

Cambridge IGCSE™

ACCOUNTING

0452/23 May/June 2023

Paper 2 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 May/June 2023 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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 ٠ 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 ٠
- 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.

1

Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme PUBLISHED Social Science-Specific Marking Principles (for point-based marking)

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						Ans	wer					Marks
1(a)	Omer Cash Book											11
	Date	Details		Disc.	Cash	Bank	Date	Details	Disc.	Cash	Bank	
	2023			\$	\$	\$	2023		\$	\$	\$	
	Apr 1 3 10 23	<i>Balance b/d</i> Capital Sales Esme	(1) (1) (1)	16	120	1 000 695 384	Apr 1 7 15 16 27 30	Balance b/dAlexander(1)Motor expenses(1)Rent payable(1)Alexander(1)Balance c/d	17	68 52	477 360 400 323 519	
	May 1	Balance b/d		16*	120 52 (1)OF	2079 519 (1)OF			17 (1) *	120	2079	

Question				Ans	wer				Marks
1(b)	Omer Alexander account								
	Date	Details		\$	Date	Deta	ails	\$	
	2023				2023				
	Apr 7	Bank	(1)	360	Apr 1	Balance b/d		360	
	27	Bank	}	323	12	Purchases	}	340	
		Discount received	} (1)	17	28	Purchases	} (1)	235	
	30	Balance c/d		235					
				935			-	935	
					May 1	Balance b/d	(1)OF	235	
1(c)	Option 1 – buy from Advantages A offers cash discour A offers 5% cash dis A's cash discount is Maintain good relati Familiar with A's qua (Max 3) Disadvantages T offers trade discour May lose cash discour Depending on one s A has no incentive t	unt but T does not (1 scount (1) a higher % than T's onship with A (1) ality/reliability (1) unt but A does not (1 bunt by not paying of supplier only (1)	trade disc) n time (1)						
	(Max 1)								

Question	Answer	Marks
	Option 2 – buy from both Alexander and Tahir	
	Advantages T offers trade discount but A does not (1) Trade discount is deducted from invoice and does not depend on when payment is made (1) Cost of buying goods from T is reduced (1) Not dependent on one supplier (1) A may offer more competitive terms to compete with other supplier (1) (Max 3)	
	Disadvantages A offers cash discount but T does not(1) T's trade discount is a lower % than A's cash discount (1) May damage relationship with A (1) Not familiar with T's quality/reliability (1) (Max 1)	
	Accept other valid points	
	Recommendation (1)	

Question			Answer				Marks		
2(a)	_	Ramla Journal							
		ltem number	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$				
		1	Irrecoverable debts Mai	99 (1)	99 (1)				
		2	Fixtures and fittings Padma	875 (1)	875 (1)				
		3	Loan Loan interest	500 (1)	500 (1)				
		4	Bank / cash Rent	180 (1)	180 (1)				
		5	Drawings Wages	120 (1)	120 (1)				

Question				Answer			Marks
2(b)		Item	Increase in profit \$	Decrease in profit \$	No effect on profit	Profit \$	6
		Draft profit				11 650	
		1		99 (1)			
		2			0 (1)		
		3	500 (1)				
		4	180 (1)				
		5	120 (1)				
		Adjusted profit	800	99	0	12 351 (1)OF	
2(c)(i)		nciple states that profi is should be written of					2
2(c)(ii)	business (1) OR	ty principle states that ty principle states that		-			2
	Drawings should b	be recorded correctly	to ensure that pr	rofits are not und	lerstated / capita	I overstated (1)	

Question		Answer							
3(a)	Favourite Book Club Subscriptions account								
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details		\$		
	2022			2022					
	Jan 1	Balance b/d	*468	Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)	* 260		
	Dec 31	Income & Expenditure		Dec 31	Bank	(1)	5356		
		(1) OI	6240		Income and expenditure				
		Balance c/d	156		subscriptions written off	(1)	208		
					Balance c/d		1040		
	2023		6864	2023		_	6864		
	Jan 1	Balance b/d (1)	1040	Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)	156		

