

#### **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 May/June 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U 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)	С		1
1(b)	D		1
1(c)	С		1
1(d)	Α		1
1(e)	D		1
1(f)	В		1
1(g)	С		1
1(h)	В		1
1(i)	A		1
1(j)	D		1
		960 + 130 + 100 + 5120 + 240) - (5380 + 2900) des (103 650 + 4960 + 130 + 100 + 5380) - (5120 + 240 + 2900)	
	1(f) A and C 340 – 260		
	1(g) A and C 2830 – 100 – 45	B and D 2830 + 100 – 45	
	1(h) A and C (47 600 + 12 500 – (7500 + 51 250) 1(j) A and B (250) – 96 + 183	B and D (47 600 + 7500) – (51 250 + 12 500) C and D (250) + 96 – 183	

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Question		Ans	wer						Marks
2(a)	Payment of annual insurance premium	reve	revenue expenditure						6
	Purchases of goods for re-sale	reve	nue expendit	ture	(1)				
	Proceeds of sale of old shop fittings at book va	alue capi	al receipt		(1)				
	Cost of new shop fittings	capi	al expenditu	re	(1)				
	Delivery charge on new shop fittings	capi	al expenditu	re	(1)				
	Cash sales	reve	nue receipt		(1)				
	Loan from bank	capi	al receipt		(1)				
2(b)	transaction	account	(s) debited		account(s) credited				9
	Nabil transferred his private motor vehicle, \$18 000 to the business.	motor vehicles	18 000	(1)	capital	18 000	(1)		
	Purchased stationery, \$44, on credit from Tahir.	stationery	44	(1)	Tahir	44	(1)		
	Paid office cash, \$490, into the business bank account.	bank	490	(1)	cash	490	(1)		
	Settled Vijay's account of \$200 by bank transfer after deducting 2% cash discount.	Vijay	200	(1)	bank discount received	196	(1)		
					received	4	(1)		

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Question		Ansv	ver		Marks
2(c)		debit column	credit column		6
	rent and rates	given			
	capital		<b>✓</b>		
	motor vehicle at cost	✓			
	motor expenses	✓			
	purchases returns		<b>✓</b>		
	discount received		<b>✓</b>	Any 2 correct	
	Tarek, a credit supplier		<b>✓</b>	items (1)	
	insurance	✓			
	bank overdraft		<b>✓</b>		
	operating expenses	✓			
	5 year bank loan		✓		
	drawings	✓			
	carriage outwards	✓			

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Question					Answer		Marks
3(a)				mila account			
	Date 2019 Feb 1 16 18	Details  Balance b/d (1) Sales (1) Bank (1)	200	Date 2019 Feb 12 24 27	Details  Bank (1) Cash (1) Bad debts (10F)	\$ 320 400 120 840	
3(b)				mila s account			2
	Date 2019 Feb 27	Details  Total to date Safiya (10F	\$ 674 120 794	Date 2019 Feb 28	Details Income statement * (10F)	\$ 794 794	

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Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)(i)	1 March 2018 Balance b/d This is the amount of the provision for doubtful debts at the start or brought down or initial provision (of the financial year).  (1)	4
	Double entry: provision for doubtful debts } debit }(1)	
	28 February 2019 Balance c/d This is the total of the provision for doubtful debts at the end of the year or to be brought down or new provision Or This is the amount of provision for doubtful debts required for the following financial year (1)	
	Double entry: provision for doubtful debts } credit }(1)	
3(c)(ii)	This is the difference between the opening and closing provision for doubtful debts. (1) This is the surplus provision which is transferred to the income statement. (1)  There is a decrease or reduction in provision (1) and this is added to gross profit or additional income (1)	2
3(d)	Hamila's profit for the year is shown at a more realistic figure (1) Hamila's trade receivables (current assets) are not overstated (1)	2
3(e)	The sales for which Hamila is unlikely to be paid (1) are regarded as an expense of the year in which those sales are made (1) providing for potential losses (1) recognise that some accounts may not be paid (1)	2
3(f)	Reduce credit sales/sell on cash basis only Obtain references from new credit customers Fix or reduce credit limit for each customer Improve credit control/ reduce credit period Issue invoices and monthly statements promptly Refuse further supplies until outstanding balance is paid Allow cash discount (for prompt payment) Charge interest on overdue accounts Any 2 points (1) each	2

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Question			Answer				Marks		
4(a)	2 years' d	epreciation = Year 1 4000 × 20% = 800 2 (4000 – 800) × 20% = 640					5		
	Cost Less Dep	reciation to date (800 <b>(1)</b> + 640 <b>(1)</b> 256 seeds of sale 190	0						
4(b)	Sam General Journal								
	Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$					
	2018 Jan 1	Office equipment C Limited Purchase of office equipment on credit	8000	8000	(1) (1) (1)				
4(c)(i)	(8000 – 2 5 year	$\frac{(8000-2000)}{5 \text{ years}} (1) = 1200 (1)$							
4(c)(ii)	20% × 800	00 = 1600 (1)					1		

