## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MARK SCHEME for the June 2004 question papers

	0452 ACCOUNTING
0452/01	Paper 1 (Multiple Choice), maximum mark 40
0452/02	Paper 2 (Structured Questions), maximum mark 90
0452/03	Paper 3 (Structured Questions – Extended), maximum mark 100

These mark schemes are published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. They show the basis on which Examiners were initially instructed to award marks. They do not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began. Any substantial changes to the mark scheme that arose from these discussions will be recorded in the published *Report on the Examination*.

All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the *Report on the Examination*.

• CIE will not enter into discussion or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2004 question papers for most IGCSE and GCE Advanced Level syllabuses.



	maximum	minimum mark required for grade:				
	mark available	A	С	E	F	
Component 1	40	-	24	18	15	
Component 2	90	80	66	46	32	
Component 3	100	72	48	-	-	

Grade thresholds taken for Syllabus 0452 (Accounting) in the June 2004 examination.

The threshold (minimum mark) for B is set halfway between those for Grades A and C. The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E. The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below the F threshold as the E threshold is above it.

Grade A\* does not exist at the level of an individual component.

June 2004

## INTERNATIONAL GCSE

# MARK SCHEME

# MAXIMUM MARK: 40

# SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0452/01

# ACCOUNTING Paper 1 (Multiple Choice)



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Page 1		Mark S	cheme	Syllabus	Paper
		ACCOUNTING	i – JUNE 2004	0452	1
	Question Number	Key	Question Number	Key	
	1	В	21	Α	
	2	В	22	В	
	3	В	23	В	
	4	Α	24	D	
	5	С	25	В	
	6	В	26	Α	
	7	Α	27	В	
	8	В	28	С	
	9	С	29	Α	
	10	Α	30	Α	
	11	В	31	Α	
	12	Α	32	Α	
	13	В	33	С	
	14	В	34	Α	
	15	В	35	Α	
	16	D	36	D	
	17	Α	37	Α	
	18	В	38	C	
	19	В	39	D	
_	20	В	40	D	

**TOTAL 40** 

June 2004

## INTERNATIONAL GCSE

# MARK SCHEME

# **MAXIMUM MARK: 90**

# SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0452/02

# ACCOUNTING Paper 2 (Structured Questions)



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Page 1 Mark Scheme		Syllabus	Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	0452	2

	Questi Numb			Part Mark
1	(a)		Machinery, equipment, premises, motor vehicles, or acceptable alternatives	1
	(b)	(i) (ii) (iii)	Invoice Purchases Journal/Purchases Day Book/Purchases Book/Purchases Sales Ledger/Sales	1 1 1
	(c)	(i)	Cost $\frac{$}{46000}$ - scrap value $\frac{6000(1)}{5} = \frac{40000}{5} = 8000(1)$	2
		(ii)	$\frac{8000}{40000(1)} \times 100 = \frac{20\%(1)}{0}$ OF	2
	(d) Use of incorrect figure in first place, with double entry carried of correctly for wrong amount. (Suitable example acceptable.)		1	
	(e) Customer is in same type of trade; for bulk purchases, or acceptable alternative. Accept: To enable customer to make profit.			
	(f)		Suspense account.	1
			ROCE (or N.P. as %age of capital employed); GP: sales; NP: sales. Gross profit margin, Net profit margin.	1
	(h)		Paid in year       18000         + Balance at 31/3/04       4000         - Balance at 1/4/03       3000         P/L charge       19000	3
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15

	Question Number				Part Mark
2	(a)	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)	\$25000 Assets \$3000 Creditors Capital \$20000 Drawings	<pre>(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)</pre>	7
	(b)	(i) (ii)	$\$ \frac{40000}{20000} (1) = 2:1 (1)$ $\$ \frac{40000 - 24000}{20000 (1)} (1) = 0.8:1 (1)$	Hust be shown as ratio n:1	2 3
					12

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Page 2	Page 2 Mark Scheme			
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	0452	2	

