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Accounting Paper 1

Past Paper

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Write your name here Surname	Other	names
Edexcel International GCSE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Accounting Paper 1	ng	
Friday 10 May 2013 – Mor Time: 2 hours 30 minute	•	Paper Reference 4ACO/01
You do not need any other n	naterials.	Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Calculators may be used

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Write your answers neatly and in good English.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

P 4 2 2 3 3 A 0 1 2 0

Turn over ▶



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

11 New Wave Clothing supplies clothing to retailers. The following document is being prepared to send to a customer.

(W)......Note

New Wave Clothing 33 Market Square London

Harvey Nichols 22 Alexander Terrace London

24 April 2013

Quantity	Code	Description	Unit price (£)	Total (£)
10	KRD2	Ladies Coats	80	(X)
	Trade Discount 20%			(Y)
				(Z)

Goods damaged in transit

(a) State the word that is missing at (W) .	(1)
(b) State the figures that are missing at:	(3)
(X)	
(Y)	
(Z)	
(c) Why does New Wave Clothing offer Harvey Nichols a trade discount?	(2)

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On 1 April 2013 Harvey Nichols owed New Wave Clothing £2 380. In addition to the transaction shown on the previous page, they purchased goods on 15 April 2013 for £1 240 and paid the full amount due on their account on 30 April 2013 by cheque.

(d) Prepare the account of Harvey Nichols in the books of New Wave Clothing for the month of April 2013 showing all the transactions for the month.

(4)

Harvey Nichols Account

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

(Total for Question 11 = 10 marks)

Past Paper (Mark Scheme)

Section B

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(a)	Credit	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(b)	(X) £800 (Y) £160	(3)
	(Z) £640	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
11(c)	Trade discount is given to businesses in the same trade (1) and is a reward for loyalty (1) or for bulk buying (1). Max 2	(2)

Question Number	Answer						Mark
11(d)		Harv	ey Nich	olls Ac	count		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	(4)
	Apr 1	Balance	2 380	Apr	Sales	640	(4)
		b/d	(1cf)	24	returns	(1of)	
	Apr	Sales	1 240	Apr	Bank	2 980	
	15		(1cf)	30		(1of)	
			3 620			3 620	

12 Johan is a sole trader who sells goods for cash and on credit. He provided the following information for the year ended 31 December 2012.

	1 January 2012	31 December 2012
	£	£
Debtors	13 400	17 500
Creditors	9 600	11 200
Stock	3 400	4 500

His summarised bank account for the year ended 31 December 2012 revealed the following:

	£
Opening bank balance at 1 January 2012	2 460 (Dr)
Receipts from cash and credit customers	64 100
Payments for the year to suppliers, expenses and drawings	43 800
Closing bank balance at 31 December 2012	12 760 (Dr)

During the year ended 31 December 2012:

	£
Cash sales banked during the year	11 600
Cash purchases during the year	14 250
Payments to credit suppliers	35 700
Discount received from credit suppliers	700

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(a) Calculate Johan's credit sales for the year ended 31 December 2012.	(5)
(b) Calculate Johan's credit purchases for the year ended 31 December 2012.	(5)

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(c) Prepare Johan's trading account for the year ended 31 December 2012.	(8)
Johan Trading Account for the year ended 31 December 2012	

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(d)	Using the figures calculated in (c), and stating the formula used,	calculate each of
	the following ratios to two decimal places	

percentage of gross profit to sales

(2)

Formula	Calculation

rate of stock turnover

(2)

Formula	Calculation

After the preparation of his trading account, Johan discovers that he has not yet deposited additional cash sales of £1 350 into the bank. He has used this money to pay for additional purchases of stock.

(e) Indicate by placing a tick (\checkmark) in the table below the effect (if any) of this transaction on the following items.

(3)

	Increase	Decrease	No Effect
Gross profit			
Percentage of gross profit to sales			
Rate of stock turnover			

(Total for Question 12 = 25 marks)

Question	Answer			Mark	(
Number					
12(a)					
		£			
	Opening debtors	13 400	(1 cf)		
	Receipts from debtors (64100 (1cf)	52 500	(2 cf)		
	- 11600 (1cf)				
	Closing debtors	17 500	(1 cf)		
	Credit sales	56 600	(1 of)	(5)	

Alternative presentation acceptable

Question Number	Answer	Answer						
12(a)		Sale	s Ledger (Contro	Account			
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	(E)	
	Jan 1	Bal b/d	13400 (1cf)	Dec 31	Bank 64100 (1cf) – 11600 (1cf)	52 500 (2cf)	(5)	
	Dec 31	Sales	56 600 (1cf)	Dec 31	Bal c/d	17 500 (1cf)		
			70 000			<u>70 000</u>		

