

Cambridge International Examinations

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.

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

Question			Answer				Marks
2(a)	capital = assets - liabilities (1), or assets = capital + liabilities (1), or liabilities = assets - capital (1)						1
2(b)	asset – something a business owns or which is owed to the business (1) (need all) liability – something which a business owes to a third party (1) inventory – goods bought for resale not yet sold (1)						3
2(c)	duality (1)						,
2(d)			debit account	cre	dit account		4
		Taha receives a cheque from Michael, a credit customer	bank (1)	M	lichael (1)		
		Taha writes off of a debt owed by Zoe	bad debts (1)	Zoe (1)			
2(e)	sales (ledger) (1) or Trad	e receivables (ledger) (1)				
2(f)				true	false		
		t will increase the total cassets	of the non-current		V		
	i	t will increase the total o	of current assets		√ (1)		
	i	t will decrease cash and	d bank		√ (1)		
		it will require a credit entry in the provision for doubtful debts account $\sqrt{(1)}$					
	i	t will have no effect on p	orofit for the year		√ (1)		

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Question		Answe	r	Marks
2(g)	Fred Shop Ro Toptow Quantity 20 10		Invoice no 1001 22 May 2017 Unit Amount price \$ \$50 1000 (1) \$75 (1) 750 (1) 1750 1750 175 (1) OF 1575 (1) OF	5
2(h)	\$1575 (1) OF			1
2(i)	credit note (1)			1
2(j)		actures goods which it then sells.		2

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Question		Answer	Marks			
3(a)	Any reasonable comment for (1) mark e.g. Because purchases represent costs to the business Purchases are amounts which reduce profit Purchases are amounts paid by the business					
3(b)	Book of prime (original) entry (1)		1			
3(c)	Feb 21 Balance b/d 28 Purchases for the week Feb 21 Balance b/d	·	8			
	25 Bank	28 statement 1 800 Balance c/d 1 200 (1) 8 400				
3(d)	Revenue (1) Revenue (1)		2			

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(e)	(i) sales commission received rent received interest received any one for (1) mark. (ii) capital introduced proceeds of sale of non-current asset receipt of loan any one for (1) mark	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	at the lower of cost and net realisable value (1)	1
4(b)	\$ 50×\$40 2 000 (1) 1870 (1)×\$60 112 200 (1) OF total 114 200 (1) OF	4
4(c)	Revenue 114 200 (1) OF Inventory at 1 January 2 400 (1) 2016 Purchases 48 000 (1) 50 400 Inventory at 31 December 4 320 (1) 2016 Cost of sales Gross profit 68 120 (1) OF accept alternative presentation	5

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Question			Ansv	ver		Marks
4(d)		Frade receivables at Sales	1 Jan 2016	\$	\$ 7 900 (1) <u>114 200</u> (1) OF 122 100	5
	-	Bad debts Frade receivables at Receipts accept alternativ		200 (1) 9 100 (1)	9 300 112 800 (1) OF	
4(e)	To apply the matching (ad Because the income state Because receipts may no accept other suital	ement accounts for set arise in the same ye	ear as the sale is			2
4(f)	cash discount (1)					1
4(g)			increase	decrease	no effect	3
	(gross profit			√ (1)	
	k	profit for the year	√ (1)			
	\	working capital	√ (1)			

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	JW Limited Trial Balance at 30 April 2017 debit credit	9
	Gross profit	
5(b)	Gross profit 63 000 Expenses [24 000 + 16 000] (1) + 13 000 (1)] 53 000 Debenture interest 3 000 (1) Profit for the year 7 000 (1) OF	4

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Question			Answer			Marks
5(c)	Statement of C	J\	N Limited	r ended 30 April	2017	8
	Details	Share capital	General reserve \$	Retained earnings	Total \$	
	On 1 May 2016	100 000	50 000 (1)	23 700 (1of)	173 700 (1) OF	
	Interim dividend paid Profit for the year			(6 000) (1)	(6 000) 7 000	
	Transfer to general reserve		10 000 (1)	7 000 (1of) (10 000) (1)	0	
	On 30 April 2017	100 000	60 000	14 700	174 700 (1) OF row	
5(d)	OR (7	7 000 (1 OF) 700 (1 OF)+30 000+3 000) (1 700 (1 OF)+30	0 000 (1) I OF) ×100)=3.42% (1) OF)=4.89% (1) OF		4
5(e)	mark up applied to goods for resale is lower poorer control of expenses profit is lower higher interest payable poorer utilisation of resources capital used less efficiently capital employed is higher any two for (1) mark					2

