## Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## ACCOUNTING

0452/11
Paper 1
May/June 2017
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

## 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.

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| Question |  | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | A (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(b) | C (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(c) | D (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(d) | C (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(e) | D (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(f) | C (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(g) | D (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(h) | A (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(i) | A (1) |  | 1 |
| 1(j) | B (1) |  | 1 |





| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3(e)$ | (i)sales <br> commission received <br> rent received <br> interest received <br> any one for (1) mark. | 2 |
| (ii)capital introduced <br> proceeds of sale of non-current asset <br> receipt of loan <br> any one for (1) mark |  |  |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) | at the lower of cost and net realisable value (1) | 1 |
| 4(b) |  $\$$  <br>  (1)  <br> $50 \times \$ 40$ 2000 (1) OF <br> $1870(1) \times \$ 60$ $\underline{112200}$ (1) OF <br> total $\underline{114200}$ (1) OF | 4 |
| 4(c) |  | 5 |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(d) | Bad debts 200 (1) <br> Trade receivables at 31 Dec 2016 <br> Receipts <br> $\quad$ accept alternative presentation $\underline{9100}$ (1) |  |  | (1) <br> (1) OF <br> (1) OF | 5 |
| 4(e) | To apply the matching (accruals) principle (1) <br> Because the income statement accounts for sales made during the year (1) <br> Because receipts may not arise in the same year as the sale is made (1) accept other suitable answers <br> [maximum 2] |  |  |  | 2 |
| 4(f) | cash discount (1) |  |  |  | 1 |
| 4(g) |  | increase | decrease | no effect | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | $\sqrt{ }$ (1) |  |
|  |  | $\sqrt{ }(1)$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\sqrt{ }(1)$ |  |  |  |

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| Question | Answer |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a) | JW Limited <br> Trial Balance at 30 April 2017 |  | 9 |
| 5(b) | Gross profit <br> Expenses [24 $000+16000$ (1) +13000 (1)] <br> Debenture interest <br> Profit for the year | $\$$ <br> 63000 <br> 53000 <br> 3000 <br> 7000 | 4 |


| Question |  |  | Aswer |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(c) | JW Limited <br> Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 April 2017 |  |  |  |  | 8 |
|  | Details | Share capital \$ | General reserve \$ | Retained earnings \$ | Total <br> \$ |  |
|  | On 1 May 2016 <br> Interim dividend paid <br> Profit for the year <br> Transfer to general reserve | 100000 | $50000 \text { (1) }$ $10000 \text { (1) }$ | $\begin{gathered} 23700 \text { (1of) } \\ (6000)(1) \\ 7000 \text { (10f) } \\ (10000)(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 173700(1) \text { OF } \\ (6000) \\ 7000 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | On 30 April 2017 | 100000 | 60000 | 14700 | $174700$ <br> (1) OF row |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5(d) | $174700 \text { (1 OF)+30 } 000 \text { (1) }$ <br> OR (7000+3 000) (1 OF) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{100(1)}{} \times 10 \\ & \frac{\text { OF) }}{00(1)} \times 10 \end{aligned}$ | $=3.42 \%$ <br> (1) OF $=4.89 \% \text { (1) OI }$ |  | 4 |
| 5(e) | mark up applied to goods for resale is lower poorer control of expenses profit is lower higher interest payable poorer utilisation of resources capital used less efficiently capital employed is higher any two for (1) mark |  |  |  |  | 2 |


| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $5(f)$ | increase sale (1) <br> reduce cost of sales/find cheaper supplier (1) <br> reduce expenses (1) <br> reduce interest payments (1) <br> reduce capital employed (1) <br> reduce loans and debentures (1) <br> any three for (1) mark | 3 |



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| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(d) |  | 9 |
| 6(e) | to provide a service to members because the club can still make a surplus because the loss is small in relation to subscriptions because it encourages members to join this club rather than another one because the rent would still be payable even if the shop closed any two reasons for (1) mark each | 2 |
| 6(f) | the surplus would not change (1) <br> plus development <br> the shop's loss would decrease (1) <br> OR rent in the income and expenditure account would increase (1) <br> [maximum 2] | 2 |

## Cambridge International Examinations

## ACCOUNTING

0452/21
Paper 2
May/June 2017
MARK SCHEME

## Maximum Mark: 120

## Published

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| $1(a)$ | The bank statement is a copy of the account of the business as it appears in the books of the bank / the bank statement is <br> prepared from the viewpoint of the bank (1) <br> The bank account in the cash book is prepared from the viewpoint of the business (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |



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| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c) |  | 6 |
| 1(d)(i) | The financial transactions are recorded at the actual cost (1) Because of this it is difficult to compare transactions taking place at different times (1) | 2 |
| 1(d)(ii) | The accounting records only show information which can be expressed in monetary terms/non-monetary items cannot be recorded (1) <br> There are many other factors which affect the performance of the business (1) | 2 |

