MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

0452 ACCOUNTING
0452/22 Paper 22, 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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the
examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE
Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.
1 (a) The bank statement is a copy of the account of the business as it appears in the books of the bank. This is from the viewpoint of the bank – the business depositing money is a creditor of the bank. (2)

The bank account in the cash book is prepared from the viewpoint of the business – the bank is a debtor of the business which has deposited the money. (2) [4]

(b) Cash Book (bank columns only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010 $</th>
<th>2010 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 1 Dividend</td>
<td>262 (1)</td>
<td>May 1 Balance b/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error correction (1)</td>
<td>100 (1)</td>
<td>Bank charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance c/d</td>
<td>1344 (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1706</td>
<td>May 1 Balance b/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Bank Reconciliation Statement at 1 May 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance shown on bank statement</td>
<td>(1600) (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add amounts not yet credited – cash sales (1)</td>
<td>650 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less cheques not yet presented – Peter Smith (1)</td>
<td>344 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank error (1)</td>
<td>50 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance shown in cash book</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance shown on bank statement</td>
<td>(1344) (1)OF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Alternative presentation

Bank Reconciliation Statement at 1 May 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance shown in cash book</td>
<td>(1344) (1)OF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less cheques not yet presented – Peter Smith (1)</td>
<td>344 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank error (1)</td>
<td>50 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance shown on bank statement</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add amounts not yet credited – cash sales (1)</td>
<td>650 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Answer to be based on OF balance in (b)

$1344 (1) OF

Liability (1) OF

[Total: 21]
2  (a) The liability of the members (shareholders) of a company for the debts of the company is limited to the amount they agree to pay the company for their shares.  [2]

(b) Preference shares receive a fixed rate of dividend: debentures receive a fixed rate of interest.
Preference shareholders are members of the company: debenture holders are not members of the company.
Preference shares are part of the capital of the company: debentures are long term loans.
Preference shareholders are repaid after the debenture holders in the event of the company being wound up.

Any 2 points (2) each  [4]

(c) (i) Authorised capital is the maximum amount of share capital a company is allowed to issue. (2)

(ii) Called-up capital is the total amount of capital a company has requested from its shareholders. (2)

(iii) Paid-up capital is that part of the called up capital for which a company has actually received the money from its shareholders. (2)  [6]

(d) DEC Ltd
Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 March 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit for the year (net profit)</td>
<td>22 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Transfer to general reserve</td>
<td>3 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid – Preference</td>
<td>1 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends proposed – Preference</td>
<td>2 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>12 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained profit for the year</td>
<td>2 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained profit brought forward (profit &amp; loss balance)</td>
<td>4 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained profit carried forward</td>
<td>7 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Total: 23]
3 (a) A narrative explains the reasons for the entries which are to be made in the ledger. [2]

(b) Journal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Debit $</th>
<th>Credit $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zaffar Khan</td>
<td>170 (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zubin Khan</td>
<td></td>
<td>170 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction of error Zaffar Khan incorrectly credited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>1000 (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction of error equipment debited to office expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>19 (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction of error stationery debited to purchases account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales returns</td>
<td>25 (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariam Sitar</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correction of error no entry made for sales returns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[12]

(c) Error 2 Effect – Increase (1)  
Reason – Expenses are being reduced so the profit increases. (2)

Error 3 Effect – No effect (1)  
Reason – The cost of sales is being reduced, but the expenses are being increased. The profit does not alter. (2)

Error 4 Effect – Decrease (1)  
Reason – The sales are being decreased so the profit will also decrease. (2) [9]

[Total: 23]
4 (a) Balance 1 April 2009
Explanation – This is the amount of rates (property tax) prepaid during the previous financial year which related to the current financial year. (2)
Double entry – credit rates (property tax) account for year ended 31 March 2009. (1)

Bank 1 July 2010
Explanation – This is the total amount of rates (property tax) paid by cheque. (2)
Double entry – credit bank column in cash book. (1)

Income statement (profit and loss) 31 March 2010
Explanation – This is the rates (property tax) relating to the current financial year transferred to the income statement (profit and loss). (2)
Double entry – debit income statement (profit and loss). (1)

(b) The balance represents the amount of rates (property tax) still outstanding for the financial year ended 31 March 2010. (2)

(c) (i) The accruals (matching) principle requires the revenue of the accounting period to be matched against the costs of the same period. (2)

(ii) The total rates relating to the financial year ended 31 March 2010 were transferred to the income statement. (2)

(d) Business entity (1)

(e) Realisation (1)

[Total: 17]
5 (a) Accountant – service business (1)  
Baker – trading business (1)  
Travel agent – service business (1)  

(b) Calculation of fees

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Cheques received during the year} & \quad \$21,250 \quad (1) \\
\text{Add amounts owing 30 April 2010} & \quad \$1,820 \quad (1) \\
\text{Less amounts owing 1 May 2009} & \quad \$1,770 \quad (1) \\
\text{Fees for the year} & \quad \$21,300 \quad (1)
\end{align*}
\]

Calculation in ledger account format acceptable (4)

(c) Martha Musa
Income Statement (Profit and Loss Account) for the year ended 30 April 2010

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Fees} & \quad \$21,300 \quad (1)OF \\
\text{Rent received (2750 – 150)} & \quad \$2,600 \quad (2) \\
\text{Rates (property tax) and insurance} & \quad \$1,660 \quad (1) \\
\text{General expenses (7710 + 230)} & \quad \$7,940 \quad (2) \\
\text{Loss on disposal (6000 – 4000 – 1800)} & \quad \$200 \quad (2) \\
\text{Depreciation – office equipment} & \quad \$1,000 \quad (2) \\
\quad (25\% \times 8000 \times 6 \text{ months}) & \quad \$10,800 \quad (1)OF \\
\text{Profit for the year (net profit)} & \quad \$13,100 \quad (1)OF
\end{align*}
\]

Horizontal format acceptable (11)

[Total: 18]
6 (a) (i) \( \frac{(54000 - 38000)}{54000} \times \frac{100}{1} = 29.63\% \) (2)

(ii) \( \frac{(16000 - 9000)}{54000} \times \frac{100}{1} = 12.96\% \) (2) [6]

(b) All comments and reasons to be based on OFs from (a)

Gross profit percentage has fallen from 35.50% to 29.63%.
Is earning $29.63 per $100 sales compared to $35.50 previously.
The business is less profitable in respect of gross profit.

Or other suitable comment
Any 1 comment (2)

Reduction in selling prices.
Increase in cost of supplies.
Change in proportions of different goods.
Not passing on increased costs to customers.

Or other acceptable reason
Any 1 reason (2)

Net profit percentage has increased from 10.45% to 12.96%.
Is earning $12.96 per $100 sales compared to $10.45 previously.
The business is more profitable.

Or other suitable comment
Any 1 comment (2)

Increased control of expenses.
Change in types of expenses.

Or other acceptable reason
Any 1 reason (2) [8]

(c) Cannot meet liabilities when they are due.
May experience difficulties in obtaining further supplies on credit.
Cannot take advantage of cash discounts.
Cannot take advantage of business opportunities as they arise.

Any 2 points (2) each [4]

[Total: 18]