

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 1
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
	or Q1 0 + 10 – 18 0 – 10 + 18	
`´B 12	20 × 0.85 = 120 – 18 28 – 18 Illing price st	
B 20 C 20	200 + 2100 + 50 90 + 2100 - 90 90 + 2100 + 50 90 + 2100 + 90	
B 80 C 80	000 + 4800 (prime cost) 000 + 4800 + 4100 - 450 000 + 4800 + 4100 000 + 4800 + 4100 + 450	
B (30 C (30	$000 \times \frac{1}{2}$) - 700 + 400 $000 \times \frac{2}{3}$) - 700 + 400 $000 \times \frac{1}{2}$) + 700 - 400 $000 \times \frac{2}{3}$) + 700 - 400	
1(a)	C (1)	1
1(b)	A (1)	1
1(c)	C (1)	1
1(d)	B (1)	1
1(e)	A (1)	1
1(f)	A (1)	1
1(g)	C (1)	1
1(h)	B (1)	1
1(i)	D (1)	1
\		

Person issuing Amitav		
Person receiving Barry	(1) for both	1
If goods are returned If goods are reported faulty If there has been an overcharge on an invoice Any one reason for (1)		
Purchases returns journal (1)		1
To record business transactions To be able to prepare financial statements To know balances of credit customers and suppliers or bank Any one reason for (1)		
Every transaction has a two-fold aspect (1)		
An expense account usually has a DEBIT (1) balance. At the end of the financial year the cost for the year is transferred to the INCOME STATEMENT (1). This transfer is recorded with an entry on the CREDIT (1) side of the expense account. Any balance remaining on the account is included in the STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION. (1)		
A financial report must be capa	ble of being understood by the users of that report. (1)	1
By narrowing areas of difference	e in financial statements (1)	1
Interested party	Reason	4
Owner Government department Trade payables Bank manager Customer Potential partner Manager Any two for (1) each	To see progress of business To check on tax payable To check on likelihood of receiving money To decide on whether to give/continue overdraft To check on viability of business for continued supply of goods To see potential rewards for investment To see progress of business Any two related reasons for (1) each	
	Any one reason for (1) Purchases returns journal (1) To record business transactions To be able to prepare financial To know balances of credit cus. Any one reason for (1) Every transaction has a two-fold An expense account usually has cost for the year is transferred to with an entry on the CREDIT (1) the account is included in the Standard Afinancial report must be capated By narrowing areas of difference Government department Trade payables Bank manager Customer Potential partner Manager Any two for (1) each	If there has been an overcharge on an invoice Any one reason for (1) Purchases returns journal (1) To record business transactions To be able to prepare financial statements To know balances of credit customers and suppliers or bank Any one reason for (1) Every transaction has a two-fold aspect (1) An expense account usually has a DEBIT (1) balance. At the end of the financial year the cost for the year is transferred to the INCOME STATEMENT (1). This transfer is recorded with an entry on the CREDIT (1) side of the expense account. Any balance remaining on the account is included in the STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION. (1) A financial report must be capable of being understood by the users of that report. (1) By narrowing areas of difference in financial statements (1) Interested party Owner Government department Trade payables Bank manager Customer To check on whether to give/continue overdraft To check on viability of business for continued supply of goods Potential partner Manager To see potential rewards for investment To see progress of business

