## edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)
January 2013

GCE Accounting (6001/01)

## Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications come from Pearson, the world's leading learning company. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk for our BTEC qualifications.
Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

If you have any subject specific questions about this specification that require the help of a subject specialist, you can speak directly to the subject team at Pearson. Their contact details can be found on this link: www.edexcel.com/teachingservices.

You can also use our online Ask the Expert service at www.edexcel.com/ask. You will need an Edexcel username and password to access this service.

## Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

January 2013
Publications Code UA034163
All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2013

## 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 Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a)(iii) | Statement of Comprehensive Inco <br> Trading profit: Greengrocery <br> Bakery <br> The Café <br> Less Expenses: <br> Manager's salary <br> Electricity and gas <br> General running expenses (2750-250) <br> Rent (8 $100+1800$ ) <br> Refurbishment - redecoration <br> Depreciation - Equipment Fixtures and fittings <br> Bad debt <br> Increase in PDD <br> Loan arrangement fee <br> Loan interest <br> Profit for the year | he year en £ |  | (16) |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a)(iv) |  <br> Equity and Capital: <br> Opening capital <br> Profit for the year <br> Less drawings <br> Current liabilities <br> Trade payables <br> Other payables $\quad(1000 \sqrt{ }+1800 \sqrt{ })$ <br> Bank overdraft (43 000 + 200 000-250 000-4 250) <br> Non-current liabilities <br> 6\% Bank loan (Repayable 30 November 2022) <br> Note: Bank can be a current asset of but not $£ 43000$. |  | (14) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b) | Valid answers may include: <br> Points for <br> - Will have ownership control of premises without having to seek landlord's permission for renovations <br> - Security of tenure guaranteed <br> - An investment for the long term future of the business as property tends to rise in price <br> - Savings in rent <br> Points against: <br> - Major capital outlay <br> - Converts a healthy cash balance into an overdraft <br> - The interest on the loan is greater than the rent <br> - Capital employed increases and return decreases <br> - Responsible for maintenance of the premises <br> - More depreciation <br> - More bank interest <br> - Burden of a bank loan <br> $\sqrt{ }$ per valid point $\times 4$ points. MAX 2 points for and MAX two points against. <br> Note: do NOT accept <br> - More non-current assets <br> - Increased profit <br> - More payment for utilities | (8) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 ( a )}$ | Accrued income $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$. A debit balance on the Rent Receivable <br> Account means that Arpen is owed rent $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ by a tenant who is <br> therefore a debtor of the business. $\sqrt{ }$ MAX 4 x $\sqrt{ }$ | (4) |



| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b)(ii) | 1 January Balance b/d <br> 8 January Bank <br> 1 April Bank <br> 18 August Bank <br> 31 December Balance c/d | ```Premises Repairs Account £ 250 31 December 4 5 0 900 \sqrt{}{} 875 340 V 2815 1 January``` | $\begin{array}{cc} & £ \\ \text { Income Statement } \\ 2815 \\ \text { V }\end{array}$ | (4) |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(c) | (i) Prudence $-\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ losses should be charged as soon as they are identified. <br> The depreciation on machinery will be high in the early years not <br> evenly spread over the life of the asset. <br> (ii) Consistency $-\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ when a method of depreciation is chosen for a <br> non-current asset this should be consistently applied over the life of <br> the asset to ensure that the accounts are not distorted. | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(d) | Capital expenditure -purchase or enhancement of non-current <br> assets. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{R}$ <br> Revenue expenditure -day to day expenses which will be used <br> within an accounting year. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( e )}$ | Machine installation - Capital expenditure $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ <br> Annual machine insurance - Revenue expenditure $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2(f)(i) } \\ & \text { 2(f)(ii) } \end{aligned}$ |  | (8) |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(g)(i) |  | $\begin{gathered} \notin \\ 45600 \\ \hline \underline{45600} \end{gathered}$ | (3) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(h) | Valid answers may include: <br> Points for <br> - Greater depreciation will be charged in the early years which reflects the situation with machinery <br> - Carry over value will be closer to market value resulting in more accurate financial statement value. <br> - Evens out total cost of ownership when repair costs are added to depreciation. <br> - Provides a more realistic book value <br> Points against: <br> - Distorts profit calculation <br> - Not consistent with previous practice. <br> - Not appropriate if machine used equally from year to year <br> $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ per valid point $\times 4$ points. MAX 2 points for and MAX two points against. <br> NOT <br> - Difficult to calculate <br> - Time consuming <br> - Costly | (8) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ( a ) ( i )}$ | Realisation - Profit is regarded as having been earned when the <br> goods are passed to the customer and he incurs liability for <br> them. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ <br> Breach- The sale or return has not realised the profit as the <br> customer has not incurred liability for them. $\sqrt{ }$ | (3) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(ii) | Accrual (matching)-Net profit is the difference between income <br> and expenditure rather than cash receipts and cash <br> expenditure. Revenues matched with expenses for a period. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ <br> Breach-Adjustments for general expenses. $\sqrt{ }$ | (3) |
| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| $\mathbf{3 ( a ) ( i i i )}$ | Going concern-Unless it is known to the contrary, it is assumed <br> that the business will exist and operate for an indefinitely long <br> period of time. $\sqrt{ }$ <br> Breach- Charging the full cost of non-current assets to a single <br> accounting period. $\sqrt{ }$ | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) | Xevana - Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2012 |  |  |  |
|  | Revenue (110000-2000) E | £ |  |  |
|  |  | Revenue (110 000-2000)Less |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Purchases } & 103500 \\ \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (101200 |  |  |  |
|  | Carriage inwards $\quad 1200$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | $102400$ |  |  |  |
|  | Less Closing inventory (16 $000+1600)(17600)$ Cost of sales | (84800) |  |  |
|  | Gross profit | 23200 |  |  |
|  | Plus other income:Profit on sale of fixtures and fittings |  |  |  |
|  |  | 200 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Rent receivable (1000 + 1000) | 2000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Discount received | - 27270 |  |  |
|  | Less expenses: |  |  |  |
|  | Carriage outwards 2400 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Rent and rates 4000 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Wages General expenses ( $4550+470 \sqrt{ }-750 \checkmark \sqrt{6}$ ) 42700 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | General expenses ( $4550+470 \mathrm{~V}-750 \mathrm{~V}$ ) 4270 <br> Depreciation: Fixtures and fittings 400 |  |  |  |
|  | Motor vehicles 1500 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Profit for the year | 8700 |  |  |
|  | If discount received is deducted from purchases (103 500-1 870) = 101630 V |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (14) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) |  <br> If purchases reduced by discount received $(103500-1870)=101630 \sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ | (6) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(e) | Valid answers may include: <br> Points for <br> - Provides a framework of consistency in preparing all financial statements <br> - Provides assurance to users about the preparation of the accounts <br> - Can be used internationally to compare business <br> - True and fair view <br> - Meets legal requirements <br> - Profit can be relied upon <br> Points against: <br> - Concepts can be contradictory <br> - Many non-financial aspects of a business are not considered by accounting concepts <br> - Open to wide interpretation <br> $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ per valid point $\times 4$ points. MAX 2 points for and MAX two points against. <br> Do NOT accept <br> - Costly <br> - Time consuming | (8) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 ( a )}$ | Profitability is the difference between the income and <br> expenditure $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ for a period of time. <br> The profit is compared with a common yardstick such as revenue or <br> capital employed. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ |  |


