

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

GCE Accounting (6001) Paper 01





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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
1(a)(i)	Aysha, Bashu and Statement of comprehensive income 2012		ended 31 March	
		£	£	
	Revenue	-	265 100	
	Opening inventory	40 000		
	Purchases	<u>191 000</u> 231 000		
	Closing inventory	31 000	$\sqrt{}$	
	Cost of sales		200 000	
	Gross profit √OF		65 100	
	Salaries and wages (29 500 - 7 000) $\sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{29} 500)}}$	22	500	
	Sundry expense (8 500 - 750)		750 √	
	Rent & rates (9 000 + 3 000)	12 000	\checkmark	
	Loan interest (3 000 + 1 000) √√ (√ 3 000)	2	4 000	
	Depreciation – Delivery van		200 / 🗸	
	Fixtures Bad debts	800 3 500	\mathbf{v}	
	Increase in PDD	<u>3 500</u>	$\sqrt[]{}$	
			100)	
	Profit for the year	Υ.	12 000	
	Interest on drawings:			
	Aysha	200		
	Bashu	200	√ All	
	items			
	Christine	<u>100</u>	<u> </u>	
			12 500	
	Salary: Christine		(<u>7 000)</u> √ 5 500	(17)
	Share of profit:			
	Aysha	2 200		
	Bashu	2 200	√OF if	
	ratio			
	Christine	1 100	correct <u>5 500</u>	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
1(a)(ii)	Statement of finan	cial position	at 31 March 2012	2	
	2	Cost	Aggregate Depreciation £ £	Carry Over	
	£ <u>Non-current assets</u> Land and buildings √			70 000	
	Delivery vehicles 8 800 √OF	20 000	- 11 20		
	Fixtures and fittings <u>800</u> √OF		8 000 - 7 20	0 =	
	79 600 <u>Current assets</u> Inventory		31 000		
	√OF Trade receivables 28 500 - 3	500 25			
	√ Less PDD	<u>1 250</u>	23 75	0	
	Other receivables √		750		
	Cash √		<u>4 200</u>		
				<u>59 700</u> 139 300	
	<u>Equity and Liabilities:</u> £		£		
	Capital: Aysha Basha		18 000		
	Bashu Christine		8 000 <u>4 000</u>	30 000 √	
	Current accounts: Balance b/d	Aysha Ba 3 500Cr		Dr	
	Salary Share of profit		7 000 200 2 200 1 100 500 7 400		
	Int on drawings Drawings		200 100 000 2 000		(13)
	Salary paid		<u>7 000</u> 200 9 100	0 / 0 -	
	Balance c/d √OF	1 500Cr	2 300Cr1 700Dr	<u>2 100</u>	
	Current liabilities			32 100	

Trade payables √	23 200	
Other payables (3 000 + 1 000) 	4 000	
27 200 <u>Non-current liabilities</u> Bank Ioan √	<u>80 000</u>	
v	<u>139 300</u>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	Inventory will be valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is the lower. $\sqrt{}$ In the case of this business the washing machines and televisions will be valued at cost, but the microwaves will be valued at the market value (net realisable value) which is lower than the cost. $\sqrt{}$	(4)

