



Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING**0452/22**

Paper 2

February/March 2022**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.

This document consists of **17** printed pages.

PUBLISHED**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.

PUBLISHED**Social Science-Specific Marking Principles
(for point-based marking)****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 <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>Debit \$</th><th>Credit \$</th></tr><tr><td>2022 Jan 1</td><td>Motor vehicle Bank Petty cash Bank loan Capital</td><td>11 000 } 2 300 } (1) 200 }</td><td> 2 500 (1) 11 000 (1)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td> 13 500</td><td> 13 500</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Assets, liabilities and capital at this date (1)</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$	2022 Jan 1	Motor vehicle Bank Petty cash Bank loan Capital	11 000 } 2 300 } (1) 200 }	 2 500 (1) 11 000 (1)			13 500	13 500		Assets, liabilities and capital at this date (1)			4
Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$															
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		13 500	13 500															
	Assets, liabilities and capital at this date (1)																	
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																

Question	Answer						Marks	
1(b)(i)	Nazmeen Petty Cash Book						10	
	Total received \$	Date	Details	Total paid \$	Motor expenses \$	Sundry expenses \$ Ledger accounts \$		
	200	2022 Jan 1	Balance	(1)				
			3 Petrol	(1)	35	35		
			8 Magazines	(1)	14			14
			17 GL Limited	(1)	60			60
			26 Cleaning	(1)	9	9		
			29 Alim	(1)	38			38
				156	44	14		98
		31	Balance c/d		44			
200			200					
44	Feb 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF					
156							Bank	(1)OF
+ (1) dates (1)OF totalling analysis columns								
1(b)(ii)	Easier control of/check on petty cash expenditure (1) There is a maximum amount which can be spent (1) Theft/fraud is limited to the imprest amount (1) Accept other valid points Max (1)						1	

Question	Answer					Marks
1(c)		Invoice	Credit note	Statement of account		4
	A credit purchase	✓		✓		
	The balance owing by Nazmeen to a supplier at the end of the month			✓	(1) row	
	A purchases return		✓	✓	(1) row	
	Trade discount deducted from list price	✓	✓		(1) row	
	Payment made to a supplier			✓	(1) row	

Question	Answer	Marks																																																												
2(a)	Ravi Sales ledger control account <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>\$</th><th>Date</th><th>Details</th><th>\$</th></tr><tr><td>2021 Feb 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>12 510*</td><td>2021 Feb 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>1 245*</td></tr><tr><td>2022 Jan 31</td><td>Sales (1)</td><td>134 000</td><td>2022 Jan 31</td><td>Bank (1)</td><td>96 250</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Interest charged (1)</td><td>1 104</td><td></td><td>Cash (1)</td><td>12 890</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Sales returns (1)</td><td>4 000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Irrecoverable debts (1)</td><td>9 100</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Contra entries (1)</td><td>1 677</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Discount allowed (1)</td><td>4 643</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Balance c/d</td><td>17 809</td></tr><tr><td>2022 Feb 1</td><td>Balance b/d (1)OF</td><td>17 809</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> (1) *for both opening balances	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	2021 Feb 1	Balance b/d	12 510*	2021 Feb 1	Balance b/d	1 245*	2022 Jan 31	Sales (1)	134 000	2022 Jan 31	Bank (1)	96 250		Interest charged (1)	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	17 809				10
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2(b)	Prudence (1)	1																																																												
2(c)(i)	Bank manager Level of trade receivables may influence bank’s decision (1) If the bank believes trade receivables are too high may not wish to lend (1) If trade receivables too high may not have adequate funds to repay loan/ bank overdraft/ interest OR If trade receivables too low may have adequate funds to repay loan/ bank overdraft/ interest (1) Max (2) Accept other valid points	2																																																												

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 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)	5

