

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2013 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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	13

1 (a) A

(b) D

(c) C

(d) C

(e) A

(f) C

(g) A

(h) B

(i) D

(j) B

(1) Mark each

[Total: 10]

2 (a)

	Capital receipt	Revenue receipt	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure
Proceeds of sale of vehicle	✓ (1)			
Purchase of goods for resale				✓ (1)
Discount allowed				✓ (1)
Discount received		✓ (1)		
Legal fees on purchase of property			✓ (1)	

[5]

- (b) A 600 × \$15 \$9000 (2)
 B 100 × \$11.50 \$1150 (2)
 C 50 × \$15 \$750 (2)

[6]

- (c) Raw materials (1)
 Work in progress (1)
 Finished goods (1)

[3]

(d) Amount in manufacturing account = \$8000 × 60% = \$4800 (2)

Amount in income statement = \$8000 × 40% = \$3200 (2)

Amount in balance sheet = \$2000 (1)

[5]

(e) Trading account

[2]

[Total: 21]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	13

3 (a)

Document	Book of prime entry
Sales invoice	Sales journal (1)
Credit note	Sales returns journal (1)
Statement of account	No entry (2)

[4]

(b)

				Hannah account					
				\$				\$	
Mar	1	Balance	b/d	200	(1)	Mar	12	Returns	64(1)
	6	Sales		256	(1)		28	Bank/cash	196(1)
							31	Discount	4(1)
								Balance	c/d <u>192</u>
				<u>456</u>					<u>456</u>
Apr	1	Balance	b/d	192	(1) OF				

+ (1) Dates

[7]

(c) Trade discount – Bulk buying (1)
 Regular customer/encourage repeat custom (1)
 In the same trade (1)
MAX 2

Cash discount – Prompt payment (1)
 Payment before the due date (1)
MAX 2

[4]

[Total: 15]

4 (a)

	Debit	Credit
Opening balance trade receivables	✓ (1)	
Credit sales	✓ (1)	
Sales returns		✓ (1)
Receipts from credit customers		✓ (1)
Discount allowed		✓ (1)
Bad debts		✓ (1)
Dishonoured cheques	✓ (1)	
Interest on overdue account	✓ (1)	

[8]

(b) (i) $\frac{924}{46\,200} \times \frac{100}{1} = 2\%$

[2]

- (ii) Increase in value of trade receivables/increase in credit sales
 Increase in rate of provision/anticipating higher bad debts
Any 1 reason (2)

[2]

(iii) Tellwright Ltd
 Journal

	Debit	Credit	
Income statement	\$ 636	\$	(1)
Provision for doubtful debts		636	(1)
Increase in provision for doubtful debts			(1)

[3]

(c) **Either**

Matching (1)

To match the amount of sales for which the business is unlikely to be paid against the sales of the year in which the sale was made (2)

Or

Prudence (1)

To avoid overstating the profits for the year/anticipate losses but not profits

Or to avoid overstating the trade receivables/current assets (2)

[3]

[Total: 18]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	13

- 5 (a) Economic reasons
 Obsolescence/out of date
 Depletion
 Passage of time
Any 3 reasons (1) each **[3]**

(b)

		Machinery account				
		\$			\$	
2011			2012			
Jan 1	Bank	27 000(1)	July 1	Disposal (A)	9 000(1)	
			Dec 31	Balance c/d	<u>18 000</u>	
		<u>27 000</u>			<u>27 000</u>	
2012						
Jan 1	Balance b/d	18 000(1)OF				
+ (1) Dates [4]						

		Provision for depreciation of machinery account				
		\$			\$	
2011			2011			
Dec 31	Balance c/d	<u>6 000</u>	Dec 31	Income statement	<u>6 000(1)</u>	
		<u>6 000</u>			<u>6 000</u>	
2012			2012			
Jul 1	Disposal (A)	3 000(1)	Jan 1	Balance b/d	6 000(1) OF	
Dec 31	Balance c/d	8 000	Dec 31	Income statement		
				A	1000 (1)	
				B & C	<u>4000 (1)</u>	
		<u>11 000</u>			<u>5 000</u>	
					<u>11 000</u>	
			2013			
			Jan1	Balance b/d	8 000(1) OF	
+ (1) Dates [7]						

(c)

		Disposal account				
		\$			\$	
2012			2012			
July 1	Machinery	9 000 (1)	July 1	Prov for Dep	3 000(1) OF	
				Bank	5 800(1)	
			Dec 31	Income statement	<u>200(1) OF</u>	
		<u>9 000</u>			<u>9 000</u>	
[4]						

[Total: 18]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	13

6 (a)

Sukesh
Statement of Affairs at 31 December 2011

	\$	\$	\$
Non-current Assets			
Vehicle at cost			16 000
Fixtures and fittings at cost			<u>4 000</u>
			20 000(1)
Current Assets			
Inventory		9 200	
Trade receivables		6 500	
Other receivables		<u>200</u>	
		15 900(1)	
Current Liabilities			
Trade payables	9 100 }		
Bank overdraft	420 }		
Loan (1/10 × 10 000)	<u>1 000 (1)</u>	<u>10 520</u>	
Net Current assets			<u>5 380</u>
			25 380
Non-current Liabilities			
Loan (9/10 × 10 000)			<u>9 000(1)</u>
			<u>16 380</u>
Financed by			
Capital			
Balance			<u>16 380(1) OF</u>

[6]

(b)

	\$		
Opening trade receivables	6 500		
Less Closing trade receivables	<u>4 100</u>		
	2 400		
Add Sales for the year	<u>52 200 (1)</u>		
	54 600		
Less Cash from credit customers	<u>54 300 (1)</u>		
Bad debts	<u>300 (1) CF</u>		

Alternative calculations acceptable

[3]

(c)

	\$		
Opening trade payables	9 100		
Less Closing trade payables	<u>9 300</u>		
	(200)		
Add Purchases for the year	<u>36 000 (1)</u>		
	35 800		
Less Cash paid to credit suppliers	<u>35 400 (1)</u>		
Discount received	<u>400 (1) CF</u>		

Alternative calculations acceptable

[3]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2013	0452	13

(d) Sukesh
Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2012

	\$	\$
Revenue (52 200 (1) + 6200 (1))		58 400
Less Cost of sales		
Opening inventory	9 200 (1)	
Purchases (36 000 (1) + 900 (1))	<u>36 900</u>	
	46 100	
Less Closing inventory	<u>8 800 (1)</u>	<u>37 300</u>
Gross profit		21 100(1) OF
Add Discount received		<u>400(1) OF</u>
		21 500
Less Loan interest	450 (1)	
Rent	6 000	
Insurance (200 (1) + 800 (1) – 250 (1))	750	
Other running costs	2 500	
Bad debts	<u>300 (1) OF</u>	
Profit for the year		<u>10 000</u> <u>11 500(1) OF</u>

[14]

(e) To spread the cost of the asset over its useful life (2) [2]

(f) Bank
Suppliers/creditors
Lenders
Managers
Employees
Potential partners
Tax authorities
Customers/debtors
Competitors
Investors
Trade unions
Potential purchaser of the business
Any 4 acceptable answers (1) each [4]

(g) $\frac{37\,300}{9\,000} = 4.14$ times (1) OF (1) CF [3]

(h) (i) Duarte (1) OF

(ii) Any suitable comment to imply that Duarte's inventory is selling faster
Answer to be based on OF answer to (g)
Any one acceptable reason (2) [3]

[Total: 38]