Question Number	Answ	er						Mark
1(c)(i)			Capit	al account o	f Chris	tine		
				£				
	£							
		Goodwill	\checkmark	6 000√	,	Balance b/d	10 000	
		Balance c/d		<u>4 000</u>	\checkmark			
	000			<u>10 000</u>			<u>10</u>	(4)
	<u>000</u>				√OF	Balance b/d	4 000	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(c)(ii)	Current account of Christine	
	££	
	Balance b/d 700 Salary 7 000 $$	
	Interest on drawings 100 √OF Share of profit 1 100 √OF	
	Wages and salaries 7 000 \checkmark	
	Drawings <u>2 000</u> √ Balance c/d <u>1 700</u> <u>9 800</u> <u>9 800</u>	(6)
	Balance b/d $1700 \sqrt{OF}$ (Can be a Cr balance)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	 Valid answers may include: Benefits to recording Accurate value of the business to the partners Does not undervalue the business Required when purchasing/sellinga business 	
	Against recording Goodwill is difficult to value/Money measurement Goodwill can change in value due to sudden events Accounting standards only recommend purchased goodwill be recorded Prudent not to do so No marks for just 'is an intangible asset' OR definition of	
	goodwill $\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two benefits and $\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two points against.	(8)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	Profit for the year related to revenue or capital employed. $\sqrt{}$ Liquidity relates to the ability of the business to meet its short term debts. It is usually measured as a ratio of current assets to current liabilities. $\sqrt{}$	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	(i) gross profit as a percentage of revenue $\frac{\text{Gross profit x 100}}{20\% (1) \text{ Revenue}} = \frac{\pounds 60\ 000\ x\ 100\ (1)}{\pounds 300\ 000}$	
	(ii) profit for the year as a percentage of revenue	
	<u>Profit for the year x 100</u> = <u>£15 000 x 100</u> (1) = 5% (1)	
	Revenue £300 000	
	(iii) inventory turnover	
	<u>Cost of sales</u> $\underline{\pounds 240\ 000}\ (1) = 3.2 \text{ times}$	
	Average inventory £75 000 (1)	
	(iv) return on capital employed	
	$\frac{\text{Profit for the year x 100}}{(1)} = \frac{\text{\pounds 15 000}}{(1 \text{ OF})} = 4\%$	
	Capital employed £275 000 + £100 000 (1)	
	(v) current ratio	
	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{6:1(1)} = \frac{\underline{\$90\ 000 + \underline{\$30\ 000 + \underline{\$150\ 000(1)}}}{\underline{\$150\ 000(1)}} =$	
	Current liabilities £35 000 + £10 000 (1)	
	(vi) liquid (acid test) ratio	
	$\frac{\text{Current assets} - \text{inventory}}{4:1(1)} = \frac{\text{\pounds}30\ 000\ +\ \text{\pounds}150\ 000\ (1)}{2} =$	
	Current liabilities £35 000 + £10 000 (1)	
	(vii) trade payables payment period $\frac{\text{Trade payables x 365}}{56.8 \text{ days}(1)} = \frac{\underline{235\ 000\ x\ 365}}{1000} (1) = \frac{10000}{1000} (1)$	

Credit purchases	£225 000 (1)	
(viii) trade receivables collection	on period.	
<u>Trade receivables x 365</u> = days (1)	$\underline{\text{\pounds}30\ 000\ x\ 365}$ (1) = 43.8	
Credit sales	£250 000 (1)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(c)	Suggested changes may include: (i) inventory turnover	
	 The inventory turnover trend is falling √√ Revenue sales are falling Economic slowdown or competition making it more difficult to sell Reduction in quality of product deterring revenue 	
	 sales (ii) return on capital employed Return on capital employed trend is falling √√ more is being expended on expenses lowering the net profit purchases are more expensive lowering the gross profit to revenue products are being sold with less profit margin to increase or maintain sales 	
	 (iii) current ratio Current ratio trend is rising √√ Inventory level has risen The bank loan has increased the cash available 	(12)
	$\sqrt{}$ per valid point , MAX $\sqrt{}\sqrt{}$ per section	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Views of potential investors Investors will look at profitability The trend of profitability is falling 	
	 Views of creditors Creditors will consider liquidity It takes on average two months to be paid when one month would be normal The business has a high current ratio and idle funds The business has ample cash to pay creditors if required 	(6)
	$\sqrt{}$ per valid point x 3 (Maximum two valid points for potential investors or creditors)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	 Valid answers may include: Benefits Used as a yardstick for comparison Accounting ratios give an objective mathematical calculation Comparison can take place with previous years and other businesses Aid the improvement of decision making Key question about the business can be answered e.g profitability, liquidity, efficient use of assets Against The difficulty of comparing like with like, business to business The future prospects of the business cannot be taken into account Factors such as the quality of the workforce are not considered 	(8)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	Historic cost relates to recording assets in the books at their cost and not their market value. $\sqrt{}$	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	 The non-current assets of equipment and leasehold are recorded at historic cost less depreciation Inventory One example √√ 	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)	Sidly Tennis Club	
	Trial balance at 1 May 2011	
	Dr Cr	
	££	
	Equipment 12 200	
	Equipment – provision for depreciation 2 400	
	Inventory of balls 750	
	Subscriptions in arrears 500	
	Subscriptions in advance 1 400	
	Accrued sundry expenses 1 150	
	Bank 900	
	Accumulated fund <u>7 600</u>	(5)
	<u>13 450 13</u>	
	$\frac{450}{\sqrt{100}}$ for each correct entry MAX 5 points(√OF for Accumulated Fund if a Cr entry √√Correct figure)	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(c)	oL	urnal	•		
		Dr £	Cr £		
	(i) Disposal both	1 200		For	
	Equipment		1 200		
	Provision for depreciation	– equipment 360		\checkmark	
	Disposal Figures		360	\checkmark	
	Bank For both	900		\checkmark	
	Disposal		900		
	Disposal √OF For both	60			
	Income & expenditure		60		(9)
	(ii) Wages	600			
	Suspense		600	V	
	(iii) Caterer Suspense	450	450	\checkmark	

