

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/21

Paper 2, 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.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2015 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0452	21

- 1 (a) Control/limit/keep track of petty cash expenditure
 The cash remaining and the vouchers received should equal the imprest
 Can help to reduce fraud
 Or other suitable advantage
 Any one advantage **(1)** [1]
- (b) See petty cash book on next page [11]
- (c) (i) \$78 **(1 o.f.)**
- (ii) Bank (or Cash) **(1)** [2]
- (d) Stationery **(1)** [1]

- (e) Kuda Maposa
Journal

		Debit \$	Credit \$	
1	Drawings Purchases Goods taken for personal use	300	300	(1) (1) (1)
2	Motor vehicles Capital Motor vehicle purchased using private funds	12 000	12 000	(1) (1) (1)
3	Machinery Machinery repairs Valley Machines Invoice received for purchase of new machine and repairs to existing machine	865 125	990	}(1) } (1) (1)

[9]

[Total: 24]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0452	21

(b)

Kuda Maposa – Petty Cash Book

Total Received	Date	Details	Total Paid	Postage	Stationery	General Expenses	Ledger accounts
\$ 100 10 (1)	2015 Mar 1	Balance b/d	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	6	Postage	13	13 (1)			
	11	Tea and coffee	5			5 (1)	
	14	Stationery	27		27 (1)		
	18	T Masuka	15				15 (1)
	21	Refund for stationery					
	26	Window cleaner	12			12 (1)	
	29	P Zhonga	16				16 (1)
	30	Balance c/d	88 22	13	27	17	31
110			110				
22 (1 o.f.)	April 1	Balance b/d					

(1) Dates

(1 o.f.) Totalling analysis columns

(1 o.f.) Matching totals on total columns

[11]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0452	21

- 2 (a) (i) 15% (1)
(ii) \$187 (1)
(iii) \$217 (1) [3]

(b) Jai Kapur (1) [1]

(c) Goods returned
Overcharge
Allowance for faulty/damaged goods
Any one reason (1) [1]

(d) Debit note (1) [1]

(e)

Books of Jai Kapur		Books of Vijay Singh	
Account debited	Account credited	Account debited	Account credited
Sales returns (1)	Vijay Singh (1)	Jai Kapur (1)	Purchases returns (1)

[4]

(f)

Vijay Singh Sales ledger control account				
		\$		
2015			2015	
April 1	Balance b/d	475 (1)	April 30	Sales returns
	30 Sales	590 (1)		Bank
	Bank (dis. chq.)	26 (1)		Discount allowed
	Interest	8 (1)		Bad debt
	Balance c/d	21		Contra
		1120		Balance c/d
				492
				1120
2015			2015	
May 1	Balance b/d	492 (1 o.f.)	May 1	Balance b/d
				21 (1)

+ (1) dates

Three column running balance presentation acceptable [12]

(g) This is when the balance of an account in the purchases ledger is set against the balance of an account of the same person in the sales ledger. (1) It is used when a trader both buys goods from and sells goods to another business. (1) [2]

(h) The customer had not paid the balance owed by the end of the period of credit allowed. (1) [1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0452	21

- (i) To assist in the location of errors
 To provide an instant total of trade receivables
 To prove the arithmetical accuracy of the sales ledger
 To enable a statement of financial position to be prepared quickly
 To provide a summary of transactions relating to trade receivables
 To help reduce fraud

Any one reason **(1)** [1]

- (j) An error in the sales ledger would not be revealed **(1)**
 Any fraud would not be revealed **(1)**
 Or other relevant point

Any two points **(1)** each [2]

[Total: 28]

3 (a)

Malala Khan
 Statement of Affairs at 31 May 2015

Assets	Cost	Depreciation to date	Book value
	\$	\$	\$
Machinery	28 600	11 440 (1)	17 160 (1 o.f.)
Motor vehicles	<u>24 000</u>	<u>13 875 (1)</u>	<u>10 125 (1 o.f.)</u>
	<u>52 600</u>	<u>25 315</u>	<u>27 285</u>
Inventory		6 750 (1)	
Trade receivables	7 800 (1)		
Less Provision for doubtful debts	<u>156</u>	7 644 (1)	
Other receivables		<u>101 (1)</u>	<u>14 495</u>
			<u>41 780</u>
Liabilities			
Long-term loan			10 000 (1)
Trade payables		8 100 (1)	
Bank overdraft		<u>4 080 (1)</u>	<u>12 180</u>
			22 180
Capital		<u>19 600 (1 o.f.)</u>	
		<u>41 780</u>	

Any suitable format acceptable [12]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0452	21