Question Number 3 (a) (i) Purchases acco	Part Mark
Purchases acco s	
.n. I	t
30 April 2004 Purchases for month 50000 (1) Total/Purchases Journal Purchases Day Book/Creditors	
Purchases returns a	ount
	\$
30 Ap	2004 Returns for month 6000 (1) (accept as above)
Sales accoun	¢
30 Ap	\$ 2004 Sales for month 85000 (1) (accept as above)
Sales returns acc	nt
\$	
30 April 2004 Returns for month 8000 (1) (accept as above)	4
Marks are for details and correct amount in correct co (Horizontal format also acceptable)	nn. Lose 1 mark for any wrong or missing date
(ii) Nominal (General) Ledger	1
(b) 1. Carriage inwards is added to cost of	urchases/Cost of Goods sold (1) in
the Trading A/c/Trading and Profit a	
2. Carriage outwards is shown as an e Profit and Loss A/c (1)	ense (1) in the P/L A/c/Trading and 4
(c) (i) Error of principle	1
<ul> <li>(ii) Effect on:</li> <li>1. <u>P/L Account</u> Purchases/Cost of Goods sold are of Profit/Profit is understated (1)</li> </ul>	rstated (1), so Gross profit/Net
2. <u>Balance Sheet</u> Office equipment/fixed assets is unc	stated (1)
Capital/Net profit/profit is understate	1) 4
(iii)	
Office equipment (ma	\$\$ inery) 10000 (1)
Purchases	10000 (1) 2
	16

	nicpapers	s.com	
Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	0452	2

	Questie Numbe			Part Mark
4	(a)	(i)	Debtors         \$         \$           Balances at 1/4/03         8000         (1)           Add         Sales for year         90000         (1)         98000	
			Less         Cash received         83000         (1)           Discount allowed         5000         (1)         88000           Balances at 31/3/04         10000         (1)	
		(ii)	Creditors           Balances at 1/4/03         6000 (1)           Add         Purchases for year         77000 (1)         83000	
			Less         Cash paid         74000         (1)           Discount received         3000         (1)         77000           Balances at 31/3/04         6000         (1)	10
	(b)		Trading Account for the year ended 31 March, 2004         (1)       (1)       \$         Sales (90000 + 10000)       100000         Less       Cost of goods sold         Stock 1/4/03       14000         Add       Purchases         77000       (1)         91000       100000         Less Stock 31/3/04       16000         (1)       75000         Needs words "Cost of Goods Sold"	
			Gross Profit 25000 (1)OF	7
	(c)	(i)	(Horizontal format also acceptable) $\frac{75000}{15000}$ (1) OF = 5 times (1) OF (2)	
		(ii)	Any one of:Profitability aspect Stock replacement Comparisons Identifying causes of fluctuations Remedial/corrective actionBasic statement Suitable development Max. mark= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2

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Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	0452	2

Question Number	I							Part Mark
	i)							mark
- () (	-/		Woo	od and Coe				
		Profit and Los	ss account f	or the year ende	<u> </u>			1
Cross	nrofi	4			\$	\$ 5900(	<b>`</b>	
Gross Add		ount received				58000 1000		
	2100					59000	• • •	
		ount allowed	(4500 (4))		2000 (1)			
	Gene	eral expenses	(4500(1) + (13000(1)))	· · · ·	5000 10000			
		eciation	(10000 (1) (20% x \$4)		8000 (2)			
		es and salaries		,	16000	41000	)	
Net pro	ofit c	/d				18000	) (1)OF	11
(Horize	ontol	format also acco	atabla)					
רוטווצנ	Jilai	format also acce	Jlable)					
(	ii)	Appropri	ation Accou	int for the year e	ended 30 Ap	ril 2004		
				<b>•</b>	•		•	
Net pro	ofit b	/d		\$	\$		\$ 18000	
Less		erest on capital:					10000	
	Wo	od (10% x \$7000	D)	7000 (2)				
		e (10% x \$20000)		(2)	9000	<i>(</i> <b>)</b> ( <b>)</b>		
		ary – Coe			15000	(1)	24000	
	(110	mark if shown in	F/L A/C)				(6000)	
	Sha	ares of loss:						
	Wo	od $\frac{2}{3}$			4000	(2)OF		
		$=\frac{1}{3}$			2000	(2)OF	6000	
	000	/3				· · -		q
						_	-	9
(Horizo	ontal	format also acce	otable)					
·			,					
(b)		Interest on drawi	-	• •	•	ndrawal	s (2)	
		Thus could impro Also produces a				ivision k	otwoon	4
		partners (2)						4
		Any 2 from 3, ma	iximum 4.					
								24