Question			Α	nswer			Marks
3(a)(i)	current asse	ets = 800 + 1300 +	180 + 250 =	\$2530 (1)		3
	current liabil	ities = 830 + 510 =	= \$1340 (1)				
	working cap	ital = 2530 – 1340	= \$1190 (1) 0	OF			
3(a)(ii)	Simran's cap	pital = 1190 + 720	0 (1) = \$839	0 (1)OF			2
3(b)		account debited		\$	account credited	d \$	9
. ,	1	drawings		φ 100	cash	100	
	2	bank		150 (1)	cash	150 (1)	
	3	vehicle		500 (1)	capital	2500 (1)	
	4	Neel		50 (1)	bank discount receive	48 (1)	
	5	wages		350 (1)	bank	350 (1)	
3(c)(i)	4 (1)						1
3(c)(ii)	3 (1)						1
3(c)(iii)	4 (1)						1
3(d)	item – other payables (1) section – current liabilities (1)				2		
3(e)			S Cash book (t	Simran Dank colui	mn only)		3
	Date	Details	\$	Date	Details	\$	
	Feb 1	Balance b/d	180 } (1)	Feb 1	Neel	48 } (1)	
		Cash	150 }		Wages	350 }	
		Balance c/d	68		-	200	
			398	Feb 2	Balance b/d	398 68 (1)OF	
				1652	Dalarice b/u	00 (1)01	
3(f)	'	' '	S	Simran	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	8
	2017	Sales le	dger control a \$	account fo 2017	or February 2017	\$	
	Feb 1	Balance b/d 1	300 (1)	Feb 28	Bank	5 830 (1)	
	Feb 28	Bank	95 (1)	20	Sales returns Cash Bad debts Balance c/d	190 (1) 20 (1) 75 (1) 1580	
			<u> </u>			7695	
	Mar 1	Balance b/d 1	580 (1)OF				

Question		Answ	er		Marks
4(a)	a quin mant		debit side	credit side	1
	equipment provision for deprecia	ation of equipment	•	✓ (1)for both	
4(b)		vehicle A	vehicle E	B equipment	13
		\$	\$	\$	
	depreciation charge for the year ended 31 December 2015	7 500 (1)		2800 (1)	
	net book value at 31 December 2015	22 500 (1)		25 200 (1)	
	depreciation charge for the year ended 31 December 2016	5 625 (1)	5 000 (1)	4 600 (1)	
	accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2016	13 125 (1)OF	5 000 (1)0	OF 7 400 (1)OF	
	net book value at 31 December 2016	16875 (1)OF	15 000 (1)	OF 38 600 (1)OF	
4(c)		depr	mulated eciation	Net book value	5
	Equipment 4	\$ 50,000 (1) 6,6000 (1)	\$ 18125 } 7400 }(1)(\$ 31875 } OF 38600 }(1)OF 70475 (1)OF	
4(d)	Non-current assets (1)				1

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	LMN Chess Club Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 December 2016	5
	2017 Jan 1 Balance b/d 440 (1)	
5(b)	Subscriptions account \$ 2016	5
5(c)	LMN Chess Club Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31 December 2016 Income \$\$\$\$Subscriptions 3800 (1)OF Tournaments [$1600 (1) - 610 (1)$ 990 Surplus on coach travel [$980 + 80 (1) - 1020 (1)$ 40	10

Question	Answer		Marks
5(d)	Reason	Example	4
	Only the receipts and payments account contains capital receipts	Loan received	
	Only the receipts and payments account contains capital expenditure	Equipment Loan repayment	
	Only the income and expenditure account contains non-cash items	Depreciation	
	Figures in the income and expenditure account are adjusted for prepayments and accruals	Rent owed Subscriptions in advance Subscriptions in arrears Money owed for coach travel	

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	At 1 July 2015 80 000 (1) Profit for the year 78 600 (1) Dividend paid (36 000) (1) Transfer to general reserve (10 000) (1) At 30 June 2016 112 600 (1)OF	5
6(b)	D Limited Statement of Financial Position at 30 June 2016 Capital and reserves \$ Ordinary shares of \$0.50 200 000 (1) Retained earnings 112 600 (1)OF General reserve 35 000 (1) 347 600 (1)OF	4
6(c)	To distribute profit to shareholders (1) OR To reward shareholders for their investment (1)	1
6(d)	Because insufficient cash was available to pay more (1) To retain cash/profits for investment in the business (1)	2
6(e)	ROCE = $\frac{78600 (1)}{347600 (10f) + 100000 (1)} \times \frac{100}{1} = 17.56\% (10f)$	4
6(f)	Profit has fallen Selling price has decreased Worse control of expenses Worsening credit control/increased bad debts Poorer control of inventory Capital employed has increased/non-current liability created Any two reasonable comments for (1) each	2

Question	Answer	Marks
6(g)	It may not be easy to sell the shares. There will be loss of control by existing shareholders. Dividends payable may increase. If the interest rate is variable interest payable could increase. The company would have to pay interest irrespective of profit made. The bank may require security. Any three reasonable comments for (1) each	3

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