

#### **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 March 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.



#### Cambridge IGCSE – Mark Scheme

#### **PUBLISHED**

#### **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.

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#### **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.

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

Question	Answer	Marks
B 52 C 52	400 - (1950 + 50) 400 - 1950 400 - 50 400 + 50	
B (22 C (14	220 + 80 + 1500) - (2250 + 2150) 50 +14 220 + 80) - (2150 +1500) 220 + 80 + 2150 + 1500) - 2250 220 +80 +2150 +2250) - 1500	
B GP C 25/	$= 25/125 \times 60 = 12$ C of S = 48 Opening inventory + Purchases = 50 Closing inventory = 2 = $25\% \times 60 = 15$ C of S = 45 Opening inventory + Purchases = 50 Closing inventory = 5 $125 \times 60 = 12$ $6 \times 60 = 15$	
A 15/ B 15/ C 15/	= 32 - 17 = 15 $(48 + 32 + 17) \times 100 = 15.46\%$ $(48 + 32) \times 100 = 18.75\%$ $(32 + 17) \times 100 = 30.61\%$ $(48 \times 100 = 35.42\%$	

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Question	Answer								
2(a)	Work can be shared amongst several people Easier for reference as the same type of accounts are kept together Easier to introduce checking procedures May reduce fraud Accept other valid points.  Any 1 advantage (1)								
2(b)	Any asset, liability, revenue or expense account (i.e. any account apart from trade payables and trade receivables)  Any 2 accounts (1) each								
2(c)		debit	credit	no entry					
	opening balance owed to credit suppliers		√(1)						
	credit purchases		<b>√</b> (1)						
	cash purchases			√(1)					
	cash refund received from credit supplier		√(1)						
	cash discount received from credit suppliers	√(1)							
	trade discount received from credit suppliers			√(1)					
	interest charged on overdue account		√(1)						
	contra entry to sales ledger control account	√(1)							

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Question	Answer			Marks
2(d)	Gurdeep Journal			3
		Debit \$	Credit \$	
	Bad debts (1)	54		
	Sasha (1)		54	
	Debt owed by Sasha written off as irrecoverable (1)			
2(e)	Money received from a credit customer in payment/part payment of a deb	ot after it has	been written off as a l	pad debt. (1) 1
2(f)	Prudence Accruals (matching) Consistency Any 2 principles (1) each			2
2(g)	Assessment of liquidity position/check whether he can meet his debts on Identify how long it takes him to pay credit suppliers Identify future prospects of the business Establish a credit limit Accept other valid reasons.  Any 2 reasons (1) each	time		2

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(h)	Bank manager	2
	Lender	
	Manager	
	Employee	
	Government	
	Competitor	
	Take-over bidder	
	Potential partner	
	Investor	
	Customer	
	Owner	
	Or other suitable interested parties but NOT suppliers (which are in (g))	
	Any 2 parties (1) each	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	Allows chief cashier to control/limit/keep track of petty cash expenditure The cash remaining and the vouchers received should equal the imprest amount Can help to reduce/prevent fraud Accept other suitable advantage Any 2 advantages (1) each	2

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Question						Ans	swer					Marks
3(b)	Sarah Petty Cash Book										11	
	Total received	Date		Details			Total paid \$	Office expenses \$	Travel \$	Cleaning \$	Ledger accounts \$	
	38 212 10 260 42	2019 Jan 1 6 8 13 18 21 24 31 2019 Feb 1	Eva	er repayment shments are rs er	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		62 9 43 14 10 80 218 42 260	9 10 19	14	80 80	62 43 105	
	+ (1) dates + (1) OF total	lling analy	sis colu	ımns								
3(c)					Cle		rah account					2
		(20 Jan		Details Petty cash	(1)	\$ 80	Date (2019) Jan 31	Petty ca	Details sh (1)	10		
3(d)	Debit Eva's ad Debit Olivia's			(1) (1)								2

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Question	Answer						
3(e)(i)	250 – 42 <b>OF</b> = 208 <b>(1)OF</b>						1
3(e)(ii)							2
		debit		credit			
		petty cash	(1)	bank	(1)		

Question			Ans	wer				Marks
4(a)								5
				\$				
		Subscriptions receive		5 940				
		Add Opening prepayr	nent	275				
		L Onin		6 215				
		Less Opening accrua		5 665	_ (1)			
		Less Closing prepayn	nent	165				
		Subscriptions for the		5 500				
		o diocomparono non uno ,	, • • · · ·		_ (-/			
	Alternative presentation							
		\$	Subscriptio	ns accour	it			
	Data	Dotoilo	Φ	Data	Dotoilo		¢	
	Date 2018	Details	\$	Date 2018	Details		\$	
	Mar 1	Balance b/d (1)	550	Mar 1	Balance b/d	(1)	275	
	2019	Dalaires Sta (1)	000	2019	Balarios sia	(-)	2.0	
	Feb 28	Income and	5 500	Feb 28	Bank	(1)	5 940	
		Expenditure (1)OF						
		Balance c/d (1)	165					
		No aliens for o/f	6 215				6 215	
	<u> </u>							

