

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING

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Paper 1 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	C	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)	C	1
1(i)	D	1
1(j)	В	1

Question	Answer					Marks
2(a)	duality (1)					1
2(b)				True or	False	5
	Carri	iage inwards appears on the o	debit side of a trial balance.	True	e (1)	
	Inver	ntory is included in current as	sets.	True	e (1)	
		spense account represents th book balance and the balance		False	e (1)	
	A so	le trader enjoys limited liability	у.	False	e (1)	
	The	sales account appears in the	nominal/general ledger.	True	e (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 busines	s (1)		
		drawings	sole trader (1) OR partner	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 Statement 31 Total for month 2105 (1) <u>21 725</u> 21 725	6			
	2017 Purchases returns account 2017 \$ 2017 May 31 Income statement 1010 (1)OF May 31 1010 1010 1 1 1 1010 31 1010 1010				
3(e)	Asnee account 2017 \$ May 4 Purchases returns 105 (1) May 1 Balance b/d 480 (1) 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			

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Question	Answer	Marks
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 1376 (1)	8
	2163 2163 2163 2016 2016 Jan 1 Balance b/d 1 376 (1)OF Dec 31 Balance c/d 1 638 (1) Dec 31 Income 262 (1)OF 1 638 1 638 1 638 1 638 1 638 1 638 1 638	
	2017 +1 for dates 2017 Jan 1 Balance b/d 1638 (1)OF	
4(b)	Increase (1) OF of \$787 (1)OF	2
4(c)	Account debitedAccount creditedBad debts(1)Eddie(1)	2
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	3
4(f)	Accruals/matching (1) Prudence (1)	2

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

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

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)	Current assets minus current liabilities (1)				1
6(b)	5600 :	5600 : 4400 (1) = 1.27 : 1 (1)OF			2
6(c)	Trade Trade (Rate 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 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)					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)		w the return earned on total funds us compare with other businesses. (1)	ed in the business. (1)		1