

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

#### ACCOUNTING

0452/21 May/June 2017

Paper 2 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 prepared from the viewpoint of the bank (1) The bank account in the cash book is prepared from the viewpoint of the business (1)	2

Question							Answer						Marks
1(b)	Amjad Cash Book												13
	Date	Details		Discount allowed	Cash	Bank	Date			Discount received	Cash	Bank	
	2017			\$	\$	\$	2017			\$	\$	\$	
	Mar 1	Balances b/d			38	2750	March 6	Office Equipment	(1)			790	
	13	XY Limited	(1)	4		196							
	29	Sales	(1)		2148			Repairs to office equipment	(1)			160	
	30	Cash	(1)			2000	21	Furniture Store	(1)	9		351	
	31	Idris	(1)			474	30	Bank c	(1)		2000		
							31	Bank charges	(1)			29	
								Insurance	(1)			50	
							_	Balances c/d				4040	
				4	2186	5420				9	2186	5420	
	2017												
	April 1	Balances b/d			186	4040							
		+(1) dates			(1)OF	(1)OF							

Question	Answer	Marks					
1(c)	Amjad Bank Reconciliation Statement at 31 March 2017 \$						
	Balance in cash book $4 040$ (1) OF Cheques not yet presented (1) $351$ (1) 4 391						
	Amounts not yet credited(1)2 000(1)Balance on bank statement2 391(1) OF						
	Alternative presentation\$Balance on bank statement2 391Amounts not yet credited(1)2000(1)						
	Cheques not yet presented(1)4 391Balance in cash book(1)351(1)4 040(1) OF						
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)						
1(d)(ii)	The accounting records only show information which can be expressed in monetary terms/non-monetary items cannot be recorded (1) There are many other factors which affect the performance of the business (1)	2					

Question			Ans	wer				Marks
2(a)	Sales invoice (1) Credit note (1)							2
2(b)	Cash book <b>(1)</b> General journal <b>(1)</b>							2
2(c)	4 Sa	\$ ance b/d 520	(1)	rum ccount 2017 Mar 10 12 28 30	Bank Returns Cash Bad debts	\$ 520 96 600 48 1264	(1)	6
2(d)	Reduce credit sales/sell on a cash basi Obtain references from new credit custo Fix a credit limit for each customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements Refuse further supplies until outstandin Allow cash discount for prompt paymen Charge interest on overdue accounts <b>Any 2 points (1) each</b>	ners romptly balance is paid						2

Question		Answe	r					Marks
2(e)	Error	E	ntry requ	ired to	o correct the e	rror		
		D	ebit		Cr	redit		
		Account	\$		Account	\$		
	Goods returned, \$310, to Ali, a credit supplier entered into the account of Alam.	Ali	310		Alam	310		
	Wages paid in cash, \$1200, had been correctly entered in the cash book but posted to the wages account as \$2100.	Suspense	900	(1)	Wages	900	(1)	
	The total of the general expenses column in the petty cash book, \$48, had not been posted to the general expenses account.	General expenses	48	(1)	Suspense	48	(1)	
	The total of the discount received column in the cash book, \$114, had been debited to the discount allowed account	Suspense	228	(1)	Discount allowed	114	(1)	
					Discount received	114	(1)	
2(f)	Comparability (1) Reliability (1) Understandability (1)							;

Question		Answer	r			Marks					
3(a)	Meena and Rafah Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 April 2017										
			\$ \$								
	Profit for the year			Ŷ	7 534						
	Interest on drawings	s – Meena		292							
		Rafah		204	<u>496</u> (1)						
	Interest on capital –	Meena Rafah		1 200 <b>(1)</b>	8 030						
		3% × 20 000 × 6 / 12 = 3	300 <b>(1)</b>								
		3% × 30 000 × 6 / 12 = 4	450 <b>(1)</b>	750							
				1 950							
	Partner's salary –	Meena									
		6000 × 6 / 12 = 3000	(1)								
		7000 × 6 /12 = 3500	(1)	6 500	8 4 50						
					(420)						
	Share of loss –	Meena		280 (1) OF							
		Rafah		<u>140</u> (1) OF	<b>(420)</b>						
	Alternative calculations *3% × 20 000 ** 6000 <b>(1)</b> + (1	= 600 (1) + 3% × 10 000 × 6 / 7 00 × 6 / 12) = 500 (1)	12 = 150 (	1)							
3(b)		Meena									
		Current acc	ount		¢						
	2016	\$ 201	17		\$						
	May 1 Balance b		ril 30	Interest on							
				capital	1 200 (1) OF						
	2017			Salary	6 500 (1) OF						
		7 300 }		Balance c/d	1 662						
	April 30 Drawings										
	Int on drav										
		oss 280 (1) OF									
	Int on drav Share of le				9 362						
	Int on drav	oss <u>280</u> (1) OF <u>9 392</u>			9 362						

