

### Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING		0452/22
Paper 2		March 2021
MARK SCHEME		
Maximum Mark: 100		
	Published	

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the March 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

#### 0452/22

### Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED

#### **Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded positively:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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#### 0452/22

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### Social Science-Specific Marking Principles (for point-based marking)

#### 1 Components using point-based marking:

 Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

#### From this it follows that we:

- **a** DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
- **b** DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
- **c** DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons ...).
- d DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
- e DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
- **f** DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
- **g** DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)

#### 2 Presentation of mark scheme:

- Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point.
- Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points.
- Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).

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#### 3 Calculation questions:

- The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer
- If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown.
- Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages.
- Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

#### 4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

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Question						Ansv	wer						Marks
1(a)	Shilpa Sales journal								4				
		Date				Details				\$			
		2021 Jan 6 20 26 31	Par Yas		·	ınt				160 (1) 150 (1) <u>62</u> (1) <u>372</u> (1)	OF		
1(b)	Shilpa Cash Book									1			
	2021			Disc. Alld \$	Cash \$	Bank \$	2021			Disc. Recd \$	Cash \$	Bank \$	
	Jan 1 9 15 21	Balance b/d Disposal of office fittings Sales Kabir	(1)	12	200	814 110 85 148	Jan 2 11 17	Rent Dilip Office expenses Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1)		50 150	30 818	
	24 Feb 1	Pari Balance b/d	(1) (1)	12 <u>9</u> <u>21</u> <b>(1)OF</b>	200 150 <b>(1)OF</b>	141 1298 818 (1) <b>OF</b>	31	Balance C/U			200	1298	

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Question	Answer									Marks
1(c)		Shilpa Dilip account								
	Date	Details		\$	Date	Details	3	\$		
	2021 Jan 10 11 31	(20–5) Cash	(1) (1)	15 50	2021 Jan 3	Purchases (120 – 30)	(1)	90		
	31	Balance c/d		<u>25</u> <u>90</u>	Feb 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	90 25		

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Question	Answer						
1(d)	Debit note	1					
	Credit note ✓(1)						

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Zamir Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2020	10
	Fee income	
	* Rent and rates alternative calculation rent $4000\times4$ $16000$ (1) rates $6000+(2/12\times7560)$ $\frac{7260}{23260}$ (1)	

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Question		Answer			Marks
2(b)	Statement of Finance	Zamir cial Position (assets sect	tion) at 31 December 2020		3
	Assets Non-current Assets  *Office equipment  Current Assets Trade receivables (15 600 – 1 885) Other receivables  Total assets  * workings: cost 60 000 – 1800 = 58 200	\$ Cost	\$ Accumulated depreciation 30 690 (1)OF  13 715 } (1) 4 000 }	\$ Net book value 27 510 <b>OF</b> 17 715 45 225	
2(c)	acc dep (22 500 – 540) = 21 960 +  High level of drawings (1)  High level of trade receivables/trade receivable  Expenses not controlled efficiently (1)  To meet short-term debts when they fall due (*  To improve cash flow/liquidity (1)  To be able to take advantage of business opport  To purchase additional non-current assets/exp  Accept other valid answers  Max (2)	es slow to settle debts (1  1)  ortunities as they arise (			2

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	Salary increase – advantages Sharif would only be entitled to his salary and not a share of the profit (1) Zamir would not need to consult Sharif before making decisions (1) Disagreements about decisions etc. would not arise (1) Sharif's motivation and commitment may improve (1) No changes would be required to the (legal) structure of the business (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	5
	Partnership offer – advantages Sharif may be required to introduce capital (1) The risks/losses and responsibilities would be shared (1) The decision-making would be shared (1) Sharif's salary as an employee would not need to be paid (1) Sharif may be more committed (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question		Δ	Answer			Marks		
3(a)		The suspense account balance is entered on the trial balance (1) This means that there are equal debits and credits on the trial balance/the trial balance will balance (1)						
3(b)		Rachel Journal						
	Error number	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$				
	1	Premises repairs Premises	220 (1)	220 (1)				
	2	Motor vehicles Neil's Wheels	3400 (1)	3400 (1)				
	3	Sales Purchases	100 (1)	100 (1)				
	4	Sales returns Suspense	19 <b>(1)</b>	19 <b>(1)</b>				
	5	Suspense  Bank interest received  Bank charges	50 (1)	25 <b>(1)</b> 25 <b>(1)</b>				
3(c)(i)	Error 3 (1).					1		
3(c)(ii)	Error 2 <b>(1)</b> .					1		

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Question		Answer							
3(d)									4
	Error number		Gross Profit		Ī	Profit for the yea	ar		
		No effect	Understated \$	Overstated \$	No effect	Understated \$	Overstated \$		
	1	✓					220		
	2	✓			✓			(1)	
	3	✓			✓			(1)	
	4			19			19	(1)	
	5	✓				50		(1)	
3(e)	The accounting recor	ds may contai	n other errors w	hich have not	yet been foun	d (1)		·	1