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Question	Answer	Marks
5(f)	increase sale (1) reduce cost of sales/find cheaper supplier (1) reduce expenses (1) reduce interest payments (1) reduce capital employed (1) reduce loans and debentures (1) any three for (1) mark	3

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Subscriptions paid in advance at the year-end (1)	1
6(b)	current assets	4
	cash and cash equivalents/bank \$6120 (1) inventory \$710 (1) subscriptions in arrears \$980 (1)	
	current liabilities	
	subscriptions in advance \$395 (1)	
6(c)	\$ Sales 13 610 Purchases (15 240) (1) Increase in inventory 270 (1) (710 - 440) Rent (1 200) (1) Loss 2 560 (1) OF accept alternative formats	4

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Question		Answer				Marks
6(d)	Th Income and Expenditure Accour	e Hi-Jump it for the ye \$	ar ended	31 Decen	nber 2016	9
	Income	Ψ		Ψ		
	Subscriptions Less expenditure			52 905	(1)	
	Shop loss	2 560	(1) OF			
	Rent	10 800	(1)			
	Club expenses	34 200	(1)			
	Bad debts	250	(1)			
	Depreciation - equipment	2 300	(3) *	<u>50 110</u>		
	Surplus * 17 100 (1) +5 100 (1) –19 900 (1) =2 300		2795	(1) OF	
6(e)	to provide a service to members because the club can still make a surplus because the loss is small in relation to subscriptions because it encourages members to join this club rather the because the rent would still be payable even if the shop of any two reasons for (1) mark each		one			2
6(f)	the surplus would not change (1) plus development the shop's loss would decrease (1) OR rent in the income and expenditure account w [maximum 2]	ould increa	se (1)			2

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	The bank statement is a copy of the account of the business as it appears in the books of the bank / the bank statement is prepared from the viewpoint of the bank (1) The bank account in the cash book is prepared from the viewpoint of the business (1)	2

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Question							Answer						Marks
1(b)	Amjad Cash Book												
	Date	Details		Discount allowed	Cash	Bank	Date			Discount received	Cash	Bank	
	2017			\$	\$	\$	2017			\$	\$	\$	
	Mar 1	Balances b/d			38	2750	March 6	Office Equipment	(1)			790	
	13	XY Limited	(1)	4		196							
	29	Sales	(1)		2148			Repairs to office equipment	(1)			160	
	30	Cash	(1)			2000	21	Furniture Store	(1)	9		351	
	31	Idris	(1)			474	30	Bank c	(1)		2000		
							31	Bank charges	(1)			29	
								Insurance	(1)			50	
								Balances c/d				4040	
				4	2186	5420				9	2186	5420	
	2017												
	April 1	Balances b/d			186	4040							
		+(1) dates			(1)OF	(1)OF							

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	Amjad Bank Reconciliation Statement at 31 March 2017 \$	6
	Balance in cash book 4 040 (1) OF Cheques not yet presented (1) 351 (1) 4 391	
	Amounts not yet credited (1) 2 000 (1) Balance on bank statement 2 391 (1) OF	
	Alternative presentation \$ Balance on bank statement 2 391 (1) OF Amounts not yet credited (1) 2 000 (1)	
	4 391 Cheques not yet presented (1) 351 (1) Balance in cash book 4 040 (1) OF	
1(d)(i)	The financial transactions are recorded at the actual cost (1) Because of this it is difficult to compare transactions taking place at different times (1)	2
1(d)(ii)	The accounting records only show information which can be expressed in monetary terms/non-monetary items cannot be recorded (1) There are many other factors which affect the performance of the business (1)	2

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Question		Ar	nswer				Marks
2(a)	Sales invoice (1) Credit note (1)						2
2(b)	Cash book (1) General journal (1)						2
2(c)	2017 Mar 1 Balance b 4 Sales 18 Bank (dis	Kalgi \$ 520 224 (1)		Bank Returns Cash Bad debts	96 600	(1) (1)	6
2(d)	Reduce credit sales/sell on a cash basis Obtain references from new credit customers Fix a credit limit for each customer Improve credit control Issue invoices and monthly statements prompt Refuse further supplies until outstanding balan Allow cash discount for prompt payment Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each	is paid					2

