

#### Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING		0452/21
Paper 2		May/June 2020
MARK SCHEME		
Maximum Mark: 120		
	Published	

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

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

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 18 printed pages.

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#### **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.

Question				An	swer				Marks
1(a)	C C P L	cales Cost of sales Opening inventory Purchases ess Closing inventory Gross profit ening and closing inverseceptable	ntory		\$ 900 7 600 8 500 970	\$ 10 542 <b>(2)CF/(1)C</b> *  *(1) 7 530 (1)OF 3 012	)F		
1(b)	ZED Sports Club Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 29 February 2020								
	Date 2020 Feb 29	Details  Shop sales Subscriptions Competition fees	(1)OF } }(1)	\$ 10 542 11 400 915		Details  Balance b/d  Shop purchases Competition prizes Fittings Rent and insurance Wages – shop assistant Balance c/d	(1) (1) } }(1) } }(1)	\$ 845 7600 390 4000 4575 2000 3447 22857	
	2020						l	l	

Question	Answer			Marks
1(c)	ZED Sports Club Bank Reconciliation Statement at		20	5
		\$	\$	
	Balance on bank statement Add: Amount not yet credited – competition fees	260 (1)	7 162 (1)	
	Bank error	<u>25</u> (1)	285 7 447 4 000 <b>(1)</b>	
	Less Cheque not yet presented – fittings Balance in cash book		4 000 (1) OF	
	Alternative presentation			
		\$	\$	
	Balance in cash book Add: Cheque not yet presented – fittings		3 447 (1) <b>OF</b> 4 000 (1) 7 447	
	Less: Amount not yet credited – competition fees Bank error	260 <b>(1)</b> 25 <b>(1)</b>	285_	
	Balance on bank statement		<u>7 162</u> <b>(1)</b>	

Question	Answer		Marks
1(d)	Receipts and payments account Incom	ne and expenditure account	3
	Includes all money received and paid Includes income	come and expenses (1)	
	No adjustment made for accruals or prepayments Adjustments	s made for accruals and (1)	
		n-monetary items ly revenue receipts and	
	Includes both capital and revenue items Balancing fig	gure represents surplus/deficit (1)	
	Balancing figure represents bank balance	(1)	
	Accept other valid points Max (3) for comparative statements		

Question		Answer			Mark
2(a)	Trial Balan	Ame ce at 31 March 2020	)		
		Debit \$	Credit \$		
	Capital Drawings Equipment at cost Provision for depreciation of equipment Inventory at 1 April 2019 Trade receivables	4 000 15 500 1 765 1 290	10 369 3 100	}(1) }	
	Bank overdraft Trade payables Sales Purchases	18 330	475 1 600 31 250	(1)	
	Purchases returns Carriage inwards Discount received Commission receivable Rent and Insurance Office expenses Suspense	5 700 2 425 369	910 815 1 500	}	
		50 019	50 019	(1)OF	

Question		Answer				Marks
2(b)						9
		Entries	required t	o correct the error		
	Error	Debit		Credit		
	No entry had been made for cash sales, \$60.  Office expenses, \$240, had been credited to the wages account. No debit entry had been made.  The purchases journal total for March 2020 was \$2165. This amount was incorrectly recorded in the purchases account as \$2651.	Account	\$	Account	\$	
	No entry had been made for cash sales, \$60.	Cash	60	Sales	60	
	Office expenses, \$240, had been credited to the	Office expenses	240 (1)	Suspense	480 (1)	
	wages account. No debit entry had been made.	Wages	240 (1)			
	\$2165. This amount was incorrectly recorded in	Suspense	486 (1)	Purchases	486 (1)	
	An insurance payment, \$375, had been correctly recorded in the cash book but no other entry has been made.	Rent and insurance	375 <b>(1)</b>	Suspense	375 (1)	
	The purchase of equipment, \$800, was correctly recorded in the cash book but debited to the office expenses account.	Equipment	800 (1)	Office expenses	800 (1)	

Question	Answer								
2(c)	Ame Suspense account								
	Date	Details		\$	Date	Details		\$	
	2020				2020				
	Mar 31	Difference on trial balance	(1) OF	369	Mar 31	Office expenses	(1)	240	
						Wages	(1)	240	
		Purchases	(1)	486		Rent and insurance	(1)	375	
				855				855	

Question	Answer				Marks
3(a)	Chippo Manufacturing Account for the year	ended 30 April 2020			10
		\$	\$		
	Cost of material consumed				
	Opening inventory of raw material	3 120			
	Purchases of raw material	<u>46 500</u>			
		49 620			
	Less Closing inventory of raw material	3 000	46 620	(1)	
	Direct wages		38 250	(1)	
	Direct expenses – royalties			(1)	
	Prime cost		92 560	(1)OF	
	Factory overheads				
	Wages – factory supervisor	28 500 <b>(1)</b>			
	Factory general expenses	4 500			
	Factory fuel and power	5 325			
	Rent and insurance (28 000 $\times$ 50%)	14 000 <b>(1)</b>			
	Depreciation of machinery (60 000 – 21 600) $\times$ 20%	7 680 <b>(1)</b>	60 005		
			152 565	(1)OF	
	Add opening work in progress	5 400 *			
			157 965		
	Less closing work in progress		5 590	*(1) both	
	Cost of production		152 375		