Question Number	Answer					Mark
3(d)(i)		Subscriptions	accoun	t		
			£		£	
		Balance b/d	500 v	Balance b/d	1 400 🗸	
		Income & expenditure√	6 000) Bank	4	
	700 √					
				Bad debts	200 🗸	
		Balance c/d	<u>700</u> v	Balance c/d	<u> 900 </u>	
			<u>7 200</u>		<u>7 200</u>	(7)
		Balance b/d	900	Balance b/d	700	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)(ii)	Income & expenditure account for the year ended 30 April 2012 £ £ £	
	$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & & \\ \underline{Income} \\ Subscriptions & & & & 6 \ 000 \\ \sqrt{OF} \\ Donations & & & & 4 \ 800 \ \end{array}$	
	Profit on the sale of equipment $\frac{60}{\sqrt{OF}}$ 10 860	
	10 860	
	<u>Annual dinner</u> Sales of tickets 2 900 Less	
	Hire of hall 560 $$ Catering (1950 + 600 - 450) <u>2 100</u> 	
	Profit on the annual dinner 240 √OF	
	<u>Tennis balls</u> Sales 1 550 less	
	Opening inventory 750 Purchases <u>1 200</u> 1950	
	Closing inventory <u>630</u> 1 320 Profit on sale of tennis balls	
	<u>230</u> √√(√OF) 11	
	330 Less <u>Expenditure</u> Loan interest 1 500	
	√ Bad debts 200 $√$ Depreciation – equipment (1 830 + 960 - 180) 2 610 √√(√OF)	(19)
	-lease 2 000	
	√√ Wages 5 200 + 600 5 800	
	$\sqrt[4]{\sqrt{4}}$ Sundry expenses (3 800 + 2 650 - 1 150) <u>5 300</u> $\sqrt[4]{\sqrt{4}}$	
	each adjus't) (√	
	(17 410) Deficit (6 080)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
Number 3(e)	 Valid answers may include: Benefits The medium term future of the club has been secured by the leasehold The records are professional with a full double entry system The facilities of the club e.g the equipment are relatively new assisting the recruitment of new members Against The club is making a significant loss overall The club has a large overdraft which is increasing rapidly The activities of the club are not yielding a surplus e.g annual dinner Income includes a significant donation. This is probably a one off income The club needs to raise its subscription or recruit new members to increase the income Need to control expenses. 	(8)
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two benefits and $\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two points against.	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	 Division of labour – a number of people can work on the ledger at the same time Segregation of duties Ease of reference – similar accounts are placed together and can be referred to more easily Balances from sections of the ledger e.g sales ledger, can be more easily obtained Fraud prevented/ additional control Specialisation 	
	$\sqrt{}$ per valid point X 2	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number 4(b)	Fahi account	
. ()	££	
	1 March Balance b/d 1 500 $$ 9 March Goods/Sales returns 160 $$	
	6 March Goods/sales 960 $\sqrt{10}$ March Bank 1 470 $$	
	26 March Goods/sales 300 $\sqrt{10}$ March Discount allowed 30 $$	(8)
	31 March Balance c/d 1100	
	<u>2 760</u> <u>2</u>	
	760 1 AprilBalance b/d 1 100	
	(ii)	
	Shirin account £ £	(2)
	1 March Balance b/d 500 13 March Bank/Cash 200 $$	
	13 March Bad debts <u>300</u> √ <u>500</u> <u>500</u>	
	(iii) Sales ledger control account	
	1 March Balance b/d 5 700 $\sqrt{\sqrt{31}}$ March Sales returns 160 $\sqrt{\sqrt{31}}$	(14)
	31 March Sales 1 890 √√ 31 March Bank 1470+1940+200 3 610 √√	
	31 March Discount allowed 90 $\sqrt{}$	
	31 March Bad debts 300 √√	
	31 March Balance c/d 3 430 $\sqrt{}$	
	<u>(√OF if </u> Cr) <u>7 590</u> <u>7 590</u>	
	1 AprilBalance b/d 3 430 \sqrt{OF} for each entry if on correct side with narrative	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	Valid answers may include:	
	Benefits	
	 The ledger can be sub divided for checking arithmetical accuracy Checking device Identifies errors Against 	
	 Those errors which do not affect the balancing of the trial balance are not revealed by control accounts 	
	$\sqrt{}$ for one benefit and $\sqrt{}$ for one point against.	(4)
	NO Marks for 'corrects errors'	(' '