June 2004

## INTERNATIONAL GCSE

# MARK SCHEME

## **MAXIMUM MARK: 100**

# SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0452/03

# ACCOUNTING Paper 3 (Structured Questions – Extended)



Page 1	Mark Scheme	من رام بر ما بر	Syllabus	Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004 V	ww.ayr	iam <sub>62</sub> gape	ട.ഡ്ബ

## **Question 1**

(a)

	Insurance ac	count	
2003	\$	2004	\$
April 1 Balance	60 <b>(1)</b>	Mar 31 Profit & Loss	258 (1)O/F
July 1 Bank	<u>264</u> (1)	Balance c/d	<u>66</u> (1)
	324		324
2004			
April 1 Balance b/d	66 <b>(1)</b>		
	Ò/F		

## + (1) Dates

[6]

## Alternative presentation

Insu	irance account		
2003 April 1 Balance	Debit \$ 60 (1)	Credit \$	Balance \$ 60 Dr
July 1 Bank 2004 Mar 31 Profit & Loss	264 (1)	258 (1) O/F	324 Dr 66 Dr (2)C/F (1)O/F
			(1)0/1

## + (1) Dates

[6]

- (b) (i) A narrative is a brief explanation of why the entry is being made. [1](ii) A narrative is necessary because of the great variety of transactions
  - which are recorded in the journal, so the reason for each entry can be understood in the future.

[2]

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	www.dynam@cpapers.com

(c)

Journal

1.	Drawings	Debit \$ 60 <b>(1)</b>	Credit \$
	Purchases Goods taken for own use (1)		60 <b>(1)</b>
2.	Motor vehicles Motor expenses PJ Motors Purchase of new motor on credit and repairs to old motor (1)	15 000 <b>(1)</b> 600 <b>(1)</b>	15 600 <b>(1)</b>
3.	Stationery Purchases Correction of error, stationery debited to purchases account <b>(1)</b>	20 (1)	20 <b>(1)</b>
			[10]

[Total 19]

## **Question 2**

(a)

## **Playground Company**

## Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 December 2003

	\$	\$
Cost of raw material		
Purchases	48 500 <b>(1)</b>	
Less Closing stock of raw material	<u>2 700 (1)</u>	45 800
Direct factory wages (26900 + 650)		<u>27 550 (</u> 1)
Prime Cost (1)		73 350 <b>(1)</b>
Factory indirect wages	18 400 4 930 } (1	`
Factory general expenses	4 930 } (1	)
Factory fuel and power (4700 + 150)	4 850 <b>(1)</b>	
Depreciation – Factory machinery	<u>1 450</u> (1)	<u>29 630</u>
		102 980 <b>(1) O/F</b>
Less Closing stock of work in progress		<u>1 920 (1)</u>
Cost of Production(1)		<u>101 060 (1) O/F</u>
		- /

[12]

## Horizontal format acceptable

Page 3	Mark Scheme		Syllabus	Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	www.ayr	iam <sub>64</sub> gape	ട.cപ്പ

(b)

## **Playground Company**

## Trading Account for the year ended 31 December 2003

	\$	\$
Sales		151 400 <b>(1)</b>
Less Cost of sales		
Cost of Production	101 060 <b>(1) O/F</b>	
Less Closing stock of finished goods	<u> </u>	<u>96 150</u> (1) O/F
Gross Profit		<u>55 250 (1) O/F</u>
		[5]
Horizontal format acceptable		

