## edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

## January 2012

International GCSE Accounting (4ACO)<br>Paper 01


#### Abstract

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| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a)(i) |  |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 (a)(ii) | Production cost <br> Units produced | $\frac{£ 300000(1 \text { of })=£ 15 \text { per chair (1 of) }}{20000}$ | (2) |




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


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


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b) |  | Journal |  |  |
|  |  | Dr | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Cr} \\ & £ \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | (i)Motor vehicle | 5000 | - (1) |  |
|  | Bank | 5000 | (1) |  |
|  | Capital |  | 10000 (1) |  |
|  | (i) Suspense | 1300 | (1) |  |
|  | Discount allowed |  | 650 (1) |  |
|  | Discount received |  | 650 (1) |  |
|  | (ii) Drawings | 3000 | (1) |  |
|  | Wages |  | 3000 (1) |  |
|  | (iii) Suspense | 1750 | (1) |  |
|  | Nahir |  | 1750 (1) |  |
|  | (iv) General expenses | 270 | (1) |  |
|  | Suspense |  | 270 (1) |  |
|  | (v) Disposal | 12000 | (1) |  |
|  | Motor vehicle |  | 12000 (1) |  |
|  | Provision for depreciation | 5250 | (1) |  |
|  | Disposal |  | 5250 (1) |  |
|  | Bank | 4900 | (1) |  |
|  | Disposal |  | 4900 (1) | (18) |



| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(d) |  |  |  |
|  | Motor vehicle account |  |  |
|  |  | £ £ |  |
|  | Balance | b/d 40000 Disposal 12000 |  |
|  | Capital | 5 000(1) Balance c/d 33000 (1) |  |
|  |  | $\underline{45000} \underline{\underline{45000}}$ |  |
|  | Balance b/d | 33000 |  |
|  |  | Disposal account |  |
|  | Motor vehicle | 12000 (1)Provision for deprec 5250 (1) |  |
|  |  | Bank 4900 (1) |  |
|  |  | Balance / P\&L Loss 1850 (1) |  |
|  |  | $\underline{\underline{2000}} \underline{\underline{12000}}$ | (6) |


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


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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b) | Allocation occurs when a cost can be directly attributed to a specific <br> department (2) <br> Apportionment occurs when a cost cannot be directly attributed to a single <br> department but the cost is apportioned on a reasonable basis. Eg floor area. <br> (2) | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) | Machining $£$ 40000 6000 7800 780 234 $\underline{30}$ 54844 <br> Allow reasonable rounding | Assembly | Administration | Maintenance |  |
|  |  | £ | £ | £ |  |
|  |  | 50000 | 15000 | 10000 (2) |  |
|  |  | 6000 | $(15000)$ | 3000 (2) |  |
|  |  | 3250 | 1950 | $(13000)(2)$ |  |
|  |  | 780 | (1950) | 390 (2of) |  |
|  |  | 97 | 59 | (390) (2of) |  |
|  |  | 29 | (59) | (2of) |  |
|  |  | 60156 |  | (2of) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(d)(i) |  | $£ 54844$ (1of) | $£ 60156$ (1of) |
|  | 6000 hrs(1) | 8000 hrs (1) |  |
|  |  | $£ 9.14$ (1of) | $£ 7.52$ (1of) |
|  | Per hour | Per hour |  |
|  |  |  | (6) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(d)(ii) |  | (10) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(e) | Overhead: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Machining | 12 hours $\times £ 9.14$ per hour $=$ | £109.68 (2of) |  |
|  |  | Assembly | 25 hours $\times$ £7.52 per hour $=$ | $\underline{£ 188.00}$ (2of) |  |
|  |  |  |  | £297.68 (2of) | (6) |


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


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a)(i) | Dhanisha <br> Cash book (bank columns) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Balance c/d | 16 300(1) Drawings | 12500 |  |
|  |  | $\underline{90800}$ | 90800 |  |
|  |  | Balance b/d | 16300 (1of) | (8) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a)(ii) | Dhanisha <br> Statement of comprehensive income (profit and loss account) for the year ended 31 December 2011. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | £ |  |  |
|  | Revenue (sales) |  | 96000 (1) |  |
|  | Less returns |  | $\underline{6000}$ (1) |  |
|  |  |  | 90000 (1) |  |
|  | Opening inventory (stock) | 7500 |  |  |
|  | Purchases | 48000 |  |  |
|  |  | 55500 |  |  |
|  | Closing inventory (stock) | 5000 |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | 50500 (1) |  |
|  | Gross profit |  | 39500 |  |
|  | RentTelephone | $7000(1)$ |  |  |
|  |  | $6800(1)$ |  |  |
|  | General expenses (2750 + 750) <br> Depreciation on non-current (fixed) assets | 3500 (1) |  |  |
|  |  | 3600 (1) |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{20900}{18600}$ |  |
|  | Profit for the year (net profit) |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18600(2) \\ (1 \mathrm{of}) \end{array}$ | (10) |



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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $5(\mathrm{a})$ | Valid answers may include: <br> $\bullet$ Each order is unique <br> $\bullet$ Made to customers' requirements <br> $\bullet$ Often used on large projects <br> 2 points $\times 2$ marks | (4) |


| Question | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number |  |  |  |  |
| 5(b) | Earnings | 20000 | (2) |  |
|  | Overheads | 10000 | (2) |  |
|  | Total | 30000 | (2) |  |
|  | Divided by | $\frac{1500}{}$ | n20 per hour | (2of) If no alien items in calculation |



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


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


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


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


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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(d) | Trade payables (creditors) payment period is increasing, which may (or may <br> not) benefit the business (1). Trade receivables (debtors) collection period is <br> 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. <br> - He should obtain long term capital in the form of a bank loan(2) <br> - Introduce more capital into his business. (2) <br> - Sell non-current (fixed) assets (2) <br> - Mortgage or leaseback assets (2) 2 points x 2 marks | (4) |


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



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 (b) | Total purchases: $\quad$ credit $£ 52800(1$ of) + cash $£ 16600=£ 69400$ (1of) | (2) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(c) | Statement of comprehensive income (trading account) for the month of October 2011 |  |  |  |
|  |  | £ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 92000 (1) |  |
|  | Sales returns |  | 2000 (1) |  |
|  |  |  | 90000 (1) |  |
|  | Opening inventory (stock) | 17200 | (1) |  |
|  | Purchases (a) | $\frac{69400}{86400}$ | (2of) |  |
|  |  | 14600 | (2of) |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | 72000 (2) |  |
|  | Gross profit |  | $\frac{18000}{90000}(2)$ | (12) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $7(\mathrm{~d})$ | Inventory (stock) st olen $£ 14600$ (1of) $-£ 7850(1)=£ 6750$ (2of) | $(4)$ |


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

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