

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2007 question paper

0452 ACCOUNTING

0452/03

Paper 3, maximum raw mark 100

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.

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.

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- 1 (a) Work can be shared between several people
Easier for reference as same type of accounts are kept together
Easier to introduce checking procedures

Or other suitable point

Any 1 point [1]

[1]

(b)

Purchases Ledger
Oman El Gamal account

2007	\$			2007	\$		
Mar 19	Bank	429	[1]	Mar 8	Purchases	440	[1]
	Discount recd	11	[1]				
		<u>440</u>				<u>440</u>	

Mohammed El Wakil account

2007	\$			2007	\$		
Mar 24	Purchase returns	128	[1]	Mar 21	Purchases	304	[1]
26	Cash	110	[1]				
31	Balance c/d	66	[1]			<u>304</u>	
		<u>304</u>		2007			
				Apr 1	Balance b/d	66	[1] O/F

+ [1] Dates

[9]

(b) Alternative presentation

Omar El Gamal account

2007		Debit		Credit		Balance	
		\$		\$		\$	
Mar 8	Purchases			440	[1]	440	Cr
19	Bank	429	[1]			11	Cr
	Discount recd	11	[1]			0	

Mohammed El Wakil account

2007		Debit		Credit		Balance	
		\$		\$		\$	
Mar 21	Purchases			304	[1]	304	Cr
24	Purchase returns	128	[1]			176	Cr
26	Cash	110	[1]			66	Cr
							[2]C/F [1]O/F

+ [1] Dates

[9]

(c)

Nominal Ledger
Purchases account

2007		\$	
Mar 31	Total from purchases journal	744	[1]
	Cash	990	[1]

Purchases returns account

	2007	\$	
	Mar 31	Total from returns journal	128 [1]

[3]

(c) **Alternative presentation**

Purchases account

	Debit	Credit	Balance
2007	\$	\$	\$
Mar 31	Total from purchases journal	744 [1]	744 Dr
	Cash	990 [1]	1 734 Dr

Purchases returns account

	Debit	Credit	Balance
2007	\$	\$	\$
Mar 31	Total from returns journal	128 [1]	128 Cr

[3]

(d) Assist in the location of errors

Provide instant totals of debtors/creditors

Proves the arithmetical accuracy of sales/purchases ledgers

Enable the Balance Sheet to be prepared quickly

Provide a summary of the transactions relating to debtors/creditors

Provide an internal check on sales/purchases ledgers – may reduce fraud

Or other relevant points

Any 2 points [1] each

[2]

(e)

	Item	Entry in sales ledger control account
(ii)	Cheques received from debtors	credit [1]
(iii)	Trade discount allowed to debtors	no entry [1]
(iv)	Contra item transferred to purchases ledger	credit [1]

[3]

[Total: 18]

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- 2 (a) (i) So that the profits for the year are not over-stated [1]
- (ii) So that the debtors in the Balance Sheet are shown at a realistic amount [1] [2]

(b) Matching principle [1]

(c) (i)

J.Ukata account			
2006		\$	
Feb 4	Sales	900	} [1]
Mar 1	Sales	80	
		<u>980</u>	
2006		\$	
Mar 1	Bank	873	[1]
	Discount	27	[1]
2007			
Jan 31	Bad debts	<u>80</u>	[1]
		<u>980</u>	

(ii)

Bad debts account			
2007		\$	
Jan 31	J.Ukata	<u>80</u>	[1]
		<u>80</u>	
2007		\$	
Jan 31	Profit & Loss	<u>80</u>	[1] O/F
		<u>80</u>	

(iii)

Bad debts recovered account			
2007		\$	
Jan 31	Profit & Loss*	<u>35</u>	[1]
		<u>35</u>	
2006		\$	
Dec 31	Cash	<u>35</u>	[1]
		<u>35</u>	

(iv)

Provision for doubtful debts account			
2007		\$	
Jan 31	Balance c/d	200	[1]
		<u>200</u>	
2006		\$	
Feb 1	Balance b/d	150	[1]
2007			
Jan 31	Profit & Loss	<u>50</u>	[1]
		<u>200</u>	
2007			
Feb 1	Balance b/d	200	[1] O/F

[12]

* Alternatively, transfer to bad debts account. The transfer from bad debts to profit & loss would then be \$45.

(c) Alternative presentation

(i)

J.Ukata account

	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2006	\$	\$	\$	
Feb 4 Sales	900		900	Dr
Mar 1 Sales	80		980	Dr
Bank		873	107	Dr
Discount		27	80	Dr
2007				
Jan 31 Bad debts		80	0	

(ii)

Bad debts account

	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2007	\$	\$	\$	
Jan 31 J.Ukata	80		80	Dr
Profit & Loss		80	0	

(iii)

Bad debts recovered account

	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2006	\$	\$	\$	
Dec 31 Cash		35	35	Cr
2007				
Jan 31 Profit & Loss*	35		0	

(iv)

Provision for doubtful debts account

	Debit	Credit	Balance	
2006	\$	\$	\$	
Feb 1 Balance		150	150	Cr
2007				
Jan 31 Profit & Loss		50	200	Cr

[12]

* Alternatively, transfer to bad debts account. The transfer from bad debts to profit & loss would then be \$45.

