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**Accounting Paper 1** 

Past Paper

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Write your name here Surname	Other na	ames
Edexcel International GCSE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Accounting Paper 1	ng	
Wednesday 9 January 201 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.

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Turn over ▶



## **SECTION B**

## **Answer ALL questions.**

**11** The following transactions took place in November 2012 between Gregory and his credit customer Roberto.

Nov	Transaction
1	Roberto owed Gregory £500.
4	Roberto purchased goods, list price, £600, less 25% trade discount.
12	Roberto returned goods with a list price of £80.
24	Roberto paid the balance due on November 1 by cheque, after deducting a cash discount of 5%.

(a) Prepare Roberto's account in Gregory's ledger for the month of November 2012. Balance the account on 30 November 2012 and bring the balance down on 1 December 2012.

(8)

## **Roberto Account**

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

(b) In what section of Gregory's balance sheet will the balance on November 30 be shown?

(1)

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(c) Explain the me	aning of the following terms.	(4)	
Trade discount	Trade discount		
Cash discount			
(d) Show how the books of accou	cash discount given to Roberto would be recorded in Gregory's nt.	(2)	
Debit		(2)	
Credit			
	(Total for Question 11 = 15 m	narks)	

## **Section B**

Question Number	Answer					Mark	
11(a)	Roberto Account						
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Nov 1	Balance b/d	500 (1 cf)	Nov 12	Sales returns	60 (2 cf)	
	Nov 4	Sales	450 (1 cf)	Nov 24	Bank	475 (1cf)	
				Nov 24	Discount allowed (1)	25 (1cf)	(8)
				Nov 30	Balance c/d	390	
			950			950	
	Dec 1	Balance b/d	390 (1of)				

Question	Answer	Mark	
Number			
11(b)	Current Assets	(1)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
11(c)	Trade discount Trade discount is an allowance given to businesses in the same trade (1) and is given either to encourage loyalty (1) or bulk buying (1) (Max 2)	
	Cash discount Cash discount is given to customers as an incentive to pay their accounts promptly (1) which may reduce the number of bad debts (1) and improve the cash flow of the business (1)  (Max 2)	(4)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
11(d)			
	Debit	Discount allowed (1)	
	Credit	Roberto (accept customer) (1)	(2)

12 The following balances remained in the books of Ganchi Limited after the preparation of the trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31 October 2012.

	£000
Land and buildings	650
Motor vehicles (Cost)	65
Provision for depreciation – motor vehicles	25
Debtors	40
Creditors	30
Cash in hand	4
Bank overdraft	10
Provision for doubtful debts	2
Stock – 31 October 2012	128
Ordinary share capital – 500 000 shares @ £1 each	500
6% Debentures	50
General reserve – 1 November 2011	20
Profit and loss account – 1 November 2011	175

### **Additional information**

- The net profit for the year ended 31 October 2012, before appropriations, was £125 000.
- During the year ended 31 October 2012 the company paid an interim ordinary share dividend of £0.10 per share.
- On 31 October 2012 the directors proposed to pay a final ordinary share dividend of £0.05 per share, and to transfer £10 000 to the general reserve.

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(a) Prepare the appropriation account of Ganchi Limited for the year ended 31 October 2012.	(4)
Ganchi Limited Appropriation Account Year ended 31 October 2012	(4)
(b) Prepare the balance sheet of Ganchi Limited at 31 October 2012.	(12)
Ganchi Limited Balance Sheet at 31 October 2012	

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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	

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(d) Evaluate the importance of these two ratios to Ganchi Limited and suggest one way in which the quick ratio (acid test) could be improved.		
	(5)	
(Total for Question 12	= 25 marks)	

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Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
12(a)	Ganchi Limited Appropr Year ended 31 Oct		ount	
		£000	£000	
	Net profit		125	
	Transfer to general reserve	10 <b>(1)</b>		
	Ordinary share dividend:			
	Interim paid	50 <b>(1)</b>		
	Final proposed	25 <b>(1)</b>		
			85	
	Retained profit for the year		40	
	Profit and loss account balance b/f		175	(4)
	Retained profit c/f		215 <b>(1)</b>	

Question	Answer				Mark	
Number						
12(b)	Ganchi Limited Balance Sheet at 31 October 2012					
		£000	£000	£000		
	Fixed Assets	Cost	Total Depreciation	Net Book Value		
	Land and Buildings	650	-	650		
	Motor vehicles	<u>65</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>40</u>		
		<u>315</u>	<u>25</u>	690(1)		
	Current Assets					
	Stock		128(1)			
	Debtors	40(1)				
	Provision for	<u>2(1)</u>				
	doubtful debts					
			38			
	Cash in hand		4(1)			
	0 1		170			
	Current Liabilities					
	Creditors	30(1)				
	Bank overdraft	10(1)				
	Proposed dividend	25(1)				
			65			
	Working capital			<u>105</u>		
	Long term			795		
	Liabilities					
	6% Debentures			50(1)		
				<u>745</u>		
	Capital and Reserves				(12)	
	Ordinary share capital		500(1)			
	General reserve		30 (1)			
	Profit and loss		215 (1)	_		
				<u>745</u>		

