

Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING

0452/22 February/March 2022

Paper 2 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 February/March 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[™], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

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.

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.

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).

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.

Question		Answer			Marks
1(a)(i)		Nazmeen General Journal			4
	Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$	
	2022 Jan 1	Motor vehicle Bank Petty cash Bank loan Capital Assets, liabilities and capital at this date (1)	11 000 } 2 300 } (1) 200 } 13 500	2 500 (1) <u>11 000</u> (1) <u>13 500</u>	
1(a)(ii)	Correction of errors (1) Purchase/disposal of non-current assets on credit (1) Transactions not recorded in another book of prime entry (1) Transfers between accounts (1) Writing off irrecoverable debts (1) Creation of/adjustment to a provision for doubtful debts (1) Recording depreciation (1) Year-end transfers to income statement (1) Max (1) Accept other valid points		1		

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Question				Answ	er				Marks
1(b)(i)				Nazme Petty Casl					10
	Total received \$	Date	Details		Total paid \$	Motor expenses \$	Sundry expenses \$	Ledger accounts \$	
	200	2022 Jan 1 3 8 17 26 29 31	Balance Petrol Magazines GL Limited Cleaning Alim Balance c/d	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	35 14 60 9 38 156 44 200	35 9 44	14	60 38 98	
	44 156	Feb 1	Balance b/d Bank	(1)OF (1)OF					
	+ (1) dates (1)OF totalling a	inalysis co	lumns				1		
1(b)(ii)	There is a maxim	num amoun [:]	etty cash expenditure which can be spent (nprest amount (1)	(1) (1)					1
	Accept other va Max (1)	lid points							

Question	Answer							Marks
1(c)			Invoice	Credit note	Statement of account			4
	A credit purchase		✓		~			
	The balance owing by supplier at the end of				~	(1) row		
	A purchases return			~	~	(1) row		
	Trade discount deduc	ted from list	√	√		(1) row		
	Payment made to a su	upplier			✓	(1) row		

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Question		Answer	Marks
2(a)		Ravi Sales ledger control account	10
	Date Details	\$ Date Details \$	
	2021 Feb 1 Balance b/d 2022	12 510* 2021 12 510* Feb 1 Balance b/d (1) both 1 245* 2022	
	Jan 31 Sales (1) Interest charged (1)	134 000 Jan 31 Bank (1) 96 250 1 104 Cash (1) 12 890 Sales returns (1) 4 000 Irrecoverable debts (1) 9 100 Contra entries (1) 1 677 Discount allowed (1) 4 643 Balance c/d 17 809	
	2022 Feb 1 Balance b/d (1)OF	147 614 17 809	
	(1) *for both opening balances		
2(b)	Prudence (1)		1
2(c)(i)			2
	Max (2) Accept other valid points		

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)(ii)	Trade payables Level of trade receivables may influence trade payable's decision (1) If trade payable believes trade receivables are insufficient may decide not to supply/not to continue to supply/supply on cash terms only OR If trade receivables are high may have adequate funds to pay trade payables (1) Max (2) Accept other valid points	2
2(d)	Reasons for employing a credit controller Should result in lower irrecoverable debts (1) Should control the amount owed by trade receivables (1) Payments from trade receivables likely to be received more quickly/ collection period decreases(1) Ravi's time would be freed up to carry out other business tasks (1) The salary of the credit controller is less than the amount of irrecoverable debts (1) Max (2) Accept other valid points	5
	Reasons for not employing a credit controller Have to pay an annual salary (1) Salary would be paid regardless of amount of debts recovered (1) No guarantee that all debts will be collected (1) Legal fees may be incurred for any legal action (1) Damage relationship with customers/ may buy less/may buy from a different supplier/lose customer loyalty (1) Could instead try to increase cash sales (1) Max (2) Accept other valid points	
	Recommendation (1)	

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Question		Answer		Mark
Question 3(a)	Pari Manufacturing Account for the year en Cost of material consumed Opening inventory of raw materials Purchases of raw materials Less Closing inventory of raw materials Direct wages Prime cost Factory overheads Wages of factory supervisor Rates and insurance (14 000 ÷ 2) General expenses (11 500 + 500)		21 \$ 6 100 <u>84 200</u> 90 300 <u>6 840</u> 83 460 (1) <u>33 000</u> (1) 116 460 (1)OF	9 9
	Depreciation of factory equipment (100 000 – 36 000) x 20% Add opening work-in-progress Less closing work-in-progress Cost of production *(1) for both inventories of work in progress	<u>12 800</u> (1)	57 800 174 260 (1)OF <u>9 420</u> * 183 680 <u>9 885</u> * <u>173 795</u> (1)OF	