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Question	Answer									
2(e)	Error	E	ntry requ	ired to	correct the e	rror			7	
		D	Debit		Credit					
		Account	\$		Account	\$				
	Goods returned, \$310, to Ali, a credit supplier entered into the account of Alam.	Ali	310		Alam	310				
	Wages paid in cash, \$1200, had been correctly entered in the cash book but posted to the wages account as \$2100.	Suspense	900	(1)	Wages	900	(1)			
	The total of the general expenses column in the petty cash book, \$48, had not been posted to the general expenses account.	General expenses	48	(1)	Suspense	48	(1)			
	The total of the discount received column in the cash book, \$114, had been debited to the discount allowed account	Suspense	228	(1)	Discount allowed	114	(1)			
					Discount received	114	(1)			
2(f)	Comparability (1) Reliability (1) Understandability (1)								3	

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Question	Answer	Marks								
3(a)	Meena and Rafah Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 April 2017									
	Profit for the year									
	Interest on capital – Meena 1 200 (1) Rafah $3\% \times 20\ 000 \times 6\ /\ 12 = 300$ (1) $3\% \times 30\ 000 \times 6\ /\ 12 = 450$ (1) 750									
	Partner's salary – Meena $6000 \times 6 / 12 = 3000$ (1) 6500 8450 (420)									
	Share of loss – Meena 280 (1) OF Rafah 140 (1) OF (420)									
	Alternative calculations $*3\% \times 20000 = 600$ (1) + 3% × 10 000 × 6 / 12 = 150 (1) $**6000$ (1) + (100 × 6 / 12) = 500 (1)									
3(b)	Meena Current account	5								
	\$ 2016 \$ 2017 May 1 Balance b/d 1 490 April 30 Interest on capital 1 200 (1) OF									
	2017 April 30 Drawings 7 300 } Balance c/d 1 662 Int on drawings Share of loss 280 (1) OF 9 392									
	2017 May 1 Balance b/d 1 662 (1) OF									

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	Inventory is not included in the calculation of the quick ratio (1) Either The quick ratio shows whether the business would have any surplus liquid funds if all the current liabilities were paid immediately from the liquid assets (1) OR Shows the ability of the business to pay immediate / current liabilities from immediate/liquid assets (1)	2
3(d)	Change from positive bank balance to overdraft Increased level of inventory Purchases of non-current assets Repayment of long-term loan Increase in current liabilities/increase in trade payables/increase in bank overdraft Decrease in trade receivables Increase in drawings Any 2 points (1) each	2
3(e)	(19 400 + 15 100) : (17 350 + 2300 + 100) 34 500 : 19 750 (1) 1.75 : 1 (1)	2
3(f)	Cannot meet debts when they fall due Cannot take advantage of cash discounts Cannot take advantage of business opportunities as they arise May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies on credit/cannot replace inventory Cannot meet day-to-day expenses May not be able to take cash drawings Or other suitable points Any 2 points (1) each	2
3(g)	Introduce more cash as capital/admit another partner Reduce drawings Obtain long-term loan Sell surplus non-current assets Increase profit Or other acceptable points Any 2 points (1) each	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Costs which can be traced to a product/the cost of the essentials necessary for production (1) It is the total of the direct materials, direct labour and direct expenses (1)	2
4(b)(i)	The costs involved in operating the factory/factory indirect expenses (1)	2
	They cannot be directly linked with/traced to the product being manufactured (1)	
4(b)(ii)	Any specific factory expense such as factory indirect wages, factory rates, depreciation of factory machinery, etc. Any 2 suitable examples (1) each	2
4(c)(i)	Goods which are partly completed (1)	1
4(c)(ii)	Greater (1)	1

