

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**0452 ACCOUNTING**

**0452/11**

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 120

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.

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**1** Key

- (a) C [1]
- (b) D [1]
- (c) B [1]
- (d) D [1]
- (e) B [1]
- (f) A [1]
- (g) B [1]
- (h) A [1]
- (i) B [1]
- (j) C [1]

**[Total 10]**

**2 (a)** Inventory (stock), trade receivables (debtors), other receivable (prepayment), bank, cash.  
(Any two, 1 mark each). [2]

**(b)** Assets = capital (equity) + liabilities  
(or any variation of the correct equation) [1]

**(c)**

	Capital	Revenue
Repairs to workshop windows		✓(1)
Installation of alarm system	✓(1)	
Storage shelves for tools	✓(1)	

[3]

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- (d) (i) Sales (debtors, receivables) [ledger] [1]
- (ii) Nominal (general) [ledger] [1]
- (e) (i) Error of addition in trial balance or ledger account,  
single entry,  
entering item on wrong side  
entering transaction twice on same side of ledger,  
entering different credit and debit amounts.  
*(Any one description, or an actual example of one of these)* [1]
- (ii) Original entry [1]
- (f) Percentage of net profit to revenue =  $(125\,000 - 85\,000 - 15\,000) / 125\,000$   
=  $25\,000$  (1) /  $125\,000$  (1)  
= 20.00 % (1) **OF** [3]
- (g) Balance per bank statement = balance per cash book + unpresented cheques  
=  $2\,400$  (1) +  $860$  (1)  
=  $3\,260$  (1) (Actual figure only) [3]
- (h) Share capital = ordinary shares  $120\,000 \times 0.25 = 30\,000$  (2)  
+ preference shares  $10\,000 \times 1.00 = 10\,000$  (2)  
=  $40\,000$  [4]

**[Total: 20]**

3 (a)

					Moloch Cash book				
Date	Details	Discount Allowed	Cash	Bank	Date	Details	Discount Received	Cash	Bank
		\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$
October 1	Balance b/d		650	3 200 (1)	October 5	Purchases ( <i>not Andrews</i> )		2 880 (1)	
3	Justin	10 (1)		390 (1)	7	Wages		630 (1)	
6	Munira			150 (1)					
7	[Cash] sales		3 650 (1)		7	Balance c/d		<u>790</u>	<u>3 740</u>
	Totals	10	<u>4 300</u>	<u>3 740</u>		Totals		<u>4 300</u>	<u>3 740</u>

[8]

Notes: Total reversal – no marks  
Award 1 mark for both correct opening balances  
Narrative and correct amount for mark  
No marks for balances carried down or totals  
+ 1 mark for correct dates (but disregard any date where no mark allocated to that entry)

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(b) Revenue (sales) account

October			
4	Hercules	800	(1)
7	Cash ( <i>not sales</i> )	3 650	(1)
<i>accept cash book</i>			

Purchases account

October			
5	Cash [book]	2 880	(1)OF
<i>(not Andrews)</i>			

Discount received account

October			

Discount allowed account

October			
7	Total [for week]	10	(1)OF
<i>allow cash book</i>			
<i>not Justin</i>			

Hercules account

October			
4	Sales	800	(1)

Justin account

October			
3	Bank	390	(1)OF} accept
3	Discount	10	(1)OF} cash
<i>book</i>			

Munira account

October			
6	Bank	150	(1)OF
<i>accept cash book</i>			
[9]			

Note: Allow own figures from part (a) where errors have been made in calculating discounts  
 Correct narrative and figure for each mark  
 + 1 mark for correct dates  
 No mark for any reversal

(c) Total sales \$4 450 (2) [2]

(d) A provision for doubtful debts is [an estimate of] the amount which a business may lose because of bad debts. [2]

(e) Trade receivables \$8 200 @ 5% = \$410 (2) [2]

(f) By comparing (1) the amount of actual bad debts (1) with the provision made. (1) [3]  
(or equivalent wording to convey correct meaning)

**[Total: 26]**

4 (a)

Henrietta	
Trial Balance at 30 September 2011	
	\$
Revenue	124 100 (1)
Inventory	14 500 (1)
Purchases	77 000 (1)
Bank (overdraft)	2 800 (1)
Cash	1 100 (1)
Equipment	19 000 (1)
Administrative expenses	26 500 (1)
Capital (equity)	25 000 (1)
Drawings	15 600 (1)
Suspense	1 800 (1)OF
	<u>153 700</u>
	<u>153 700</u>

