## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 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.

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Pa	ge 2	2		Ма	rk Scheme	e			Syllabus	Paper
			Caml	bridge IGCSE			ber	2014	0452	21
<ul> <li>(a) Work can be shared amongst several people Easier for reference as the same types of account are kept together Easier to introduce checking procedures Reduces the possibility of fraud Or other suitable advantage Any 2 advantages (1) each</li> </ul>								[2]		
<ul> <li>(b) Any non-current asset, inventory, capital drawings, loan, sales, purchases, returns, expenses, incomes, provisions etc.</li> <li>Any 1 example (1)</li> </ul>							[1]			
	(c)									
					Sahir	a Ali				
				V	Vaheed Kh ¢	an acco	unt		\$	
		2014			\$	2014			Φ	
		October	16 24	Returns Bank/cash	168 <b>(1)</b> 380 <b>(1)</b>	Oct	1 13	Balance b/d Purchases	390 336 <b>(1)</b>	
			31	Discount Balance c/d	10 <b>(1)</b> <u>168</u>					
					726	2014			726	
						Nov	1	Balance b/d	168 <b>(1)</b> OF	
				lqb	al Wholesa	alers ac	count	t	<u></u>	
		2014			\$	2014			\$	
		Oct	31	Balance c/d	936	Oct	1 5	Balance b/d	650 280	
					<u>936</u>		31	Purchases Interest	<u>6</u> (1) <u>936</u> (1)	
						2014 Nov	1	Balance b/d	936 (1) OF	
			_	+ (1) dates	_				•••	
	Three column running balance format acceptable									

[9]

[1]

(d)  $\frac{\text{Trade payables}}{\text{Credit purchases}} \times \frac{365}{1}$ 

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(e)	$\frac{3100}{21200} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (whole formula) = 53.37 = 54 days (1)		[2]
(f)	May be able to take advantage of cash discounts Improve the relationship with suppliers Avoid paying interest Or other suitable comment Any 1 advantage (1)		[1]
			[']
(g)	The business is deprived of the use of the money earlier than necessary Or other suitable comment Any 1 disadvantage (1)	у	[1]
(h)	To avoid overstating the profit for the year To avoid overstating the current assets To apply the principle of prudence <b>Any 2 comments (1) each</b>		[2]
(i)	The estimated receipts from the sale of the inventory (1) less any costs completing the goods or costs of selling the goods (1)	of	[2]

https://xtremepape.rs/

(j)

	[		
	Overstated	Understated	No effect
Gross profit for the year ended 31 October 2013	√ (1)		
Gross profit for the year ended 31 October 2014		√ (1)	
Profit for the year ended 31 October 2013	√ (1)		
Profit for the year ended 31 October 2014		√ (1)	
Current assets at 31 October 2013	√ (1)		
Current assets at 31 October 2014			√ (1)

[6]

[Total: 27]

Pa	age 5	Mark Scheme		Syllat	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014			2	21
n	(a)					
2	(a)	Machudi Manufacturing (				
		Mochudi Manufacturing C	2014			
		Manufacturing Account for the year		•		
		<b>.</b> . <b>.</b>	\$	\$		
		Cost of materials used				
		Purchases of raw materials	99500			
		Less Returns	<u>1 100</u>	98 400 <b>(1)</b>		
		Closing inventory of raw materials		8600		
				89800 (1)		
		Direct wages (94200 + 3100)		<u>97 300</u> (1)		
		Prime cost		187 100 (1)	OF	
		Factory overheads			•••	
		Wages of factory supervisors	41050 <b>(1)</b>			
		Factory general expenses	19400 <b>(1)</b>			
		Factory rates and insurance $(\frac{3}{4} \times (5000 - 400))$	3450 <b>(1)</b>			
			• •			
		Depreciation Machinery $(15\% \times 102000)$	15300 <b>(1)</b>	00.000		
		Loose tools (4400 – 3300)	<u>1 100 <b>(1)</b></u>	80 300		
				267 400 <b>(1)</b>	OF	
		Closing work in progress		<u>     8 200</u> (1)		
		Cost of production		<u>259200</u> (1)	OF	

[12]

## Horizontal format acceptable

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## (b)

	\$	\$
Revenue		400400
Cost of sales		
Cost of production	259200 <b>(1) OF</b>	
Purchases of finished goods	<u>   19 300</u> <b>(1)</b>	
	278 500	
Closing inventory of finished goods	<u>21100</u>	<u>257 400</u> (1) OF
Gross profit		143 000 <b>(1 )OF</b>
Less Office staff salaries	33 100 <b>(1)</b>	
Sales staff salaries	18 900 <b>(1)</b>	
Office general expenses (17 530 – 280)	17 250 <b>(1)</b>	
Rates and insurance ( $\frac{1}{4} \times (5000 - 400)$	1 150 <b>(1)</b>	
Depreciation office fixtures and fittings		
(12½% × 56 000)	<u>    7 000  (</u> 1)	<u>77400</u>
Profit for the year		<u>65 600</u> (1) OF

### Horizontal format acceptable

[10]

(c)

		year	
Error	Increase	Decrease	No effect
	\$	\$	
1		200 (1)	
2		810 <b>(1)</b>	
3	940 <b>(1)</b>		
4		1050 <b>(1)</b>	

[4]

[Total: 26]