| Question | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number |  |  |  |
| 4(b)(i) | Molara - Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended |  |  |
|  |  | 31 December 2012 |  |
|  | Revenue | $£$ | $£$ |
|  | Less | 140000 |  |
|  | Opening inventory | 12000 |  |
|  | Purchases | $\underline{119000}$ |  |
|  | Closing inventory | 131000 | $(\underline{27000)} \sqrt{ }$ |
|  | Cost of sales | $\underline{(104000)}$ |  |
|  | Gross profit |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(b)(ii) |  $£$ $£$ <br> Gross profit 3000 36000 <br> Depreciation $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$  <br> Other expenses   <br> $(22000-2000 \sqrt{ }+1000 \sqrt{ }) \underline{21000}$   <br>   $\underline{\underline{24000})}$ <br> Profit for the year  $\underline{12000}$ | (6) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(c) | $\frac{\text { Profit for the year before Interest }}{\text { Capital + Long term liabilities }} \times 100=$ | $\frac{120000 F+1200}{19000+15000} \sqrt{ } \times 100=38.8 \%$ Vof |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(d) | Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2012 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Non-current assets | Cost $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{£}{15} 000 \end{gathered}$ | Aggregate Depreciation $3 \stackrel{£}{0} 00$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Carry } \\ \text { over } \\ \text { £ } \\ 12000 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Current assets Inventory |  | 27000 | $\checkmark$ VF |  |
|  | Trade receivables |  | 7000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Prepaid |  | 2000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Bank |  | 1000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 37000 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\underline{49000}$ |  |
|  | Capital |  | $19{ }^{ \pm} 000$ |  |  |
|  | Profit for the year |  | 12000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 31000 |  |  |
|  | Less drawings |  | $(8000)$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 23000 |  |
|  | Non-current liabilities |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 15000 V |  |
|  | Current liabilities |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trade payables Accruals |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10000 \\ 1000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 11000 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 49000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (9) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(e)(i) | Current ratio; Current assets Current liabilities | $\frac{37000}{11000} \sqrt{ }$ | $=3.4: 1 \text { Vof }$ |  |
| 4(e)(ii) | Liquid (acid test) ratio <br> Note: For of must state :1. | $\frac{37000-27000}{11000}=\frac{10000}{11000} \sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ | $=0.91: 1 \text { Vof }$ | (6) |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(a)(ii) | Total overhead cost $=\quad \frac{27700}{1500} \sqrt{ }$ of $=£ 18.46$ per hour $\sqrt{ }$ of | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( b )}$ | Labour productivity is the relationship between the input and the outputs. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$The measurement is usually the number of units produced per hour. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ <br> Production made in a specified period $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ <br>  <br> Do NOT accept : Output produced. |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer |  | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( c ) ( i )}$ | Daywork | $2000 \mathrm{hrs} \times £ 6=$ | $\frac{£ 12000}{2400 \text { units } \sqrt{ }} \quad \sqrt{ }=£ 5$ per unit $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{5 ( c ) ( i i )}$ | Alternative Option 1 | $=£ 3$ per unit $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ | (2) |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(c)(iii) | Alternative Option 2 |  | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d) | The most productive is Alternative Option $1 \checkmark \sqrt{ }$ of | (2) |
| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| 5(e) | Valid answers may include: <br> Points for <br> - Greater production <br> - Lower unit costs than at present <br> Points against: <br> - Quality issues <br> - Potential accidents <br> $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ per valid point $\times 2$ points. MAX 1 point for and MAX 1 point against. | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a ) ( i )}$ | A schedule of debtors is a summary of all the debtors sums grouped by <br> age of debt. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ |  |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a ) ( \text { ii) }}$ | It is presumed that the older the debt the less likely it is to be paid $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ <br> A projected percentage of non-payment for each age category is <br> applied and a total provision estimated $\sqrt{ }$ | (6) |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number |  |  |  |  |  | (b)


