

Write your name here

Surname	Other names
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**Edexcel**  
**International GCSE**

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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# Accounting

## Paper 1

Thursday 10 May 2012 – Morning <b>Time: 2 hours 30 minutes</b>	Paper Reference <b>4AC0/01</b>
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**You do not need any other materials.**

Total Marks
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### 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.*

### 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.

Turn over ►

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**SECTION B**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**11** Ashak Solona maintains a full set of accounting records and provides the following information for the month of March 2012.

	£
Total debtors on 1 March 2012	12 800
<b>Totals for the month of March 2012</b>	
Credit sales	26 780
Credit purchases	15 432
Returns from credit customers	2 453
Returns to credit suppliers	1 659
Bad debts written off	350
Dishonoured cheque	125
Receipts from credit customers	11 450
Payments to credit suppliers	8 760
Discount allowed	589
Discount received	357
Contra entry (set off)	350

(a) Select the relevant figures and prepare the sales ledger (total debtors) control account for the month of March 2012. Balance the account and bring down the balance on 1 April 2012.

(10)

**Sales ledger (total debtors) control account**

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£



(b) Explain how a contra entry (set off) between the sales ledger and purchases ledger can arise.

(3)

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(c) State **two** advantages of preparing a sales ledger (total debtors) control account.

(2)

Advantage 1

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Advantage 2

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**(Total for Question 11 = 15 marks)**



**Section B**

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																																						
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(c)	<p>Award one mark for each clear advantage identified</p> <p><b>Sample answers:</b> Verifies the arithmetical accuracy of the sales ledger (1). Assists in the prevention of fraud (1). Provides management with total debtors (1) Helps in the preparation of the balance sheet (1). Detects errors in individual ledgers (1).</p>	<b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(a)(i)	Assets (1) = Capital (1) + Liabilities (1) (must be correct direction)	<b>(3)</b>

12 James Ford, a sole trader, repairs and sells used motor vehicles. On 31 March 2012 his books of account contained the following balances after the preparation of his final accounts.

	£
Equipment (net book value)	5 000
Motor vehicles (net book value)	12 500
Stock of vehicles	45 000
Stock of materials	2 250
Debtors	560
Creditors	430
Capital	64 880

(a) (i) State the accounting equation.

(3)

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(ii) Using the figures above, state the accounting equation for James Ford's business.

(3)

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(iii) James is considering creating a provision for doubtful debts of £100. Explain the effect that this would have on the accounting equation.

(3)

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(b) (i) Explain how capital expenditure differs from revenue expenditure.

(6)

Capital expenditure

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Revenue expenditure

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12(a)(i)	Assets (1) = Capital (1) + Liabilities (1) (must be correct direction)	<b>(3)</b>



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12(a)(iii)	<p>The marks are awarded for identifying the effect on assets, and capital.</p> <p><b>Sample Answer</b></p> <p>The asset of debtors would be reduced by £100 (1) and capital would also be reduced by £100 (1) as the provision would reduce profit (1)</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(b)(i)	<p>The marks are awarded for a correct definition. Do not award any marks for examples.</p> <p><b>Sample Answer</b></p> <p><b>Capital expenditure</b> is monies spent on the purchase of or addition to a fixed asset (1) and are included on the balance sheet (1). They are purchased to generate profit for the business and not for resale (1). They will last longer than one year (1) (Max 3)</p> <p><b>Revenue expenditure</b> is monies spent on the day to day running of a business (1) and are included on the trading, and profit and loss account (1). The cost is written off against profit in the year incurred (1). They are used up within one year (1) (Max 3)</p>	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(b)(ii)	<p>Revenue Revenue Revenue Neither Capital</p>	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(c)	<p>Award one mark for stating that this would result in an incorrect set of final accounts and up to a further four marks for a good example.</p> <p><b>Sample Answer</b> If a business does not treat capital and revenue expenditure correctly their final accounts will not be accurate and will not reflect a true and fair view (1) of the businesses profits or assets. For example if they were to include the cost of a new motor vehicle (capital expenditure) (1) as an item of expenditure in the profit and loss account (revenue expenditure) (1) their profits would be understated (1) and the valuation on the balance sheet would also be understated (1)</p>	(5)

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**13** The following balances were extracted from the accounting records of Twilight Ltd on 31 March 2012.