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

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

Question		Answer					Marks
4(d)	M Income Statemer	samati Manufactu		/ 2017			10
		s	sa o'r banaary \$	2011	\$		
	Revenue	Ψ	Ψ		816 370		
	Opening inventory		56 120				
	Cost of production	669 950 <b>}</b>					
	Purchases of finished goods	<u>    17 200    </u> } (1 687 150	)				
	Less goods for own use	<u> </u>	685 530	-	685 530	_	
			741 650		741 650		
	Less Closing inventory		61 340 *	_ (1) both	680 310	_	
	Gross profit				136 060		
	Commission receivable (2700 + 130)				2 830	_ (1)	
					138 890		
	Administration expenses		38 160				
	Selling expenses		28 270				
	Loan interest (5% × 15 000 × 10 / 12)		625	(1)			
	Depreciation						
	Office equipment						
	(15% × 32 000)		4800	(1)			
	Delivery vehicles						
	(25% × (68 000 – 17 000)		<u>12 750</u>	(1)	<u>84 605</u>	/// <b>-</b> -	
	Profit for the year				54 285	_ (1)OF	
4(e)	Either The expenses of the year were matched against	the revenue of th	e same period	d (1)			2
1(0)	Or Only the expenses for the year were included in the			a (1)			-
	Example – Either Commission receivable outstanding v	was added (1)					
	Or Loan interest outstanding was added (1)						
	Or Depreciation for the year was included (1)						
4(f)(i)	Will increase revenue and so increase gross profit (1)						2
~ / / /	Customers may find cheaper suppliers so revenue and	gross profit may	decrease (1)				
	Or other suitable comments		- 1				

Question			Ans	wer			Marks					
4(f)(ii)												
4(g)	Reduce/control expenses Increase other income Increase profit margin Reduce costs of manufacturing Increase sales activity Any two points (1) each						2					
5(a)	Bradley Delivery vehicles account											
	\$ \$											
	2015		Ψ	2015		Ŷ						
	Jan 1	Balance A b/d	35 000	Dec 31	Balance c/d	75 000						
	Oct 1	BANK b	<u>40 000</u> (1 75 000			75 000						
	2016	Balance b/d		2016								
	Jan 1	A 35 000		Dec 31	Balance c/d	103 000						
	hube 4	B 40 000	_ 75 000 <b>(1</b>									
	July 1	XZ Motors C	<u>28 000</u> (1 103 000			103 000						
	2017		103 000			100000						
	Jan 1	Balance b/d										
		A 35 000										
		B 40 000										
		C 28 000	_ 103 000 <b>(1</b>									

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Question				An	swer				Mark
		Provi	sion for de	preciation	of delivery vehicles a	ccour	nt		
		-	\$	<b>F</b>	,		\$		
	2015			2015					
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	24 375	Jan 1	Balance A c/d		13 125		
				Dec 31	Income		75 000		
					Statement				
					A 8 750	(1)			
				_	В <u>2 500</u>	(1)	11 250	_	
			24 375	_			24 375	_	
	2016			2016	Balance b/d				
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	46 625	Jan 1	A 21 875			<i></i>	
					B <u>2 500</u>		24 375	(1) OF	
				Dec 31	Income Statement				
					A 8 750	• •			
					B 10 000	(1)	22.250		
					C <u>3 500</u>	(1)	22 250	-	
				2017			46 625	-	
				2017	Balance b/d				
				Jan 1	A 30 625				
					B 12 500				
					C <u>3 500</u>		46 625	(1) OF	
+ (1) c	lates				0 0 000		40 020		
• (1) •	14105								

Question		Answer					Marks	
5(b)		Bradley Journal					6	
			Debit	Credit				
			\$	\$				
		Disposal of delivery vehicle	28 000		(1)			
		Delivery vehicles		28 000	(1)			
		Provision for depreciation of delivery vehicles	3 500		(1) OF			
		Disposal of delivery vehicle		3 500	(1) OF			
		DDE Transport	25 500		(1)			
		Disposal of delivery vehicle		25 500	(1)			
5(c)		ontrol harge on overdue accounts es until outstanding balance cleared					2	
5(d)	No/less interest will be of Improve relationship wit Reduction in liquid funds	sh discount will be received /less interest will be charged on late payments prove relationship with suppliers duction in liquid funds earlier prived of use of money for other things earlier						
5(e)	Will not have the use of If the credit customers of	nue to pay before 30 days the money received cathe money from credit customers as long as prevelelay paying, the business will have to use existing to pay the credit suppliers within 30 days no cash	riously, befo g money to	re it is requ pay the cre	uired to pay edit supplier	the credit suppliers	2	