#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

# MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2006 question paper

# 0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/02

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 90

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, 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.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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1

(a)	[Sale	es] invoice.	Purchase Invoice ×		[1]
(b)	Land	l, buildings, plant, machinery, equip	oment, fixtures, vehicles etc Goodwill ✓	c (any two).	[2]
(c)	Profi	t & Loss account.	Not Trading × Trading & Profit and Loss P & L ✓	s Account ✓	[1]
(d)	(d) A supplier of goods or services to a business who has not been paid.  Supplier <u>&amp;</u> is owed for 1 mark				
(e)	Erro	r of commission.			[1]
(f)	(i) (ii)	Straight line Reducing balance	Revaluation ✓ Diminishing Balance ✓		[1] [1]
(g)	Curre	ent liabilities.			[2]
(h)	Cost	of goods sold/average stock = stock	ck turnover.		
	45 00	00 (1) / 7 500 (1) = 6 (times)(1)(of)	6 = ✓ but not 6 : 1 61 days or 2 months ✓	max of 1 mark if in days without ×365 or ×12	[3]
(i)	Gros	es profit margin = gross profit (1) / s	ales. (1) Net Sales ✓ Turnover ✓ Revenue ✓		[2]
			TO TO TIMO	[Total	15]

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## 2 (a)

### Sales

		5	Sales			
31 March	Trading a/c  Balance c/d = 0 P & L = √	365 (1)(of) 365	7 March 10 March	Cash	110 (1) 55 (1) 200 (1) 365 and numb	Date / Narrative er for each mark
		Sales	Returns			
15 March	Vanni	<u>30</u> (1)	31 March	Trading a/c	<u>30</u> (1)(of)	
				Balance $c/d = 0$ P & L = $\checkmark$		
		\	/anni			
4 March	Sales	110 (1)		Returns inwards = ✓ Returns = ✓ Sales Returns	30 (1)	
		<u>110</u>		Balance c/d	<u>80</u> <u>110</u>	
		s	Saska			
10 March	Sales	200 (1) 200	31 March 31 March	Cash Discount alld	190 (1) 10 (1) 200	
	Discount allowed					
31 March	Total Cash Book ✓ Saska ✓	<u>10</u> (1)	31 March	P/L account	<u>10</u> (1)(of)	

### Cash book

Mar	rch	Discount Sales = √	Cash	March	Discount	Cash
7	Cash = x Cash sales		55(1)			
31	Saska	10	<u>190(1)</u>	31 Balance c/d		<u>245</u>
			<u>245</u>			<u>245</u>

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(b)
Tanit
Trading and Profit and Loss Account (extract)

\$ (i) (1)(of) 365 Sales (ii) (1)(of) Less: sales returns 30 Net sales (iii) (1)(of) 335 Expenses Discount allowed (iv) (1)(of) 10

[4]

Total [19]

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3 (a) (i) Realisation, prudence, matching (any one) Accruals ✓

(ii) Prudence, consistency (any one)

(2) [4]

(b)

### Morgan Balance sheet at 31 August 2006

	Cost		Provision for		Net book value	
	\$		depreciation \$		\$	
Fixed assets Machinery Office equipment	7 000 2 500 9 500	(1) for both	1 400 <u>1 000</u> <u>2 400</u>	(1) for both	5 600 <u>1 500</u> <u>7 100</u>	(1)
Current assets Stock Debtors Prepayments Cash		entries	3 900 3 500) 600) 200) 8 200	entries (1)	- Description needed	
Less current liabilities Creditors Accrued expenses Bank (overdrawn)	1 800) 300) 2 200	(1)	<u>4 300</u>	entries		
Net current assets/working capital Total assets		(1)			<u>3 900</u> 11 000	(1)(of) narrative
Long term liability Loan repayable 2011	- not in Current Assets or in				<u>5 000</u> <u>6 000</u>	needed (1)
Financed by Capital at 1 September 2005 Add Profit for the year	calculation of Capital				9 000 18 000	(1) (1)
Less drawings				to a	27 000 <u>21 000</u> <u>6 000</u> agree balances (	(1) (1)(of) (no aliens)

[13]

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(c) Overdraft may be reduced by collecting debtors, reducing stock, delaying payment of creditors, delaying drawings, increasing capital (any one).

[2]

Sell fixed assets ✓ Long Term Loan ✓ Reduce expenditure ×

(d)

		Increase	Decrease	No effect
(i)	Bank overdraft		√ (1)	
(ii)	Loan account	√ (1)		
(iii)	Working capital	√ (1)		
(iv)	Profit for the year			√ (1)
(v)	Capital			√ (1)

[5]

**Total [24]** 

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4 (a) Matching income OR expenditure (1) to the period to which it relates. (1) (2)

Accrual, prepayments, depreciation (any example).

(2) [4]

(b)

Kalim Insurance account

2005 1 Oct	Balance b/d Bal c/d ×	300 (1)				
2006 1 Jan	Bank	1 320 (2)	2006 30 Sept	Profit & Loss account	1 290 (2)(of)	- only given if on correct side.
		<u>1 620</u>	30 Sept	Balance c/d	330 (2) 1 620	If any alien then (1) of.

Date, Narrative and Number for each mark.

**Total [11]** 

[7]

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5 (a)	Smith and Tr Profit and Loss Approp Year ended 30 Sep	oriation Account	
Net profit		\$	\$ 89 000(1)
Interest on drawings Smith Travers	4% × \$35 000 4% × \$15 000		1 400(2) 600(2) } must be added 91 000
Interest on capital Smith Travers	5% × \$30 000 5% × \$40 000	1 500(1) 2 000(1) 3 500	} must be deducted
Salary – Smith (1)		<u>15 000</u> (1)	- must be deducted
Share of profit Smith Travers	2/5 <b>(1)</b> × \$72 500 3/5 <b>(1)</b> × \$72 500	29 000 (1) of 43 500 (1) of 72 500 for allocating	91 000(1)(of) - if no aliens appear g total profit

[14]

(b)	
	Smith
	Current account calculation, year ended 30 September 2006

 Balance at 1 October 2005
 2 300(1)

 Add:
 Interest on capital Salary 15 000(1)

 Share of net profit 29 000 (1) of 47 800

Less: Interest on drawings 1 400(1)of Drawings 35 000(1)

36 400 11 400(2)

Balance at 30 September 2006  $\overline{\underline{11400}}(2)$  or 0(of) but no aliens

or omissions

[8]

Total [22]