017 (1)

Reason
The business was run less efficiently in 2018
The percentage of expenses to revenue was greater in 2018
Any 1 comment (1)</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(e)	Reduce expenses/control expenses better Obtain more other income Change the type of expenses **Or other suitable ways** **Any 2 ways (1) each**	**2**
4(f)	Increase in profit Reduction in capital/increase in drawings Reduction in long term loans **Any 2 reasons (1) each**	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	Easier to see amount invested by each partner Easier to calculate interest on capital Easier to see the profit retained by each partner Easier to see if a partner is making excessive drawings **Any 2 advantages (1) each**	**2**

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)		**7**

Mark and Ella
Current accounts

Date	Detail	Mark $	Ella $	Date	Detail	Mark $	Ella $
2017				*2017*			
Sept 1	*Balance b/d*	*1 800*		*Sept 1*	*Balance b/d*		*2 000*
2018				2018			
Aug 31	Drawings **(1)**	12 000	16 000	Aug 31	Interest on capital **(1)**	6 000	4 000
	Interest on drawings **(1)**	960	1 280		Salary **(1)**		15 000
	Balance c/d		11 640		Profit share **(1)**	7 920	7 920
					Balance c/d	840	
		14 760	28 920			14 760	28 920
2018				2018			
Sept 1	Balance b/d **(1)OF**	840		Sept 1	Balance b/d **(1)OF**		11 640

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Mark and Ella Statement of Financial Position at 31 August 2018 $ $ $ Assets Non-current assets Premises at cost 165 000 Fixtures & equipment at book value 24 400 Motor vehicles at book value 14 750 204 150 **(1)** Current assets Inventory 14 950 Trade receivables 16 800 Less Provision for doubtful debts 420 16 380 **(1)** Petty cash 150 31 480 **(1)** Total assets 235 630 Capital and liabilities Mark Ella Total Capital accounts 120 000 80 000 200 000 **(1)** Current accounts (840) 11 640 10 800 **(1) OF** 210 800 Current liabilities Trade payables 19 240 Bank overdraft 5 590 24 830 **(1)** Total capital and liabilities 235 630	**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(d)	Ella has higher drawings so higher interest/Mark has lower drawings so lower interest Present agreement may discourage Ella from taking excessive drawings Not charging interest on drawings will reduce Mark's share of the profits **Or other suitable comments** **Any 2 comments (1) each**	**2**
5(e)	What profit share he would get Whether interest on capital is allowed/interest on drawings is charged Whether he would get a partnership salary Comparison of present income with possible income if a partner Whether capital would have to be invested Responsibilities compared to those he now has Will be responsible for the debts of the business The capital employed/value of the business Profitability of the business Prospects for the future **Or other suitable considerations** **Any 2 considerations (1) each**	**2**

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Total of the direct materials, direct labour and direct expenses	**1**
6(b)	Indirect factory wages, factory rent, factory insurance, depreciation of factory machinery, repair of factory machinery, etc. **Any 2 factory overheads (1) each**	**2**
6(c)	36 500 × 20% = 7300 **(1)**	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(d)	Long term loan Mortgage Admit a partner Form a limited company Government grant **Or other suitable source of finance** **Any 2 sources (1) each**	**2**
6(e)	$ Prime cost 30 000 + 20% 36 000 **(1)** Factory overheads 6500 + 1500 8 000 **(1)** Cost of production 44 000 **(1) OF** **Alternative calculation** Present cost of production 36 500 **(1)** Increase in prime cost 30 000 x 20% 6 000 **}(1)** Increase in factory overheads 1 500 **}** Cost of production 44 000 **(1) OF** Gross profit 44 000 × 18% = 7 920 **(1) OF**	**4**
6(f)	Gross profit increases by only $620 **OF** May not be worthwhile if the gross profit only increases by this amount Interest may have to be paid on any money borrowed May not be able to obtain the necessary finance The figures provided are only estimates Costs of materials and labour may increase by more than estimated Customers may demand further price reductions May not be able to sell additional output **Or other relevant disadvantages** **Any 4 disadvantages (1) each**	**4**

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