	£ 000
Sales	940
Purchases	472
Stock – 1 April 2011	125
Salaries and wages	64
Directors' remuneration	10
Audit fees	4
Heat and light	28
Debenture interest	10
Interim ordinary dividend	50
Communication expenses	20
Buildings – Cost	500
Buildings – Accumulated depreciation	50
Fixtures and fittings – Cost	100
Fixtures and fittings – Accumulated depreciation	20
10% Debentures – 2020	200
Ordinary share capital (Fully paid)	1 000
Creditors	80
Debtors	120
Bank	467
Profit and loss account – 1 April 2011	326
General reserve	25

The following additional information at 31 March 2012 should be taken into account.

- Closing stock was valued at £127 000
- Audit fees of £1 000 were outstanding
- The outstanding debenture interest is to be provided for
- Depreciation is to be charged on buildings at 5% on a straight line basis and on fixtures and fittings at 20% per annum on a reducing balance basis.

On 31 March 2012 the directors decide to:

- Transfer the sum of £50 000 to the general reserve account
- Pay a final ordinary share dividend of 10%







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	Fixtures and Fittings				<b>(11)</b>
			<b>188</b>		
	<b>Profit for year</b>		<b>282</b>	<b>(1of)</b>	

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13(b)	<p><b>Twilight Ltd</b> <b>Appropriation Account</b> <b>For Year Ended 31 March 2012</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£000</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">£000</th> <th style="width: 20%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Profit for year</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">282</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit and loss account b/f</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>326</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">608</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Appropriations</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transfer to general reserve</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ordinary share dividend: Interim Paid</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>100</u></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(1)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Final Proposed</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>200</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Profit and loss account c/f</b></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>408</u></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>(1of)</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		£000	£000		Profit for year		282		Profit and loss account b/f		<u>326</u>	<b>(1)</b>			608		<b>Appropriations</b>				Transfer to general reserve	50		<b>(1)</b>	Ordinary share dividend: Interim Paid	50		<b>(1)</b>		<u>100</u>		<b>(1)</b>	Final Proposed						<u>200</u>		<b>Profit and loss account c/f</b>		<u>408</u>	<b>(1of)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
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13(c)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"><b>Formula</b></th> <th style="width: 50%;"><b>Gross profit margin</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{100} \times \text{Sales}</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{470}{940} \times 100 = 50\%</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Formula</b>	<b>Gross profit margin</b>	$\frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{100} \times \text{Sales}$	$\frac{470}{940} \times 100 = 50\%$	<b>(2)</b>
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$\frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$	$\frac{282}{940} \times 100 = 30\%$					





Sue Tang extracted the following trial balance from her books on 30 April 2012.

Account	Debit	Credit
	£	£
Bank	2 300	
Capital		28 000
Cash	450	
Creditors		2 354
Debtors	3 288	
Drawings	5 220	
Fixtures – cost	40 000	
Fixtures – accumulated depreciation		5 000
Loan – 2013		2 500
Loan – 2015		7 500
Opening stock	2 000	
Purchases	45 000	
Rent rates and insurance	12 096	
Sales		65 000
	<b>110 354</b>	<b>110 354</b>

The following additional information at 30 April 2012 should be taken into account.

- Stock was valued at £2 500
- Rent of £500 was prepaid.
- Rates of £250 were accrued.
- Depreciation is to be charged on fixtures at 20% per annum on a straight line basis.

(d) State the formula for calculating working capital.

(1)

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(e) Calculate the working capital at 30 April 2012.

(3)

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(f) Evaluate the effects on Sue Tang’s business of poor working capital management. In your answer, you should make reference to how Sue might improve her working capital situation.

(5)

(Total for Question 14 = 15 marks)