Question Number	Answer			Mark
12(c)	Curre	Current ratio		
		Formula	Calculation	
		Current assets/Current liabilities (1)	170/65 = 2.62:1 (1 of)	
	Quic	k ratio (acid test)		
		Formula	Calculation	
		Current assets – stock/Current liabilities (1)	(170 -128)/65 = 0.65:1 (1 of)	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(d)	Award up to (2) marks for an evaluation of each ratio and a further (1) mark for a suggested improvement. (5)  Sample answer	
	The current ratio is acceptable (1) and indicates that the business is able to meet its short term debts from its current assets(1).	
	The quick ratio is less than an acceptable standard of 1:1 (1) which indicates that the business may have difficulty paying its short term debts (1) unless it is able to reduce its large amount of stock (1).	(5)

**13** Barack, a sole trader, had the following balances remaining in his books after the preparation of his trading account for the year ended 30 November 2012.

## Trial Balance At 30 November 2012

Account	£	£
Capital – 1 December 2011		60 000
Creditors		6 000
Drawings	14 350	
Fixtures and fittings	14 000	
Gross profit		22 907
Heat and light	1 325	
Motor vehicles	25 000	
Motor vehicles repairs	4 322	
Rent and rates	7 860	
Stock 30 November 2012	2 400	
Wages and salaries	19 650	
	88907	88907

After the preparation of the trial balance, Barack discovered the following errors and omissions:

- 1. Drawings, £650, had been posted to the wages and salaries account.
- 2. An electric bill for £175 was outstanding on 30 November 2012. No adjustment had been made for this in the accounts.
- 3. A payment to a creditor, £360, had been incorrectly credited to the creditor and debited to the bank.

(a) Prepare the journal entries to correct the above three errors and omissions. Narratives are not required.

(6)

## **The Journal**

Account	Debit	Credit

(b) Prepare the profit and loss account for the year ended 30 November 2012 after taking into account the above errors and omissions.

(4)

# Barack Profit and Loss Account For year ended 30 November 2012

£	£

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Evaluate the likely causes of this decrease and suggest steps that co	
to improve the current situation in the short-term and the long-term	n. (5)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
13(a)				
	The Journal			
	Account	Debit	Credit	
		1	Credit	
	Drawings	650 (1)		
	Wages and Salaries		650 (1)	
	Heat and Light	175 (1)		
	Accruals		175 (1)	
	Creditors	720 (1)		
	Bank		720 (1)	(4)
				(6)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
13(b)	Barack Profit and Loss Account For year ended 30 November 2012			
		£	£	
	Gross Profit		22907	
	Overheads			
	Heat and Light	1500 (1 cf)		
	Motor Vehicle Repairs	4 322}		
	Rent and Rates	7860} (1 cf for both)		
	Wages and Salaries	19 000 (1 cf)		
			32 682	(4)
	Net Loss		9 775 (1 of)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
13(c)	Identification of the causes (1)	
	Short term remedies (2)	
	Long term remedies (2)	
	Sample Answer	
	The reduction in the capital of the business may be due	
	to one of two factors, either the fact that the business is	
	currently making a loss (1) or that the owner's drawings	
	are too high in relation to profits earned (1). In the	
	short term the owner needs to consider either increasing	
	his prices (1) or reducing his overheads (1) In the long	
	term the business owner may need to consider either	
	investing more capital, or look for further external	(5)
	sources of finance such as may be gained through taking	
	on a partner (1) or taking out a bank loan (1)	
	(Max 5)	

Question Number	Answer							
14 (a)	Precious and Little Appropriation Account Year ended 30 September 2012							
	£ £ £							
	Net Profit			57250 (1)				
	Appropriations							
	Interest on							
	capitals: Precious Little	2 500 (1) 1 750 (1)						
			4					
	Salary Little		250 10 000 (1)					
	<b>J</b>			14 250				
				43 000	(6)			
	Share of Profits: Precious		21 500 (1)					
	Little		21 500 (1)					
				43 000				

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14 Precious and Little are in partnership sharing profits and losses equally after paying the partners' interest on capital at 5% per annum and paying Little an annual salary of £10 000.

On 1 October 2011 the balances on the partners' capital accounts and current accounts were as follows:

	Capital account	Current account
Precious	£50 000	£13 200
Little	£35 000	£8 700 (Dr)

The profit for the year ended 30 September 2012 was £57 250.

(a) Prepare the appropriation account of the partnership for the year ended 30 September 2012.

(6)

# Precious and Little Appropriation Account Year ended 30 September 2012

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During the year ended 30 September 2012 the partners withdrew the following monies:

	£
Precious	16 200
Little	21 000

(b) Prepare Little's current account for the year ended 30 September 2012. Balance the account and bring the balance down to 1 October 2012.

