

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

GCE Accounting (6001)
Paper 01

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Summer 2012
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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

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Question Number	Answer			Mark
1(a)(i)	Aysha, Bashu and Statement of comprehensive income 2012		ır ended 31 March	
	Revenue	£	£ 265 100	
	Opening inventory Purchases	40 000 191 000 231 000		
	Closing inventory Cost of sales	31 000	√√ 200 000	
	Gross profit √OF		65 100	
	Salaries and wages (29 500 - 7 000) $\sqrt{\sqrt{(29 500)}}$		2 500	
	Sundry expense (8 500 – 750) Rent & rates (9 000 + 3 000) Loan interest (3 000 + 1 000) $\sqrt{4}$ ($\sqrt{4}$ 3 000)	12 000	7 750	
	Depreciation – Delivery van Fixtures	800	2 200 √	
	Bad debts Increase in PDD	3 500 <u>350</u> (53		
	Profit for the year Interest on drawings:	(12 000	
	Aysha Bashu items	200 200	√ All	
	Christine	<u>100</u>	12 500	
	Salary: Christine		(<u>7 000)</u> √ 5 500	(17)
	Share of profit:	2 200		
	Aysha Bashu ratio	2 200 2 200	√OF if	
	Christine	1 100	correct	

5 500

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Question	Answer				Mark
Number		1		1.0	
1(a)(ii)	Statement of financia	il position	at 31 March 201	12	
		Cost	Aggregate Depreciation £ £	Carry Over	
	£				
	Non-current assets Land and buildings √			70 000	
	Delivery vehicles 8 800 √OF	20 000	- 11 2		
	Fixtures and fittings 800 √OF		8 000 - 7 2	00 =	
	79 600				
	<u>Current assets</u> Inventory √OF		31 000		
	Trade receivables 28 500 − 3 5	00 25	000		
	Less PDD	<u>1 250</u>	23 7	50	
	∨ Other receivables √		750		
	Cash		<u>4 200</u>		
	\checkmark			59 700 139 300	
				<u> 133 300</u>	
	Equity and Liabilities: £		£		
	Capital:				
	Aysha		18 000		
	Bashu Christine		8 000 <u>4 000</u>		
	Ciristine		<u>1 000</u>	30 000 √	
		Aysha B 3 500Cr	ashu Christine 4 300Cr 70 7 000	0Dr	
	Share of profit		200 2 200 1 10 500 7 400	<u>0</u>	
	Int on drawings	200	200 100		
	Drawings Salary paid	4 000 4	000 2 000 7 000		(13)
	Salaty Palu	4 200 4	200 9 100		
	Balance c/d	1 500Cr	-2 300Cr1 700Dr	<u>2 100</u>	
	√OF			32 100	
	Current liabilities				

Trade payables √	23 200	
Other payables (3 000 +1 000) $\sqrt{}$	4 000	
27 200 Non-current liabilities Bank loan	<u>80 000</u>	
	<u>139 300</u>	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(b)	Inventory will be valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is the lower. $\sqrt{}$ In the case of this business the washing machines and televisions will be valued at cost, but the microwaves will be valued at the market value (net realisable value) which is lower than the cost. $\sqrt{}$	(4)

