



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**ACCOUNTING**

**0452/01**

Paper 1

**For Examination from 2010**

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

**1 hour 45 minutes**

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**MAXIMUM MARK: 120**

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This document consists of **6** printed pages.



1

Question Number	Key	Question Number	Key
(a)	B	(f)	C
(b)	A	(g)	B
(c)	C	(h)	D
(d)	D0	(i)	A
(e)	A	(j)	C

**[Total: 10]**

2 (a) Statement of account [1]

(b) Costs (1) must be matched against related income (1) [2]

(c) Error of commission (2)

(d)

	Capital	Revenue
Purchase of motor van	✓(1)	
Renew tyres for motor van		✓(1)
Painting business name on motor van	✓(1)	

[3]

(e) Assist in locating errors

Proof of arithmetical accuracy of ledgers

Total trade receivables (debtors) figure available

Ease in preparing financial statements (final accounts)

Reduce fraud

Provide helpful summary of transactions

(Any two items, 1 mark each)

[2]

(f) Paid amount 21 April	80	(1)	
Less: accrued at 31 March	<u>70</u>	(1)	
	10		
Add: accrual at 30 April	<u>90</u>	(1)	
Income statement (profit and loss account), April	<u>100</u>	(1)	[4]

(g) 10 000 Ordinary shares @ \$1.00 = \$ 10 000 (1)

8 000 Preference shares @ \$1.50 = \$ 12 000 (1)

Total share capital = \$ 22 000 (2) [4]

(h) Gross profit = 80 000 (1) x 40% (1)	=	32 000	
Expenses	=	20 000 (1)	
Net profit	=	12 000 (1)	
Percentage: 12 000 / 80 000	=	15.0% (1)	[5]

[Total: 23]

## 3 (a) Safina – Cash Book (bank columns)

2010		\$	2010		\$
Apl 30	Balance b/d	620 (1)	Apl 30	Bank charges	15 (1)
	Bank interest	20 (1)		Direct debits	40 (1)
	Bank transfer	130 (1)		Dishonoured cheque	65 (2)
				Balance c/d	650 (1)
		<u>770</u>			<u>770</u>
May 1	Balance b/d	650			

[8]

## (b) Bank reconciliation statement at 30 April 2010

	\$
Balance on updated cash book (from (a) above)	650 (2)OF
Adjustments:	
Add: Receipts not yet deposited at bank	310 (2)
Less: Cheques written out not yet paid	250 (2)
Expected balance on bank statement at 30 April 2010	710 (2)

[8]

- (c) (i) Incorrect entry in cash book  
and (ii) Transposition of figures in cash book  
Casting error on cash book page  
Item on bank statement omitted from cash book  
– or similar explanations

Correct by journal entries to adjust balance on cash book or similar explanations  
– examples may be given but are not required

(1 mark for error and 2 marks for relating corrections to specific errors) × 2 [6]

[Total: 22]

- 4 (a) Physical deterioration – wear and tear  
 Obsolescence – not meeting needs of business  
 Passage of time  
 Neglect, poor physical care  
 Depletion (as in mines etc)  
 (– any other sensible reason, 1 mark each) [2]

(b) (i) \$1200 (1) x 15% (1) = \$180 (1) [3]

(ii) \$1200-180 = 1020 (1) OF x 15% (1) = \$153 (1) [3]

(c) Provision for depreciation account – machine

2009		\$	2009		\$
Mar 31	Balance c/d	180	Mar 31	Income statement (profit and loss)	180 (1) OF
		<u>180</u>			<u>180</u>
2010			2009		
Mar 31	Balance c/d	333	Apl 1	Balance b/d	180 (1) OF
		<u>333</u>	Mar 31	Income statement (profit and loss)	153 (1) OF
					<u>333</u>
			2010		
			Apl 1	Balance b/d	333 (1) OF

[4]

(d) Disposal of machinery account

2010		\$	2010		\$
Apl 1	Machinery	1200 (2)	Apl 1	Provision for depreciation Bank/cash	333 (2) OF 750 (2)
		<u>1200</u>	2011		
			Mar 31	Income statement (profit and loss)	<u>117 (2) OF</u> <u>1200</u>

[8]

- (e) As there has been a loss on sale of the machine, Paul might have charged depreciation at a higher rate or on a different basis to write off its value more accurately. [2]

[Total: 22]

- 5 (a) The basis of stock valuation is the lower (1) of cost (1) and net realisable value. (1) [3]
- (b) (i) 5 000 (1)
- (ii) 1 April 2009 (1)
- (iii) 80 000 (1)
- (iv) Inwards (1)
- (v) 37 000 (1)
- (vi) 5600 (1)
- (vii) Profit for the year (net profit) (1)
- (viii) 27 800 (1) OF [8]

(c) Rate of inventory (stock) turnover = Cost of sales / average inventory (stock)

$$= 88\,000 \text{ (1)} / (42\,000 + 36\,000) \text{ (1)} / 2 \text{ (1)}$$

$$= 2.26 \text{ times (1)} \quad [4]$$

(d) (i) Decrease [2]

(ii)  $88\,000 / (42\,000 + 32\,000) \text{ (1)} / 2$

$$= 2.38 \text{ times (1)} \quad [2]$$

[Total: 19]

- 6 (a) Kinoto Limited – Profit and Loss Appropriation Account  
for the year ended 30 June 2010

Profit for the year (net profit)	\$	\$	
		16 000	(1)
Less: Proposed dividend (10 000 @ \$0.25)	2 500		(1)
Transfer to general reserve	<u>5 000</u>		(1)
Retained profit for the year		<u>7 500</u>	8 500 (1) OF
Retained profit brought forward		<u>47 200</u>	(1)
Retained profit at 30 June 2010		<u>55 700</u>	(1) OF [6]

**(b)** Kinoto Limited – Balance Sheet at 30 June 2010

	Cost	Provision for depreciation	Net book value
	\$	\$	\$
Non-current (fixed) assets			
Machinery	17 000	1 900	15 100
Office equipment	<u>2 500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>2 000</u>
	<u>19 500 (1)</u>	<u>2 400 (1)</u>	<u>17 100 (1)</u>
Current assets			
Inventory (stock)		3 900	} (1)
Trade receivables (debtors)		33 500	
Other receivables (prepayments)		600	} (1)
Bank		25 000	
Cash		<u>200</u>	<u>63 200 (1)</u>
Less Current liabilities			
Trade payables (creditors)	1 800	} (1)	
Other payables (accruals)	300		
Proposed dividend	<u>2 500(1)</u>		
		<u>4 600</u>	
Net current assets			<u>58 600 (1)</u>
Total assets			<u>75 700</u>
Non-current (long term) liability			
Bank loan repayable 2016			<u>5 000 (1)</u>
			<u>70 700</u>
Share capital			
Ordinary shares of \$1 each			10 000 (1)
Reserves			
General reserve			5 000 (1)
Profit and loss account (retained profits)			<u>55 700 (1) OF</u>
			<u>70 700 (1)</u>
			(to agree)
			[14]

**(c)** Return on capital employed = Profit for year (net profit) / opening capital x 100%

$$= 16\,000 \text{ (1)} / 57\,200 \text{ (2)} \times 100\%$$

$$= 27.97\% \text{ (1) OF}$$

[4]

**[Total: 24]**