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Question		Answer		Marks
4(a)	ratio	working	answer	
	gross margin	$\frac{51480}{114400} \times \frac{100}{1}$ (1) whole formula	45% (1)	
	trade receivables turnover (days) (round up to next whole day)	$\frac{15400}{114400} \times \frac{365}{1}$ (1) whole formula	50 days <b>(1)</b>	
	current ratio (correct to two decimal places)	$\frac{2850 + 15400}{7430 + 6190} = \frac{18250}{13620}$ (1) whole formula	1.34:1 (1)	
4(b)(i)	Chaaya's trade receivables turnover is slowed Chaaya may be allowing her credit customer Chaaya's credit customers may not be paying Chaaya's credit control policy may not be effect This may be causing Chaaya to have more of This may result in Chaaya having more irrect Accept other valid points  Max (3)	rs longer to pay (1) g within a stated credit period (1) icient (1) cash flow problems than Sara (1)	743 20 uays)	
	If Chaaya's trade receivables turnover (in Chaaya's trade receivables turnover is faster Chaaya may be allowing her credit customer Chaaya's customers may be paying within a Chaaya is less likely to have irrecoverable do Chaaya's credit control policy is more efficient This may be causing Chaaya to have fewer of Accept other valid points  Max (3)	rs less time to pay (1) stated credit period (1) ebts than Sara (1) nt than Sara's (1)	28 days)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)(ii)	Chaaya and Sara may allow different credit periods (1) Chaaya and Sara may use different accounting policies (1) Chaaya and Sara may have different year-ends (1) The figures relate to one year only. It would be more meaningful to look at trends (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	2
4(c)	Advantages Cash would be received quicker (1) The bank overdraft may be reduced (1) Overdraft interest may be reduced (1) There would be no irrecoverable debts (1) There would be fewer administration costs (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)  Disadvantages May lose customers who prefer to buy on credit / damage relationship with customers (1) Less profit due to trade discount/reduction in selling price/reduction in sales(revenue) (1) If sales are usually one-off rather than regular, the trade discount may have little effect (1) Increased risk of fraud or theft/ increased security measures required (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	5
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)(i)	If the business has sufficient profitability/liquidity to continue to offer them employment (1) Whether Chaaya could afford to pay them an increase in wages (1)	2
4(d)(ii)	Bank manager (1) Trade payables (1) Customers (1) Government departments/tax office (1) Potential buyers of Chaaya's business/potential partner (1) Investors/potential investors (1) Accept other valid answers Max (2)	2

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Question	Answer						
5(a)	(70 + 2) <b>(1)</b> × 130 = 9360 <b>(1)OF</b>						
5(b)	Maira Income Statement (trading section) for the year ended 31 December 2020						
		\$	\$				
	Revenue Cost of sales		150 000 <b>(1)</b>				
	Purchases (1 400 $\times$ 70) Carriage inwards (1400 $\times$ 2)	98 000 (1) 2 800 (1)					
	Less Goods taken for own use	100 800 1 440 99 360 (2)CF/(1)(	OF .				
	Less Closing inventory	9 360 (1) <b>OF</b> fro	m (a) 90 000 (1) <b>O</b> F				
	Gross profit		60 000 (1)OF (40% × revenue)				
	Revenue 2 × 10 800 = 21 600 8 × 12 000 = 96 000 2 × 16 200 = 32 400 150 000						

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Advantages  Maira would have all the necessary figures e.g. balances of individual ledger accounts (1)  If the business grows, it will be more difficult to prepare financial statements from incomplete records (1)  Detailed records would be available for future reference (1)  More accurate comparisons year-on-year/with other businesses is possible (1)  More informed decision making will be possible (1)  The government/tax office may require an adequate amount of accounting records (1)  If Maira wishes to sell the business, a potential buyer may wish to see full accounting records (1)  Lenders/potential lenders can be provided with adequate information (1)  Maira should be able to prepare financial statements more easily (1)  Maira should be able to prepare financial statements more accurately (1)  Assist in location of errors/checking procedures, e.g. control accounts may be used (1)  The possibility of fraud would be minimised (1)  Accept other valid points  May (2)	
Disadvantages Maira's financial statements may be prepared from incomplete records (1) Maira is busy so she may not have time for book-keeping (1) It may take Maira time to learn double-entry book-keeping (1) Any spare time which Maira can find may be better spent on e.g. marketing (1) If Maira pays a book-keeper to write up her books, the cost of this will reduce her profits (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	
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Question	Answer								
5(d)		Cash	book	Purchases journal		Purchases returns journal			3
	Discount received from a supplier for prompt payment	√(1)							
	Credit note received from a supplier						<b>√</b> (1)		
	Direct debit paid to a supplier	√(1)							
5(e)			Compa	rability	Releva	nce	Reliability		2
	Maira's inventory valuation should be free from significant errors.						√(1)		
	Maira's financial statements should be provided in time for her to use them when making decisions about her shop.				√(1	)			

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