Question	Answe	r			Mark
Number					
12(b)					
			£		
		Opening creditors	9	(1 cf)	
			600		
		Payments to creditors	35 700	(1 cf)	
		Discount received		(1 cf)	
			700		
		Closing creditors	11 200	(1 cf)	(5)
		Credit purchases	38 000	(1 of)	

Alternative presentation acceptable

Question Number	Answer						Mark	
12(b)		Purchases Ledger Control Account						
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	(E)	
	Dec 31	Bank	35700 (1cf)	Jan 1	Bal b/d	9 600 (1cf)	(5)	
	Dec 31	Disc Rec	700 (1cf)	Dec 31	Purchases	38 000 (1of)		
	Dec 31	Bal c/d	11200 (1cf)					
			47600			47600]	

Question	Answer				Mark			
Number								
12(c)								
	Johan							
	Trading Account							
	for the year ended 31 December 2012							
	££							
	Sales (56 600 +		68 200	(2 of)				
	11600)							
	Cost of goods sold							
	Opening Stock	3 400		(1for				
				both				
				stocks				
				cf)	(0)			
	Purchases (38 000 +	52 250		(2 of)	(8)			
	14250)							
		55 650						
	Closing Stock	4 500						
	Cost of goods sold		51 150	(1 of)				
	Gross profit (1)		17 050	(1 of)				

Question	Answe	er			Mark
Number					
12(d)(i)	Percei	ntage of gro	ss profit to sa	les	
		Formula		Calculation	
		Gross profi	<u>t</u>	<u>17 050</u>	
		Sales	x 100 (1)	68 200 x 100 = 25% (1 of)	(2)
		L			

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
12(d)(ii)	Rate of stock turnover		
	Formula	Calculation	
	Cost of goods sold	<u>51 150</u>	
	Average Stock	3 950 = 12.95 times	
	(1)	(1 of)	
			(2)

Question	Answe	r						Mark
Number								
12(e)							_	
			Increase	Decrease	No	Effect		
	G	Gross profit			✓	(1)		
	P	ercentage of		✓ (1)				
	g	ross profit to						
	S	ales						
	R	ate of stock	√ (1)					(3)
	tı	urnover						

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
13(a)	It is necessary for Saul to produce a manufacturing account in order to calculate the cost of production for his business (1). This will then be used to calculate the cost of sales and the gross profit (1).	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
13(b)	Direct labour is the cost of the wages of the people who are involved with the manufacture of the product (1) whereas indirect labour is the cost of the wages of the people who are not directly involved in the production process such as supervisors and managers. (1)	(2)

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13	Saul runs a manufacturing business.
	(a) Explain why it is necessary for Saul to prepare a manufacturing account in addition to a trading and profit and loss account.

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(b) Explain the difference between direct labour and indirect labour.

(2)

The following information was provided for the year ended 31 December 2012.

	£
Stock of raw materials – 1 January 2012	24 000
Stock of raw materials – 31 December 2012	34 000
Work in progress – 1 January 2012	9 760
Work in progress – 31 December 2012	10 380
Stock of finished goods – 1 January 2012	42 000
Stock of finished goods – 31 December 2012	53 000
Purchases of raw materials	234 000
Carriage on raw materials	6 000
Direct factory wages	110 000
Indirect factory expenses	185 000
Royalties	60 000

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(c) Select the relevant figures and prepare a manufacturing account for the year ended 31 December 2012.

(11)

Saul Manufacturing Account Year ended 31 December 2012

(Total for Question 13 = 15 marks)

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Question Number	Answer		Mark
12(d)(ii)	Rate of stock turnover		
	Formula	Calculation	
	Cost of goods sold Average Stock (1)	$\frac{51\ 150}{3\ 950} = 12.95 \text{ times}$ (1 of)	
		<u> </u>	(2)

Question Number	Ansv	wer				Mark
12(e)						
			Increase	Decrease	No Effect	
		Gross profit			√ (1)	
		Percentage of		√ (1)		
		gross profit to				
		sales				
		Rate of stock	√ (1)			(3)
		turnover				

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
13(a)	It is necessary for Saul to produce a manufacturing account in order to calculate the cost of production for his business (1). This will then be used to calculate the cost of sales and the gross profit (1).	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(b)	Direct labour is the cost of the wages of the people who are involved with the manufacture of the product (1) whereas indirect labour is the cost of the wages of the people who are not directly involved in the production process such as supervisors and managers. (1)	(2)