(5)

## **Current Account - Little**

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

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Accruals/Matching	
	(3)
Business entity	
	(3)
Going concern	(2)
	(3)
	(Total for Question 14 = 20 marks)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
13(c)	Identification of the causes (1)	
	Short term remedies (2)	
	Long term remedies (2)	
	Sample Answer	
	The reduction in the capital of the business may be due	
	to one of two factors, either the fact that the business is	
	currently making a loss (1) or that the owner's drawings	
	are too high in relation to profits earned (1). In the	
	short term the owner needs to consider either increasing	
	his prices (1) or reducing his overheads (1) In the long	
	term the business owner may need to consider either	
	investing more capital, or look for further external	(5)
	sources of finance such as may be gained through taking	
	on a partner (1) or taking out a bank loan (1)	
	(Max 5)	

Question Number	Answer							
14 (a)	Precious and Little Appropriation Account Year ended 30 September 2012							
	£ £ £							
	Net Profit			57250 (1)				
	Appropriations							
	Interest on							
	capitals: Precious Little	2 500 (1) 1 750 (1)						
			4					
	Salary Little		250 10 000 (1)					
	<b>J</b>			14 250				
				43 000	(6)			
	Share of Profits: Precious		21 500 (1)					
	Little		21 500 (1)					
				43 000				

Question	Answe	r					Mark		
Number									
14 (b)		Current account - Little							
	Dat	Narrati	£	Dat	Narration	£			
	е	on		е					
	Oct	Balance	8 700	Sep	Interest on	1 750 (1			
	1	b/f		30	capital	of)			
	Sep	Drawin	21 000	Sep	Salary	10 000			
	30	gs	(1 cf)	30		(1 cf)			
	Sep	Balance	3 550	Sep	Share of	21 500			
	30	c/d		30	profits	(1 of)			
			<u>33 250</u>			<u>33 250</u>			
				Oct	Balance b/d	3 550	(5)		
				1		(1 of)			

Question	Answer	Mark				
Number						
14 (c)	1 Accruals/Matching					
	This concept states that the revenue of an accounting period must be matched against the costs of the same period (1) + a further (2) for an appropriate illustration such as payment of rent in advance/arrears. (3)					
	2 Business entity					
	This concept states that the business is treated as being completely separate from the owner of the business (1) + (2) for an appropriate illustration such as the owner treating personal expenditure as business expenditure, which is not allowed. (3)					
	3 Going concern					
	This concept states that it is to be assumed that the business will continue to operate for an indefinite period of time and that there is no intention to close down the business or reduce the size of the business by any significant amount (1) + (2) for an appropriate illustration such as valuing the fixed assets as if they are being sold. (3)					
		(9)				

- 15 During the year ended 31 December 2012, Streep, a trader, wrote off the sum of £650 in bad debts. At this date she was also advised that a debtor, Thatcher, who owed £800 on 1 January 2012 had been declared bankrupt. Streep received £350 in full settlement of this debt and the remainder was to be written off.
  - (a) Prepare the bad debts account in the books of Streep for the year ended 31 December 2012.

(4)

## **Bad Debts Account**

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

(b) Prepare the account of Thatcher for the year ended 31 December 2012.

(3)

### **Thatcher Account**

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

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	Explain the difference between capital and revenue ex each is treated in the end-of-year accounts.	penditure and st	tate how
•	each is treated in the end-or-year accounts.		(4)
•••••			
	Indicate by placing a tick (√) which transactions are ca are revenue expenditure.	oital expenditure	e and which
	Indicate by placing a tick (√) which transactions are cal are revenue expenditure.	oital expenditure	e and which
		oital expenditure  Capital expenditure	
	are revenue expenditure.	Capital	(4)
	Transaction	Capital	(4)
	Transaction  Purchase of new premises	Capital	(4)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 90 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS** 

(Total for Question 15 = 15 marks)

Question	Answe	r					Mark	
Number								
15 (a)		Bad Debts Account						
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£		
	Dec	Sundry	650 (1	Dec	Profit and	1 100		
	31	debtors	cf)	31	Loss (1)	(1 of)		
	Dec	Thatcher	450 (1					
	31		of)				(4)	
			<u>1 100</u>			<u>1 100</u>	( . )	

Question	Answer						Mark
Number							
15 (b)		Thatcher Account					
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Jan	Balance b/d	800	Dec	Bank	350	
	1		(1)	31		(1)	
				Dec	Bad Debts	450	(3)
				31		(1)	
			800			800	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (c)	Capital expenditure is money spent by a business on purchasing fixed assets or improving existing fixed assets (1). These costs will appear in the balance sheet (1) Revenue expenditure is money spent on running a business on a day-to-day basis (1). These costs will appear in the profit and loss account (1).	(4)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
15 (d)				
	Transaction	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure	
	Purchase of new	<b>√</b> (1)		
	premises			
	Insurance of premises		<b>√</b> (1)	
	Installing and testing	<b>√</b> (1)		
	an air conditioning			
	system			(4)
	Repairs to premises roof		<b>√</b> (1)	