

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2012

International GCSE Accounting (4AC0) Paper 01





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Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
1(a)(i)	Toynton Products			
	Manufacturing account for the year ended 31 December 2011 (1)			
		£	£	
	Opening inventory of raw materials	17 000		
	Purchases of raw materials	95 000		
		112 000		
	Closing inventory of raw materials	<u>13 000</u>		
			99 000 (2)	
	Factory wages(86 000 + 2 000)		88 000 (1)	
	Direct costs		<u>8 500</u> (1)	
	PRIME COST		195 500 (W+1 of)	
	Overheads:			
	Light, heat & power	6 000	(1)	
	Salaries	45 000	(1)	
	Rent & rates	12 000	(1)	
	General expenses	16 500	(1)	
	Depreciation on plant	<u>25 000</u>	(1)	
			<u>104 500</u>	
	PRODUCTION COST		<u>300 000</u> (W+1of)	
				(12)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
1(a)(ii)	Production cost Units produced	<u>£300 000</u> (1of) = £15 per chair (1of) 20 000	(2)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
1(b)(i)	Statement of comprehensive income (trac	ling and prof	it and loss ac	count) for	
	the year ended 31 D	ecember 201	1		
		£	£		
	Revenue (sales)		600 000	(1)	
	Opening inventory (stock) of finished good	s 28 000			
	Goods transferred from production	300 000		(1of)	
	Purchases of finished goods	80 000		(1)	
		408 000			
	Closing inventory (stock) of finished goods	33 000			
	Cost of sales		<u>375 000</u>	(1of)	
	Gross profit		225 000		
	Less				
	Light heat & power	1 500		(1)	
	Bank Ioan interest	6 000		(2)	
	Wages	22 500		(1)	
	Salaries	58 000		(1)	
	Marketing	78 000		(1)	
	Rent & rates	3 000		(1)	
	General expenses	15 600		(1)	
	Depreciation – office equipment	9 000		(1)	
	Increase in provision for doubtful debts	600		(1)	
			<u>194 200</u>		
	Profit for the year(Net profit)		<u>30 800</u>	(W +1of)	
					(15)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
1(b)(ii)	Statement of financial	position (bal £	lance sheet) at 3 £	31 December 2011 £	
	Non-current (fixed) assets	Cost	Accumulated	NBV	
	Plant Office equipment	150 000 - <u>60 000</u> - <u>210 000</u>	depreciation 75 000 <u>19 000</u> <u>94 000</u>	75 000 (1of) <u>41 000</u> (1of) 116 000 (1)	
	<u>Current assets</u> Inventory (stock) Raw materials Finished goods	13 000 (1) <u>33 000</u> (1)	40.000		
	Trade receivables (debtors) Les PDD	48 000 <u>2 400</u>	46 000 45 600	(1) (1)	
	Bank		<u>10 500</u> 102 100	(1)	
	Less <u>Current liabilities</u> Trade payables(creditors) Other payables: Accrued	36 500		(1)	
	factory wages Loan interest	2 000 <u>6 000</u>	<u>44 500</u>	(1) (1)	
	Net current assets (Working Less	capital)	11000	57 600 (W +1of)	
	<u>Non-current liabilities</u> 6%Bank Ioan (Repayable 31.	12.2015)		(<u>100 000)</u> (1) <u>73 600</u>	
	Capital Profit for the year(Net profit	t)	70 000 <u>30 800</u> 100 800	(1of)	
	Drawings		27 200	(1)	
					(15)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	Valid points may include: Points in favour of Toyndon Products accepting the overseas manufacturer's offer Possible higher level of profit Space and production resources can be released for other projects Toyndon Products could then concentrate on selling the product No manufacturing staff to manage Cash raised from sale of assets	
	 Points against Toyndon Products accepting the overseas manufacturer's offer Saving is only marginal and therefore could soon disappear with price rises Loss of control of quality and supply of product Social accounting considerations, loss of jobs, impact on the community Difficulties of guaranteeing prices with exchange rates Possible difficulty in disposing of assets 2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two against (2 x 2 marks). 	(8)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	Error of reversal – The accounts and the sum are correct, but the debiting and crediting has been reversed. Only two accounts are involved. 2 marks Error of compensation – There are two separate and unrelated errors in the books. At least one of the sums debited and credited are incorrect in both transactions, but the two errors arithmetically cancel each other out.2 marks	(4)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
2(b)	(i)Motor vehicle Bank Capital	Journal Dr £ 5 000 5 000	Cr £ (1) (1) 10 000 (1)	
	(i) Suspense Discount allowed Discount received	1 300	(1) 650 (1) 650 (1)	
	(ii) Drawings Wages	3 000	(1) 3 000 (1)	
	(iii) Suspense Nahir	1 750	(1) 1750 (1)	
	(iv) General expenses Suspense	270	(1) 270 (1)	
	(v) Disposal Motor vehicle	12 000	(1) 12 000 (1)	
	Provision for depreciation Disposal	5 250	(1) 5 250 (1)	
	Bank Disposal	4 900	(1) 4 900 (1)	(18)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
2(c)	Trial balance at 30	November 20)11.	
		£	£	
		Dr	Cr	
	Capital (25 000 + 10000)		35 000 (1)	
	Drawings (4 500 +3 000)	7 500	(1)	
	Revenue (sales)		101 600	
	Purchases	46 500		
	Purchase returns		3 250 (1)	
	Sales returns	6 800	(1)	
	Discount allowed (6 500- 650)	5 850	(1)	
	Discount received (4 000 +650)		4 650 (1)	
	Wages (27 500 - 3 000)	24 500	(1)	
	General expenses (9 400 +270)	9 670	(1)	
	Bank (14 000 + 5 000(1) +4 900(1))	23 900		
	Trade receivables (debtors) (9 800 - 1 7	750) 8 050	(1)	
	Trade payables (creditors)		13 870 (1)	
	Motor vehicles40 000 +5 000-12 000)	33 000	(1)	
	Motor vehicles – PFD (14 500 -5 250)		9 250 (1)	
	Disposal account	1 850	(2)	
		167 620	167 620	
				(16)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Motor vehicle account	
	Ealanceb/ d40 000Disposal12 000Capital $5 000(1)$ Balance c/ d $33 000$ (1) $45 000$ $33 000$ $33 000$ $45 000$	
	Disposal account	
	££	
	Motor vehicle 12 000(1) Provision for deprec 5 250 (1) Bank 4 900 (1) Balance / P&L/Loss 1 850 (1)	
	<u>12 000</u> <u>12 000</u>	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	 Valid points may include: Points in favour It is 'prima facie' evidence that the double entry is correct. The existence of errors can be identified and action taken. Forms the basis of preparing the financial statements. Proves arithmetical accuracy 	
	 Points against Some errors will not be revealed by the trial balance e.g errors of omission. The trial balance will not identify the location of the errors. 	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two against (2 x 2 marks).	(8)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)	A semi-fixed cost has both a fixed and a variable element in it which partly increases with the level of output (2) An example would be telephone costs (2)	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	Allocation occurs when a cost can be directly attributed to a specific department (2) Apportionment occurs when a cost cannot be directly attributed to a single department but the cost is apportioned on a reasonable basis. E.g floor area. (2)	(4)

Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
3(c)		Machining	Assembly	Administration	Maintenance	
		£	£	£	£	
		40 000	50 000	15 000	10 000 (2)	
		6 000	6 000	(15 000)	3 000 (2)	
		7 800	3 250	1950	(13 000) (2)	
		780	780	(1950)	390 (2of)	
		234	97	59	(390) (2of)	
		30	29	(59)	(2of)	
		54 844	60156		(2of)	
	Allow reason	able rounding				
		c				(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)(i)	$\pounds 54 844 (10f) \pounds 60156 (10f) 6 000 hrs(1) 8 000 hrs(1) 6 000 hrs(1) 8 000 hrs(1) $	
	£9.14 (1of) £7.52 (1of) Per hour Per hour	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)(ii)	Machining Assembly	
	££	
	Budgeted overhead 6 600 x £9.14 = £60 324(1of) 7 250 x £7.52 = £54 520 (1of)	
	Actual overhead $\underline{\pounds 42500}$ (1) $\underline{\pounds 68250}$ (1)	
	£17 824 (1of) £13 730 (1of)	
	over absorbed (1of) under absorbed (1of	
	Total for the business £4 094 under absorbed (2of)	(10)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(e)	Overhead:	Machining Assembly	12hours x £9.14 per hour = 25 hours x £7.52 per hour =	£109.68 (2of) <u>£188.00</u> (2of) £297.68 (2of)	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(f)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	 Enables accurate calculations for quotations. 	
	Avoids cross subsidy of one department to another.	
	Points against	
	 More complex to work out as costs must to be divided to all departments. 	
	• Some cost apportionments may be arbitrary therefore the accuracy of the rates is in question.	
		(8)
	2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two against (2 x 2 marks).	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)(i)	Dhanisha	
	Cash book (bank columns)	
	£	
	Balance 3 500(1)Trade payables 34 250 (1)	
	Revenue (sales) 71 000(1)Rent 10 500 (1)	
	Telephone etc 6 800	
	General expenses 2 750 (1)	
	Non-current (fixed) assets 24 000 (1)	
	Balance c/ d <u>16 300(1)</u> Drawings <u>12 500</u>	
	<u>90 800</u> <u>90 800</u>	
	Balance b/ d 16 300 (1 of)	
		(8)