Question	Answer	Marks					
3(b)	Favourite Book Club Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2022						
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						
3(c)	For – increasing subscriptions Subscriptions have remained unchanged for many years so increase should be expected (1) Only requires a small increase to raise \$400 (1) There would be no need to obtain outside funds / loan / loan interest (1) May result in the club being run more efficiently (1) Max (3) Accept other valid points						
	Against – increasing subscriptions Increase in subscriptions may not be popular (1) May result in members leaving the club / join another club (1) Membership is already falling (1) May result in more subscriptions being written off (1) Subscriptions in arrears have increased from 2021 to 2022 (1) Could try to raise the money another way, e.g. reduce general expenses / obtain loan / fund-raising (1) Max (3)						
	Accept other valid points						
	Recommendation (1)						

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)(ii)	Assets less liabilities of a club/society (1) OR accumulated surpluses less accumulated deficits of a club/society (1)	1

Question	Α	nswer	Marks
4(a)	Akila a	and Darius	6
	Appropriation Account for	the year ended 30 April 2023	
		\$\$	
	Profit for the year	42 304	
	Add interest on drawings Akila	970 }	
	Darius	816 } (1) 1 786	
		44 090	
	Less		
	Interest on capital Akila	2700 }	
	Darius	1 950 } (1)	
		4 650	
	Salary - Akila	<u>9 500</u> (1)	
		14 150	
		29 940 (1)	
	Profit share Akila $(60\% \times 29940)$	17 964 (1) OF	
	Darius (40% × 29 940)	11 976 (1) OF 29 940	

Question				Ans	swer				Marks		
4(b)(i)	Akila Current account										
	Date 2022	Details		\$	Date 2023	Details		\$			
	May 1 2023	Balance b/d	(1)	2 600	Apr 30	Interest on capital Salary	}OF }(1)	2 700 9 500			
	Apr 30	Drawings Interest on drawings Balance c/d	} }(1)OF (1)OF	19 400 970 7 194		Profit share	(1)OF	17 964			
			_	30 164	2023 May 1	Balance b/d	-	30 164 7 194			
4(b)(ii)	7194 0F + 1000 (i	nterest on loan) (1) – (600 (reduc	tion in profi	t share) (′	1) = 7594 0F			2		
4(c)	Amount of capital Any limit on drawi Interest on partne Accept other vali Max (2)	rs' loans (1)	h partner ('	1)					2		

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	Advantages – forming a limited company May be easier to raise funds (1) Company is a separate legal identity (1) Shareholders have limited liability (1) Continuity of existence (1) May improve reputation / standing of the business (1) Accept other valid points Max (2) Disadvantages – forming a limited copy Maybe increase administration costs (1) Maybe costly to establish (1) More legal requirements (1) More complex accounting required / have to produce annual financial statements (1) More information about the business may be made public (1) Accept other valid points Max (2)	5
	Recommendation (1)	

Question	Answer					Marks				
5(a)	Amadi Corrected Trial balance at 31 March 2023									
		\$		\$						
	Fittings and equipment at cost Provision for depreciation of fittings and equipment Trade receivables Bank overdraft Trade payables Capital Sales Purchases Discount received Returns inwards Carriage inwards General expenses Rent and rates Drawings Inventory Suspense	30 000 6 100 41 785 3 390 1 223 6 430 7 380 9 500 3 752	(1)	7 500 3 106 3 485 20 000 73 250 1 990 229	} }(1)					
		109 560		109 560	(1)both					

Question	Answer								Marks	
5(b)	Amadi Suspense account									
	Date	te Details		\$	Date	Details		\$		
	2023				2023					
	Mar 31	Rent and rates	(1)	99	Mar 31	Trial balance difference	(1)OF	229		
		Drawings	(1)	165		General expenses	(1)	200		
		Discount received	(1)	165						
				429				429		

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Question	Answer							
5(c)	Amadi Income statement (trading section) for the year ended 31 March 2023							
	\$\$							
	Revenue 73 250 Less returns inwards 3 390 69 860 (1) Less Cost of sales 69 860 Opening inventory 3 752 Purchases 41 785 Carriage inwards 1 223 46 760 (1) Less Closing inventory (3 965) Gross profit 27 065							
5(d)	Gross profit margin workings answer							
	$\frac{27065\text{OF}}{69860\text{OF}} \times 100\text{(1) OF whole formula} \qquad 38.74\%\text{(1)OF}$							

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Businesses in the same trade would be expected to have similar gross profit margins (1)	3
	Max (1)	
	The profit margins will vary because – Hector owns his own premises - he will not pay rent / may have repair / maintenance costs (1) Or Amadi has to pay rent (1)	
	Max (1)	
	Accept other valid points	
	Conclusion (1)	