Question	Answer	Marks																																																									
3(a)	Pari Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 December 2021 <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cost of material consumed</td><td>\$</td><td>\$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Opening inventory of raw materials</td><td></td><td>6 100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchases of raw materials</td><td></td><td><u>84 200</u></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>90 300</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less Closing inventory of raw materials</td><td></td><td><u>6 840</u></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>83 460 (1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Direct wages</td><td></td><td><u>33 000 (1)</u></td></tr> <tr> <td>Prime cost</td><td></td><td>116 460 (1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Factory overheads</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Wages of factory supervisor</td><td>26 000}</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Rates and insurance (14 000 ÷ 2)</td><td>7 000}(1)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>General expenses (11 500 + 500)</td><td>12 000 (1)</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation of factory equipment (100 000 – 36 000) x 20%</td><td><u>12 800 (1)</u></td><td><u>57 800</u></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>174 260 (1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Add opening work-in-progress</td><td></td><td><u>9 420 *</u></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>183 680</td></tr> <tr> <td>Less closing work-in-progress</td><td></td><td><u>9 885*</u></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of production</td><td></td><td><u>173 795 (1)OF</u></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">*(1) for both inventories of work in progress</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Cost of material consumed	\$	\$	Opening inventory of raw materials		6 100	Purchases of raw materials		<u>84 200</u>			90 300	Less Closing inventory of raw materials		<u>6 840</u>			83 460 (1)	Direct wages		<u>33 000 (1)</u>	Prime cost		116 460 (1)OF	Factory overheads			Wages of factory supervisor	26 000}		Rates and insurance (14 000 ÷ 2)	7 000}(1)		General expenses (11 500 + 500)	12 000 (1)		Depreciation of factory equipment (100 000 – 36 000) x 20%	<u>12 800 (1)</u>	<u>57 800</u>			174 260 (1)OF	Add opening work-in-progress		<u>9 420 *</u>			183 680	Less closing work-in-progress		<u>9 885*</u>	Cost of production		<u>173 795 (1)OF</u>	*(1) for both inventories of work in progress			9
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Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme
PUBLISHED

February/March 2022

Question	Answer	Marks																								
3(b)	Pari Income Statement (trading section) for the year ended 31 December 2021 <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Revenue</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of sales</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">230 020</td></tr> <tr> <td>Opening inventory of finished goods</td><td style="text-align: right;">11 350 *</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cost of production</td><td style="text-align: right;">173 795 (1)OF</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td style="text-align: right;">185 145</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Less Closing inventory of finished goods</td><td style="text-align: right;">12 630 *</td><td style="text-align: right;">172 515 (1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gross profit</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">57 505 (1)OF</td></tr> <tr> <td>*(1) for both inventories of finished goods</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Revenue	\$	\$	Cost of sales		230 020	Opening inventory of finished goods	11 350 *		Cost of production	173 795 (1)OF			185 145		Less Closing inventory of finished goods	12 630 *	172 515 (1)OF	Gross profit		57 505 (1)OF	*(1) for both inventories of finished goods			4
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3(c)	Gross margin = $\frac{57\,505}{230\,020} \text{ OF} \times \frac{100}{1} \}$ whole formula (1)OF = 25.00% (1)OF	2																								