Question	Answer			Mark		
Number						
4(a)(ii)	Dhanisha					
	Statement of comprehensive income (profit and loss account) for the year ended 31 December 2011.					
		£	£			
	Revenue (sales)		96 000 (1)			
	Less returns		<u>6 000</u> (1)			
			90 000 (1)			
	Opening inventory (stock)	7 500				
	Purchases	<u>48 000</u>				
		55 500				
	Closing inventory (stock)	5 000				
	Cost of sales		<u>50 500</u> (1)			
	Gross profit		39 500			
	Rent	7 000(1)				
	Telephone	6 800(1)				
	General expenses (2 750 + 750)	3 500(1)				
	Depreciation on non-current (fixed) assets	<u>3 600(</u> 1)				
			<u>20 900</u>			
	Profit for the year (net profit)		<u>18 600 (</u> 2)			
			(1of)	(10)		

Question	Answer					Mark
Number		/1 1			2011	
4(a)(iii)	Statement of financial position		,		2011	
		£	£	£		
	Non-current (fixed) assets	0	A .			
		Cost	Aggregate	NBV		
		~~ ~~~	depreciation			
	Sundry	28 000	- 3 600 :	=24 400	(1)	
	Current assets		=		(4)	
	Inventory (stock)		5 000		(1)	
	Trade receivables (debtors)		19 000		(1)	
	Other receivables		<u>3 500</u>		(1)	
			27 500			
	Current liabilities					
	Trade payables (13750 (1) + 4 000 ((1))	17 750			
	Other payables		750		(1)	
	Bank overdraft		<u>16 300</u>			
			34 800			
	Net current assets/Working capital			<u>(7 300</u>)	(W+1of)	
				17 100		
	Capital		11 000			
	Profit for the year (net profit)		<u>18 600</u> (1o	f)		
	<u> </u>		29 600	-		
	Drawings		12 500 (1)		
	Ť			17 100		(10)

Question	Answer	Mark			
Number					
4(b)	Valid points may include:				
	Points in favour of maintaining a full set of records				
	 Easy reference to individual records 				
	Accuracy of records				
	Can prepare financial statements at regular intervals				
	 Easier to comply with tax and other governmental authorities requirements. 				
	• May be required by an investor or obtaining loans from the bank				
	 Points against maintaining a full set of records Cost of employing a book-keeper Additional time requirement. 				
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	 Valid answers may include: Each order is unique Made to customers' requirements Often used on large projects 2 points x 2 marks 	(4)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
5(b)	Earnings Overheads Tot al Divided by Equals	£ 20 000 <u>10 000</u> 30 000 <u>1 500</u> £20 per hour	 (2) (2) (2) (2of) If no alien items in calculation 	(8)