(c) Reasons why departmental final accounts are required -

More meaningful than a single set of results Identifies the profit of each department Enables trading results to be analysed Enables overall profitability to be increased Poor performance of a department can be identified and investigated

#### Or other suitable points

#### Any 2 points (1) each

**Question 3** 

[2]

[Total 19]

(a)	When suspense account is required – When a trial balance fails to balance	[1]
(b)	The second error requires a correcting entry in the suspense account (1)	
	This is required because this error affects the balancing of the trial balance (2)	

[3]

Page 4	Mark Scheme		Syllabus	Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	www.ayr	iam <b>g</b> pape	ട.cപ്പ്പ

(c)

### Mary Manake

Balanc	e Sheet as at	30 April 2004	
	\$	\$	\$
Fixed Assets At cost (40000 – 5000) Less Depreciation (8000 – 500)		35 000 <b>(1)</b> 7 500 <b>(1)</b>	27 500
Current Assets Stock Debtors Prepayments		8 500 6 100 <u>30</u> (1) 14 630 (1)O/F	
Current Liabilities Creditors Bank overdraft (2010 + 70) Working Capital	5 200 <u>2 080</u> <b>(1)</b>	<u>7 280</u> (1)O/F	<u>7 350</u> (1)O/F <u>34 850</u>
Capital Balance at 1 May 2003 Net Profit (8440 + 30 – 70 + 150 – 40 (1) (1) (1) (2) Drawings			34 000 <u>8 150</u> 42 150 <u>7 300</u> <u>34 850</u> <b>(1)O/F</b>
Presentation (1)			
Horizontal presentation acceptable			
			[14]

[Total 18]

#### **Question 4**

(a) Reason for providing a provision for doubtful debts -

Ensures that the profits are not overstated (prudence) Ensures that the debtors are shown in the Balance Sheet at a more realistic amount (prudence)

Application of the matching principle as the amount of sales unlikely to be paid for are treated as an expense of that particular year

### Or other suitable reason.

Any one reason (2) marks

[2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme		Syllabus	Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	www.ayr	iam <b>g</b> ape	ട.ആന

## (b) (i)

Ahmed account

2003	\$	2003	\$	
May 1 Sales	100 <b>(1)</b>	July 31 Bank 2004	80 <b>(1)</b>	
	100	Jan 31 Bad debts	<u>20</u> (1) <u>100</u>	
	100		100	

[3]

(ii)

Bad debts account

2004 Jan 31 Ahmed	\$ <u>20</u> (1) <u>20</u>	2004 Mar 31 Profit & Loss	\$ <u>20</u> (1) <u>20</u>
		[2]	

(iii)

#### Bad debts recovered account

2004	\$	2003	\$			
Mar 31 Profit & Loss*	<u>50(</u> 1)	Sept 1 Cash**	<u>50(</u> 1)			
	<u>50</u>		<u>50</u>			
*Alternatively transfer to Ba	ad debts accou	nt, in which case the tr	ansfer			
from Bad debts account to		•				
debit side of Bad debts account						
Alternatively allow "Zaki", a	Alternatively allow "Zaki", as may be using method where the amount					

is credited to customer's account and then debited and transferred to bad debts recovered account

[2]

(iv)

\*\*

#### Provision for doubtful debts account

ъ 50 <b>(2)</b>	2003 April 1 Balance	b/d	\$ 250 <b>(1)</b>
<u>200</u> (1) 250			250
	April 1 Balance	b/d	200 <b>(1)</b> O/F
	<u>200(</u> 1)	50(2)         April 1 Balance           200(1)         250           2004	50(2)         April 1 Balance         b/d           200(1)         250         2004

[5]

[12]

Page 6	Mark Scheme		Syllabus	Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	www.ayr	iam <sub>64</sub> gape	ട.cപ്പ

### (b) Alternative presentation

(i)

Ahmed	account

	Debit	Credit	Balance
2003	\$	\$	\$
May 1 Sales	100 <b>(1)</b>		100 Dr
July 31 Bank		80(1)	20 Dr
2004		. ,	
Jan 31 Bad debts		20(1)	0
	I	[3]	<b>I</b>

