

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series**

**0452 ACCOUNTING**

**0452/11**

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 120

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1 (a) C

(b) B

(c) A

(d) B

(e) C

(f) D

(g) A

(h) D

(i) A

(j) A

(1) mark each

[Total: 10]

2 (a)

	Asset	Liability
Office equipment	✓	
Prepaid rent	✓ (1)	
Accrued wages		✓ (1)
Bank loan		✓ (1)
Inventory of goods for resale	✓ (1)	
Inventory of stationery for office use	✓ (1)	
Amount due to creditor		✓ (1)

[6]

- (b) An asset account has a debit **(1)** balance.  
 A liability account has a credit **(1)** balance.  
 An expense account has a debit **(1)** balance.  
 An income account has a credit **(1)** balance.

[4]

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(c) Any suitable answer e.g. insurance, telephone, wages etc. (1) [1]

(d) Income statement (1) [1]

(e)

Every transaction has a two fold aspect	<i>True</i>
Costs must be matched against related income	True (1)
Revenue can be recorded before it is earned	False (1)
Staff expertise can be recorded in the financial statements	False (1)

[3]

(f)

				Lamoudi			
				Insurance account			
2014		\$		2014		\$	
1 Jan	Balance b/d	300	(1)	31 Dec	Income statement	1380	(1o.f.)
1 Apr	Bank/Cash	<u>1440</u>	(1)		Balance c/d	<u>360</u>	
		<u>1740</u>				<u>1740</u>	
2015							
1 Jan	Balance b/d	360	(1)				

**+1 for dates**

[5]

(g) To check the arithmetical accuracy of the double entry (1)

OR

As a basis for the preparation of the financial statements/final accounts (1)

[1]

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(h)

Ebenon  
Trial Balance at 31 December 2014

	Debit \$	Credit \$	
Motor vehicles	38 000		}
Provision for depreciation of motor vehicles		10 000	}{(1)
Sales		190 000	}
Purchases	103 000		}{(1)
Rent	4 000		}
Wages and salaries	41 000		}{(1)
Sundry expenses	6 800		}
Drawings	23 000		}{(1)
Trade payables		5 000	}
Trade receivables	7 000		}{(1)
Bank overdraft		1 500	}
Cash	100		}{(1)
Purchase returns		600	}
Inventory	12 000		}{(1)
Capital		27 800	(1o.f.)
	234 900	234 900	

[8]

(i) 1 January 2014 (1)

[1]

[Total: 30]

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3 (a)

Book of prime (original) entry	Source document
<i>Cash book</i>	<i>Cheque counterfoil</i>
Any two of: Sales journal Sales returns journal Purchases journal Purchases returns journal General journal  Petty cash book	Sales invoice Sales credit note issued Purchase invoice Credit note received/debit note issued Notification of debtor going bankrupt/other suitable answer Voucher
for (1) mark each	for (1) mark each

[4]

(b) To avoid multiple entries in the ledger (1)

Different books of prime entry can be maintained by different people (1)

Acts as an aid for posting to the ledger by analysing a transaction into debit and credit entry (1)

Helps to reduce the amount of detail in the ledger as only totals are posted to the ledger (1)

Provides evidence of transactions since they are recorded from source documents (1)

Helps in the auditing/tracking process/facilitates cross-referencing (1)

Easy reference to source of a transaction (1)

Helps in gathering and summarising of accounting information (1)

Groups together similar types of transactions in one book in date order (1)

Reduces number of entries in ledger (1)

**Max. 1**

[1]

(c) Discount allowed (1) Discount received (1)

[2]

(d) The debtor's bank refused payment (1)

[1]

(e)

Account debited	Account credited
Pierre (1)	Bank (1)

[2]

(f) Bank reconciliation statement (1)

[1]

(g) Paying more from the bank account than there is in it (1). This means that the business owes the bank money (the bank is a current liability) (1).

[2]

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(h)

	Debit balance	Credit balance
Cash book		✓ (1)
Bank statement	✓ (1)	

[2]

(i)

Account debited	Account credited
Drawings (1)	Bank (1)

[2]

[Total: 17]

4 (a)

Green Meadow Limited  
Statement of Financial Position at 31 January 2015  
\$

<b>Non-current assets</b>	
Plant and equipment	184 000
Motor vehicles	<u>87 000</u>
	271 000 (1)*
<b>Current assets</b>	
Inventory	63 000
Trade receivables	57 000
Cash and cash equivalents/Bank	<u>2 000</u>
	122 000 (1)*
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>393 000</u>
<b>Capital and reserves (1)</b>	
Ordinary share capital	125 000 (1)
8% preference share capital	100 000 (1)
Retained earnings	<u>65 000</u> (1)
	<u>290 000</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities (1)</b>	
6% Debentures (2019)	50 000 (1)
Bank loan	<u>10 000</u> (1)
	<u>60 000</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Trade payables	<u>43 000</u> (1)*
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>393 000</u>