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| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | Sales invoice (1) Credit note (1) |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 2(b) | Cash book (1) General journal (1) |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 2(c) |   $\$$ <br> Mar 1 Balance b/d 52 <br> 4 Sales 22 <br> 18 Bank (dis chq) 52 <br>   1264 | Ha algi <br> (1) <br> (1) | ount <br> 2017 <br> Mar 10 <br> 12 <br> 28 <br> 30 | Bank <br> Returns <br> Cash <br> Bad debts | $\$$  <br> 520 $(1)$ <br> 96 $(1)$ <br> 600 $(1)$ <br> 48 $(1)$ <br> 1264  | 6 |
| 2(d) | Reduce credit sales/sell on a cash basis Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Allow cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each |  |  |  |  | 2 |

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| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(e) | Error | Entry required to correct the error |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
|  | Goods returned, $\$ 310$, to Ali, a credit supplier entered into the account of Alam. <br> Wages paid in cash, $\$ 1200$, had been correctly entered in the cash book but posted to the wages account as $\$ 2100$. <br> The total of the general expenses column in the petty cash book, $\$ 48$, had not been posted to the general expenses account. <br> The total of the discount received column in the cash book, $\$ 114$, had been debited to the discount allowed account | Debit |  |  | Credit |  |  |  |
|  |  | Account | \$ |  | Account | \$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 310 |  |  |
|  |  | Suspense | 900 | (1) | Wages | 900 | (1) |  |
|  |  | General expenses | 48 | (1) | Suspense | 48 | (1) |  |
|  |  | Suspense | 228 | (1) | Discount allowed | 114 | (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Discount received | 114 | (1) |  |
| 2(f) | Comparability (1) <br> Reliability (1) <br> Understandability (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |



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| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| 3(c) | Inventory is not included in the calculation of the quick ratio (1) <br> Either The quick ratio shows whether the business would have any surplus liquid funds if all the current liabilities were paid <br> immediately from the liquid assets (1) <br> OR Shows the ability of the business to pay immediate / current liabilities from immediate/liquid assets (1) |  |
| 3(d) | Change from positive bank balance to overdraft <br> Increased level of inventory <br> Purchases of non-current assets <br> Repayment of long-term loan <br> Increase in current liabilities/increase in trade payables/increase in bank overdraft <br> Decrease in trade receivables <br> Increase in drawings <br> Any 2 points (1) each | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 3(e) | (19 400 + 15 100) : (17 350 + 2300 + 100) <br> 34 500 : 19 750 (1) <br> 1.75: 1 (1) |  |
| 3(f) | Cannot meet debts when they fall due <br> Cannot take advantage of cash discounts <br> Cannot take advantage of business opportunities as they arise <br> May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies on credit/cannot replace inventory <br> Cannot meet day-to-day expenses <br> May not be able to take cash drawings <br> Or other suitable points <br> Any 2 points (1) each | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 3(g) | Introduce more cash as capital/admit another partner <br> Reduce drawings <br> Obtain long-term loan <br> Sell surplus non-current assets <br> Increase profit <br> Or other acceptable points <br> Any 2 points (1) each | $\mathbf{2}$ |

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| Question | Answer | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 4(a) | Costs which can be traced to a product/the cost of the essentials necessary for production (1) <br> lt is the total of the direct materials, direct labour and direct expenses (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 4(b)(i) | The costs involved in operating the factory/factory indirect expenses (1) <br> They cannot be directly linked with/traced to the product being manufactured (1) | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 4(b)(ii) | Any specific factory expense such as factory indirect wages, factory rates, depreciation of factory machinery, etc. <br> Any 2 suitable examples (1) each | $\mathbf{2}$ |
| 4(c)(i) | Goods which are partly completed (1) | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| 4(c)(ii) | Greater (1) | $\mathbf{1}$ |

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| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(f)(ii) | Will reduce cost of production and so increase gross profit (1) <br> Factory workers may take industrial action resulting in reduction of production/reduction of revenue and so gross profit may decrease (1) <br> Or other suitable comment |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 4(g) | Reduce/control expenses Increase other income Increase profit margin Reduce costs of manufacturing Increase sales activity <br> Any two points (1) each |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 5(a) | 2015  <br> Jan 1 Balance A b/d <br> Oct 1 BANK b <br>   <br> 2016 Balance b/d <br> Jan 1 A 35 000 <br>  B 40 000 <br> July 1 XZ Motors C <br> 2017  <br> Jan 1 Balance b/d <br>  A 35 000 <br>  B 40 000 <br>  C 28 000 | Brad <br> Delivery vehic <br> $\$$  <br> 35000  <br> 40000 (1) <br> 75000  <br> 75000 (1) <br> 28000 (1) <br> 103000  <br> 103000  | s accou <br> 2015 <br> Dec 31 <br> 2016 <br> Dec 31 | Balance c/d <br> Balance c/d | $\$$ <br> 75000 <br> 75000 <br> 103000 <br> 103000 | 12 |



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