Question	Answ	er					Mark
Number							
1(c)(i)		Сар	ital account o	f Chris	tine		
			£				
	£						
		Goodwill √	6 000√		Balance b/d	10 000	
		Balance c/d	<u>4 000</u>	\checkmark			
	000		<u>10 000</u>			<u>10</u>	(4)
	000			√OF	Balance b/d	4 000	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	Current account of Christine	
	£	
	Balance b/d 700 Salary 7 000 $$ Interest on drawings 100 $$ OF Share of profit 1 100 $$ OF	
	Wages and salaries 7 000 $\sqrt{}$	
	Drawings $\frac{2\ 000}{9\ 800}$ $\sqrt{}$ Balance c/d $\frac{1\ 700}{9\ 800}$	(6)
	Balance b/d $1700 \sqrt{OF}$ (Can be a Cr balance)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	Valid answers may include: Benefits to recording Accurate value of the business to the partners Does not undervalue the business Required when purchasing/sellinga business	
	Against recording	
	goodwill $\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two benefits and $\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two points against.	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(a)	Profit for the year related to revenue or capital employed. $\sqrt{}$	
	Liquidity relates to the ability of the business to meet its short	
	term debts. It is usually measured as a ratio of current assets to	
	current liabilities. $\sqrt{}$	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark		
Number				
2(b)	(i) gross profit as a percentage of revenue			
	Gross profit x 100 = $£60\ 000\ x\ 100\ (1) =$			
	20% (1) Revenue £300 000			
	(ii) profit for the year as a percentage of revenue			
	Profit for the year x $100 = £15\ 000 \times 100$ (1) = 5% (1)			
	Revenue £300 000			
	(iii) inventory turnover			
	Cost of sales (1) $\underline{£240\ 000}\ (1) = 3.2\ times$			
	Average inventory £75 000 (1)			
	(iv) return on capital employed			
	Profit for the year x $100 = £15\ 000 (10F) = 4\%$ (1)			
	Capital employed £275 000 + £100 000 (1)			
	(v) current ratio			
	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{6.1(1)} = \frac{£90\ 000 + £30\ 000 + £150\ 000(1)}{6.1(1)} =$			
	6:1(1) Current liabilities £35 000 +£10 000 (1)			
	(vi) liquid (acid test) ratio			
	<u>Current assets – inventory</u> = $£30\ 000 + £150\ 000\ (1)$ = $4:1(1)$			
	Current liabilities £35 000 + £10 000 (1)			
	(vii) trade payables payment period			
	$\frac{\text{Trade payables x 365}}{56.8 \text{ days}(1)} = \frac{£35\ 000\ x\ 365}{56.8} $ (1) =			

	Credit purchases	£225 000 (1)		
(\	riii) trade receivables collection	n period.		
	<u>Trade receivables x 365</u> = days (1)	£30 000 x 365 (1)	= 43.8	
	Credit sales	£250 000 (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	Suggested changes may include: (i) inventory turnover • The inventory turnover trend is falling √√ • Revenue sales are falling • Economic slowdown or competition making it more difficult to sell • Reduction in quality of product deterring revenue sales (ii) return on capital employed • Return on capital employed trend is falling √√ • more is being expended on expenses lowering the net profit • purchases are more expensive lowering the gross profit to revenue • products are being sold with less profit margin to increase or maintain sales	
	 (iii) current ratio Current ratio trend is rising √√ Inventory level has risen The bank loan has increased the cash available 	(12)
	$\sqrt{}$ per valid point , MAX $\sqrt{}$ per section	

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WAC01	or WAC11

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Views of potential investors	
	required $\sqrt{\sqrt{\text{per valid point x 3 (Maximum two valid points for potential investors or creditors)}}$	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	Valid answers may include: Benefits Used as a yardstick for comparison Accounting ratios give an objective mathematical calculation Comparison can take place with previous years and other businesses Aid the improvement of decision making Key question about the business can be answered e.g profitability, liquidity, efficient use of assets Against The difficulty of comparing like with like, business to business The future prospects of the business cannot be taken into account Factors such as the quality of the workforce are not considered	(8)
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two benefits and $\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two points against.	

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Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	Historic cost relates to recording assets in the books at their cost and not their market value. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	 The non-current assets of equipment and leasehold are recorded at historic cost less depreciation Inventory One example √√ 	(2)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
3(b)	Sidly Tennis Club		
	Trial balance at 1 May 2011		
	Dr	Cr	
	£	£	
	Equipment 12 200		
	Equipment – provision for depreciation	2 400	
	Inventory of balls 750		
	Subscriptions in arrears 500		
	·		
	Subscriptions in advance	1 400	
	Accrued sundry expenses	1 150	
	Bank	900	
	Accumulated fund	7 600	(5)
	<u>13 450</u>	<u>13</u>	
	<u>450</u>		
	\checkmark for each correct entry MAX 5 points(\checkmark OF for Accumul	ated Fund if	
	a Cr entry $\sqrt{\sqrt{\text{Correct figure}}}$		