\* indicates heading required for mark

[10]

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<b>(b)</b>	\$		
	Closing profit	65 000	
	Opening profit	<u>51 500</u>	
		13 500	<b>(1)</b>
	Add back:		
	Ordinary dividend	10 000	<b>(1)</b>
	Preference dividend	<u>8 000</u>	<b>(1)</b>
	Profit for the year	<u>31 500</u>	<b>(1o.f.)</b>
			[4]

<b>(c)</b>	\$		
	Profit for the year	31 500	<b>(1o.f.)</b>
	Add back:		
	Bank interest	500	<b>(1)</b>
	Debenture interest	<u>3 000</u>	<b>(1)</b>
	Profit for the year	<u>35 000</u>	<b>(1o.f.)</b>
			[4]

**(d)**  $\frac{35\,000 \text{ (1o.f.)}}{290\,000 \text{ (1o.f.)} + 60\,000 \text{ (1o.f.)}} \times 100 = 10\% \text{ (1o.f.)}$  [4]

**(e)** To compare with other businesses  
To compare with rate of finance cost on debentures etc.

Any one for **(1)** mark [1]

**(f)** To avoid dilution of control **(1)**/because debentures don't have voting rights **(1)**  
Ensure existing owners retain control of business **(1)**

Any one for **(1)** mark [1]

**[Total: 24]**

**5**

<b>(a)</b>	Gross profit	\$400	<b>(1)</b>
	Cost of sales	\$600	<b>(1)</b>
	Purchases	600 <b>(1o.f.)</b> – (60 – 40) <b>(1)</b>	= \$580
	Profit for the year	\$150	<b>(1)</b>
	Expenses	400 <b>(1o.f.)</b> – 150 <b>(1o.f.)</b>	= \$250
			[7]

**(b)** The brother has better control of his expenses **(1)**.  
The brother has a larger business and experiences economies of scale on overheads such as rent **(1)**.  
The brother buys goods for resale at a lower price **(1)**.  
The brother sells the goods at a higher price **(1)**.

Any one for **(1)** mark [1]

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(c)  $\frac{50 (1)}{600 (1o.f.)} \times 365 (1) = 30.42 = 31 \text{ days } (1o.f.)$  [4]

- (d) Increasing sales  
 Decreasing inventory levels  
 More efficient purchasing of inventory  
 Change in type of goods sold  
 Increase in business activity  
 Lower inventory levels  
 More sales activity

Any two for (1) each [2]

- (e) Increase in finance  
 Additional knowledge/skills/expertise  
 Share risks  
 Sharing of tasks and responsibilities  
 Can discuss decision-making  
 Losses can be shared between partners

Any two for (1) each [2]

[Total: 16]

6 (a)

		Healthy Ways Sports Club Subscriptions account					
2014		\$		2014		\$	
1 Jan	Balance b/d	350	(1)	1 Jan	Balance b/d	100	(1)
31 Dec	Income and expenditure a/c	19300	(1o.f.)	31 Dec	Bank/Cash	19100	(1)
	Balance c/d	<u>50</u>			Balance c/d	<u>500</u>	
		<u>19700</u>				<u>19700</u>	
2015				2015			
1 Jan	Balance b/d	500	(1)	1 Jan	Balance b/d	50	(1)

(b)

		Healthy Ways Sports Club Total trade payables account					
2014		\$		2014		\$	
31 Dec	Bank/Cash	3710	(1)	1 Jan	Balance b/d	590	(1)
	Balance c/d	<u>820</u>		31 Dec	Purchases	<u>3940</u>	(1o.f.)
		<u>4530</u>				<u>4530</u>	
2015				2015			
1 Jan	Balance b/d			1 Jan	Balance b/d	820	(1)



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(c) Healthy Ways Sports Club  
Café Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2014

	\$	\$	
Revenue/Sales		4900	(1)
Inventory at 1 January 2014	600		(1)
Purchases	<u>3940</u>		(1o.f.)
	4540		
Inventory at 31 December 2014	<u>800</u>	<u>3740</u>	
		1160	
Staff wages		<u>1800</u>	(1)
Loss for the year		<u>(640)</u>	(1o.f.)

[6]

(d) Healthy Ways Sports Club  
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2014

	\$	\$	
Subscriptions		19300	(1o.f.)
Loss from cafe	640		(1o.f.)
Staff wages (7 200 + 300)	7 500		(1)
Rent and insurance	4 800		}
Sundry expenses	1 850		} (1)
Depreciation 18 700 + 4 600 (1) – 20 100 (1)	<u>3 200</u>	<u>17 990</u>	
Surplus		<u>1 310</u>	(1o.f.)

[7]

[Total: 23]