

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

ACCOUNTING
Paper 1
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 120
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 October/November 2018 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level 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 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
- 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.

© UCLES 2018 Page 2 of 19

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.

© UCLES 2018 Page 3 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks
	Glossary	
	(d) A 10 000 × 0.15 B 10 000 × (0.4–0.15) C 10 000 × (1–0.4) D 10 000 × (1–0.15)	
	(e) A 48 700–29 100–8000 B 48 700–8000 C 67 400+48 700–29 100–8000 D 67 400+48 700–8000	
	(h) A 1750+858 B 1750+924 C 1850+858 D 1850+924	
1(a)	D	1
1(b)	В	1
1(c)	D	1
1(d)	В	1
1(e)	D	1
1(f)	A	1
1(g)	С	1
1(h)	A	1
1(i)	С	1
1(j)	В	1

Question	Answer								
2(a)		Jennifer Journal				5			
	Date 20	18	Debit \$	Credit \$					
	Jun 1	Delivery van/Motor vehicles	15 000	1	(4) h a4h				
		Fixtures and fittings	2 700	}	(1) both				
		Inventory	6 200	ו	(d) h o th				
		Cash	1 500	}	(1) both				
		Loan from Amina		5 000	(1)				
		Capital		20 400	(1)				
			25 400	25 400					
		Assets, liabilities and capital at the start of the business (1)	t						
2(b)	Useful because it may be necessa reference to any prime documents. (1 mark for any acceptable purpo		non-regular tr	ansactior	ns/can contain a	1			

© UCLES 2018 Page 5 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Purchase/sale of non-current assets on credit Non-regular transactions not recorded in any other book of prime entry Correction of errors Year end transfers (1 mark per use – maximum 2)	2
2(d)	2 October 2018 Purchased office equipment (1), for cash (1) 3 October 2018 Purchased motor vehicle (1), on credit (1) 4 October 2018 Took drawings (1), in cash (1)	6
2(e)	Duality	1
2(f)(i)	What the business owns and what is owed to the business	1
2(f)(ii)	What the business owes	1
2(f)(iii)	Resources provided by the owner of the business/what the business owes to the owner of the business	1
2(g)	Statement of the assets, liabilities, capital (1) of the business on a certain date (1)	2

© UCLES 2018 Page 6 of 19

Question		Answer				Marks	
3(a)	Corrected T	Saul Corrected Trial Balance at 31 March 2018					
		Debit \$		Credit \$			
	Motor vehicle at net book value	ue 38 000					
	Revenue			109 000 (1)			
	Purchases	80 230	(1)				
	Inventory	5 100	(1)				
	Bank overdraft			13 900 (1)			
	Cash in hand	1 500					
	Drawings	6 500	(1)				
	Discount allowed	720	(1)				
	Other operating expenses	9 350					
	Wages and salaries	16 500					
	Capital			35 000			
	1 OF if matching totals	157 900		157 900			
3(b)	A book in which transactions are recorded before b Or books used to record information from source do	eing entered in to	the led	dger.			

© UCLES 2018 Page 7 of 19

Question	Answer						
3(c)			5				
		Book of prime (original) entry					
	Purchases	Purchases journal					
	Cash and cheques received from credit customers	Cash book (1)					
	Bad debts written off	(General) journal (1)					
	Discount received from credit suppliers	Cash book (1)					
	Sales returns	Sales returns journal (1)					
	Interest charged by credit suppliers	(General) journal (1)					

© UCLES 2018 Page 8 of 19

Question		Answer									Marks
3(d)	Saul Sales ledger control account										10
		Date 2018	Details		\$	Date 2018	Details		\$		
		Jun 1	Balance b/d*		16 420	Jun 1	Balance b/d*		390		
		Jun 30	Sales	(1)	39 800	Jun 30	Sales Returns	(1)	2700		
			Interest charged	(1)	175		Bank/cash	(1)	36 350		
			Balance c/d		200		Discount allowed	(1) OF	570		
							Bad debt	(1)	340		
							Contra/PLCA/set off	(1)	760		
							Balance c/d		15 485		
					56 595				56 595		
		Jul 1	Balance b/d	(1)	15 485	Jul 1	Balance b/d	(1)	200		
	* 1 mark for b	oth open	ing balances.								

© UCLES 2018 Page 9 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks
3(e)	Helps to prove the arithmetical accuracy of sales ledger Helps to reduce fraud Can (assist in) locating errors, allow help, identify errors Easy access to total receivables figure Quicker production of financial statements Provides a summary of transactions relating to trade receivables (1 mark per benefit, maximum 2)	2

Question	Answer								
4(a)		Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure	Capital receipt	Revenue receipt	5			
	Motor vehicle repairs		V						
	Legal fees on purchase of office building	√ (1)							
	Purchase of goods for resale		√ (1)						
	Insurance of plant and equipment		√ (1)						
	Proceeds of sale of fixtures at net book value			√ (1)					
	Discount received from supplier				√ (1)				

