

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2006 question paper

0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/02

Paper 2, maximum raw mark 90

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

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.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

The minimum marks in these components needed for various grades were previously published with these mark schemes, but are now instead included in the *Report on the Examination* for this session.

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Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2006	0452

Question Number	Question (including any source details)			
1	(a)	Cash book		
	(b)	Matching		[1]
	(c)	Fixed assets		[1]
	(d)	A transaction completely omitted from the books e.g. cash sales not recorded		[1]
	(e)		Income	Expense
		Discount received	✓ (1)	
		Carriage outwards		✓ (1)
		Interest on bank deposit	✓ (1)	
		Bad debt written off		✓ (1)
	(f)	Interest on capital, partners salaries, interest on drawings (any two)		[2]
	(g)	Current assets less current liabilities		[2]
	(h)	(i) \$200 less \$65 = \$135		[1]
		(ii) Missing voucher or \$10 lost/pilfered from cash box		[2]
	(i)	(i) Current assets less stock/current liabilities		[2]
		(ii) Shows whether the business has sufficient liquid assets to meet its current liabilities		[2]

Total marks [19]

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2006	0452

Question Number **Question (including any source details)**

2 (a) Loretto Journal

	\$	\$
Office furniture	1 500 (1)	
Stock	12 000 (1)	
Bank	5 300 (2)	
Cash	200 (1)	
Loan – Hassan		3 000 (1)
Capital – Loretto		<u>16 000 (2)</u>
	<u>19 000</u>	<u>19 000</u>

[8]

See next page for 2 (b)

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2006	0452	02

Loretti – Petty Cash Book

Date	Details	Total received \$	Date	Details	Total paid \$	Stationery \$	Refreshments \$	Cleaning \$	Travelling \$
April 1	Capital	200.00(1)	3	Stationery	35.00(1)	35.00			
			8	Refreshments	40.00(1)		40.00		
			13	Cleaning	50.00(1)			50.00	
			20	Travelling	20.00(1)				20.00
					145.00	<u>35.00</u>	<u>40.00</u>	<u>50.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>
			30	Balance c/d	<u>55.00(1)</u>				
		<u>200.00</u>			<u>200.00</u>				
May 1	Balance b/d	55.00(1)							
1	Bank	145.00(1)							

[8]

[Total: 16]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	IGCSE – May/June 2006	0452

Question Number **Question (including any source details)**

3 (a)

Hilota – Trial balance at 31 March 2006

	\$	\$
Fixed assets	22 000 (1)	
Provision for depreciation		9 300 (1)
Stock at 1 April 2005	3 200 (1)	
Balance at bank	1 550 (1)	
Sales		56 500 (1)
Sales returns	500 (1)	
Purchases	34 200 (1)	
Carriage outwards	950 (1)	
Rent	4 000	
Wages	7 200 (1)	
General expenses	2 600	
Capital		20 000 (1)
Drawings	9 600 (1)	
Totals	85 800	85 800 (1)
		to agree total

[12]

(b)

Hilota
Trading account for the year ended 31 March 2006

	\$	\$
Sales		56 500 (1)
less sales returns		<u>500 (1)</u>
		56 000
Opening stock	3 200 (1)	
Purchases	<u>34 200 (1)</u>	
	37 400	
less closing stock	3 800 (1)	
Cost of goods sold		<u>33 600 (1)</u>
Gross profit		<u>22 400 (1)</u> OF

[7]

(c) Gross profit percentage = Gross profit/net sales
= 22 400 (1)(OF)/56 000 (1) x 100
= 40.00% (1)

[3]

(d) **If no sales returns, use gross sales:**

Gross profit percentage = 22 900 (1)(OF)/56 500 (1) x 100
= 40.43% (1)

[3]

Total marks [25]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
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Question Number **Question (including any source details)**

4 (a) Stock is valued at the **lower (1)** of **cost (1)** and **net realisable value (1)** [3]

(b) Rudi- stock valuation

	\$	\$
Part A005: 250 (1) units @ \$1.30 per unit (1)		325.00 (1)
Part B017: 600 (1) units @ \$1.80 per unit (2)		1 080.00 (1)
Part C060: 150 (1) units @ \$2.50 per unit (1)	375.00 (1)	
add: carriage inwards 3 x \$25 =	<u>75.00 (1)</u>	
		<u>450.00</u>
Total value of stock		<u>1 855.00 (1)</u>

[12]

(c) Prudence [2]

Total marks [17]

5 (a) Rajit
Summary Balance Sheet at 31 December 2005

	Cost		Provision for depreciation		Net book value
	\$		\$		\$
Fixed assets	<u>62 500</u> (1)		<u>12 500</u> (1)		50 000 (1)
Current assets			47 000 (1)		
less current liabilities			19 000 (1)		
Net current assets/working capital					<u>28 000</u> (1)
					<u>78 000</u>
Financed by					
Capital at 1 January 2005					74 000 (1)
Add Profit for the year					<u>13 000</u> (1)
					87 000
less drawings					<u>9 000</u> (1)
					<u>78 000</u>
				(1)	to agree balance

[10]

(b) Return on capital employed = profit/opening capital
= 13 000 (1)/74 000 (1)
= 17.57% (1) [3]

Total marks [13]