

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE In Accounting (4AC0) Paper 01



Past Paper (Mark Scheme)

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4AC0

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.

Section A: multiple choice

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	A	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	А	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	A	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	С	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	А	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	В	(1)

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Question Number 11(a)	Answer Award m	arks for o	orrect an	nounts as	indicated		Mar k (8)
11(u)		mark for		ct dates	and narra		(0)
	Date	Narrativ e	£	Date	Narrativ e	£	
	Mar 1	Bal b/f	4290 (1)	Mar 31	Returns inwards	320 (1)	
	Mar 31	Sales	4 800 (1)		Bad debts	253 (1)	
		Bank	210 (1)		Bank Discoun t allowed	5 421 (1 for both) 66	
			9 300		Bal c/d	3 240 9 300	
	Apr 1	Bal b/d	3 240 (1) of				

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
11 (b)	Award 1 mark for correct date, details and	(9)
	amounts in combination. Award 1 mark for total	
	line	

Purchases Book

Date	Name	£	£	£
Apr 3	T Hinds	288.00	57.60	345.60 (1)
Apr 6	R Tibbs	1 251.00	250.20	1 501.20
				(1)
Apr 12	W Brown	801.00	160.20	961.20 (1)
Apr 28	T Hinds	405.00	81.00	486.00 (1)
Apr 30	W Brown	684.00	136.80	820.80 (1)
	Total for month	3 429.00	685.80	4 114.80
				<u>(1of)</u>

Purchases Returns Book

	i di chases ite	carris book		
Date	Name	£	£	£
Apr 10	T Hinds	77.40	15.48	92.88 (1)
Apr 24	R Tibbs	189.00	37.80	226.80 (1)
	Total for month	<u>266.40</u>	<u>53.28</u>	319.68
				(1of)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11 (c)	Award 1 mark for each correctly stated reason (max 3)	(3)
	Sample responses	
	Purchasing large or bulk quantities	
	To encourage repeat business	
	For businesses in the same trade	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
12 (a)	Award 1 mark for e	ach corre	ect figure	(4)
	Balance Shee	R Hopki t as at 28	ns 8 February 2017	
		£	£	
	Fixed assets			
	Motor vehicles	15 400		
	Fixtures and fittings	1 900		
			17 300 (1)	
	Current assets			
	Stock	5 521		
	Debtors	7 429		
	Cash at bank	3 126		
	Cash in hand	289		
		16 365		
	Current liabilities			
	Creditors	5 288		
	Working Capital		11 077 (1 of)	
			28 377 (1of)	
	Financed by			
	Capital	10 000		
	Net profit	23 698		
		33 698		
	Drawings	5 321		
			<u>28 377(1)</u>	

R Hopkins Balance Sheet as at 28 February 2017

	£	£
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Motor vehicles	15 400	
Fixtures and fittings	<u>1 900</u>	
		17 300 (1)
Current assets		
Stock	5 521	
Debtors	7 429	
Cash at bank	3 126	
Cash in hand	<u>289</u>	
	16 365	16 365
Total assets		33665 (1of)
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Opening balance	10 000	
Net profit	23 698	
	<u>33 698</u>	
Drawings	5 321	
		28 377 (1)
Current liabilities		
Creditors		5 288
Total equity and liabilities		
		33665 (1of)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
12 (b)	Principle/principle (1)	(1)	

Question Number	Mark				Mark
12 (c)	Award ma	arks for correct	details and a	amounts in	(10)
		The	Journal		
			Debit	Credit	
	(1)	Drawings	350 (1)		
		Purchases		350 (1)	
	(2)	Profit and loss	475 (1)		
		Provision for depreciatio n		475 (1)	
	(3)	Motor vehicles	12 000 (1)		
		DEF Traders		12 000 (1)	
	(4)	Bad debts	876 (1)		
		Sales ledger control account		876 (1)	
	(5)	Motor vehicle expenses	1 500 (1)		
		Motor vehicle		1 500 (1)	
Question Number	Answer	Verneie			Mark
12 (d)		erk for correct for the second	-) x 25% (1) =	(3)
Question Number	Answer				Mark
12 (e)) mark for each le responses:	correct resp	oonse	(2)
	Consistenc	y/consistency (1 ccruals / Matchir		(1)	

Question Number	Answer						Marl
13 (a)	Award	1 mark for ea	ch corre	ct figure	2		(3)
			£		£		
	Assets	5					
	Clubho		5 000				
	Equipm		3 000				
	l	of refreshments					
	I -	n arrears	340				
	Cash		1 267	10.000	. (1)		
	Linbili			10 028	3 (1)		
	Liabilit	ries nadvance	200				
	Credito		152				
	Credito	11.5	132	352	2 (1)		
	Accum	nulated Fund		9 676 (
	7133411			1 010			
Ouestion	Answer						Marl
_	Answer						Marl
Number	Award	marks for cor	rect dat	e, details	s and amou	nts in	
Number		ation.				nts in	(6)
Number	Award	ation.		e, details		nts in	(6)
Number	Award	Sub	scription £		nt Narrative	£	
Number	Award combin	ation. Sub	scriptio	ns accou	nt		
Number	Award combin	Sub	scription £	ns accou	nt Narrative	£ 200	
Number	Award combin	Sub Narrative Bal b/f	E 340 (1)	Date Apr 1	Narrative Bal b/f	£ 200 (1)	
Number	Award combin Date Apr 1 Mar	Narrative Bal b/f Income and	8 210 (1of)	Date Apr 1	Narrative Bal b/f	£ 200 (1) 8 000	
Number	Award combin Date Apr 1 Mar 31	Narrative Bal b/f Income and expenditure Bal c/d	\$cription \$\frac{\mathbf{E}}{340(1)}\$ 8 210 (10f) 130 8 680	Date Apr 1 Mar 31	Narrative Bal b/f Bank Bal c/d	£ 200 (1) 8 000 (1) 480 8 680	
Question Number 13 (b)	Award combin Date Apr 1 Mar	Narrative Bal b/f Income and expenditure	8 210 (1of)	Date Apr 1	Narrative Bal b/f Bank	£ 200 (1) 8 000 (1) 480	