© UCLES 2018 Page 10 of 19

Question	Answer								
4(b)			I	ncrease	Decrease				2
	Plant and equip	oment	,	√ (1)					
	Motor vehicle				✓ (1)			
4(c)	Statement of correcte	ed gross pro	Ahme		ed 30 S	September 2	2018		3
		Increase \$		Decrease \$		\$			
	Draft gross profit	Ψ		Ψ		24 200			
	Disposal proceeds			2 600	(1)				
	Capital expenditure	15 000	(1)						
		15 000		2 600		12 400			
	Corrected gross profit					36 600	(1) OF		

© UCLES 2018 Page 11 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks						
4(d)	Khalid Provision for depreciation account for office equipment							
	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$							
4(e)	Khalid Office equipment disposal account Date Details \$ Date Details \$							
	2018 Mar 31 Office equipment (1) 1 500 Mar 31 Provision for depreciation Bank Income Statement (1) OF 1 100 1 100 1 500							

© UCLES 2018 Page 12 of 19

Question	Answer								
4(f)	Extract from	Khalid Extract from Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2018							
		\$	\$	\$					
		Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value					
	Office equipment	10 000 (1)	5 300 (1)OF	4 700 (1)OF					
4(g)	Accruals (matching), Prudence					1			

Question	Answer							
5(a)		Direct material	Direct labour	Factory overhead		4		
	Purchase of plastic toy parts	✓						
	Rent of factory			√ (1)				
	Wages of machine operator		√ (1)					
	Purchase of packaging	√ (1)						
	Wages of supervisor			√ (1)				
5(b)	Total of direct materials plus direct labour (1) plus direct ex	xpenses/roy	alties (1)			2		

© UCLES 2018 Page 13 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	TP Limited Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 May 2018	6
	\$ \$	
	Cost of raw materials used	
	Opening inventory 18 000	
	Purchases <u>323 000</u>	
	341 000	
	Less: Closing inventory <u>22 100</u> 318 900 (1)	
	Factory wages <u>98 000</u> (1)	
	Prime cost 416 900 (1)	
	Factory overheads <u>125 000</u> (1)	
	541 900	
	Opening work in progress <u>5 750</u>	
	547 650	
	Closing work in progress (1) (6 820)	
	Production cost of goods completed 540 830 (1)OF	

© UCLES 2018 Page 14 of 19

Question		Answer				Marks
5(d)	Inc	TP Linome Statement (Trading Account sec		year ended :	31 May 2018	4
			\$	\$		
		Revenue		836 000		
		Less: cost of sales				
		Opening inventory finished goods	27 200		*	
		Production cost	540 830		(1) OF	
		Purchases of finished goods	28 900		(1)	
			596 930			
		Closing inventory finished goods	(30 100)		*(1)	
				(566 830)		
		Gross profit	-	269 170	(1) OF	
			_		-	
	* for both inventories		_		-	

© UCLES 2018 Page 15 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks
5(e)	Cheaper to buy than make Cannot manufacture those particular items themselves Production cannot keep up with demand 1 mark per point – maximum 2	2
5(f)	Prudence or Accruals (matching)	1
5(g)	Lower sales activity/no reference to selling price Higher levels of inventory Cost of sales is decreased Cheaper suppliers (or other acceptable reason) 1 mark per point - maximum 2	2
5(h)	Different type of goods Food is a necessity Food sells quicker than toys Food must be sold more quickly Food might spoil (or other acceptable reason) 1 mark per point - maximum 2	2

© UCLES 2018 Page 16 of 19

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	\$ \$	4
	Café receipts 4 145 (1)	
	Less: cost of sales	
	Opening inventory 200	
	Purchases 2 300	
	2 500	
	Closing inventory (185) (2 315) (1)	
	Gross profit 1 830	
	Wages (1 800) (1)	
	Café profit 30 (1)OF	
	Any format acceptable	

© UCLES 2018 Page 17 of 19

Question	Answe	er			Marks
6(b)	CC Clu Income and Expenditure Account for the		Septemb	per 2018	9
		\$	\$		
	Subscriptions 24 500–750 (1) +650 (1)	:	24 400		
	Café profit		30	(1) OF	
	Competition entry fees	1 550			
	Cost of prizes	(500)	1 050	(1)	
			25 480	•	
	Rent (4 000–500)		3 500	(1)	
	General expenses (6 870+320)		7 190	(1)	
	Wages		6 900		
	Depreciation on sports equipment		8 250		
	37 400+7 600 (1) –36 750 (1)	(2	25 840)	-	
	Deficit for the year		360	(1) OF	

© UCLES 2018 Page 18 of 19

Question	Ans	Marks			
6(c)	Receipts and payments account	Income and expenditure account	3		
	Shows opening and closing bank balance	Shows surplus and deficit for the year			
	Makes no adjustment for accruals and prepayments	Makes adjustment for accruals and prepayments			
	Does not include non-cash items	Includes non-cash items			
	Includes capital and revenue items	Includes only revenue items			
	1 mark for each difference – maximum 3				
6(d)	Increase selling prices Find cheaper suppliers/obtain discounts Change the mix of sales Reduce expenses Reduce wages Buy cheaper products (or other acceptable suggestions) 1 mark for each suggestion – maximum 3		3		

© UCLES 2018 Page 19 of 19