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	The term prime cost refers to the materials, direct labour and direct expenses. $\sqrt{}$	(4)
	These items are generally the direct/variable costs of production. $\sqrt{}$	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
5(b)	Nalin M Manufacturing account	anufacturing for the month of Ap	oril 2012	
	Total	Standard	Deluxe	
	Opening inventory of materials	£	££ 6000	
	Purchases of materials		<u>22</u> 000	
	$\sqrt{}$		28 000	
	Closing inventory of materials <u>6 400 $\sqrt{\sqrt{4}}$</u>	—		
	Materials consumed 600 21 600	13 000	8	
	Production labour 49 000 √√	19 600	29 400	
	Royalties $4500 \sqrt{}$	2 500	<u>2 000</u>	
	PRIME COST √ 000 75 100 Production overheads:	35 100	40	
	Managers' salaries 8 000 $\sqrt{}$	3 200	4 800	(24)
	Rent & rates $5600\sqrt{4}$	3 200	2 400	(21)
	Equipment depreciation $6\ 000\ \sqrt{}$	4 000	2 000	
	Canteen costs <u>300</u> <u>5500</u> $\sqrt{}$	<u>2 200</u>	<u>3</u>	
	25 100	12 600	12 500	
	Work in progress: 1 April 2012	7 300	7 550	