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Question	Mark			Mark
Number	Average 1 marris for	covered label an	d 6:a	
13 (c)	Award 1 mark for	correct label and	a figure	(8)
	F	Bowlers Cricket (Club	(0)
		shments trading		
		r ended 31 Marc		
	Sales	£	5 433 (1)	
	Cost of sales		J 433 (I)	
	Opening stock	421 (1)		
	Purchases	3 061 (3)		
	1 di citabes	3 482		
	Closing stock	389 (1)		
	Cost of sales	333 (-)	3 093 (1of)	
	Gross profit		2 340 (1of)	
	Calculation of pure	_		
	3070 (1) - 152 (1) +143 (1) = 30	61	
0 !!				
Question Number	Answer			Mark
13 (d)	Award 1 mark for	each correct lab	el and figure	
(-)			or and right o	(8)
	ı	Bowlers Cricket (Club	
	Income	e and expenditu	re account	
	Yea	r ended 31 Marc	ch 2017	
		<u> </u>	C	
	Income	£	£	
		9 210 (1 of)		
	Subscriptions	8 210 (1 of)		
	Subscriptions Profit on	2 340 (1		
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments	2 340 (1 of)		
	Subscriptions Profit on	2 340 (1	15 550	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments	2 340 (1 of)	15 550	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations	2 340 (1 of)	15 550	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1)	15 550	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1)	15 550	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1) 9 000 (1)	15 550	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages *Depreciation of	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1)	15 550	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1) 9 000 (1)		
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages *Depreciation of equipment	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1) 9 000 (1)	14 200	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages *Depreciation of equipment Surplus of	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1) 9 000 (1)		
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages *Depreciation of equipment Surplus of income over	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1) 9 000 (1)	14 200	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages *Depreciation of equipment Surplus of	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1) 9 000 (1)	14 200	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages *Depreciation of equipment Surplus of income over expenditure	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1) 9 000 (1) 1 700 (2)	14 200	
	Subscriptions Profit on refreshments Donations Expenditure Sundry expenses Greenkeeper's wages *Depreciation of equipment Surplus of income over	2 340 (1 of) 5 000 (1) 3 500 (1) 9 000 (1) 1 700 (2) preciation	14 200	

Question Number	Answer				Mark		
14 (a)	Award 1 mark for each correct figure						
	Ratio	Formula	Brown	Blair			
	Gross profit percentage	GP/Sales x 100 (1)	45% (1)	25 % (1)			
	Net profit percentage	NP/Sales x 100 (1)	10 % (1)	15% (1)			
	Return on capital employed	NP/Capital employed x 100(1)	8% (1)	12% (1)			
Question Number	Answer				Mark		
14 (b)	Award (1) mark for comments on each category of ratio. Comments must relate to both businesses.						
	Award (1) mark for identifying that Blair is the more profitable business with a further (1) mark for justification.						
	Sample answer						
	The gross profit percentage for Brown indicates that he is marking up his goods by a larger percentage than Blair (1). However the net profit percentage for Blair indicates that he has better control of his overheads than Brown (1). This is reflected in the return on capital employed where Blair's return on capital indicates that he is receiving a better return on the capital invested compared to Brown (1). Overall it would appear that Blair is more profitable (1) than Brown as his net profit as a percentage of sales is higher than Brown and he is receiving a higher return on his capital employed (1)						
	_		receiving a nigi	iei return on			

Question Number	Answer	Mark		
15 (a)	Award 1 mark fo	(6)		
	Transaction	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure	
	Insurance		√ (1)	
	Delivery charge	√ (1)		
	Import duty	√ (1)		
	Maintenance contract		√ (1)	
	Operator training cost	√ (1)		
	Installation	√ (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Mark			
15 (b)	Award (1) mark for comment related to the effect on the profit and loss account and (1) mark for the effect on the balance sheet.				
	Award up to (2) marks for a relevant example.				
	Award (1) mark for a conclusion.				
	Sample response				
	The incorrect treatment of revenue expenditure would result in the net profit being either overstated or understated (1).				
	The incorrect treatment of capital expenditure would result in the fixed assets section of the balance sheet being either overstated or understated (1).				
	If, for example, a business enters the purchase of a motor vehicle in the motor expenses account this would result in the net profit being understated (1) and the value of the motor vehicles in the balance sheet being understated (1).				
	By treating capital expenditure and revenue expenditure incorrectly would result in the financial statements not providing a true and fair view of the business (1).				

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Accounting Paper 1

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