

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 1
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	С	1
1(b)	D	1
1(c)	A	1
1(d)	A	1
1(e)	A	1
1(f)	В	1
1(g)	A	1
1(h)	С	1
1(i)	D	1
1(j)	В	1

Question			Answer			Marks
2(a)	duality (1)					
2(b)				True or	False	5
	Carri	age inwards appears on th	ne debit side of a trial balance.	True	(1)	
	Inver	ntory is included in current	assets.	True	(1)	
			s the difference between the ance on the bank statement.	False	(1)	
	A sol	e trader enjoys limited liab	pility.	False	(1)	
	The	sales account appears in t	he nominal/general ledger.	True	(1)	
2(c)	An adjustment for a prepayment reduces expenses and increases profit. (1)					1
2(d)	To monitor progress To prepare financial statements For decision making Any one reason for (1) mark					1
2(e)		term	organisation			5
		prime cost	manufacturing busine	ess		
		accumulated fund	club/society (1)			
		dividend	limited company (1))		
		interest on capital	partnership (1)			
		work in progress	manufacturing business	s (1)		
		drawings	sole trader (1) OR partners	ship (1)		

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(f)	In the income statement (1) as an addition to gross profit / as an item of income/credit (1)	2
2(g)	An income statement deals with revenues and costs, (1) whilst a statement of financial position deals with assets and liabilities. (1) OR An income statement covers a period of time, (1) whilst a statement of financial position is for a specified date. (1)	2
2(h)	Trade payable Club member Committee member Bank Accept other valid answers Any one for (1) mark	1
2(i)	Historic cost Difficulties of definition Non-financial aspects Any one for (1) mark	1

Question		Aı	nswer	Marks
3(a)	To allow book-kee As an aid for post To summarise act To help in the protection of t		ts	1
3(b)	Cash book (1)			1
3(c)	Date	Source document	Issued by	4
	May 2 May 4	invoice (1) credit note (1)	Asnee (1) Asnee (1)	

2017

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	Jason Purchases account 2017 \$ 2017 \$ May 1 Balance b/d 19 620 (1) May Income 21 725 (1)OF 31 Total for month 2 105 (1)	6
	Purchases returns account 2017 \$ 2017 \$ May 31 Income statement 1 1	
3(e)	Asnee account 2017	7
3(f)	A list of account balances (1) at a specific date. (1)	2
3(g)	Any two of: Omission (1) transaction totally omitted from the books. (1) Commission (1) transaction posted to wrong account of right class. (1) Principle (1) transaction posted to account of wrong class. (1) Original entry (1) transaction incorrectly recorded in book of prime entry. (1) Reversal (1) debit entry posted on credit side and vice versa. (1) Compensating (1) errors cancel one another out. (1)	4
3(h)	By comparing control account totals to the totals of balances of the sales and purchases ledgers, (1) Jason might be able to locate the error. (1)	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	FTA Industries Provision for doubtful debts account	8
	2015 \$ 2015 \$ Dec 31 Income Jan 1 Balance b/d 2 163 (1)	
	statement 787 (1)OF Balance c/d 1376 (1)	
	<u>2 163</u> 2016 <u>2 163</u>	
	Jan 1 Balance b/d 1 376 (1)Ol Dec 31 Balance c/d 1 638 (1) Dec 31 Income	=
	statement262_ (1)OI	F
	<u>1 638</u> <u>1 638</u> <u>2017</u>	
	+1 for dates Jan 1 Balance b/d 1 638 (1)OF	
4(b)	Increase (1) OF of \$787 (1)OF	2
4(c)	Account debited	2
	Bad debts (1) Eddie (1)	
4(d)	General journal (1)	1
4(e)	FTA Industries Income Statement (extract) for the year ended 31 December 2016 \$	3
l	Expenses (1) Bad debts 1 400 (1) Increase in provision for	
	doubtful debts 262 (1)OF	
4(f)	Accruals/matching (1) Prudence (1)	2

Question	An	swer			Marks
5(a)	Receipts Share issue (opening balance) Trade receivables	\$	\$ 500 000 290 000 790 000	(1) (1)	6
	Payments Non-current assets (400+20+35) Trade payables Wages and other expenses	455 000 193 000 80 000	728 000 62 000	(1) (1) (1) (1)OF	

2017

Question		Answ	er			Marks
5(b)	HS Limited Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2016					12
	Revenue 290 (1) + 20 (1)	•	ended 31 Dec	310 000		
	Purchases 193 (1) + 25 (1) Inventory at 31 December 2		218 000 21 000	407.000	(1)	
	Cost of sales Gross profit Wages and other expenses	s 80/1)_10/1)	70 000	197 000 113 000		
	Depreciation – buildings – vehicles	3 00(1)-10(1)	2 000 5 000		(1) (1)	
	– fixtures and	d fittings	3 500	80 500	(1))	
	Profit for the year			32 500)_ (1)OF	
5(c)	Statement of F	HS Limi inancial Positi		mber 2016		9
	Non-current assets	Cost	Acc dep	NBV		
	Premises Vehicle	\$ 400 000 20 000	\$ 2 000 5 000	\$ 398 000 15 000	(1)OF	
	Fixtures and fittings Current assets	35 000 455 000	3 500 10 500	31 500 444 500	(1) OF	
	Inventory Trade receivables			21 000 20 000	}(1) }	
	Other receivables Bank			10 000 62 000 113 000	(1) (1)OF	
	Total assets			557 500	-	
	Equity 1 000 000 ordinary shares of Retained earnings	of \$0.50		500 000 32 500	(1) (1)OF	
				532 500	- ` '	
	Current liabilities Trade payables			25 000	_ (1)	
	Total liabilities			557 500	-	
	Accept alternative format					
5(d)	In statement of changes in equity	(1)				1

2017

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Percentage of gross profit to revenue:	2
	Lower selling prices Undercutting competitors Use of promotional pricing/trade discount to enter market Higher purchase prices Lack of trade discount on purchases Any one for (1) mark	
	Percentage of profit to revenue:	
	Better control of expenses (1)	

Question	Answer				Marks	
6(a)	Curre	Current assets minus current liabilities (1)				
6(b)	5600	: 4400 (1) = 1.27 : 1 (1)OF			2	
6(c)	Quick ratio/acid test/liquid ratio Trade receivables collection period Trade payables payment period (Rate of) inventory turnover Any one for (1) mark					
6(d)	He may not be able to meet liabilities as they fall due. He may not be able to pay day to day running expenses. He may not be able to take advantage of discounts. He has a lot of cash tied up in inventory. Inventory makes up more than half of his current assets. His trade payables are greater than his trade receivables. He has a bank overdraft. Each basic statement (1) plus development (1) to max 4				4	
6(e)		1			6	
			working capital	owner's capital		
	1	introduced \$2000 capital in the form of cash	increase \$2000	increase \$2000		
	2	received a long term loan, \$500	increase \$500 (1)	no effect (1)		
	3	bought inventory, \$400, on credit	no effect (1)	no effect (1)		
	4	sold goods costing \$100 for \$180 cash	increase \$80 (1)	increase \$80 (1)		
	1 – capital intro (1), or 2 – loan (1)					
6(f)	1 - Ca	ipital intro (1), or $2 - 10$ an (1)			1	