## Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## ACCOUNTING <br> 0452/12

Paper 1
October/November 2017
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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| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | C | 1 |
| 1(b) | D | 1 |
| 1(c) | A | 1 |
| 1(d) | A | 1 |
| 1(e) | A | 1 |
| 1(f) | B | 1 |
| 1(g) | A | 1 |
| 1(h) | C | 1 |
| 1(i) | D | 1 |
| 1(j) | B | 1 |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| $2(f)$ | In the income statement (1) as an addition to gross profit / as an item of income/credit (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| $2(\mathrm{~g})$ | An income statement deals with revenues and costs, (1) whilst a statement of financial <br> position deals with assets and liabilities. (1) <br> OR <br> An income statement covers a period of time, (1) whilst a statement of financial position is <br> for a specified date. (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| $2(\mathrm{~h})$ | Trade payable <br> Club member <br> Committee member <br> Bank <br> Accept other valid answers <br> Any one for (1) mark | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| 2 (i) | Historic cost <br> Difficulties of definition <br> Non-financial aspects <br> Any one for (1) mark | $\mathbf{1}$ |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 3(a) | To reduce the number of entries in the ledger <br> To allow book-keeping duties to be shared <br> As an aid for posting to the ledger <br> To summarise accounting information <br> To help in the preparation of control accounts <br> To group together similar types of transactions <br> To make it easier to check for errors <br> Accept other valid answers. <br> Any one for (1) mark | 1 |
| 3(b) | Cash book (1) | Issued by |
| 3(c) | Date Source document Asnee (1) | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| May 2 | invoice (1) | Asnee (1) |




| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a) |  | \$ | \$ |  | 6 |
|  | Receipts |  |  |  |  |
|  | Share issue (opening balance) Trade receivables |  | 500000 | (1) |  |
|  |  |  | 290000 | (1) |  |
|  |  |  | 790000 |  |  |
|  | Payments |  |  |  |  |
|  | Non-current assets ( $400+20+35$ ) | 455000 |  | (1) |  |
|  | Trade payables | 193000 |  | (1) |  |
|  | Wages and other expenses | 80000 | 728000 | (1) |  |
|  |  |  | 62000 | (1)OF |  |



| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| $5(\mathrm{e})$ | Percentage of gross profit to revenue: <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Lower selling prices <br> Use of promotionpetitors pricing/trade discount to enter market <br> Higher purchase prices <br> Lack of trade discount on purchases <br> Any one for (1) mark <br> Percentage of profit to revenue: <br> Better control of expenses (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(a) | Current assets minus current liabilities (1) |  |  |  | 1 |
| 6(b) | $5600: 4400$ (1) = $1.27: 1$ (1)OF |  |  |  | 2 |
| 6(c) | Quick ratio/acid test/liquid ratio Trade receivables collection period Trade payables payment period (Rate of) inventory turnover Any one for (1) mark |  |  |  | 1 |
| 6(d) | He may not be able to meet liabilities as they fall due. He may not be able to pay day to day running expenses. He may not be able to take advantage of discounts. He has a lot of cash tied up in inventory. Inventory makes up more than half of his current assets. His trade payables are greater than his trade receivables. He has a bank overdraft. <br> Each basic statement (1) plus development (1) to max 4 |  |  |  | 4 |
| 6(e) |  |  |  |  | 6 |
|  |  |  | working capital | owner's capital |  |
|  | 1 | introduced $\$ 2000$ capital in the form of cash | increase \$2000 | increase \$2000 |  |
|  | 2 | received a long term loan, \$500 | increase \$500 (1) | no effect (1) |  |
|  | 3 | bought inventory, \$400, on credit | no effect (1) | no effect (1) |  |
|  | 4 | sold goods costing \$100 for \$180 cash | increase \$80 (1) | increase \$80 (1) |  |
| 6(f) | 1 - capital intro (1), or 2 - loan (1) |  |  |  | 1 |
| 6(g) | To know the return earned on total funds used in the business. (1) Or to compare with other businesses. (1) |  |  |  | 1 |