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Question	Answer							
4(d)	Sam General Journal							
	Date	Details	Debit \$	Credit \$				
	2018 Dec 31	Income statement Provision for depreciation of office equipment Depreciation on (office) equipment (transferred to income statement)	1600	1600	(1)OF (1)OF (1)			

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uestion	Answer											
4(e)	Sam – Petty Cash Book											
	Total received	Date 2019	Details		Total paid \$	Office expenses	Travel	Cleaning \$	Ledger accounts \$			
	150	April 1 3 6	Cash Taxi fare Parcel post		12		} 12					
	5	11 18 21 30	Cleaner (refund) Kelly Printer paper Cleaner	(1) (1) (1) (1)	3 35 23 56	3 23	}(1)* }	56	35			
	455	_	Balance c/d	(1)	129 26	26	12	56	35			
	155 26 124	May 1	Balance b/d Cash/bank	(1)OF (1)OF	155							
	* for enteri (1) Dates (1) Totalling (1) Totalling	g analysis		riate analy	ysis colun	nns						

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	To reward the partner investing the highest capital To encourage partners to invest in the business Any 1 reason (1)	1

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Question			Answer			Marks	
5(b)		ers from making excessive dra tner who makes high drawing				1	
5(c)	To compensate for e	extra workload/responsibilities	, running the busines	ss, more experien	ce, working or active partner	1	
5(d)	Mostafa and Salma Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 30 April 2019						
	Profit for the year Interest on drawing Interest on capital Partner's salary	Salma  Mostafa Salma  *Mostafa 9 mths x 12 000 9000 (1)	\$ 600 (1) 480 (1) 2 250 (1) 1 250 (1) 3 500	\$ 14 820 <u>1 080</u> 15 900			
		3 mths x 15 000 3750 (1)	<u>12 750</u>	( <u>16 250)</u> (350)			
	Share of loss	Mostafa Salma	210 <b>(1)OF</b> <u>140</u> <b>(1)OF</b>	( <u>350)</u>			

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Question	Answer								
5(e)	Mostafa and Salma Mostafa Current account								
	20	Date Details 1019 1019 1019 1019 1019 1019 1019 101	\$ 10 000 600 210 7 440 18 250	Date 2018 May 1 2019 Apl 30	Details  Balance b/d  Int on Cap OF}(1)  Salary OF}	\$ 3 250 2 250 12 750 18 250			
	(1) Dates		10 230	2019 May 1	Balance b/d(1)OF	7 440			

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Question	Answer					Marks
6(a)		financia	l statement			8
	Wages accrued at 30 April 2019	Income statement Statement of final	-			
	Ordinary share capital	Statement of char Statement of finar				
	Creation of general reserve	Statement of char Statement of finar			(1) (1)	
	Payment of interim ordinary share dividend on 31 October 2018	Statement of char	nges in equity	(	(1)	
	Proposed ordinary share dividend at 30 April 2019	No entry		(	(1)	
	Debenture interest accrued on 30 April 2019	t ncial position		(1) (1)		
6(b)			true	false	:	
	debenture holders receive interest		✓			
	debentures holders receive a variable rate of interest			√(1)		
	debentures are usually included in the non-current liabilities sectio of financial position	n of the statement	<b>√</b> (1)			
	debentures have a prior claim in the event of the company being w	<b>√</b> (1)				
	debenture holders are entitled to vote at the annual general meeting	ng		√(1)		
	debentures are often secured on the non-current assets of the con	npany	<b>√</b> (1)			

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Question	Answer					Marks
6(c)	Reduction in profit available for the ordinary shareholders or receive less dividends or receive dividends later					2
	Debenture holders or debentures have prior claim on Or other relevant points Any 2 points (1) each	the assets of the	ne company in	the event of a	winding-up	
6(d)	(27 400 + 25 200) : (28 700 + 10 800) = 52 600 : 39 500 <b>(1 whole formula) =</b> 1.33 : 1 <b>(1)</b>					2
6(e)	25 200 : (28 700 + 10 800) = 25 200 : 39 500 <b>(1 whole</b>	<b>formula) =</b> 0.6	4 : 1 <b>(1)</b>			2
6(f)	Quick ratio does not include inventory (1)  Either Inventory is the least liquid current asset – a buyer has to be found and then the money collected (1)  Or  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)					2
6(g)		inorogo			•	
		increase	decrease	no effect		6
	issue additional debentures	√(1)	decrease	no effect		6
	issue additional debentures pay operating expenses by cheque		decrease  √(1)	no effect		6
				no effect  √(1)		6
	pay operating expenses by cheque					6
	pay operating expenses by cheque sell goods for cash instead of on credit			<b>√(1)</b>		6

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Question	Answer	Marks
6(h)	Unable to pay debts (day to day expenses) when they fall due or current liabilities Unable to take advantage of cash discounts Unable to take advantage of business opportunities when they arise or expand May have difficulty in obtaining further supplies May not be able to pay dividends Poor relationship with supplier or may be charged interest for late payment Difficult to obtain bank loan Or other suitable points Any 2 points (1) each	2

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