Pa	age 7			Mark Schem	е		Syllabus	Paper
			Cambridge IG	CSE – Octobe	r/Novemb	oer 2014	0452	21
3	(a)							
		Leeford Athletics Club Subscriptions account						
				Subscriptio	ons accour	าเ	\$	
		2014		Ψ	2013		Ψ	
		Oct 31			Nov 1	Balance b/d	1 200 <b>(1)</b>	
			Expenditure	12 000 <b>(1)</b>	2014			
					Oct 31	Bank/cash	7 920 <b>(1)</b>	
						Balance c/d	2880	
		2014		<u>12000</u>			<u>12000</u>	
		2014 Nov 1	Balance b/d	2880 <b>(1) OF</b>				
		+ (1) dates						
		Three column running balance format acceptable						
								[5]
			ssets (1) OF		·· (-)			[4]
	А	Inswer to	o be based on c	losing balance	in (a)			[1]
	(c)							
				Leeford Ath				
				Subscriptio \$	ins accour	п	\$	
	20	)13		Ψ	2014		Ŷ	
		ov 1 E )14	alance b/d	4 590 <b>(1)</b>	Oct 31	Equipment General	4 000 <b>(1)</b>	
	0		Subscriptions	7 920 <b>(1)</b>		expenses	9310 <b>(1)</b>	
			ale of equipmen			Loan interest	400 (1)	
			Dpen day receipts Balance c/d	s 770 <b>(1)</b> 3460		Rent Bank charges	4 500 <b>(1)</b> <u>30</u> <b>(1)</b>	
		L		<u>18240</u>		Dank charges	<u> </u>	
					2014		<u></u>	
					Nov 1	Balance b/d	3460 <b>(1) O</b>	F [10]

[10]

(d)

/		
Item	\$	Reason
Sale of equipment	700 <b>(1)</b>	Only the loss (1) on the equipment is charged not the capital receipt. (1)
Rent of clubhouse	3 600 <b>(1)</b>	The accruals (matching) principle is applied.(1) Only the expense for the year is charged to the income and expenditure account (1)

[6]

[Total: 22]

Page	8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
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4 (a)	E	June 2013 Balance – rates \$70 Explanation This represents rates prepaid <b>(1).</b> This was paid in the year 31 May 2013 but relates to the year ended 31 May 2014. Itatement of financial position section Current assets <b>(1)</b>		[3]
	E	June 2013 Balance – rent \$120 Explanation This represents rent accrued <b>(1).</b> This relates to the year 31 May 2013 and remained unpaid at the end of the year statement of financial position section Current liabilities <b>(1)</b>		[3]
(b)	Т	1 May 2014 Bank \$2570 his represents the total amount paid <b>(1)</b> by cheque <b>(1)</b> for rent and rate he year ended 31 May 2014.	es during	[2]
	Т	1 May 20134 Income statement \$2280 his is the amount transferred to the income statement <b>(1)</b> which repres he rent and rates for that financial year <b>(1)</b> .	sents	[2]
(c)		Only the rent and rates relating to the current year are transferred to the tatement. (1) Adjustments are made for accruals and prepayments (1)		[2]
(d)	) _	$\frac{17\ 600 - 38\ 400\ }{47\ 600\ } \times \frac{100}{1} = 19.33\% $ (1)		[2]
(e)	P C C	Telling goods at lower prices Purchasing goods at higher prices Changes in the proportions of goods sold Or other acceptable reason Chy 2 reasons (1) each		[2]
(f)	A A	essess prospects of any requested loan/overdraft being repaid when de essess prospects of any interest on loan/overdraft being paid when due essess security available to cover any loan/overdraft eny 2 reasons (1) each		[2]
(g)		ender nvestor Gredit supplier Gustomer Dwner Manager (if any) Amployee/trade union Government body Competitor Gake-over bidder Jotential partner Dr other suitable interested person		
		ny 2 persons (1) each		[2] [Total: 20]

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#### 5 (a)

Statement of Fi		at 30 September 2	
	\$ Cost	\$ Depreciation to date	\$ Net Book value
Non-current Assets Premises	99000		99000
Fixtures & fittings Motor behicles	65000 <u>33000</u> 197000	2 300 <u>11 000</u> 34 000	42 000 <b>(1)</b> <u>22 000</u> <b>(1)</b> 163 000 <b>(1)</b>
Current Assets Inventory		19300	
Trade receivables Provision for doubtful debts Other receivables Cash	28000 1400	26 600 (1) 300 } <u>500</u> } (1) 46 700 (1) OF	46700 <b>(1) OF</b>
Current Liabilities Trade payables Other payables Bank	16300 350 } 2050 <b>} (1)</b>		
Proposed dividend Net Current Assets	<u>2000</u> (1)	<u>20700</u> (1) OF	<u>_26000</u> 189 000
Non-current Liabilities 4% Debentures			<u>   10 000</u> 179 000
Capital and Reserves Ordinary share capital General reserve (20000 <b>(1)</b>			120 000 <b>(1)</b>
+ 12000 (1) ) Retained profit Shareholders' funds			32 000 <u>27 000</u> (1) <u>179 000 (1) OF</u>

#### Accept other suitable formats

[15]

(b) Debentures are long-term loans
 Debenture holders are not members of the company
 Debentures do not carry voting rights
 Debentures carry a fixed rate of interest
 Debenture interest is not dependent on the company's profit
 Debentures are often secured on the assets of the company
 Debenture holders are repaid before shareholders in the event of a winding up
 Debentures are repaid by a set date

#### Any 2 features (1) each

Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(c)	Reduction in profit available for ordinary shareholders Prior claim on the assets of the company in the event of a winding up		
	Or other acceptable point		
	Any 1 point (2)		[2]
(d)	(i) The number of times a business sells and replaces its inventory in given period of time.	а	[1]
	(ii) Cost of sales Average inventory		[1]
	(iii) $\frac{243200}{22500+19300/2}$ = 11.64 times (1)		[2]
(e)	Rate falling over the three years May indicate reduction in efficiency May indicate that sales are slowing down May indicate the inventory is too high Or other suitable comments Comment to be based in OF answer to (d)(iii)		
	Any 2 comments (1) each		[2]
			[Total: 25]