Question		Answer						
3(b)	Income Statement (Trading	Chippo g Account section) for the	year ended 30 April	2020		4		
	Revenue Less Cost of sales Opening inventory of finished goods Cost of production Purchases of finished goods Less Closing inventory of finished goods Gross profit		\$  8 220 152 375 59 000 219 595 7 885	\$ 254 000  211 710 42 290 (1	) OF )OF			
3(c)					,,,,	2		
	Action	Increase gross profit	Decrease gross	profit				
	Increase wages of factory supervisor		<b>√(1)</b>					
	Reduce trade discount allowed to customers	√(1)						

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Advantages A manufacturing business such as Chippo's, which requires machinery as well as premises, would usually operate as a limited company (1) Chippo would be able to raise some money by issuing shares (1) It may be easier for Chippo to obtain finance for the proposed expansion if the business is a limited company (1) If Chippo converts the business to a limited company, her personal assets will be safer (1) If Chippo continues to manufacture as a sole trader, the lender could take her personal assets if the assets of the business were insufficient to cover any loans (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	4
	Disadvantages The lender is likely to require security over the company's assets (1) The lender could take possession of the assets of the business if payments were not made in accordance with the agreed terms (1) There will be costs involved in setting up and running a limited company (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	
	Max (3) overall for advantages and disadvantages	
	Recommendation (1)	

Question			Answer			Mark	
4(a)	Ite	em Net realisable value	Lower of cost and net realisable value	Number of units	Total value		
	А	20 – 2 = 18	17	110	1 870 <b>(1)</b>		
	В	19 – 1 = 18	18	85	1 530 <b>(1)</b>		
	С	16 – 2 = 14	14	90	1 260 <b>(1)</b>		
	Total				4 660 (1)		
4(b)	The net realisable va There will be no effect	llue is lower than the cost set on profit (1)	o item D should be rec	orded at its net realisa	ible of zero (1)		
4(c)	She will wish to avoid Holding inventory ned If Rani stops buying i	ory is a loss to Rani's busined such losses in the future (cessitates storage costs (1) item D, she may have fundamonitoring four types of invocints	(1) ) s available for other bu	siness opportunities (*	1)		
	Disadvantages Rani needs to consider that it may be risky to stock only three of the four lines of inventory in the future (1) There may be customer demand in future for item D (1) Customers who have to start buying item D from another supplier may also buy items A, B and C from them (1) Accept other valid points  May (2)						
	Accept other valid points Max (2)  Recommendation (1)						

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Question				An	swer				Marks	
4(d)		Rani Advertising income account								
	Date 2019 Apl 1	Details Balance b/d	*(1)	\$ 300	Date 2019 Apl 1	Details Balance b/d*		\$ 420		
	2020 Mar 31	Income statement Balance c/d	(1)OF	6 320 500	2020 Mar 31	Bank Irrecoverable debts Balance c/d	(1) (1)	6 000 300 400		
	2020 Apl 1	Balance b/d	(1)	7 120	2020 Apl 1	Balance b/d	(1)	7 120 500		
	(1) Dates * mark for bot	h balances								
4(e)	Advertising inc	ory are included in calculome is included as other order are included as advalled points	income after	r the calcu	lation of th				2	

Question		Answer	Marks
5(a)	Retained earnings 1 May 2019 Profit for the year  Less Transfer to general reserve Dividend Retained earnings 30 April 2020	\$ 14 000 }  28 000 } (1)  42 000  5 000 }  4 500 }(1) 9 500  32 500 (1) OF	3
	Any format acceptable		

Question	Answer			Marks
5(b)	MPT Limited Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2020			
	Assets Non-current Assets Fixtures and equipment at book value Motor vehicles at book value  Current Assets Inventory Trade receivables Less Provision for doubtful debts  Total assets  Equity and Liabilities Equity Ordinary share capital General reserve (35 000 + 5 000) Retained earnings  Non-current Liabilities 5% Debentures  Current Liabilities Trade payables Bank  Total Equity and Liabilities	\$ 31 500 630	\$  152 000 60 400 212 400 (1) 30 330  30 870 61 200 273 600  150 000 40 000 40 000 32 500 (1) OF  222 500  20 000 (1)  24 900 6 200 31 100 273 600  (1)  273 600	
5(c)	General reserves may not necessarily be matched by cash balances (1)		270000	
5(c)	General reserves may not necessarily be matched by cash balances (1)  Accept other valid points			

Question		Answer	Marks
5(d)	Either		4
		$\frac{28000 + 1000  \text{(1)}}{150000 + 40000  \text{(1)OF} + 32500\text{OF} + 20000  \text{(1)}} \times \frac{100}{1}$	
		$=\frac{29000}{242500}\times\frac{100}{1}$	
		= 11.96% <b>(1)OF</b>	
	Or		
		$\frac{28000 + 1000  (1)}{273600  (1) \text{OF} - 31100  (1)} \times \frac{100}{1}$	
		= 11.96% <b>(1)OF</b>	

Question	Answer	
5(e)	Basic statements – Increase profit for the year (1) Reduce capital employed (1) Use capital employed more effectively (1)	5
	Max (3)	
	Expansion of basic statements – Ways to increase profit for the year – Increase profit by increasing gross profit (1) Reduce expenses (1) Increase other income (1)  Max (2)	
	Ways to reduce capital employed – Increase dividend (so reducing reserves) (1) Reduce non-current liabilities (1)  Max (2)	
	Ways to use capital employed more effectively – combine lower costs with higher sales (1) sell off surplus/inefficient assets that generate little revenue/increase costs	
	Max (2)	
	Max (5)	