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Question		Answer						Marks			
4(d)	Msamati Manufacturing Income Statement for the year ended 31 January 2017										
	Revenue	\$		\$		\$ 816 370					
	Opening inventory Cost of production Purchases of finished goods	669 950 17 200	} } (1)	56 120							
	Less goods for own use Less Closing inventory	687 150 1 620		685 530 741 650 61 340 *	(1) both	685 530 741 650 680 310	- (4)05				
	Gross profit Commission receivable (2700 + 130)					136 060 2 830 138 890					
	Administration expenses Selling expenses Loan interest (5% × 15 000 × 10 / 12) Depreciation			38 160 28 270 625) (1)						
	Office equipment (15% × 32 000) Delivery vehicles			4800	(1)						
	(25% × (68 000 – 17 000) Profit for the year			<u>12 750</u>	(1)	84 605 54 285	_ (1)OF				
4(e)	Either The expenses of the year were matched against the Or Only the expenses for the year were included in the inc				(1)			2			
	Example – Either Commission receivable outstanding wa Or Loan interest outstanding was added (1) Or Depreciation for the year was included (1)	s added (1)									
4(f)(i)	Will increase revenue and so increase gross profit (1) Customers may find cheaper suppliers so revenue and gr Or other suitable comments	oss profit ma	ay dec	rease (1)				2			

Question			A	nsw	er			Marks	
4(f)(ii)	Will reduce cost of production and so increase gross profit (1) Factory workers may take industrial action resulting in reduction of production/reduction of revenue and so gross profit may decrease (1) Or other suitable comment								
4(g)	Reduce/control expenses Increase other income Increase profit margin Reduce costs of manufacturing Increase sales activity Any two points (1) each							;	
5(a)				Bradle	•			1:	
	Delivery vehicles account								
	2015		\$		2015		\$		
	Jan 1	Balance A b/d	35 000		Dec 31	Balance c/d	75 000		
	Oct 1	BANK b	40 000	(1)	DCCCI	Daiarioc ora	75 000		
		27 11 11 12	75 000	(-)					
	2016	Balance b/d			2016				
	Jan 1	A 35 000			Dec 31	Balance c/d	103 000		
		B 40 000		. ,					
	July 1	XZ Motors C	28 000	(1)			400.000		
	2047		103 000				103 000		
	2017 Jan 1	Balance b/d							
	Jaii i	A 35 000							
		B 40 000							
		C 28 000	103 000	(1)					

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Question				An	swer				Mark
			\$		of delivery vehicles a		\$		
	2015			2015					
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	24 375	Jan 1	Balance A c/d		13 125		
				Dec 31	Income		75 000		
					Statement				
					A 8 750				
				_	B <u>2 500</u>	(1)	11 250	_	
			24 375	_			24 375	_	
	2016			2016	Balance b/d				
	Dec 31	Balance c/d	46 625	Jan 1	A 21 875			==	
				5 04	B <u>2 500</u>		24 375	(1) OF	
				Dec 31	Income Statement	(4)			
					A 8 750				
					B 10 000		22.250		
					C <u>3 500</u>	(1)	22 250 46 625	_	
				2017			40 023	_	
				Jan 1	Balance b/d				
				Jani	A 30 625				
					B 12 500				
					C <u>3 500</u>		46 625	(1) OF	
+ (1) dat	es				2 <u>3 000</u>		.0 020	(-,	

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Question	Answer					Marks
5(b)	Bradley Journal					6
		Debit	Credit			
		\$	\$			
	Disposal of delivery vehicle	28 000		(1)		
	Delivery vehicles		28 000	(1)		
	Provision for depreciation of delivery vehicles	3 500		(1) OF		
	Disposal of delivery vehicle		3 500	(1) OF		
	DDE Transport	25 500		(1)		
	Disposal of delivery vehicle		25 500	(1)		
5(c)	Increase in rate of cash discount allowed Improvement in credit control Introduction of interest charge on overdue accounts Refusal of further supplies until outstanding balance cleared Any two points (1) each					2
5(d)	Cash discount will be received No/less interest will be charged on late payments Improve relationship with suppliers Reduction in liquid funds earlier Deprived of use of money for other things earlier Any two points (1) each					2
5(e)	If credit customers continue to pay before 30 days the money received ca Will not have the use of the money from credit customers as long as prev If the credit customers delay paying, the business will have to use existin If the business is unable to pay the credit suppliers within 30 days no cas Any two points (1) each	riously, befo g money to	re it is reque pay the cre	uired to pay edit supplier	the credit suppliers	2

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