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(iii) Caterer

Suspense

Question Number	Answ	er				Mark
3(c)		j	lournal			
			Dr	Cr £		
			£	£		
	(i)	Disposal	1 200	$\sqrt{}$	For	
		both				
		Equipment		1 200		
		Provision for depreciation	n – equipment 36	0	\checkmark	
	Narra				,	
		Disposal		360	\checkmark	
	Figure	es				
		Bank	900		\checkmark	
		For both			•	
		Disposal		900		
		D : 1	60			
		Disposal (O.F. Facility Inc.)	60			
		√OF For both		60		
		Income & expenditure		60		(9)
	(ii)	Wages	6	000	\checkmark	
		Suspense		600	\checkmark	

Question Number	Answer					Mark
3(d)(i)		Subscriptions	accoun	t		
		·	£		£	
		Balance b/d	500 √	Balance b/d	1 400 √	
		Income & expenditure√			4	
	700 √	•				
				Bad debts	200 √	
		Balance c/d	<u>700</u> √	Balance c/d	<u>900</u> √	
			<u>7 200</u>	·	<u>7 200</u>	(7)
		Balance b/d	900	Balance b/d	700	

450

450 √

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Question	Answer	Mark
Number	To come 0 come and it was a complete with a complete of 20 April 2012	
3(d)(ii)	Income & expenditure account for the year ended 30 April 2012 £ £ £	
	<u>Income</u>	
	Subscriptions 6 000	
	√OF Departures /	
	Donations 4 800 $\sqrt{}$ Profit on the sale of equipment 60	
	√OF	
	10 860	
	Annual dinner	
	Sales of tickets 2 900 Less	
	Hire of hall 560 $\sqrt{}$	
	Catering (1950 +600 -450) $\frac{2\ 100}{}$	
	Profit on the annual dinner 240 √OF	
	<u>Tennis balls</u>	
	Sales 1 550 less	
	Opening inventory 750	
	Purchases <u>1 200</u>	
	1950	
	Closing inventory <u>630</u> 1 320	
	Profit on sale of tennis balls	
	$230 \sqrt{(\sqrt{OF})}$	
	330	
	Less Expenditure	
	Loan interest 1 500	
	$\sqrt{}$ Bad debts 200 $\sqrt{}$	(19)
	Depreciation – equipment (1 830 +960 -180) 2 610	. ,
	$\sqrt[]{\sqrt{\text{OF}}}$ -lease 2 000	
	$\sqrt{\checkmark}$	
	Wages 5 200 +600 5 800	
	$\sqrt{}$ Sundry expenses (3 800 +2 650 − 1 150) $\frac{5 300}{}$	
	$\sqrt{}$	
	each adjus't) (√	
	(<u>17 410)</u>	
	Deficit <u>(6 080)</u>	

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Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(e)	Valid answers may include: Benefits The medium term future of the club has been secured by the leasehold The records are professional with a full double entry system The facilities of the club e.g the equipment are relatively new assisting the recruitment of new members	
	 Against The club is making a significant loss overall The club has a large overdraft which is increasing rapidly The activities of the club are not yielding a surplus e.g annual dinner Income includes a significant donation. This is probably a one off income The club needs to raise its subscription or recruit new members to increase the income Need to control expenses. √√ x two benefits and √√ x two points against. 	(8)

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Past Paper (Mark Scheme)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	 Division of labour – a number of people can work on the ledger at the same time Segregation of duties Ease of reference – similar accounts are placed together and can be referred to more easily Balances from sections of the ledger e.g sales ledger, can be more easily obtained Fraud prevented/ additional control 	
	 Specialisation √√ per valid point X 2 	(4)