OF mark for suspense account if trial balance balances [10]  
Must be in trial balance format – no marks for e.g. balance sheet layout

(b)

	Dr	Cr
Suspense	2 200 (1)	
Revenue (sales)		2 200 (1)
Drawings	400 (1)	
Suspense		400 (1)
Wages	650 (1)	
Cash [book]		650 (1)

Narrative, correct amount and on correct side for mark [6]

(c)

Henrietta		
Suspense account		
	Difference on t/b (accept Balance)	1 800 (1)OF from 4(a)
Sales	2 200 (1)	400 (1)OF from 4(b)
	<u>2 200</u>	<u>2 200</u>

**[Total 19]**

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- 5 (a) A non-current asset is an asset held for the long term for use by a business (1) and is not for resale.(1) (*Accept comments about allowing a business to earn revenue*)  
(*Do not accept just fixed asset*) [2]

(b) Depreciation

(i) Year 1 (3 600 – 450) (1) / 3 (1) = 1 050 (1)OF

(ii) Year 2 1 050 (1)OF from (i)

(iii) Year 3 1 050 (1)OF from (i)

Only award component marks (max 2) in (i) if candidate gives NBV as their answer [5]

(c)

Queresh

Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2011

	\$	\$
Revenue (sales)		72 500 (1)
Less returns		<u>800</u> (1)
		71 700
Cost of sales		
Inventory at 1 October 2010	6 000 (1)	
Raw materials (purchases)	<u>48 800</u> (1)	
	54 800	
Inventory at 30 September 2011	<u>7 600</u> (1)	
		<u>47 200</u>
Gross profit		24 500 (1)OF
Other operating income (6 500 (1) – 1 300 (1))		<u>5 200</u>
( <i>accept rent receivable, award 1 mark for 7 800 with or without workings</i> )		29 700
Expenses		
Distribution expenses	2 580 (1)	
Administrative expenses (8 225 (1) + 375 (1))	8 600	
( <i>award 1 mark for 7 850 with or without workings</i> )		
Other operating expenses	1 600 (1)	
Depreciation ( <i>accept OF from year 1 only</i> )	1 050 (1)OF	
Finance costs	<u>1 380</u> (1)	
		<u>15 210</u>
Profit for the year		<u>14 490</u> (1)OF

(*Do not award marks for rent receivable if shown as an expense, but you may award an OF mark for the profit for the year if arithmetically correct even if rent is included as an expense.*) [15]

- (d) Depreciation should be included as a charge to the income statement so that the cost of the non-current asset is spread over the life of the asset or he is following the matching principle (1) and the profit is not overstated (*accept accurate or realistic*) or he is following the prudence principle (1). [2]

- (e) Increase revenue, increase prices, reduce cost of sales, reduce (control) expenses. (any one) [2]

[Total 26]

6 (a)

Vasco's garage	Xavier's garage
Workings: 124 000 – 114 700 = 9 300 (1) 9 300 / 124 000 (1) =	Workings: 80 000 – 60 000 = 20 000 (1) 20 000 / 80 000 (1) =
Answer: 7.5 % (1)OF	Answer: 25.0 % (1)OF

[6]

(b)

Vasco's garage	Xavier's garage
Workings: 9 300 – 5 600 = 3 700 (1)OF 3 700 / 20 000 (1) =	Workings: 20 000 – 12 000 = 8 000 (1)OF 8 000 / 60 000 (1) =
Answer: 18.5 % (1)OF	Answer: 13.3 % (1)OF

[6]

*Answer must be expressed as a percentage with or without % sign  
– answers expressed as decimals e.g. 0.2 (0.185) are not acceptable.*

(c)

	Increase	Decrease	No effect
Percentage of gross profit to sales		✓ (2)	
Return on capital employed	✓ (2)		

[4]

(d) Yes (1)

Reasons:

- 1 Selling car parts and opening a workshop would increase Vasco's profits (1)
  - 2 The percentage of gross profit to sales would increase as the profitability of selling parts is higher than selling fuel (1) [3]
- (Not possible to award marks for comments about return on capital as not known)

**[Total 19]**