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Mock Paper Set 1

Paper 1 (Multiple Choice) · Paper 2 (Structured Written Paper)
Written to the format of the Cambridge IGCSE Accounting 0452 syllabus for examinations in 2027, 2028 and 2029

What is inside this set

Paper	Type	Time	Marks	What it tests
Paper 1	Multiple Choice	1 hour 30 minutes	40	40 questions, one mark each, across the whole syllabus
Paper 2	Structured Written Paper	1 hour 45 minutes	100	5 compulsory questions of 20 marks each, with accounting layouts to complete

Then: **worked solutions and mark schemes** for every question, a **topic map** (each question → syllabus reference → our notes chapter), an **"If you lost marks on…"** table and a percentage self-check. All candidates take both papers: this syllabus has no tiers.

How to use this set

1. Sit each paper in one go, **timed**, with no notes and a calculator. All amounts are in pounds (£).
2. For Paper 1, write your letter in the answer grid at the end of the paper.
3. For Paper 2, write in the layouts and on the lines. You may not need every line of a layout.
4. Mark your work with the mark scheme. Each badge `1` is one mark. `OF` means own figure: the mark is given for correct use of your own earlier figure, even if that figure was wrong. Give a mark only when your answer says the same thing.
5. Read the worked solution for every question you lost marks on, then use the topic map to revise from the notes chapter.

Timing guide

- Paper 1: about 2 minutes per question; leave 10 minutes to check.
- Paper 2: about 1 minute per mark, so about 20 minutes per question, with 5 minutes to check.

★ ***Exam tip:*** Command words matter: **state** = short answer; **explain** = give reasons; **prepare** = present in the correct format; **advise** = recommend a course of action, with arguments for and against.

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ACCOUNTING 0452 · Mock Set 1 — 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper 2 Structured Written Paper

You must answer on the question paper. No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do not use an erasable pen or correction fluid or tape.
- You may use a calculator.
- International accounting terms and formats should be used as appropriate.
- You should show your workings.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].
- Where you are asked to complete a layout, you may not need all the lines for your answers.

1

Ilya Sokolov owns a shop selling aquarium supplies. He buys from suppliers on credit, and he sells to the public for cash and to a small number of pet shops on credit.

REQUIRED

(a) State **one** reason why a business offers a cash discount to its credit customers. [1]

On 1 October 2026 the balances in Ilya's cash book were: cash £340 debit and bank £2 860 debit. His transactions in October 2026 were as follows.

Oct 4	Received a cheque from Fenwick, a credit customer, for the £600 he owed, less 2.5% cash discount. Paid into the bank the same day.
Oct 7	Cash sales of £1 240 were received in cash.
Oct 9	Paid £1 000 of the cash into the bank.
Oct 12	Paid Delta Pumps, a credit supplier, the £1 400 owed by bank transfer, less 5% cash discount.
Oct 18	Paid rent of £650 by cheque number 318.
Oct 21	Ilya took £150 in cash for his own use.
Oct 26	Paid wages of £260 in cash.
Oct 28	Bought stationery for £95 by debit card.
Oct 29	Bought shop display equipment for £725 by cheque number 319.
Oct 31	Received a cheque for £412 from Zhao, a credit customer, and paid it into the bank the same day.

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REQUIRED

(b) Prepare Ilya's three-column cash book for October 2026. Balance the cash and bank columns on 31 October and bring the balances down on 1 November 2026. [8]

Ilya Sokolov
cash book

date	details	discount £	cash £	bank £	date	details	discount £	cash £	bank £

On 1 November 2026 Ilya received the following bank statement. His cash book has not yet been checked against it.

Ilya Sokolov
bank statement for October 2026

date	details	debit £	credit £	balance £
Oct 1	balance			2 860
Oct 5	cheque paid in: Fenwick		585	3 445
Oct 9	cash paid in		1 000	4 445
Oct 12	bank transfer: Delta Pumps	1 330		3 115
Oct 15	direct debit: insurance	210		2 905
Oct 20	cheque 318	650		2 255
Oct 23	credit transfer: Lam, a credit customer		276	2 531
Oct 28	debit card: stationery	95		2 436
Oct 29	cheque 847	120		2 316
Oct 31	bank charges	38		2 278

Cheque 847 does not belong to Ilya: the bank charged it to his account in error.

REQUIRED

(c) Update the bank column of the cash book on 1 November 2026. Balance the column and bring down the balance. [3]

Ilya Sokolov
cash book (bank column only)

date	details	£	date	details	£

(d) Prepare a bank reconciliation statement at 31 October 2026, starting with the updated cash book balance. [3]

Ilya Sokolov

bank reconciliation statement at 31 October 2026

£

Ilya is thinking of no longer accepting cash in the shop, so that all customers would have to pay by card or online transfer.