Question	Answer				Mark			
Number 13(c)		Saul						
13(0)	Manufacturing Account							
	Year ended 31 December 2012							
	Tear en	£	£					
	Opening stock raw		<u> </u>	(1 for				
	materials	24 000		both)				
	Purchases of raw	2.000		(1cf)				
	materials	234 000		(101)				
	11101101101	258 000						
	Carriage on raw			(1cf)				
	materials	6 000						
		264 000						
	Closing stock raw							
	materials	34 000						
	Cost of raw			(1of)				
	materials							
	consumed		230 000					
	Direct factory labour		110 000	(1cf)				
	Royalties		<u>60 000</u>	(1cf)				
	Prime cost		400 000	(1cf)				
	Indirect factory			(1cf)				
	expenses		<u>185 000</u>					
			585 000		(11)			
	Opening work in			(1 for	(11)			
	progress		9 760	both)				
	Closing work in							
	progress		(10 380)					
	Production cost			(1of)				
			584 380					

Question	Answer	,					Mark
Number							
14 (a)			Capital	accour	nt		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Mar	Drawings	21 000	Apr 1	Balance	64 500	
	31	_	(1cf)		b/d	(1cf)	
	Mar	Balance	57 866	Mar	Net profit	14 366	
	31	c/d		31	-	(1cf)	
			<u>78 866</u>			<u>78 866</u>	
				Apr 1	Balance	57 866	
					b/d	(1cf)	(4)

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14 The following trial balance was extracted from the accounts of Safiya after the preparation of the trading, profit and loss account for the year

Safiya Trial Balance as at 31 March 2013

	Debit	Credit
	£	£
Accruals		875
Bank	8560	
Bank loan – payable 2015		16 000
Capital		64 500
Closing stock	6 000	
Creditors		15 680
Debtors	4 980	
Drawings	21 000	
Fixtures and fittings (cost)	40 000	
Motor vehicles (cost)	55 000	
Net profit		14 366
Prepayments	1 430	
Provision for depreciation – fixtures and fittings		5 000
Provision for depreciation – motor vehicles		19 800
Provision for doubtful debts		749
	136 970	136 970

(a) Prepare the capital account of Safiya for the year ended 31 March 2013. Balance the account on that date and bring the balance down to 1 April 2013.

(4)

Capital Account

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

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(b) Prepare the balance sheet		(12)
	Safiya Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2013	
	As at 31 March 2013	

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(c) Using the figures calculated in (b), and stating the formula used, calculate each of the following ratios to two decimal places.

Current ratio

(2)

Formula	Calculation

Quick ratio (acid test)

(2)

Formula	Calculation

Safiya provides the following information for the previous financial year.

	Current ratio	Quick ratio (acid test)
Year ended 31 March 2012	2.5:1	1.4:1

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implications of this for the business's creditors	(5)
	(5)

Question	Answer				Mark			
Number 13(c)		Saul						
13(0)	Manufacturing Account							
	Year ended 31 December 2012							
	Tear en	£	£					
	Opening stock raw		<u> </u>	(1 for				
	materials	24 000		both)				
	Purchases of raw	2.000		(1cf)				
	materials	234 000		(101)				
	11101101101	258 000						
	Carriage on raw			(1cf)				
	materials	6 000						
		264 000						
	Closing stock raw							
	materials	34 000						
	Cost of raw			(1of)				
	materials							
	consumed		230 000					
	Direct factory labour		110 000	(1cf)				
	Royalties		<u>60 000</u>	(1cf)				
	Prime cost		400 000	(1cf)				
	Indirect factory			(1cf)				
	expenses		<u>185 000</u>					
			585 000		(11)			
	Opening work in			(1 for	(11)			
	progress		9 760	both)				
	Closing work in							
	progress		(10 380)					
	Production cost			(1of)				
			584 380					

Question	Answer	,					Mark
Number							
14 (a)			Capital	accour	nt		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Mar	Drawings	21 000	Apr 1	Balance	64 500	
	31	_	(1cf)		b/d	(1cf)	
	Mar	Balance	57 866	Mar	Net profit	14 366	
	31	c/d		31	-	(1cf)	
			<u>78 866</u>			<u>78 866</u>	
				Apr 1	Balance	57 866	
					b/d	(1cf)	(4)

