## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

## 0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/13
Paper 1, 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.

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| Page 2 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

1 (a) $B$
(b) C
(c) C
(d) C
(e) C
(f) $B$
(g) B
(h) $B$
(i) A
(j) A

| Page 3 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

2 (a) 1 Invoice (1)
2 Debit note (1)
3 Statement of account (1)
(b) (i) Debit (1)
(ii) Cash discount (1)
(iii) For prompt payment (1)
(c)

|  | Debit entry |  |  | Credit entry |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  |  | $\$$ |  |  | $\$$ |  |
| 1 | Hal account | 300 |  | Sales account | 300 |  |
| 2 | Cash account | 300 | $(1)$ | Hal account | 300 | $(1)$ |
| 3 | Bank account | 250 | (1) | Cash account | 250 | $(1)$ |
| 4 | Drawings account | 400 | (1) | Bank account | 400 | $(1)$ |
| 5 | Bank account | 600 | (1) | Mabel account | 600 | $(1)$ |

(d) Transaction 3 (1)
(e) 620 (1) - 10 (1) = 610 (2)

OR
$660(1)-100(1)+50(1)=610(1)$
(f) Current assets (1)
(g) Inventory

Trade receivables
Other receivables
Cash
Answer to be consistent with answer to (f)
Any 1 item (1)

| Page 4 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

3 (a) A prepayment is an amount paid in advance for a service which has not yet been received (1)

An accrual is an amount owed for a service which has been received but not yet paid for (1)
(b)

Insurance Account
\$ \$

2013
2014
July 1 Balance b/d 180 (1) June 30 Income
Aug 2 Bank/Cash 2340 (1) Statement 2325 (1)OF Balance c/d $\begin{array}{r}195 \\ \hline 2520 \\ \hline\end{array}$
2014
July 1 Balance b/d 195 (1)CF

+ (1) dates
(c) (i) Profit and loss/expenses (1)
(ii) Accruals/matching (1)
(d) (i) Service business (1)
(ii) Sales/revenue/sales returns

Inventory (opening and closing)
Purchases/purchases returns
Carriage
Cost of sales
Goods for own use
Gross profit
Any 2 items (1) each
(e) (i) Prudence (1)
(ii) At the lower (1) of cost and net realisable value (1)
(f)

Scrap value $10 \times \$ 2$
Less selling expenses Net realisable value

## \$

20 (1)
$7^{(1)}$
13 (1)CF

| Page 5 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

(g) (i) It is a record of what has happened in the past.

There is a gap between the year end and the preparation of the statements.
Items are recorded at cost so may not be realistic/difficult to judge effect of inflation.
May not know what policies the business is using so problems of comparison.
Only information which can be expressed in monetary terms in recorded - other important factors are not recorded.
Different definitions can make comparisons difficult.
Or other reasonable comment
Any 1 comment (2)
(ii)

|  | Income statement |  | Statement of financial <br> position |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Debit | Credit | Assets | Liabilities |
| Bank overdraft |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Depreciation charge for <br> the year | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |  |  |
| Prepaid rent |  |  | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |
| Discount received |  | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |  |
| Commission received |  | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |  |


| Page 6 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

4 (a)

| Error | Affects balancing of trial balance | Does not affect balancing of trial <br> balance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | $\checkmark$ |
| 2 | $\checkmark(1)$ |  |
| 3 |  | $\checkmark(1)$ |
| 4 | $\checkmark(1)$ | $\checkmark(1)$ |
| 5 |  |  |

(b)

Statement of corrected profit
Draft profit for the year \$

Error 1 26800

Error 2
Error 3
Error 4
Error 5
Corrected profit for the year
年
27610 (1)OF

| Page 7 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

5 (a)

|  | $\$$ | $\$$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Cost | 1200 |  |
| Depreciation year 1 | 240 | 240 (1) |
|  | 960 |  |
| Depreciation year 2 | 192 | 192 (1) |
| Total depreciation |  | 432 (1) |