REQUIRED

(e) Advise Ilya whether he should stop accepting cash. Justify your answer by giving arguments for and against. [5]

[Total: 20]

2

Efua Boateng is a wholesaler of food packaging. She keeps a sales ledger control account in her nominal ledger. The sales ledger clerk does not post to it.

REQUIRED

(a) State two purposes of a sales ledger control account. [2]

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The following information is available for November 2026.

	£
debit balance on 1 November	18 640
credit balance on 1 November	215
credit sales	42 300
cash sales	9 000
sales returns	1 870
receipts from credit customers (paid into the bank)	38 450
discount allowed	760
irrecoverable debts written off	540
cheque from a customer dishonoured by the bank	390
interest charged on overdue accounts	120
amount set off against the purchases ledger (contra)	1 050
refund paid to a customer with a credit balance	150
credit balance on 30 November	180

REQUIRED

(b) Prepare the sales ledger control account for November 2026. Bring down the balances on 1 December 2026. [7]

Efua Boateng

sales ledger control account

date	details	£	date	details	£

Efua's draft trial balance at 30 November 2026 had a debit total of £412 238 and a credit total of £412 900. She entered the difference in a suspense account and prepared a draft statement of profit or loss showing a profit of £31 460. These errors were then found.

Error 1 Carriage outwards of £315 had been correctly entered in the cash book but was credited to the carriage outwards account.

Error 2 Cash sales of £4 680 had been correctly entered in the cash book but were posted to the sales account as £4 860.

Error 3 Discount received of £148 had been entered in the supplier's account, but no entry was made in the discount received account.

Error 4 Repairs to equipment of £500 had been debited to the equipment account. Depreciation is to be ignored.

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Worked solutions and mark scheme

Paper 1 Multiple Choice: answer key

1 C	2 A	3 B	4 D	5 B	6 A	7 D	8 C	9 B	10 C
11 D	12 A	13 C	14 B	15 D	16 A	17 C	18 B	19 A	20 D
21 C	22 D	23 B	24 A	25 C	26 B	27 D	28 A	29 C	30 A
31 D	32 C	33 B	34 B	35 D	36 A	37 C	38 D	39 B	40 A

Each correct answer scores 1 mark (total 40). The key has ten each of A, B, C and D. For each question: why the answer is right, and why the most tempting wrong options are wrong.

1 C. Accounting uses the records to report on and interpret results so that the owner can make decisions. A, B and D are all day-to-day recording, which is book-keeping.

2 A. Owner's equity = assets – liabilities = 86 400 – (20 000 + 7 300 + 1 100) = £58 000. B leaves out other payables, C leaves out trade payables. D adds the liabilities instead of deducting them.

3 B. Customers' accounts are in the sales ledger, suppliers' accounts in the purchases ledger, and income, expense, asset and capital accounts in the nominal (general) ledger. A swaps customers and suppliers.

4 D. Returns and the bank receipt reduce what Theo owes: 1 970 – 980 = £990, still a debit balance because Theo still owes money. A has the right amount on the wrong side. C deducts the returns twice. B adds the returns and is on the wrong side.

5 B. A statement of account summarises the month's dealings and shows the closing amount owed. A credit note and a debit note each deal with one return or overcharge. A receipt only confirms one payment.

6 A. Trade discount first: 4 000 × 85% = 3 400. Cash discount on that net amount: 3 400 × 97.5% = £3 315. B is the invoice amount, with no cash discount. C subtracts 2.5 from 15 and takes 12.5% off the list price. D applies only the cash discount.

7 D. Restore what was spent (64 + 38 + 112 + 27 = 241), then add the increase of 100: £341. A is the cash left in the tin (300 – 241). C restores the old imprest but ignores the increase.

8 C. Digital systems post and total automatically, so one keying error flows straight through to the reports and may not be noticed. A and B describe manual methods. D is untrue of digital records, which can be reached from many places.

9 B. The wrong amount went into the book of prime entry, so both the debit and the credit are £250: an error of original entry. Commission is the wrong account of the same class; principle is the wrong class of account; reversal is the right amount on the wrong sides.

10 C. The account holds a credit of 240 and should hold a debit of 240, so it needs a debit of 2 × 240 = £480. The other side goes to suspense. A removes the wrong credit but leaves out the debit that should be there.

11 D. Removing the prepaid amount cuts expenses, and a higher closing inventory cuts cost of sales, so both raise profit: 28 000 + 600 + 250 = £28 850. A deducts both. C deducts the inventory correction.

12 A. The cash book already includes both items. Statement 3 930 – unpresented 1 150 + uncredited 640 = £3 420. C reverses the two adjustments. D adds both.

13 C. The trader first learns of a standing order from the bank statement, so the cash book must be updated. A, B and D are timing items or bank errors: the cash book is already right, so they go on the statement.

14 B. A dishonoured cheque means the customer owes the money again, so the debt is put back with a debit. A, C and D all reduce what customers owe, so they are credits.

