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.

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

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2012 question papers for most IGCSE,
GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level
syllabuses.
1 (a) The cash book is a book of prime (original) entry because it is written up from business documents. (1)
The cash book is part of the double entry system as it acts as ledger accounts for cash and bank. (1)

(b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Discount allowed $</th>
<th>Cash $</th>
<th>Bank $</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Discount received $</th>
<th>Cash $</th>
<th>Bank $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012 Jan 1</td>
<td>Balances b/d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012 Jan 3</td>
<td>Paul Yim</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 Jan 28</td>
<td>Sales (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012 Jan 8</td>
<td>Office equipment (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 Jan 30</td>
<td>Cash c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012 Jan 13</td>
<td>Drawings (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 Feb 1</td>
<td>Balances b/d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2012 Feb 20</td>
<td>Sue West (dis. cheque) (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balances (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)OF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)OF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ (1) dates
(c) (i) Between 8 and 29 January the payments from the bank exceeded the money in the bank account. [2]  

(ii) Purchase of equipment could possibly have been delayed until later in the month. [2]  

(d) The personal motor expenses have been treated as drawings and not as a business expense. [2]  

(e) Journal  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Debit $</th>
<th>Credit $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad debts</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sue West</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount owed by Sue West written off as a bad debt</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) Account debited       | Account credited  
Bank                          | Bad debts recovered    |

OR  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account debited</th>
<th>Account credited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sue West }</td>
<td>Bad debts recovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank }</td>
<td>Sue West }</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any 2 points (1) each [2] [Total: 25]
2 (a) To assist in the location of errors
To provide instant totals of trade receivables and trade payables
To prove the arithmetical accuracy of the sales and purchases ledgers
To enable a balance sheet to be prepared quickly
To provide a summary of transactions relating to trade receivables and trade payables
To provide an internal check on sales and purchases ledgers – may reduce fraud

Any 2 points (1) each [2]

(b) The purchases ledger control account acts as a check on the purchases ledger. If there is an error in the purchases ledger it will not be revealed by a control account prepared from the individual accounts in the ledger. [2]

(c) Fatima Ayub
Purchases ledger control account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>Balance b/d</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>Balance b/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Purchases returns</td>
<td>243 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>3 705 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Discount received</td>
<td>95 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contra entry</td>
<td>320 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ (1) dates [12]

(d) Overpayment to supplier
Payment made without deducting cash discount
Goods returned to supplier after payment of balance due
Payment made in advance to supplier

Any 2 points (1) each [2]

(e) A contra entry is one which appears on the debit of the purchases ledger control account and the credit of the sales ledger control account. (1)
This entry is made when a sales ledger account is set off against an a purchases ledger account of the same person/business. (1)

[Total: 20]
3 (a)  
Mark Mutanda  
Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2012  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from clients</td>
<td>$82,100</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent received (2,600 – 200)</td>
<td>$2,400</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in provision for doubtful debts (154 – 136)</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>$84,518</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Insurance (5,630 – 2,320)</td>
<td>$3,310</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries (33,000 + 3,200)</td>
<td>$36,200</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rates</td>
<td>$5,200</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan interest (900 + 300)</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses (17,177 – 214)</td>
<td>$16,963</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation – Office equipment (1,900 + 600 (1) – 2,100 (1))</td>
<td>$400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation – Fixtures &amp; fittings (10% × 5,250)</td>
<td>$525</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit for the year</strong></td>
<td>$20,720</td>
<td>(1)OF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b)  
Mark Mutanda  
Capital account  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 31</td>
<td>Office expenses (drawings)</td>
<td>$214</td>
<td>$200,000 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash (drawings)</td>
<td>$16,000 (1)</td>
<td>$20,720 (1)OF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance c/d</td>
<td>$204,506 (1)</td>
<td>$220,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 1</td>
<td>Balance b/d</td>
<td>$204,506 (1)</td>
<td>$220,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ (1) dates</td>
<td>[6]</td>
<td>[6]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) \[
\frac{20,720 \text{ (1)OF}}{200,000+20,000 \text{ (1)}} \times 100 = 9.42\% \text{ (1)OF}
\]