(b)

| \$ Fixtures and fittings account |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  | 2013 |  |  |  |
| Jan | 1 | Balance b/d |  | 200 (1) | June | 1 | Disposal | 1200 (1) |
| Aug | 1 | Bank/cash |  | 500 (1) | Dec | 31 | Balance c/d | 32500 |
|  |  |  | 337 | 700 |  |  |  | 33700 |
| 2014 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan | 1 | Balance b/d | 32500 (1)OF |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Provision for depreciation Account$\$$ |  |  |  |  | \$ |
| 2013 |  |  |  |  | 2013 |  |  |  |
| June | 1 | Disposal |  | 432 (1)OF | Jan | 1 | Balance b/d | 9702 (1) |
| Dec | 31 | Balance c/d | 139 |  | Dec | 31 | Income Statement | 4646 *** |
|  |  |  | 14348 |  |  |  |  | 14348 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2014 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | Balance b/d | 13916 (1)OF |
| ${ }^{* * *}$ Calculation of depreciation for the year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  |
| Cost of asset - Opening balance |  |  |  |  | 31200 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less disposal |  |  |  |  | 30000 |  |  |  |
| Plus addition |  |  |  |  | 2500 |  | 32500 |  |
| Depreciation - Opening balance |  |  |  |  | 9702 |  |  |  |
| Less disposal |  |  |  |  | 432 OF |  | 9270 (1)OF |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 23230 |  |
| $20 \% \times 23230$ OF $=4646$ (1)OF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disposal account |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$ |  |  |  |  |  | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2013 |  |  |  |
| June |  | Fixtures and F | gs | 1200 (1) | June | 1 | Prov for Depreciatio | n 432 (1)OF |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bank/Cash | 600 (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dec | 31 | Income Statement | 168 (1)OF |
|  |  |  |  | 1200 |  |  |  | 1200 |


| Page 8 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

(c)

Ajith
Extract from Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013 \$
Expenses
Loss on disposal of fixtures and 168 (1)OF fittings

Depreciation - fixtures and fittings 4646 (1)OF
Ajith
Extract from Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2013
\$
Non-current assets
Fixtures and fittings at cost 32500 (1)OF
Depreciation to date
$\frac{13916}{18584}{ }^{(1) O F}$
[Total: 22]

| Page 9 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

6 (a) To obtain limited liability
To obtain extra capital
Any 1 reason (1)
(b) Preference share capital
(c) For reinvestment in the business

To plough back profits
To set aside profit for dividends in the future If there is not enough actual cash available to pay a dividend
Any 2 reasons (1) each
(d)

ABC Limited
Profit for the year before interest Less debenture interest
Profit for the year
XYZ Limited
Profit for the year before interest
Less debenture interest
Profit for the year after interest
\$
15000
1500 (1)
13500
\$
15000
8000 (1)
7000 (1)
(e)

ABC Limited
Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 December 2013
Profit for the year \$ \$

Less Ordinary share dividend
(260000 shares $\times \$ 0.03$ )
7800 (2)
Transfer to general reserve
Profit retained in the year
5000 (1)
13500 (1)OF

Retained profit b/f
Retained profit c/f
XYZ Limited
Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 December 2013
Profit for the year
Less Ordinary share dividend
(62000 shares $\times \$ 0.05$ )
Profit retained in the year
Retained profit b/f
Retained profit c/f
\$ \$
7000
(1)OF

3100
3900
14100
18000
(1)OF

| Page 10 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cambridge IGCSE - October/November 2014 | 0452 | 13 |

(f) ABC has more equity

XYZ Limited has more long term loans/debentures/debt
ABC's dividend paid is less expensive than XYZ's loan interest paid
$A B C$ paid a higher total dividend than XYZ
XYZ paid a higher total loan interest than ABC
ABC made a transfer to general reserve
Any 2 comments (1) each
(g)

ABC Limited
Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2013 \$
Non-current assets
100000 (1)
Net current assets
$\frac{80000}{180000}$
Non-current liabilities
$10 \%$ Debentures $\quad 15000$ (1)
165000
Capital and reserves
Ordinary share of $\$ 0.50$ each

| 130000 | (1) |
| ---: | :--- |
| 5000 | (1) |
| 30000 | (1)OF |
| 165000 |  |

(h) Shares in ABC had a return of 6\% (1) but shares in XYZ had a return of 5\% (1) $A B C$ had a lower amount of loan capital (1) so less risky (1)