Question Number	Answer			Ma	ark
5(c)	Labour and overheads 20 hours x £20 per hour= Raw materials Mark up 20% Quotation price	£ 400 <u>250</u> 650 <u>130</u> 780	(2of) (2) (2of) (2of)	(8))

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(d)	 Valid answers may include; Preparing accounts Ordering materials Preparing quotations for customers Travelling to jobs Holidays Illness 4 points x 2 marks 	(8)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(e)	 Valid points may include: Points in favour Reasonably accurate calculation which will provide swift quotations. Customer knows exactly what he is paying for. 	
	 Points against Only valid if the percentage activity on customers work remains constant. 	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	(i) Percentage gross profit to revenue (sales)	
	$\frac{240 \times 100}{800} (1) = 30\%(1)$ (ii) Inventory (stock) turnover $\frac{560}{10} (1) = 16 \text{ times } (1)$	(6)
	(30 + 40)/2(1)	(0)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	 (i) The gross profit to revenue (sales) is falling/ deteriorating/ worsening (1) and the inventory (stock) turnover is rising/ improving/ getting better (1) (ii) Prices have been reduced. The gross profit to revenue (sales) has been reduced to increase sales. Poorer quality goods are being purchased. 	
	2 points x (2)	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	(i) Current ratio	
	$\frac{40 + 50}{100 + 20} (1) = 0.75:1 (1)$	
	(ii) Liquid (acid test) ratio	
	<u>50 (1)</u> =0.42:1 (1)	
	100+20(1)	
	(iii) Trade payables (creditors) payment period	
	$\frac{100 \times 365}{570} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 64.03 \text{ days}(1)$	
	(iv) Trade receivables (debtors) collection period.	
	$\frac{50 \times 365 (1)}{800 (1)} = 22.81 \text{ days} (1)$	(12)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(d)	Trade payables (creditors) payment period is increasing, which may (or may	
	not) benefit the business (1). Trade receivables (debtors) collection period is	
	decreasing which will benefit the business (1).	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(e)	 Costas appears to be 'overtrading'. His capital and long term liabilities have not increased over the three year period to support the increased level of activity. He should obtain long term capital in the form of a bank loan(2) Introduce more capital into his business. (2) Sell non-current (fixed) assets (2) Mortgage or leaseback assets (2) 2 points x 2 marks 	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(f)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	• He has achieved his objective of doubling revenue (sales) over three	
	years.	
	Points against	
	• He has placed his business in jeopardy because he has not	
	appropriately funded the expansion with long term funds.	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2	
	marks).	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)		
	Purchases ledger control account \pounds \pounds Purchase returns1 980(1) Balance b/d12 500 (1)Payments to suppliers 50 500(2) Credit purchases52 800 (2)Discount received3 250 (2)Balance c/d9 570 (1) $\underline{65 300}$ $\underline{65 300}$ Balance b/d9 570 (1of)	(10)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
7(b)	Total purchases:	credit £52 800(1of) + cash £16 600 = £69 400 (1of)	(2)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
7(c)	Statement of comprehensive incon October 2011	ne (trading	account) for the month of	
		£	£	
	Revenue (sales)		92 000 (1)	
	Sales returns		<u>2 000</u> (1)	
			90 000 (1)	
	Opening inventory (stock)	17 200	(1)	
	Purchases	<u>69 400</u>	(2of)	
		86 400		
	Closing inventory (stock)	<u>14 600</u>	(2of)	
	Cost of sales		<u>72 000</u> (2)	
	Gross profit		18 000 (2)	
	-		90 000	(12)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)	Inventory (stock) stolen $\pounds14\ 600\ (1\text{ of})\ -\pounds7\ 850(1)\ =\ \pounds6\ 750\ (2\text{ of})$	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(e)	 Valid points may include: Points in favour Act as a check on ledger balances. Detect theft or fraud Show errors that the accounts might have 	
	 Points against Will 'narrow' errors to areas of the ledger but will not find errors. Does not show errors not affecting the trial balance 	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)

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