

### Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING		0452/21
Paper 2 Structured		October/November 2024
MARK SCHEME		
Maximum Mark: 100		
	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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2024 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

### **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 descriptions 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.

### Social Science-Specific Marking Principles (for point-based marking)

### 1 Components using point-based marking:

• Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

#### From this it follows that we:

- **a** DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
- **b** DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
- **c** DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons ...).
- **d** DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
- e DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
- f DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
- **g** DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)

#### 2 Presentation of mark scheme:

- Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point.
- Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points.
- Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).

### 3 Calculation questions:

- The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer
- If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown.
- Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages.
- Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

#### 4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

Annotation	Description	Use
<b>✓</b>	Tick	Indicates a point which is relevant and rewardable.
×	Cross	Indicates a point which is inaccurate/irrelevant and not rewardable.
BOD	Benefit of doubt	Used when the benefit of the doubt is given in order to reward a response.
A	An extraneous figure or it	em in the statement
OF	OF	Own figure
SEEN	Noted but no credit given	Indicates that content has been recognised but not rewarded.
REP	Repetition	Indicates where content has been repeated.

Question		Answer								
1(a)	Jenny Cash Book – bank columns								7	
	Date 2024	Details		\$	Date 2024	Details		\$		
	Mar 1	M Stores Interest received Drawings/Correction of	(1) (1)	1 900 358	Mar 1	Balance b/d C Stores (dis. chq) Bank charges	(1) (1) }	1 933 1 121 125		
		error Balance c/d	(1)	45 <u>1 166</u> <u>3 469</u>		Electricity	} (1)	290 <u></u>		
					2024 Mar 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	1 166		

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	Jenny Bank reconciliation statement at 29 February 2024	5
	Balance on bank statement Amounts not yet credited Cheque – Y Traders  Amounts not presented Cheque – B Properties Credit transfer – Rent and insurance Balance in cash book  \$ 1367 (1)  1367 (1)  1367 (1)  2159  4 1025 (1)  2 300 (1)  3 325  (1 166) (1)0F	
	Alternative presentation  \$ \$ \$ Balance in cash book Amounts not presented Cheque – B Properties Credit transfer – Rent and insurance  Amounts not yet credited Cheque – Y Traders Balance on bank statement  \$ \$ (1 166) (1)OF	
1(c)	An accurate bank balance is available Errors on bank statement can be identified Errors in the bank account can be identified Assists with discovering fraud and embezzlement Cheques not presented can be identified Amounts not credited by the bank can be identified Any stale (out of date) cheques can be identified  Any 2 advantages (1) each	2
1(d)	It is an asset to the bank/it is money owed to the bank	1

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Advantages Improves bank balance/ improve liquidity Money available to run the business/pay trade payables/business expenses Reduces interest/bank charges from bank Improves relationship with bank Any other valid points Max 3  Disadvantages Lack of funds for own personal use May not have sufficient personal funds available May have to obtain a personal loan Will lose interest on investments if they have to be withdrawn More personal funds at risk Accept other valid points Max 3	5
	Recommendation (1)	

Question		Marks						
2(a)								
	Profit and loss ap	propriation ac	count for the yea	r ended	30 June 2024			
	\$							
	Profit for the year (42 700	<b>(1)</b> – 500 <b>(1)</b> )			42 200			
	Add Interest on drawings	Ali	550	(1)				
	5	Sai	800		1 350			
					43 550			
	Less Interest on capital	Ali	3 600	(1)				
		Sai	2 400	(1)				
			6 000					
	Salary	Sai	10 050	(1)	16 050			
	Residual profit				27 500			
	Profit share	Ali	16 500	}(1)OF				
		Sai	11 000	_	27 500			

Question		An	swer				Marks
2(b)			Sai I account				1
	Date 2024 June 30 Balance c/d	\$ <u>40 000</u> <u>40 000</u>	Date 2023 July 1 2024 July 1	Details  Balance b/d  Balance b/d	(1)	\$ <u>40 000</u> <u>40 000</u> 40 000	
			Sai t account				
	Date 2024 June 30 Drawings (1) Interest on drawings (1)OF Balance c/d	\$ 16 000 800 6 900	Date 2023 July 1 2024 June 30	Details  Balance b/d  Interest on capital Salary Profit share	(1) (1)OF (1) (1)OF	\$ 250 2 400 10 050 11 000	
		23 700	2024 July 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	23 700 6 900	
2(c)	Profits have to be shared among the partners Decisions must be recognised by all partners Decisions may take longer to put into effect One partner's actions on behalf of the business a Disagreements can occur All partners are responsible for the debts of the be Accept other valid advantages Any 2 disadvantages (1) each		on all partn	ers			

Question	Answer							
2(d)			Ali and Sai Journal					2
	Date		Details		Debit \$	Credit \$		
		Interest on loan Bank		(1) (1)	500	500		

Question	Answer								
3(a)			Natalie Journal				1	10	
	Error number		Details		Debit \$	Credit \$			
	1	Suspense Sarah (1)		(1)	420	420			
	2	Motor vehicles Vehicle maintenance Capital		{(1) { (1)	7 000 7 000	14 000			
	3	Purchases Suspense		(1) (1)	63	63			
	4	General expenses Bank		(1) (1)	126	126			
	5	Drawings Cash		(1) (1)	400	400			