15 D. 12 400 + 48 000 + 200 – 44 500 – 900 – 1 300 – 300 = £13 600. Cash sales are not in the account because they create no debt. A deducts the cash sales. B deducts the interest. C leaves the interest out.

16 A. Repairs are revenue expenditure. Treating them as capital leaves expenses £900 too low (profit too high) and machinery £900 too high. C has the effect on profit the wrong way round: a missing expense raises profit.

17 C. 16 000 × 75% = 12 000; 12 000 × 75% = £9 000. B uses the straight-line method (16 000 – 2 × 4 000). D stops after one year, A goes on for three.

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Paper 2 Structured Written Paper: worked solutions and mark scheme

Each badge = one mark. OF = own figure: give the mark if the candidate has used their own earlier figure correctly. In a layout, the badge stands against the line that earns it; where one badge covers two lines, it stands against the second and both must be right. ";" separates marking points. Accept all valid responses wherever an answer is worded differently but means the same. Total 100.

Question 1 (20 marks)

(a) A cash discount is a reward for paying early.

Mark scheme to encourage customers to pay promptly / within the credit period 1 allow: to improve cash flow; to reduce the risk of irrecoverable debts

(b) Fenwick: 2.5% of £600 = £15 discount, so £585 is banked. Delta Pumps: 5% of £1 400 = £70 discount, so £1 330 is paid. The £1 000 paid into the bank on 9 October is a contra: credit cash, debit bank. The discount columns are totalled but not balanced. They are not part of the double entry for cash and bank: their totals go to the discount accounts.

Mark scheme

Ilya Sokolov
cash book

date	details	discount £	cash £	bank £		date	details	discount £	cash £	bank £	
Oct 1	balances b/d		340	2 860	1	Oct 9	bank		1 000		
Oct 4	Fenwick	15		585	1	Oct 12	Delta Pumps	70		1 330	1
Oct 7	sales		1 240			Oct 18	rent			650	
Oct 9	cash			1 000	1	Oct 21	drawings		150		
Oct 31	Zhao			412	1	Oct 26	wages		260		1
						Oct 28	stationery			95	
						Oct 29	equipment			725	1
						Oct 31	balance c/d		170	2 057	1 OF
		15	1 580	4 857				70	1 580	4 857	
Nov 1	balance b/d		170	2 057							

Badges: both opening balances; Fenwick (discount and bank); sales and the contra on both sides; Zhao; Delta Pumps (discount and bank); rent and drawings with wages; stationery with equipment; both closing balances carried down, £170 and £2 057, and brought down.

(c) Compare the statement with the cash book. Three genuine items are missing from the cash book: the credit transfer from Lam, the direct debit and the bank charges. Cheque 847 is not entered because it is the bank's error, not Ilya's.

Mark scheme

Ilya Sokolov
cash book (bank column only)

date	details	£		date	details	£	
Nov 1	balance b/d	2 057		Nov 1	insurance	210	
Nov 1	credit transfer: Lam	276	1	Nov 1	bank charges	38	1
				Nov 1	balance c/d	2 085	1 OF
		2 333				2 333	
Nov 1	balance b/d	2 085					

do not allow a mark for the balance if cheque 847 is entered

(d) The cash book is now right. Three items remain that explain why the bank shows a different figure: cheque 319 has not been presented, so the bank's balance is still £725 higher; Zhao's cheque is not on the statement, so the bank's balance is £412 lower; and the wrongly charged cheque 847 makes the bank's balance £120 lower. The statement must end on the bank's figure of £2 278.

Mark scheme

Ilya Sokolov
bank reconciliation statement at 31 October 2026

	£	
balance as shown in the updated cash book	2 085	
add unpresented cheque (number 319)	725	1
	2 810	
less uncredited deposit (Zhao)	412	1
	2 398	
less bank error (cheque 847 wrongly debited)	120	1
balance as shown on the bank statement	2 278	

allow the reverse layout, starting from the bank statement balance and ending with the updated cash book balance

(e) Give arguments on both sides, then make a decision that follows from them. Think about Ilya's customers: he sells to the public.

Mark scheme Any four arguments, with at least one for and one against: 1 1 1 1; clear recommendation following from the arguments 1

For: less risk of theft or loss of cash on the premises; no cash handling, counting or trips to the bank; every sale is recorded digitally, so records and the bank reconciliation are simpler; lower insurance cost; less opportunity for staff fraud. Against: customers who prefer or only have cash may go elsewhere, losing sales; card and transfer systems charge fees, cutting profit; sales stop if the system or internet fails; cash is available at once, while card receipts may take days to clear; petty cash would have to be drawn from the bank. Accept all valid responses.

Question 2 (20 marks)

(a) Control accounts are a check on the ledger and a quick source of totals.

Mark scheme any two: 1 1 helps to find errors in the sales ledger / shows that the sales ledger is arithmetically correct; gives a total of trade receivables quickly for the trial balance or statements; deters fraud, because it is kept by someone other than the sales ledger clerk; shows up errors in a smaller section of the ledger.