(d) This shows the profit earned for every $100 used in the business. \(1\)  
The higher the percentage the more efficiently the capital is being employed. \(2\)

(e) Lower profit for the year  
Higher capital employed  

Any 1 point \(2\)
4  (a) The accumulated fund represents the surpluses (less any deficits) the club has made since it was formed. [2]

(b) Dhavari Sports Club
Calculation of Corrected Surplus for the year ended 31 March 2012

\[
\begin{array}{lcr}
\text{Original surplus} & 17,400 \\
\text{Add Insurance prepaid} & 300 (1) \\
\text{Expenditure overcast} & 100 (1) \\
\hline
\text{Less Depreciation of equipment} & 1,400 (1) \\
\text{Bank charges} & 150 (1) \\
\text{Subscriptions prepaid} & 600 (1) \\
\hline
\text{Corrected surplus} & 15,650 (1)OF
\end{array}
\]

(c) The income and expenditure account includes only revenue items
The income and expenditure account includes non-monetary items
The income and expenditure account adjusts figures for accruals and prepayments
The receipts and payments account shows total money paid and received

Any 2 points (2) each [4]

(d) Dhavari Sports Club
Balance Sheet at 31 March 2012

\[
\begin{array}{lcr}
\text{Non-current assets} \\
\text{Premises at cost} & 70,000 \\
\text{Sports equipment at valuation} & 11,600 (1) \\
\hline
\text{Current assets} \\
\text{Shop inventory} & 8,500 \\
\text{Subscriptions owing} & 1,500 (1) \\
\text{Other receivables} & 300 (1) \\
\text{Petty cash} & 200 (1) \\
\hline
\text{Current liabilities} \\
\text{Trade payables} & 4,300 (1) \\
\text{Bank overdraft (1,400 + 150)} & 1,550 (1) \\
\text{Subscriptions prepaid} & 600 (1) \\
\hline
\text{Net current assets} & 4,050 (1OF) 85,650
\end{array}
\]

Non-current liabilities
Loan (repayable 1 January 2015) & 10,000 (1) & 75,650

Financed by
Accumulated fund
Opening balance & 60,000 \\
Plus Surplus for the year & 15,650 (1)OF 75,650

[Total: 24]
5 (a) The cost of inventory is the actual purchase price of the goods (1) plus any additional costs incurred in bringing the goods to their present position and condition. (1) [2]

(b) The net realisable value is the estimated receipts from selling the goods (1) less any costs of completing the goods or costs of selling. (1) [2]

(c) This ensures that the profit is not overstated (1)
   This ensures that the inventory is not overstated (1) [2]

(d) | | overstated | understated | no effect |
    |---|---|---|---|
    | (ii) profit for the year ended 31 December 2012 | | ✓ (2) | |
    | (iii) credit balance on capital account on 1 January 2013 | | ✓ (2) | |

(e) Cost of sales = 80% × 87 000 = 69 600 (1)

Average inventory = \[\frac{6 000 + 7 400}{2}\] = 6700 (1)

Rate of turnover = \[\frac{69 600}{6 700}\] = 10.39 times (1) [3]

(f) Lower inventory levels
   More sales activity

   Any 1 reason (2) [2]

(g) The business should be selling similar goods
   The business should be of a similar size

   Or other acceptable point

   Any 1 point (1) [1]

(h) To assess the liquidity position
   To calculate the payment period for trade payables
   To determine the period of credit to be allowed
   To determine the credit limit
   To identify future prospects

   Any 2 reasons (1) each [2]
(i) Employee
   To assess the ability of the business to continue operating
   To consider the prospects for jobs and wages

   Any 1 point (1) [1]

(ii) Bank manager
   To assess the prospect of any requested loan/overdraft being repaid when due
   To assess the prospects of any interest on loan/overdraft being paid when due
   To determine the security available to cover any loan/overdraft

   Any 1 point (1) [1]

[Total: 20]