Question	Answer					Mark		
Number								
14 (b)	Safiya Balance Sheet							
	As at 31 March 2013							
		£	£	£				
	Fixed Assets	Cost	Total Dep	N.B.V.				
	Fixtures and fittings	40 000	5 000	35 000	(1 cf)			
	Motor vehicles	<u>55 000</u> <u>95 000</u>	<u>19 800</u> <u>24 800</u>	35 200 70 200	(1 cf)			
	Current Assets							
	Stock		6 000		(1 cf)			
	Debtors	4 980						
	Provision for doubtful debts	<u>749</u>						
			4 231		2 (cf)			
	Prepayments		1 430		(1 cf)			
	Bank		<u>8 560</u>		(1 cf)			
	Current		20 221					
	Liabilities							
	Accruals	875			(1 cf)			
	Creditors	<u>15 680</u>	44.555		(1 cf)			
	Montries or		16 555	3 666	(1.55)			
	Working capital			3 000	(1 of)			
				73 866				
	Long term Liabilities							
	Bank loan			<u>16 000</u>	(1 cf)			
				57 866				
	Financed by		(4500					
	Capital – Opening		64500					
	balance					(12)		
	Net Profit		<u>14366</u>					
			78 866					
	Drawings		21 000	57 044	(1.56)			
				57 866	(1 cf)			

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Question Number	Answer						
14 (c)	Curre	Current ratio					
		Formula:	Calculation				
		Current assets/Current liabilities (1)	20 221/16 555 = 1.22:1 (1 of)				
	Quick ratio (acid test)						
		Formula	Calculation				
		Current assets - stock/Current liabilities (1)	(20 221 – 6000)/16 555 = 0.86:1 (1 of)				
				(2)			

Question	Answer	Mark				
Number						
14 (d)	Award (1) mark for a general statement regarding the change in liquidity over the two years; a further (2) marks for a discussion on the meaning of each individual ratio; (1) mark for the implication for their creditors and a final (1) mark for a conclusion.					
	Sample answer					
	The liquidity of the business has worsened over the two years (1) which is evidenced by the reduction in both ratios. The current ratio indicates that they are just able to cover their short term debts (1) whereas their quick ratio indicates that they are below the ideal ratio of 1:1. (1) The implication of this for a creditor is that the business may experience some difficulty in meeting its short term debts (1).					
	The business needs to consider whether it needs to take steps to invest more cash into the business in order to meet its short term obligations (1)	(5)				

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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
15	Khalid purchased a new packaging machine costing £120 000 for his business on 1 July 2010. He decided to depreciate this machine at the rate of 20% using the reducing balance method.	
	(a) Explain the following two methods of depreciation.	
	Straight line	
		(2)
	Reducing balance	

(b) Prepare the provision for depreciation account for the years ended 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012. Balance the account and bring the balance down on 1 July 2012.

(6)

(2)

Provision for Depreciation Account

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

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/1	^	•	-	

(Total for Question 15 = 15 marks)	concept in relation to depreciation of	(5)
TOTAL FOR CECTION R. OC MARKS		(Total for Question 15 = 15 marks)
		TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 90 MARKS

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Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (a)	Straight line	
	This method applies the same amount of depreciation or the same percentage rate each year (1). This method is used where each year is expected to benefit equally from the use of an asset (1).	(2)
	Reducing balance	
	This method applies the same percentage rate of depreciation each year but it is calculated on a different value each year (1). This method is used where the greater benefits from the use of the asset will be gained in the early years of its life (1).	(2)

Question Number	Answer						Mark
15 (b)		Provis	sion for d	enreciatio	n account		
13 (8)		11001	31011 101 4	cpi colatio	ii account		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	2011	Balance	24 000	2011	Profit and	24 000	
	June 30	c/d		June 30	loss (1)	(1 cf)	
				July 1	Balance b/d	24 000	
	2012	Balance	43 200	2012	Profit and	19 200	
	June	c/d		June 30	loss (1)	(2 cf	
	30					1of)	
			43 200			43 200	
				July 1	Balance	43 200	(6)
					b/d	(1 of)	

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Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (c)	Award up to 2 marks for comments relative to the accruals concept	
	Award up to 2 marks for comments relative to the consistency concept	
	Award 1 mark for a concluding statement.	
	Sample answer When a business depreciates its fixed assets it is attempting to match the benefit achieved from the use of this fixed asset (1) to the cost of the fixed asset which is an example of the application of the accruals (matching) concept (1).	
	In order for the business to monitor their performance it is necessary to use the same method of depreciation for each class of asset(1) which is an example of the application of the consistency concept (1).	
	If a business does not follow these concepts it will be in breach of the accounting conventions (rules) and will report an incorrect profit in their profit and loss account and an incorrect valuation of their fixed assets on their balance sheet (1)	(5)