_	Question	Answer	Mark
Summer Boot Bonor	4017 1ber	www.mystudybro.com Accounting Un This resource was created and wyned by Pearson Edexcel WAC01 or W	
Past Paper (Mark Scheme)	Faili account	4011
		£ £ 1 March Balance b/d 1 500 $\sqrt{}$ 9 March Goods/Sales returns 160 $\sqrt{}$	
		6 March Goods/sales 960 √ 10 March Bank 1 470 √	
		26 March Goods/sales 300 $\sqrt{}$ 10 March Discount allowed 30 $\sqrt{}$	(8)
		31 March Balance c/d 1 100 $\sqrt{\sqrt{OF}}$	
		2 760 760 1 AprilBalance b/d 1 100	
		(ii) Shirin account	(2)
		£ £ 1 March Balance b/d 500 13 March Bank/Cash 200	
		$ \phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$	
		(iii) Sales ledger control account £	
		1 March Balance b/d 5 700 $\sqrt{\sqrt{31}}$ March Sales returns 160 $\sqrt{}$	(14)
		31 March Sales 1 890 $\sqrt{\sqrt{31}}$ March Bank 1470+1940+200 3 610 $\sqrt{}$	
		90 √√	
		31 March Bad debts 300 $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$ 31 March Balance c/d 3	
		430 √√	
		√OF for each entry if on correct side with narrative	

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Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	Valid answers may include:	
	Benefits	
	The ledger can be sub divided for checking arithmetical	
	accuracyChecking device	
	Identifies errors	
	Against	
	 Those errors which do not affect the balancing of the trial balance are not revealed by control accounts 	
	$\sqrt{\checkmark}$ for one benefit and $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ for one point against.	(4)
	NO Marks for 'corrects errors'	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(a)	The term prime cost refers to the materials, direct labour and direct expenses. $\sqrt{\surd}$	(4)
	These items are generally the direct/variable costs of production. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
5(b)	Nalin M Manufacturing account	lanufacturing for the month of A	pril 2012	
	Total	Standard	Deluxe	
		£	££	
	Opening inventory of materials √		6 000	
	Purchases of materials $\sqrt{}$		<u>22</u> <u>000</u>	
	Closing inventory of materials $6400\sqrt{}$	_	28 000	
	Materials consumed 600 21 600	13 000	8	
	Production labour 49 000 √√	19 600	29 400	
	Royalties $4500 \sqrt{\checkmark}$	2 500	2 000	
	PRIME COST √ 000 75 100	35 100	40	
	Production overheads: Managers' salaries $8\ 000\ \sqrt{\checkmark}$	3 200	4 800	(24)
	Rent & rates 5 600 √√	3 200	2 400	
	Equipment depreciation 6 000 √√	4 000	2 000	
	Canteen costs $ 300 \qquad 5500 \sqrt{\checkmark} $	<u>2 200</u>	<u>3</u>	
		12 600	12 500	
	25 100 Work in progress: 1 April 2012	7 300	7 550	

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14 850 √ 30 April 2012 000) (15 300) √	<u>(5 300)</u>	<u>(10</u>	
	<u>2 000</u>	(2 450)	
$\begin{array}{c} (450) \\ \textbf{COST OF MANUFACTURE } \checkmark \\ \underline{050} & \underline{99.750} \checkmark \checkmark \end{array}$	49 700	<u>50</u>	
(√OF)			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)	Valid answers may include: Benefits • FIFO more widely accepted (e.g by Revenue) • Maintains inventory value nearer to market/replacement value Against • Inventory issued to production at below replacement value.	(4)
	$\sqrt{\checkmark}$ for one benefit and $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ for one point against.	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	The accrual or matching concept differentiates between what has	
	been paid and what has been used in the accounting period. $\sqrt{}$	(2)

•	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(a)(ii)	The cash book will record the actual payment £1 500 $\sqrt{\checkmark}$. The trial balance will record the balance on the account of two months rent £1 000 $\sqrt{\checkmark}$. The statement of comprehensive income will show the amount used in March only £500.(£6 000 per annum) $\sqrt{\checkmark}$	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
Question Number 6(b)	Trial balance at 31 March 2012 \$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	(20)
	Discount received + 2 600 2 600 √ Sundry expenses +4 700 √	