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

Question	Answer	Marks																																																			
4(a)	Demis Corrected Trial Balance at 31 December 2021 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th><th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Debit \$</th><th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Credit \$</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sales</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">90 052</td></tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td><td style="text-align: right;">52 420</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Rates and insurance</td><td style="text-align: right;">11 500</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>General expenses</td><td style="text-align: right;">1 092</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Property</td><td style="text-align: right;">92 500</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Fixtures at cost</td><td style="text-align: right;">34 000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Provision for depreciation of fixtures</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">21 760</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trade receivables</td><td style="text-align: right;">7 410</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Trade payables</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">4 665</td></tr> <tr> <td>Inventory</td><td style="text-align: right;">8 000</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Cash at bank</td><td style="text-align: right;">8 095</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Capital at 1 January 2021</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">109 940</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drawings</td><td style="text-align: right;">11 320</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Petty cash</td><td style="text-align: right;">80</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">226 417</td><td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">226 417</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">(1) matching CF totals</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Debit \$	Credit \$	Sales		90 052	Purchases	52 420		Rates and insurance	11 500		General expenses	1 092		Property	92 500		Fixtures at cost	34 000		Provision for depreciation of fixtures		21 760	Trade receivables	7 410		Trade payables		4 665	Inventory	8 000		Cash at bank	8 095		Capital at 1 January 2021		109 940	Drawings	11 320		Petty cash	80			226 417	226 417		(1) matching CF totals		6
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4(b)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">\$</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash book balance</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8 095</td> <td>OF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add unpresented cheques</td> <td style="text-align: right;">437</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank statement balance</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">8 532</td> <td>(1) OF Credit (1)</td> </tr> </table>		\$		Cash book balance	8 095	OF	Add unpresented cheques	437		Bank statement balance	8 532	(1) OF Credit (1)	2																																							
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4(c)	<table><tr><th rowspan="3">Error</th><th colspan="7">Entries required to correct the error</th></tr><tr><th colspan="3">Debit</th><th colspan="4">Credit</th></tr><tr><th>Account</th><th>\$</th><th></th><th>Account</th><th>\$</th><th></th></tr></table>								Error	Entries required to correct the error							Debit			Credit				Account	\$		Account	\$		10
										Error	Entries required to correct the error																			
											Debit			Credit																
	Account	\$		Account	\$																									
	1	Drawings of goods for own 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 been 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)								1																					
4(d)(ii)	Error of original entry (1)								1																					

Question	Answer	Marks																																																												
5(a)	Priti and Paisley Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 January 2022 <table><tr><td>Profit for the year</td><td></td><td>\$</td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td>Add Interest on drawings</td><td>Priti</td><td>750 (1)</td><td>33 100</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Paisley</td><td>650 (1)</td><td>1 400</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>34 500</td></tr><tr><td>Less Interest on capital</td><td>Priti</td><td>4 000 (1)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Paisley</td><td>800 (1)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>4 800</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Less Salary</td><td>Paisley</td><td>6 000 (1)</td><td>10 800</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>23 700</td></tr><tr><td>Share of profit</td><td>Priti</td><td>17 775 } (1)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Paisley</td><td>5 925 } OF</td><td>23 700</td></tr></table>	Profit for the year		\$	\$	Add Interest on drawings	Priti	750 (1)	33 100		Paisley	650 (1)	1 400				34 500	Less Interest on capital	Priti	4 000 (1)			Paisley	800 (1)				4 800		Less Salary	Paisley	6 000 (1)	10 800				23 700	Share of profit	Priti	17 775 } (1)			Paisley	5 925 } OF	23 700	6																
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5(b)	Paisley Current account <table><tr><td>Date</td><td>Details</td><td>\$</td><td>Date</td><td>Details</td><td>\$</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td></td><td></td><td>2021</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Jan 31</td><td>Drawings (1)</td><td>13 000</td><td>Feb 1</td><td>Balance b/d</td><td>2 350</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Interest on drawings (1)OF</td><td>650</td><td>2022</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Balance c/d</td><td>1 425</td><td>Jan 31</td><td>Interest on capital (1)OF</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Salary (1)</td><td>6 000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Profit share (1)OF</td><td>5 925</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>15 075</td><td></td><td></td><td>15 075</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2022</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Feb 1</td><td>Balance b/d (1)OF</td><td>1 425</td></tr></table>	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	2022			2021			Jan 31	Drawings (1)	13 000	Feb 1	Balance b/d	2 350		Interest on drawings (1)OF	650	2022				Balance c/d	1 425	Jan 31	Interest on capital (1)OF	800					Salary (1)	6 000					Profit share (1)OF	5 925			15 075			15 075				2022						Feb 1	Balance b/d (1)OF	1 425	6
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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) Accept other valid points Max (3)	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) 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)	5