

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/22

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 120

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

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- 1 (a) Zabeel
Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 October 2012
- | | \$ | \$ |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| Cost of materials consumed | | |
| Purchases of raw materials | 54 300 (1) | |
| Less Purchases returns | <u>2 100 (1)</u> | |
| | 52 200 | |
| Carriage on purchases | <u>480 (1)</u> | |
| | 52 680 | |
| Less Closing inventory of raw materials | <u>4 300 (1)</u> | 48 380 |
| Direct factory wages (46 000 + 2150) | | <u>48 150 (1)</u> |
| Prime cost | | 96 530 (1) O/F |
| Factory overheads | | |
| Indirect wages | 11 210 (1) | |
| General expenses (21 660 – 370) | 21 290 (1) | |
| Rates and insurance (60% x 6000) | 3 600 (1) | |
| Depreciation – Machinery (20% x 64 500) | 12 900 (1) | |
| Loose tools (980 + 130 – 820) | <u>290 (1)</u> | <u>49 290</u> |
| | | 145 820 (1) O/F |
| Less Closing work in progress | | <u>10 200 (1)</u> |
| Production cost of goods completed | | <u>135 620 (1) O/F</u> |
- [14]
- (b) Zabeel
Income Statement for the year ended 31 October 2012
- | | \$ | \$ |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Revenue | 183 400 (1) | |
| Less Sales returns | <u>2 600 (1)</u> | 180 800 |
| Less Cost of sales | | |
| Production cost of goods completed | 135 620 (1) O/F | |
| Purchases of finished goods | <u>9 200 (1)</u> | |
| | 144 820 | |
| Less Closing inventory of finished goods | <u>12 620 (1)</u> | <u>132 200</u> |
| Gross profit | | <u>48 600 (1) O/F</u> |
- [6]
- (c) (i) Lower of cost and net realisable value [1]
(ii) Prudence [1]
- (d) (i) Realisation [1]
(ii) Business entity [1]
- [Total: 24]

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2 (a)

		Nancy Tanwin	
		Rent received account	
2012	\$	2011	\$
Oct 31 Income statement	2592	Nov 1 Balance/bank/cash	432 (1)
	(2)C/F	2012	
	(1)O/F	Jan 1 Bank	1296} (1)
Oct 31 Balance c/d	<u>216</u>	July 1 Bank	<u>1080}</u>
	<u>2808</u>		<u>2808</u>
		2012	
		Nov 1 Balance b/d	216 (1) O/F

+ (1) Dates

[6]

(b) Current liabilities (1)

Nancy Tanwin has a liability to provide a benefit for which she has already been paid. (1) [2]

(c)

		Nancy Tanwin	
		Advertising expenses account	
2011	\$	2011	\$
Nov 15 Cash	74}	Nov 1 Balance b/d	74 (1)
2012	} (1)	2012	
June 1 Bank	1200}	Oct 31 Income Statement	500 (2)C/F
			(1)O/F
		Balance c/d	<u>700</u>
	<u>1274</u>		<u>1274</u>
2012			
Nov 1 Balance b/d	700		(1) O/F

+ (1) Dates

[6]

(d)

Effect on capital employed	Tick
Overstate	
Understated	✓

[1]

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(e) Nancy Tanwin
Statement of corrected profit/loss for the year ended 31 October 2012

			\$
Profit for the year before corrections			(550)
	Increase in profit \$	Decrease in profit \$	
Error 1		20	
Error 2	1100 (2)		
Error 3	No effect (2)		
Error 4		310 (2)	
Error 5	260 (2)		
	—	—	
	<u>1360</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>1030</u>
	Corrected profit for the year		<u>480 (1) O/F</u>

[9]

[Total: 24]

3 (a) The liability of the ordinary shareholders for the debts of the company is limited to the amount they agree to pay the company for their shares. [2]

(b) Ordinary shareholders are members (owners) of the company: debenture holders are lenders.
 Ordinary shares carry voting rights: debentures do not carry voting rights.
 Ordinary shareholders receive a dividend; debenture holders receive interest.
 Ordinary shareholders receive a variable return on their shares: debentures holders received a fixed interest rate.
 Ordinary share dividend is a share of profit and may not be paid if there is no profit:
 debenture interest is an expense and is payable irrespective of profits
 In the event of a winding-up, debentures are repaid before ordinary shares.
 Debentures have to be repaid but ordinary shares do not