(d)

	Item	Overstated	Understated
		\$	\$
(ii)	Net profit for the year ended 31 January 2007	50 [1]	No effect [1]
(iii)	Total of current assets in Balance Sheet at 31 January 2007	200 O/F [1]	No effect [1]

[4]

[Total: 19]

(d) Alternative presentation

Jamil Current account

	Debit	Credit	Balance	
	\$	\$	\$	
2006				
May 1 Balance	200		200	Dr
2007				
Apr 30 Drawings	3100		3300	Dr
Share of loss	800		4100	Dr
Interest on Capital		2000	2100	Dr

Sara Current account

	Debit	Credit	Balance	
	\$	\$	\$	
2006				
May 1 Balance		600	600	Cr
2007				
Apr 30 Drawings	2800		2200	Dr
Share of loss	800		3000	Dr
Interest on Capital		1 000	2000	Dr

Opening balances

[1] for suitable wording and two figures

Drawings

[1] for suitable wording and two figures

Share of loss

[1] O/Fs for suitable wording and two figures

Interest on capital

[1] for suitable wording and two figures

Closing balances

[1] O/Fs for two figures

[5]

(e) (i) To enter goodwill on the books

account(s) to be debited	\$	account(s) to be credited	\$
Goodwill	20 000 [1]	Jamil Capital	10 000 [1]
		Sara Capital	10 000 [1]

(ii) To write off the goodwill

account(s) to be debited	\$	account(s) to be credited	\$
Jamil Capital	8000 [1]	Goodwill	20 000 [1]
Sara Capital	8000 [1]		
Fatima Capital	4000 [1]		

[7]

[Total: 24]

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4 (a)

Peter Mpho
Balance Sheet at 31 January 2007

	\$	\$	\$	
Fixed Assets				
Premises at cost			90 000	
Equipment at valuation			<u>47 000</u>	[1]
			137 000	
Current Assets				
Stock		17 500		
Debtors (19 200 + 150)		19 350		[1]
Petty cash		<u>100</u>		
		36 950		[1]O/F
Current Liabilities				
Creditors	29 000			
Bank overdraft (300 – 1050)	750			[1]
Accrual	<u>200</u>			[1]
		<u>29 950</u>		[1]O/F
Working Capital			<u>7 000</u>	[1]O/F
			144 000	
Capital				
Opening Balance			145 000	
*Net Profit (13 500 – 200 + 600 – 3000 – 1050 + 150)			<u>10 000</u>	[1]O/F
	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]		155 000	
Drawings (10 400 + 600)			<u>11 000</u>	[1]
			144 000	

Horizontal format acceptable

[14]

*Calculation of net profit			
Original figure			13 500
Add goods for own use	600		
carriage outwards	<u>150</u>		750
			14 250
Less wages owing	200		
revaluation of equipment	3000		
bank charges	<u>1050</u>		4 250
			<u>10 000</u>

- (b) (ii) Reliability [1]
 (iii) Comparability [1]
 (iv) Understandability [1]

[3]

(c) Financial information is only relevant if it can be used –

To confirm or correct prior expectations about past events
 To assist in forming, revising or confirming expectations about the future
 As the basis for financial decisions

Explanation of any 1 point [2]

[2]

[Total: 19]

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- 5 (a) (i) Current ratio $70\,000 : 40\,000 = 1.75 : 1$ [1]
- (ii) Quick ratio $(70\,000 - 34\,000) : 40\,000 = 0.90 : 1$ [1]
- (iii) Collection period for debtors $\frac{29\,000}{275\,000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ [1] = 39 days [1]
- (iv) Payment period for creditors $\frac{40\,000}{465\,000} \times \frac{365}{1}$ [1] = 32 days [1] [6]
- (b) Does not include stock in the calculation [1]
Either
 Stock is not regarded as a liquid asset – a buyer has to be found and then the money collected. Some stock may prove to be unsaleable. [1]
Or
 The quick ratio shows whether the business would have any surplus liquid funds if all the current liabilities were paid immediately from the liquid assets. [1] [2]
- (c) Satisfied if (a) (ii) is higher than the ratio for 2005
 Not satisfied if (a) (ii) is lower than the ratio for 2005 [1]
- (d) Increase in current liabilities greater than the increase in current assets
 Increase in creditors and no significant change in current assets
 Decrease in debtors and no significant change in current liabilities
 Decrease in bank and no significant change in current liabilities
 Decrease in stock and no significant change in current liabilities
Or suitable response based on own figure calculation in (a) (i)
Any 1 acceptable point [2] [2]
- (e) (i) Not satisfied if (a) (iii) is more than the ratio for 2005
 Satisfied if (a) (iii) is less than the ratio for 2005 [1]
- (ii) Debtors are taking 9 days longer to pay than the previous year
Or suitable explanation based on O/F answer to (a) (iii) [2]
- (f) Debtors are taking longer to pay so this may have a knock-on effect and mean that the creditors may have to wait longer for their accounts to be paid.
Or suitable explanation based on O/F answer to (a) (iii) and (a) (iv) [2]
- (g) Rate of stock turnover [1]

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(h) The accounts may be for 1 year only and not show trends

The accounts may not be for a typical year

The financial year may end at a different point in the trading cycle

The businesses may operate different accounting policies e.g. depreciation

The accounts do not show non-monetary items but these are important in the success of a business

It is not always possible to obtain all the information about a business in order to make a true comparison

Or other suitable points

Any 3 correct points [1] each

[3]

[Total: 20]