(b)

		Malala Khan Capital account			
		\$		\$	
2015			2014		
May 31	Drawings	1990	June 1	Balance	20000
	Drawings	420	2015		
	Loss for year	2990	Jan 1	Bank	5000
	Balance c/d	<u>19600</u>			
		<u>25000</u>			<u>25000</u>
			2015		
			June 1	Balance b/d	19600

Three column running balance presentation acceptable

[6]

(c)

	Increase	Decrease	No effect
Reduce the credit period allowed to credit customers			✓ (1)
Sell a motor vehicle which is no longer used	✓ (1)		
Arrange with the bank to have a loan for six months			✓ (1)
Allow cash discount to credit customers who pay promptly		✓ (1)	

[4]

- (d) To be able to meet debts when they fall due
 To be able to take advantage of cash discounts
 To be able to take advantage of business opportunities as they arise
 To ensure that there is no difficulty in obtaining further supplies
 Or other suitable explanation

Any three points (1) each

[3]

[Total: 25]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0452	21

4 (a)

Syed Zilani

Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2015

	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			77 100
Cost of sales			
Purchases	62 030 (1)		
Less Goods for own use	<u>580</u>	61 450 (1)	
Less Closing inventory		<u>4 100 (1)</u>	<u>57 350</u>
Gross profit			19 750 (1 o.f.)
Discount received			<u>43 (1)</u>
			19 793
Wages		10 140	
Insurance (2 800 (1) – 400 (1))		2 400	
Advertising		1 120 (1)	
Bad debts		90 (1)	
Provision for doubtful debts (2% × 6 500)		130 (1)	
Rates (2 160 (1) – 720 (1))		1 440	
General expenses		151	
Depreciation – Equipment (20% × 9 300)		<u>1 860 (1)</u>	<u>17 331</u>
Profit for the year			<u>2 462 (1 o.f.)</u>

Horizontal format acceptable

[14]

(b) **Either**

Profit should not be overstated

Or

Profit should not be anticipated, but possible losses should be provided for (1)

Example

Either Creation of provision for doubtful debts**Or** Providing for depreciation of equipment (1)

[2]

(c) **Comparability**

Relevance

Understandability

Any one objective (1)

[1]

(d) **Should compare with a business in the same trade**

Should compare with a business of approximately the same size/same capital

Should compare with a business of the same type (sole trader)

The financial statements may be for one year which will not show trends

The financial statements may be for one year which is not a typical year

The financial year may end on different dates (when inventories are high/low)

The businesses may operate different accounting policies

The statements do not show non-monetary factors

It may not be possible to obtain all the information needed to make comparisons

Or other suitable points

Any two points (1) for basic statement and (1) for development

[4]

[Total: 21]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0452	21

5 (a)

Error	Increase \$	Decrease \$
Sales returns, \$420, had not been recorded		420 (2)
Inventory on 1 March 2014 was overstated by \$1500	1500 (2)	
The income statement included rent and rates, \$6150, for 15 months to 31 May 2015	1230 (2)	
Discount allowed, \$180, had been recorded as discount received		360 (2)

(1) for position and (1) for figure in each case [8]

(b) $(7350 + 1120) : ((6870 + 5000))$
 $8470 : 11\ 870$ (1)
 $0.71 : 1$ (1)

[2]

(c) Liquid assets are less than the current liabilities
 Cannot meet the immediate liabilities from the immediate assets
 Is dependent on selling inventory to meet the current liabilities
 Is below the generally accepted "benchmark"/is inadequate/unsatisfactory
 Or other suitable comment based on the answer to (b)

Any two points (1) each [2]

(d) Excludes the inventory from the calculation

[1]

(e) $\frac{\text{Trade receivables}}{\text{Credit sales}} \times \frac{365}{1}$

[1]

(f) $\frac{7350}{71500} \times \frac{365}{1} = 38$ days (1)

[2]

(g) On average credit customers are taking 8 days more than is allowed
 This may affect the ability of the business to pay current liabilities
 This may affect the ability of the business to take advantage of opportunities when they arise
 Or other suitable comments based on answer to (f)

Any two points (1) each [2]

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2015	0452	21

- (h) Offer cash discount for prompt payment
Charge interest on overdue accounts
Improve credit control/send invoices or statements promptly
Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance paid
Invoice discounting and debt factoring

Any two points **(1)** each [2]

- (i) On average suppliers are paid 4 days earlier than is required
This may enable him to take advantage of cash discounts
This will improve relations with credit suppliers
Deprives the business of the use of the money earlier than necessary

Any two points **(1)** each [2]

[Total: 22]