Any 2 points (2) each [4]

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- 4 (a) Work can be shared amongst several people
Easier for reference as the same type of accounts are kept together
Easier to introduce checking procedures

Any 1 point (1)

[1]

(b)

Ruth Van Zyl						
Purchases Ledger Control account						
2012			2012			
			\$			
Sept 1 Balance	b/d		210 (1)	Sept 1 Balance	b/d	9 530 (1)
30 Returns			1 160 (1)	30 Purchases		11 740 (1)
Bank			8 730 (1)	Interest		90 (1)
Discount			270 (1)	Balance	c/d	160
Balance	c/d		<u>11 150</u>			
			<u>21 520</u>			<u>21 520</u>
 2012				 2012		
Oct 1 Balance	b/d		160 (1)	Oct 1 Balance	b/d	11 150 (2)C/F
			O/F			(1)O/F

+(1) Dates

[11]

- (c) Assist in the location of errors
Provide instant total of trade payables
Proves the arithmetical accuracy of the purchases ledger/the ledger they control
Enables a balance sheet to be prepared quickly
Provides a summary of the transactions relating to trade payables
May reduce fraud

Any 2 points (1) each

[2]

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(d)	Item	Entry in sales ledger control account	
	(ii) Sales returns	Credit	(1)
	(iii) Bad debt written off	Credit	(1)
	(iv) Provision for doubtful debts	No entry	(1)
	(v) Credit customer's cheque dishonoured	Debit	(1)

[4]

(e) Ruth Van Zyl
Journal

	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Wilhelm Interest receivable	15	15	(1) (1)
Interest charged on overdue account			(1)
Ansie (purchases ledger account) Ansie (sales ledger account)	500	500	(1) (1)
Transfer of balance of purchases ledger account to sales ledger account			(1)

[6]

[Total: 24]

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5 (a) Total trade receivables account

2011		\$	2012		\$
Oct 1 Balance	b/d	4 950 (1)	Sept 30 Bank		56 360 (1)
2012			Discount		1 640 (1)
Sept 30 Sales	*	60 600 (1)	Bad debts		1 260 (1)
		<u>65 550</u>	Balance	c/d	<u>6 290 (1)</u>
					<u>65 550</u>

Alternative presentation

Calculation of sales for the year

	\$
Receipts from customer	56 360 (1)
Discounts allowed	1 640 (1)
Bad debts	1 260 (1)
Amount owing 30 September 2012	<u>6 290 (1)</u>
	65 550
Less Amounts owing 1 August 2011	<u>4 950 (1)</u>
Sales for the year	<u>60 600 (1)</u>

[6]

(b) $\frac{25}{125} \times \frac{60\,600}{1} \text{ O/F} = 12\,120 \text{ (2) O/F}$

[2]

(c) Sales 60 600 O/F
 Gross profit 12 120 O/F
 Cost of sales 48 480 (2) O/F

[2]

(d) $\frac{48\,480 \text{ O/F}}{6\,000} = 8.08 \text{ times (2) C/F}$
 (1) O/F

[2]

- (e) Reduce inventory levels
 Generate more sales activity
 Only replace inventory when needed

Any 2 points (2) each

[4]

(f) $(5800 + 6290 + 100) : (6150 + 1240)$
 $= 12\,190 \text{ (1) C/F} : 7390 \text{ (1) C/F}$
 $= 1.649 : 1$
 $= 1.65 : 1 \text{ (1) C/F}$

[3]

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(g) $(6290 + 100) : (6150 + 1240)$
 $= 6390 \text{ (1) C/F} : 7390 \text{ (1) C/F}$
 $= 0.864 : 1$
 $= 0.86 : 1 \text{ (1) C/F}$ [3]

(h) Inventory is not included in the calculation of the quick ratio (1)
Either
Inventory is not regarded as a liquid asset – a buyer has to be found and then the money collected. (1)
Or
The quick ratio shows whether the business would have any surplus liquid funds if all the current liabilities were paid immediately from the liquid assets. (1) [2]

(i) Introduce additional capital
Reduce drawings
Sell surplus non-current assets
Obtain long-term loan

Any 1 point (2) [2]

[Total: 26]