14 850 √ 30 April 2012 000) (15 300) √	<u>(5 300)</u>	<u>(10</u>
	2 000	<u>(2 450)</u>
(<u>450)</u> COST OF MANUFA <u>050</u> <u>99 750</u> √		<u></u> <u>50</u>
(√OF)		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)	 Valid answers may include: Benefits FIFO more widely accepted (e.g by Revenue) Maintains inventory value nearer to market/replacement value Against Inventory issued to production at below replacement 	
	value. $\sqrt[]{}$ for one benefit and $\sqrt[]{}$ for one point against.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	i) The accrual or matching concept differentiates between what has been paid and what has been used in the accounting period. $\sqrt{}$	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	The cash book will record the actual payment £1 500 $\sqrt{}$. The trial balance will record the balance on the account of two months rent £1 000 $\sqrt{}$. The statement of comprehensive income will show the amount used in March only £500.(£6 000 per annum) $\sqrt{}$	(6)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
6(b)		Trial balance at 31 March	2012		
			£	£	
			Dr C	Cr	
		<i>00Cr</i> + 8 000			
	68 000 √				
	Non-current assets √	s 45 000Dr + 8 000	53 000		
	Provision for depre	eciation			
	on non-curi 24 000 √	rent assets 24 000Cr			
	Inventory	28 000Dr	28 000		
	Trade payables 32 200 $\sqrt[4]{\sqrt{4}}$	<i>20 000Cr</i> +76 000 -65 000	+1 200		
	Trade receivables $\sqrt[]{}$	<i>23 000Dr</i> +76 000-70 000	29 0	00	
	Cash/Bank <i>8 500D</i> √√√	0r+19 000+68 600 -62 400- √√	1 500 -3 500 2	28 700	(20)
	Rent accrued 5000	Cr + 1 500	1 (000	()
	\checkmark				
	Sales +95 000		95	000	
	\checkmark				
	Purchases + 76 000		76 000	\checkmark	
	Discount allowed +	- 1 400	1 400		
	\checkmark				
	Discount received	+ 2 600			
	2 600 √	4 700	4 700		
	Sundry expenses	+4 /00	<u>4 700</u>		
	V		221 800		
	221 800		<u>221 800</u>		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	 Valid answers may include: Benefits The trial balance balancing is prima facie evidence of correctness Seema can then start to prepare the financial statements. Against Some errors will not be revealed by the trial balance balancing e.g commission If there is a debit and a credit of equal value errors will not be revealed 	
	not be revealed. $\sqrt[]{}$ for one benefit and $\sqrt[]{}$ for one point against.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(i)	The concept of going concern assumes that the business has an indefinite life/foreseeable future. $\sqrt{}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	The cost of purchasing a non-current asset will fall in a single year, but the depreciation placed into the statement of comprehensive income will relate only to the amount estimated to have been used in that period. $\sqrt{}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer							Mark
7(b)				Vehicle				
		А	В	С		D	Total	
		£		£	£		£	
	£							
	2009	1 200 🗸						
	1 200							(8)
	2010	1 200 🗸	1	200 🗸		1 000	\checkmark	. ,
		3 400						
	2011	<u>1 200 v</u>		800 🗸	2 00	0√	_	
	<u>900 √</u>	4 900						
	Total	3 600	2 000	3 00	0	900		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Mark (10)
	400 √ <u>600</u> √OF <u>8 000</u> 31/12/2011 Income state't <u>8 000</u> /Loss on sale	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)(i)	Capital expenditure is the purchase of non-current assets or the enhancement of non-current assets.	
	Revenue expenditure is the day to day operating expenditure of the business. \checkmark	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)(ii)	The vehicle tax is a day to day expenditure which will not add to the value of the non-current asset. Therefore it is revenue expenditure $\sqrt{}$.	
	A new engine will enhance the value of the non-current asset and therefore will be capital expenditure $\sqrt{}$.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(e)	 Valid answers may include: Benefits Equal amounts charged in each year of ownership for benefit received Against Vehicles will depreciate more in the early years of ownership Total cost of ownership when maintenance is added will rise. √√ for one benefit and √√ for one point against. 	(4)

Tota		c AO1	AS	SESSMENT AO2	GRI D AO3	AO4	
Q1 (a) (b) (c) (d)	3 3 3 3	10 4 4		12 4	8 2	8	30 4 10 8
Q2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	5 5 5 5 5	4 6 4		8 4	8 4 6	8	4 22 12 6 8
Q3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	3 3 3 3 3	4 2 3 8		3 3 10	3 8	8	4 5 9 26 8
Q4 (a) (b) (c)	1 1/2 2	4 8		12	4	4	4 24 4
Q5 (a) (b) (c)	3/4 3/4 3/4	4 8		12	4	4	4 24 4
Q6 (a) (b) (c)	1 2 2	4 6		4 10	4	4	8 20 4
Q7 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) Actual % Specificatio	1 1 1 1 1 0n %	4 2 2 2 33 32		6 4 4 34 34	4 19 20	4 14 14	4 8 10 6 E 4 E 100 100

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