

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				
2(a)	duality (1)				
2(b)			True or False	į.	
	Carriage inwards appears on the de	ebit side of a trial balance.	True (1)		
	Inventory is included in current asse	ets.	True (1)		
	A suspense account represents the cash book balance and the balance		False (1)		
	A sole trader enjoys limited liability.		False (1)		
	The sales account appears in the n	ominal/general ledger.	True (1)		
2(c)	An adjustment for a prepayment reduces expenses and increases profit. (1)				
2(d)	To monitor progress To prepare financial statements For decision making Any one reason for (1) mark				
2(e)	term	organisation			
	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	Answer			Marks	
3(a)	To reduce the number of entries in the ledger To allow book-keeping duties to be shared As an aid for posting to the ledger To summarise accounting information To help in the preparation of control accounts To group together similar types of transactions To make it easier to check for errors Accept other valid answers. Any one for (1) mark			1	
3(b)	Cash book (1)				1
3(c)	Date May 2 May 4	Source document invoice (1) credit note (1)	Issued by Asnee (1) Asnee (1)		4

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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		
	21725 21725 21725			
3(e)	Asnee account 2017 \$ 2017 \$ May 4 Purchases returns 6 Bank 468 (1) 2 Purchases 400 } 6 Discount received 12 (1) 19 Purchases 190 {(1) } 31 Balance c/d 485	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)			
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			
4(a)	FTA Industries Provision for doubtful debts account \$ 2015 \$ 2015 \$ \$ Dec 31 Income \$ Jan 1 Balance b/d \$ 2163 (1) Statement \$ 787 (1)OF \$ Balance c/d \$ 2163 \$ 2016 \$ 2016	8		
	Jan 1 Balance b/d 1 376 (1)OF Dec 31 Balance c/d 1 638 (1) Dec 31 Income statement 262 (1)OF 1 638 2017 +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 \$ 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	Answer				
5(a)	Receipts Share issue (opening balance) Trade receivables	\$	\$ 500 000 290 000	(1) (1)	6
	Payments		790 000	(-)	
	Non-current assets (400+20+35)	455 000		(1)	
	Trade payables	193 000		(1)	
	Wages and other expenses	80 000	728 000 62 000	(1) (1)OF	

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Question	Answer	Marks		
5(b)	HS Limited Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2016			
	Revenue 290 (1) + 20 (1) Purchases 193 (1) + 25 (1) Inventory at 31 December 2016 Cost of sales Gross profit Wages and other expenses 80(1)–10(1) Depreciation – buildings – vehicles – fixtures and fittings Profit for the year \$ 310 00 218 000 21 000 21 000 70 000 113 00 70 000 70 000 80 50 80 50	(1) 0 (1)OF (1) (1) (1) (1)		
5(c)	HS Limited Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2016	9		
	Non-current assets	(1)OF (1)OF (1)OF (1) (1) (1) (1)OF		
	Equity 1 000 000 ordinary shares of \$0.50	<u>)</u> (1)ÓF		
	Current liabilities Trade payables Total liabilities 557 500	_		
	Total liabilities 557 500 Accept alternative format			
5(d)	In statement of changes in equity (1)	1		

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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				1
6(d)	He ma He ha Invent His tra He ha	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)		T	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)	
6(f)	1 – capital intro (1), or 2 – loan (1)				1
6(g)	To know the return earned on total funds used in the business. (1) Or to compare with other businesses. (1)			1	

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