P 4 0 2 6 8 A 0 1 5 2 0

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14 (a)	The purpose of a trial balance is to check the arithmetical accuracy of the ledgers (books) (1). The trial balance could also be useful in locating errors. (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14 (b)	Award one mark for each identification the correct types of errors:  commission omission principle original entry compensating complete reversal	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14 (c)	Award one mark for each correct example given up to two marks in total. Examples could include:  omission of the debit or credit entry, addition errors, entering transactions twice on the same side	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14 (d)	Current assets less Current liabilities	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																				
14 (e)	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Current Assets</th> <th colspan="2">Current Liabilities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stock</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td>Creditors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500</td> <td></td> <td>354</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debtors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> <td>Accrual</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>288</td> <td></td> <td>250</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Assets		Current Liabilities		Stock	2	Creditors	2	500		354		Debtors	3	Accrual		288		250		
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		Prepayment 500		Loan 2013 500	2		
		Bank 300	2	<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>5 104</b>		
		Cash 450					
		<b>Total 038 (1)</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>(3)</b>
				<b>WC = 9 038 – 5 104</b> <b>= 3 934 (1) (of)</b>			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14 (f)	<p>The key here is has the candidate explained fully the effect of poor working capital management and how a sole trader can improve their working capital. Candidates may have calculated the WC ratio and should be given credit for this.</p> <p><b>Sample Answers</b></p> <p><b>Effect of poor working capital management (Max 2 marks)</b></p> <p>If a business fails to maintain adequate working capital they may be unable to pay their creditors (1) which could eventually mean that they are unable to maintain trading as they are unable to purchase stock on credit (1). Su may also find that she has inadequate cash to pay back her loan which is due in 2013 (1)</p> <p><b>Discussion or calculation of working capital ratio (Max 1 mark)</b></p> <p>At present Su Tang's working capital ratio (1) is below the accepted normal level of 2:1 which indicates that she needs to consider strategies to improve on this figure.</p> <p><b>Suggestions to improve her working capital (Max 2 marks)</b></p> <p>Su could take steps to improve her situation by trying to get her debtors (1) to pay their outstanding amounts faster, possibly by offering cash discount to them. She could also consider reducing her drawings (1) or sell off any surplus fixed assets she owns (1) or she may want to consider taking on a partner (1) who could invest some much needed cash into the business.</p>	(5)

15 The Lazy Days Social Club had the following balances in the books on 1 March 2011.

	£
Bank balance	1 600 (Dr)
Equipment (Net Book Value)	6 000
Premises (Net Book Value)	50 000
Subscriptions owing	345

The following information for the year ended 29 February 2012 was provided.

Receipts and Payments Account

Narration	£	Narration	£
Balance b/f	1 600	Purchase of new equipment	2 000
Subscriptions	5 000	Stamps	342
Social event income	4 390	Sundry expenses	139
		Rates and insurances	2 654
		Lighting and heating	2 190
		Social event expenditure	1 739
		Balance c/d	1 926
	<b><u>10 990</u></b>		<b><u>10 990</u></b>
Balance b/d	1 926		

The club treasurer also provided the following additional information on 29 February 2012.

- All equipment is to be depreciated using the straight line method at a rate of 10% per annum.
- Lighting and heating owing amounted to £110.
- Rates paid in advance amounted to £180.
- The figure for subscriptions in the receipts and payment account includes £200 owing from the previous year. As there is no prospect of the remaining amount outstanding being received the club has decided to write this off as a bad debt.
- At the end of February 2012 there were subscriptions owing of £190. There were no subscriptions received in advance.





(b) Identify **two** differences between a receipts and payments account and an income and expenditure account.

(4)

Difference 1

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Difference 2

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**(Total for Question 15 = 15 marks)**

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





Question Number	Answer	Mark																																																								
15(a)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lazy Days Social club</b> <b>Income and Expenditure Account</b> <b>For year ended 29 February 2012</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">£</th> <th style="text-align: right;">£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4"><b>Income</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subscriptions (5 000 (1) – 200 (1) + 190 (1))</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(3)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 990</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social event profit (4 390 (1) – 1 739 (1))</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(2)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 651</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>7 641</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"><b>Expenditure</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stamps</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">342</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sundry expenses</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">139</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rates and insurances</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(1cf)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 474</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lighting and heating</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(1cf)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 300</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bad debt</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(1cf)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">145</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation of equipment (8000 x 10%)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(1cf)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">800</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>6 200</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surplus of income over expenditure</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(2cf) (1of)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>1 441</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			£	£	<b>Income</b>				Subscriptions (5 000 (1) – 200 (1) + 190 (1))	(3)	4 990		Social event profit (4 390 (1) – 1 739 (1))	(2)	2 651					<b>7 641</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>				Stamps		342		Sundry expenses		139		Rates and insurances	(1cf)	2 474		Lighting and heating	(1cf)	2 300		Bad debt	(1cf)	145		Depreciation of equipment (8000 x 10%)	(1cf)	800					<b>6 200</b>	Surplus of income over expenditure	(2cf) (1of)		<b>1 441</b>	<b>(11)</b>
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