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Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	Valid answers may include: Benefits • The trial balance balancing is prima facie evidence of correctness • Seema can then start to prepare the financial statements.	
	 Against Some errors will not be revealed by the trial balance balancing e.g commission If there is a debit and a credit of equal value errors will not be revealed. √√ for one benefit and √√ for one point against. 	(4)

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Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)(i)	The concept of going concern assumes that the business has an indefinite life/foreseeable future. $\sqrt{}$	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)(ii)	The cost of purchasing a non-current asset will fall in a single year, but the depreciation placed into the statement of comprehensive income will relate only to the amount estimated to have been used in that period. $$	(2)

Question Number	Answer							Mark
7(b)				Vehicle				
		Α	В	C		D	Total	
		£		£	£		£	
	£							
	2009	1 200 √						
	1 200							(8)
	2010	1 200 √	1	. 200 √		1 000	\checkmark	
		3 400						
	2011	1 200 √		800 √	2 00	0 √		
	<u>900 √</u>	4 900						
	Total	3 600	2 000	3 00	00	900		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)	Vehicle account £ £	
	1/1/2011 Balance b/d 24 000 $\sqrt{}$ 30/9/2011 Disposal / 8 000 $\sqrt{}$	
	Sale of	
	vehicle $1/7/2011$ Bank/creditor/ 9000 $\sqrt{31/12/2011}$ Balance c/d 25000	
	Cash/Purchase/ <u>Veh D</u> <u>33 000</u>	
	$\frac{33\ 000}{1/1/2012}$ Balance b/d 25 000 √	
	Vehicle – provision for depreciation account \pounds	
	$1/7/2011$ Disposal / $2000\sqrt{1/1/2011}$ Balance b/d 4 600 \sqrt{OF}	
	Sale of vehicle 31/12/2011 Balance c/d $\frac{7500}{\sqrt{0}}$ 31/12/2011 Income state't $\frac{4900}{\sqrt{0}}$	
	9 500 9 500	
	500 1/1/2012 Balance b/d 7 500 √OF	(10)
	Disposal account	
	$\frac{\pounds}{30/9/2011}$ Vehicle a/c $8\ 000\ 1/7/2011$ Depreciation $2\ 000$	
	31/12/2011 Exchange 5 400 √	
	31/12/2011 Income state't	
	600 √OF 8000 /Loss on sale	
	<u>8 000</u> 7 2000 7 2000	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)(i)	Capital expenditure is the purchase of non-current assets or the enhancement of non-current assets. \checkmark	
	Revenue expenditure is the day to day operating expenditure of the business. $\!$	(2)

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Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(d)(ii)	The vehicle tax is a day to day expenditure which will not add to the	
	value of the non-current asset. Therefore it is revenue expenditure $\sqrt{}$.	
	A new engine will enhance the value of the non-current asset and therefore will be capital expenditure $\sqrt{}$.	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(e)	Valid answers may include: Benefits • Equal amounts charged in each year of ownership for benefit received Against • Vehicles will depreciate more in the early years of ownership • Total cost of ownership when maintenance is added will rise.	(4)
	will rise. $\sqrt{\sqrt{\ }} \ \text{for one benefit and } \sqrt{\sqrt{\ }} \ \text{for one point against.}$	(4

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		Casa	401	ASS	SESSMENT		104	
	Total	Spec	AUI		AO2	AO3	A04	
Q1 (a) (b) (c) (d)		3 3 3 3	10 4 4		12 4	8	8	30 4 10 8
Q2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)		5 5 5 5 5	4 6 4		8 4	8 4 6	8	4 22 12 6 8
Q3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)		3 3 3 3	4 2 3 8		3 3 10	3 8	8	4 5 9 26 8
Q4 (a) (b) (c)		1 1/2 2	4 8		12	4	4	4 24 4
Q5 (a) (b) (c)		3/4 3/4 3/4	4 8		12	4	4	4 24 4
Q6 (a) (b) (c)		1 2 2	4 6		4 10	4	4	8 20 4
Q7 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) Actual	ıl % fication	1 1 1 1 1	4 2 2 2 2 33 32		6 4 4 34 34	4 19 20	4 14 14	4 8 10 6 E 4 E 100 100

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