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Question	Answer					
3(b)	Pari Income Statement (trading section) for the year ended 31 December 2021					
	Revenue\$\$Cost of sales11 350 *230 020Opening inventory of finished goods11 350 *230 020Cost of production173 795 (1)OF100FLess Closing inventory of finished goods12 630 *172 515 (1)OFGross profit57 505 (1)OF57 505 (1)OF*(1) for both inventories of finished goodsII					
3(c)	Gross margin = $\frac{57505}{230020}$ OF $\times \frac{100}{1}$ whole formula (1)OF = 25.00% (1) OF	2				

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Question	Answer					
3(d)	Advantages	Disadvantages		5		
	May be cheaper to buy rather than to make If could buy at lower cost than making gross margin/gross profit would improve Would have more time for other business functions e.g. marketing Accounting records would be simpler	May be cheaper to make rather than to buy If could make at lower cost than making gross margin/gross profit would improve Cost of purchased finished goods may increase in the future Depend on supplier for regular supplies Depend on supplier for quality Depend on supplier for required quantity May lose customer loyalty May be difficult to start production again once stopped	 (1) 			
	Advantages Max (2) Accept other valid points Recommendation (1)	Disadvantages Max (2)				

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Question	Answer			Marks		
4(a)	Demis Corrected Trial Balance at 31 December 2021					
	Sales Purchases Rates and insurance General expenses Property Fixtures at cost Provision for depreciation of fixtures Trade receivables Trade payables Inventory Cash at bank Capital at 1 January 2021 Drawings Petty cash	Debit \$ 52 420 (1) 11 500 1 092 92 500 34 000 7 410 8 000 (2)CF (1)OF 8 095 11 320 80 (1) 226 417	Credit \$ 90 052 21 760 4 665 (1) 109 940 226 417			
4(b)	\$	(1) matchin	g CF totals	2		
	Cash book balance8 095OFAdd unpresented cheques437Bank statement balance8 532(1) OF Credit (1)					

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Question		Ans	wer					Marks
4(c)	Error	E	ntries rea	uired	to correct the error	r		10
		De			Cre			
		Account	\$		Account	\$		
	1 Drawings of goods for owr use, \$317, had been omitted from the books of account.	Drawings	317	(1)	Purchases	317	(1)	
	2 Purchases returns, \$93, had been credited to the sales account.	Sales	93	(1)	Purchases returns	93	(1)	
	3 A payment for property insurance, \$500, had beer debited to the property account.	Rates and insurance	500	(1)	Property	500	(1)	
	4 A credit purchase, \$315, from Erin had been recorded as \$135.	Purchases	180	(1)	Erin	180	(1)	
	5 A credit sale, \$191, to Harvinder, had been debited to the sales account and credited to Harvinder's account.	Harvinder	382	(1)	Sales	382	(1)	
4(d)(i)	Error of commission (1)							
4(d)(ii)	Error of original entry (1)							•

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Question	Answer		Marks				
5(a)	Priti and Paisley Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 January 2022		6				
	Profit for the year Add Interest on drawings\$Priti750 (1) 650 (1)Paisley650 (1)Less Interest on capitalPriti4 000 (1)	\$ 33 100 <u>1 400</u> 34 500					
	Paisley 4 800 (1) 4 800						
	Less SalaryPaisley6 000 (1)Share of profitPriti17 775 }(1)	<u>10 800</u> 23 700					
	Paisley 5925 } OF	23 700					
5(b)	Paisley Current account						
	Date 2022Details\$Date 2021Details	\$					
	Jan 31Drawings(1)13 000Feb 1Balance b/dInterest on drawings(1)OF65020221425Jan 31Interest on capitalBalance c/d1 425Jan 31Interest on capitalSalaryProfit share1 4251 425Salary1425	(1)OF 800 (1) 6000 (1)OF 5925					
	15 075 2022 Feb 1 Balance b/d	(1)OF 1425	-				
		i	_				

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	Is entitled to only one quarter of the <i>residual</i> profit (1) His <i>total profit share</i> is significantly less than Priti's (1) May feel he is not getting adequate reward for his extra duties/responsibilities (1) May be able to earn more as a manager elsewhere (1) His total profit share is lower than his drawings for the year (1)	3
	Accept other valid points Max (3)	
5(d)	Advantages Limited liability/ a company is a separate legal entity (1) Can raise more finance (1) More options for raising finance (1) Different ways of raising finance are available ordinary/preference shares and debentures/loans (1) Or other relevant advantages Max (2)	5
	Disadvantages Costly to establish (1) More complex/regulated accounting required/have to publish accounts/more legal requirements (1) May lose control of the business (1) Decisions may take longer (1) Dividends have to be paid to shareholders/have to share profit with shareholders (1) Max (2) Or other relevant disadvantages	
	Recommendation (1)	