Question	Answer				Marks				
4(b)	W Athletics Club Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 28 February 2019								
	Income Subscriptions  Expenditure (Loan) interest General expenses (890 (1) + 30 (1)) Rent and insurance (4280 (1) – 240 (1)) (Net cost of) competitions Depreciation of (equipment) (4500 + 1650 – 5900)  Deficit	\$ 100 920 4 040 310 250	\$ 5 500 5 620 120	(1)OF (1) (1) (1) (1)OF					
4(c)(i)	Bank balance (opening or closing) Repayment of loan Purchase of equipment Insurance prepaid Subscriptions prepaid (at 28 February 2019) Any 2 items (1) each				2				
4(c)(ii)	Deficit Depreciation of equipment Accrued general expenses (at 28 February 2019) Any 2 items (1) each				2				
4(d)	\$165 <b>(1)</b> Liability <b>(1)</b>				2				
4(e)	\$6880 - \$120 <b>OF</b> = \$6760 <b>(1)OF</b>				1				

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Question		Answer				Marks						
5(a)(i)	The cost of the essentials necessary for production OR The total of direct materials, direct labour and direct expenses											
5(a)(ii)	The total cost of manufacturing the finished products OR The prime cost plus factory overheads											
5(a)(iii)	The goods which are partially completed											
5(b)	Hari Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 December 2018											
	Cost of materials consumed Opening inventory of raw materials Purchases of raw materials Carriage on raw materials  Closing inventory of raw materials  Direct factory wages Prime cost Factory overheads Indirect factory wages Factory rent, rates and insurance (14 000 (1) + 1500 (1) – 690 (1)) Depreciation – Factory machinery (20% × (95 000 – 34 200)) Loose tools (7140 – 6310)  Opening work in progress Closing work in progress Cost of production	\$ 142 500 1 680  42 570 14 810 12 160 830	(1) (1) (1)	\$ 13 500 144 180 157 680 14 200 143 480 86 250 229 730  70 370 300 100 15 100 315 200 14 200 301 000	(1)* both inventories							

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Question		Answer			Marks			
5(c)	$\frac{302800}{(24000 + 22200)/2}$ whole formula (1) = 13.1 times(1)							
5(d)(i)	Cost	Net realisable value			1			
5(d)(ii)	Prudence OR Accruals (matchin	g)			1			
5(e)			overstated	understated	4			
	Cost of materials	s consumed for the year ended 31 December 2018		✓				
	Cost of production	on for the year ended 31 December 2018		√ (1)				
	Gross profit for t	he year ended 31 December 2018	<b>√</b> (1)					
	Current assets a	at 31 December 2018	<b>√</b> (1)					
	Profit for the year	ar ending 31 December 2019		√ (1)				
5(f)	Increase selling price Reduce cost of product sales Or other suitable sug Any 2 suggestions (		terials consum	ned/reduce cost of	2			

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Question	Answer							
6(a)(i)	The total amount of capital a company has requested from its shareholders							
6(a)(ii)	That part of the called-up capital for which a company has actually received the money from its shareholders							
6(a)(iii)	The shareholders of a company are only liable for the debts of the company up to the amount they have agreed to pay for their shares							
6(b)		debentures	preference shares	ordinary shares	,			
	The holders receive dividend before ordinary share dividend.		✓					
	They are a long-term loan.	√(1)						
	The holders are entitled to vote at the annual general meeting.			√(1)				
	The holders receive a variable rate of dividend.			√(1)				
	The holders receive a fixed rate of dividend.		√(1)					
	If the company is wound-up the holders are repaid after all other investors.			√(1)				
6(c)	Get a fixed return Have priority over ordinary shareholders for the interest/dividend Have priority over ordinary shareholders in a winding-up Neither have voting rights Not members of the company Or other suitable comment Any 2 comments (1) each							

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Question	Answer						
6(d)		Income statement	Statement of changes in equity	Statement of financial position	No entry	7	
	Half year interest on debentures paid on 1 July 2018	✓					
	Half year interest on debentures owing at 31 December 2018	<b>√(1)</b>		<b>√(1)</b>			
	Payment of interim ordinary share dividend on 1 July 2018		<b>√(1)</b>				
	Payment of final ordinary share dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017		<b>√(1)</b>				
	Proposed ordinary share dividend at 31 December 2018				<b>√(1)</b>		
	Creation of general reserve		√(1)	√(1)			
6(e)	Bank overdraft not suitable for long-term borrowing Bank may require overdraft to be repaid at short notice Interest may be more than that on a loan Overdraft facility may be withdrawn at short notice Or other suitable comments Any 2 comments (1) each						

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Question 6(f)	Answer					
		increase \$	decrease \$	no effect	3	
	total of current assets at 1 January 2019	30 000				
	total equity at 1 January 2019			<b>√</b> (1)		
	total of non-current liabilities at 1 January 2019	30 000 (1)				
	total profit for the year ending 31 December 2019		1 500 <b>(1)</b>			

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