(ii)

Bad debts account

2004 Jan 31 Ahmed	Debit \$ 20 <b>(1)</b>	Credit \$	Balance \$ 20 Dr
Mar 31 Profit & Loss		20(1) [2]	0

(iii)

Bad debts recovered account

2003 Sept 1 Cash**	Debit \$	Credit \$ 50 <b>(1)</b>	Balance \$ 50 Cr
2004 Mar 31 Profit & Loss*	50 <b>(1)</b>		0

\*Alternatively transfer to Bad Debts account, in which case the transfer from Bad debts account to Profit & Loss Account will be \$30 on the debit side of Bad debts account

\*\* Alternatively allow "Zaki", as may be using method where the amount is credited to customer's account and then debited and transferred to bad debts recovered account

#### [2]

(iv)

Pr	ovision for doubtful	debts account	
2003 April 1 Balance 2004	Debit \$	Credit \$ 250 <b>(1)</b>	Balance \$ 250 Cr
Mar 31 Profit & Loss	50 <b>(2)</b>		200 Cr (2) C/F (1) O/F
		[5]	

[12]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper
	ACCOUNTING – JUNE 2004	www.dynamgepapers.com

- (c)
- (i) Write Zanetti's account off as a bad debt (1)

Amount now outstanding for over 1 year with little hope of recovery (1) Or other acceptable explanation

(ii) No entries in accounting records are necessary (1)

Account is still likely to be paid, there is no evidence yet that it will not be paid by Lim (1) Or other acceptable explanation

(iii) Create a provision for doubtful debts of \$280 (1)

Must ensure that he does not overstate his net profit for the year (1) Or other acceptable explanation

[6]

## [Total 20]

#### **Question 5**

(a) (i) Margin – when the gross profit is expressed as a percentage of the selling price [2]

(ii) Mark-up – when the gross profit is expressed as a percentage of the cost price [2]

(	b)	(i)

Year ended 31 January 2004			
Gross profit as a percentage of sales	$\frac{25200}{90000} \times \frac{100}{1} =$	28% <b>(1)</b>	[6]
Net profit as a percentage of sales	$\frac{10800}{90000} \times \frac{100}{1} =$	12% <b>(1)</b>	
Collection period for debtors	<u>6300</u> x <u>365</u> = 66000 <b>(1)</b> 1	35 days <b>(1)</b> (34.84 days)	
Payment period for creditors	<u>5700</u> x <u>365</u> = 52000 <b>(1)</b> 1	40 days <b>(1)</b>	

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus Paper
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#### (b) (ii) All responses to be based on own figure calculations in (b) (i)

Gross profit as a percentage of sales – Purchasing goods more cheaply Reducing trade discounts to customers Increasing selling prices

Net profit as a percentage of sales-Increase in gross profit percentage Reduction in expenses Differences in types of expenses (fixed/variable)

Collection period for debtors – Less efficient credit control Allowing longer credit to maintain sales Not allowing cash discounts to debtors

Payment period for creditors – Shortage of liquid funds Knock-on effect of debtors taking longer to pay Suppliers not allowing cash discounts

## In each case other suitable points acceptable In each case – any 2 points (1) each

[8]

(c) Interested parties –

Zaraki (Proprietor) -Assessment of past performance Planning for the future Identifying areas where corrective action is required

Manager (if any) – Assessment of past performance Planning for the future Identifying areas where corrective action is required

Bank manager –

Assessment of prospects of any requested loan/overdraft being repaid when due Assessment of prospects of any interest on loan/overdraft being paid when due Assessment of the security available to cover any loan/overdraft

Lenders -

Assessment of prospects of any requested loan being repaid when due Assessment of prospects of interest on loan being paid when due Assessment of the security available to cover the loan

Creditors for goods – Assessment of the liquidity position Identifying how long the business normally takes to pay creditors Identifying future trading prospects of the business

#### In each case other suitable reasons acceptable

Three parties to be identified -(1) each giving a total of (3) One reason required in each case -(1) giving a total of (3)

[6]

[Total 24]