Question					Α	nswer				Marks
3(b)						latalie nse accoun	t			3
		Date 2024 Mar 31	Details Sarah	(1)	\$ 420 <u>420</u>		Details  Difference on trial balance Purchases	(1) (1)	\$ 357 63 420	
3(c)	Error Number	E	rror type							2
	Error 4	С	mission		(1)					
	Error 5	С	omplete rev	ersal	(1)					
3(d)	Error			Effect on profi	t					5
	Number		crease	increase	no effec	et				
	Error 1				<b>√(1)</b>					
	Error 2	√(	(1)							
	Error 3	√(	(1)							
	Error 4	✓	(1)							
	Error 5				<b>√(1)</b>					

Question		Answer						
4(a)	Cost of vehicles at start Add Cost of new vehicles Less Cost of vehicle sold Cost of vehicles held at year end Depreciation for the year = 482 000 × 200	\$ 440 000 70 000  % = 96 400 (1)OF	\$ 510 000 28 000 482 000 (1)		2			

Question				An	swer			Marks	
4(b)	Delivery vehicles account								
	Date 2023	Details		\$	Date 2023	Details	\$		
	Jan 1 Apr 1	Balance b/d L Autos	(1)	440 000 <u>70 000</u>	Nov 30 Dec 31	Disposal Balance c/d	(1) 28 000 482 000 510 000		
	2024 Jan 1	Balance b/d	***OF	<u>510 000</u> 482 000			510 000		
		Pro	ovision for	depreciation	of delivery	/ vehicles account			
	Date 2023	Details		\$	Date 2023	Details	\$		
	Nov 30 Dec 31	Disposal Balance c/d	(1)	16 800 349 600 366 400	Jan 1 Dec 31	Balance b/d Income statement (1)	OF 270 000 96 400 366 400		
				200 100	2024 Jan 1	Balance b/d ***(1)OF bo			
			Disp	osal of deliv	ery vehicle	e account			
	Date 2023	Details		\$	Date 2023	Details	\$		
	Nov 30	Delivery vehicles	(1)	28 000	Nov 30	Bank	(1) 16 800 (1) 10 500		
				<u>28 000</u>	Dec 31	Income statement (1)	OF 700 28 000		
(1)	dates								

Question	Answer					
4(c)	Advantages Application of the mat Vehicles would be value May reflect the estimat Appropriate for vehicles Total depreciation/ann Accept other valid po Max 2  Disadvantages More difficult to calculate The depreciation charge Changing methods is a Changing methods mat Non-current asset may Accept other valid po Max 2	ued at a more realite of loss in value as as they lose moual depreciation coints  ate depreciation /nge is higher in the against the consistance of the consistance o	for vehicles more re value/greater be harge will be lowe eed to recalculate early years tency principle	accurately/ deprecenters are gained r  depreciation each		5
	Recommendation (1)					
4(d)	Non-current asset	Straight line	Revaluation	No depreciation		3
	Land			<b>√</b> (1)		
	Fixtures & fittings	√ <b>(1)</b>				
	Loose tools		√ (1)			

Question	Answer							
5(a)	G Limited							
	Manufacturing account for the year ended 31 March 2024							
		\$		\$				
	Cost of materials consumed	Ψ		Ψ				
	Opening inventory of raw materials			18 200				
	Purchases of raw materials			68 000				
				86 200	-			
	Less Closing inventory of raw materials			19 280				
	-			66 920	(1)			
	Direct wages			183 700	(1)			
	Royalties			3 240	(1)			
	Prime cost			253 860	(1 <b>)</b> OF			
	Factory overheads							
	Wages of factory supervisor	47 200	<b>}(1)</b>					
	Factory general expenses	20 250	}					
	Factory rates and insurance							
	(7 100 + 620) × 60%	4 632	(1)					
	Depreciation of factory machinery							
	(247 000 – 51 500) × 15%	29 325	(1)	101 407	_			
				355 267	(1)OF			
	Add Opening work in progress			23 400	* -			
				378 667				
	Less Closing work in progress				* (1) both W in P			
	Cost of production			356 017	(1)OF			

Question		Answer						Marks
5(b)	G Limited Income Statement (Trading section) for the year ended 31 March 2024							5
	\$ \$ \$							
	Revenue	•		•		523 908	(1)OF	
	Less Cost of sales					0_0 000	(1)01	
	Opening inventory finished goods			6 820				
	Cost of production			356 017	(1)OF			
	Purchases of finished goods	32 413	} (1)		( )			
	Carriage inwards on finished goods	2 180	}	34 593				
				397 430	•			
	Less Closing inventory of finished goods			9 350		388 080	(1)OF	
	Gross Profit				-	135 828	(1)OF	
	Better trained staff Improved debt collection period/reduce trade receivables quickly/improved cash flow Improved credit control Risk of irrecoverable debts reduced Only have to pay fee once but benefits should continue Accept other valid points Max 2	s turnover/m	noney re	eceived from	credit cu:	stomers mo	re	
	Disadvantages Fee charged by consultant/cannot afford the fee May damage relationship with customers May be reduction in sales New procedures are not guaranteed to generate improve No time to train staff Additional costs may be incurred	ements						
	Accept other valid points Max 2							