| Question | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Number |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{6 ( c ) ( i )}$ |  | Bad Debts Account |  |  |
|  |  | $£$ | $£$ |  |
|  |  | Taal | $\underline{\underline{210}} \sqrt{ }$ Income statement $\sqrt{\underline{210}} \sqrt{ }$ |  |
|  |  | $\underline{\underline{210}}$ | $\underline{\underline{210}}$ | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(c)(ii) |  | Bad Deb Income statement | $\begin{aligned} & \text { kecovered Account } \\ & £ \\ & \underline{\underline{700}} \sqrt{700} \text { Bank (Kaab) } \sqrt{\underline{700}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ \\ & \frac{700}{700} \sqrt{\underline{700}} \end{aligned}$ | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(c)(iii) | Sales Ledger Control Account |  |  |  | (7) |
|  | Balance b/d | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 23500 \vee \end{gathered}$ | Bank | $\stackrel{£}{32400 \vee}$ |  |
|  | Sales | 38000 V | Discount allowed | 820 V |  |
|  |  |  | Bad debts | 210 V |  |
|  |  |  | Balance c/d | 28070 V |  |
|  |  | 61500 |  | $\underline{\underline{61500}}$ |  |
|  | Balance b/d | $\underline{28070}$ | f on debit) |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(c)(iv) |  | Provisi <br> Income statement Balance c/d | ```for Doubtful Debts Account £ 75 V}\mathrm{ Balance b/d 1375 1450 Balance b/d``` |  | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> Points for <br> - Ensures that profit is not overstated <br> - Complies with the prudence concept <br> Points against: <br> - Only an estimate based upon historical experience <br> - Actual bad debts may be significantly different from the estimate <br> $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ per valid point $\times 2$ points. MAX 1 point for and MAX 1 point against. <br> Do NOT accept: <br> - Time consuming | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(a) | Valid answers may include: <br> - Decision to cease trading <br> - Introduction of new partner(s) <br> - Retirement <br> - Death <br> - Action of the courts <br> - To become a limited company <br> - No prospect of profit 2 points $\times \sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{7 ( b )}$ | Provisions of 1890 Partnership Act <br> (balaries- unless otherwise agreed between the partners no <br> salaries are payable $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ |  |
| Interest on loans- $\underline{5 \%}$ interest is paid to partners on loans <br> over and above agreed capital $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ | (4) |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(c)(i) |  | Dissolution Account $£$ |  |  | (9) |
|  |  | £ |  | £ |  |
|  | Premises | $60000 \sqrt{ }$ | Trade payables | $10000 \sqrt{ }$ |  |
|  | Motor vehicles | $14000 \sqrt{ }$ | Premises Highton \& Co | $65000 \sqrt{ }$ |  |
|  | Fixtures \& fittings | $9400 \sqrt{ }$ | Motor vehicle-Martina | $4500 \sqrt{ }$ |  |
|  | Inventory | $18700 \sqrt{ }$ | Naju | $7000 \sqrt{ }$ |  |
|  | Trade receivables | $12400 \sqrt{ }$ | Fixtures and inventory | $21000 \sqrt{ }$ |  |
|  | Trade payables | $9800 \sqrt{ }$ | Trade receivables | $11700 \sqrt{ }$ |  |
|  | Dissolution expenses | $2700 \sqrt{ }$ | Loss on dissolution-Martina | 5200 Vof |  |
|  |  |  | Naju | $2600 \sqrt{ }$ of |  |
|  |  | $\underline{\underline{127000}}$ |  | 127000 |  |
|  |  |  | MAX $9 \times \sqrt{ }$ |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(c)(ii) | Capital Accounts |  |  |  | (4) |
|  |  | Martina £ | Naju £ | $\underset{£}{\text { MartinaNaju }}$ |  |
|  | Current a/c |  | 1400 VBalances b/d | 5000040000 |  |
|  | Motor vehicles | 4500 | 7000 VCurrent a/c | 4400 |  |
|  | Loss on dissolution | 5200 | 2600 Vof |  |  |
|  | Bank | 4470 | 29000 Vof |  |  |
|  |  | $\underline{5440}$ | 40000 | 5440040000 |  |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> Points for <br> - Formalises agreement <br> - Terms are clear to all partners which avoids argument <br> - States responsibilities <br> - Profits and losses can be divided in desired ratios. <br> Points against: <br> - Cost and time <br> - Changes more difficult to implement <br> $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ per valid point $\times 2$ points. MAX 1 point for and MAX 1 point against. | (4) |


|  |  | ASSESSMENT GRID |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Q1 | Syllabus | AO1 | AO2 | AO3 | AO4 | TOTAL |
| (a) 3 | 15 | 15 | 14 |  | 44 |  |
| (b) 3 |  |  |  | 8 | 8 |  |

Q2

| (a) | 1 | 4 |  |  | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 12 |
| (c) | 1 | 4 |  |  | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (e) | 1 | 4 |  | 4 | 4 |
| (f) | 1 |  | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| (g) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| (h) | 1 |  |  |  | 8 |

Q3
(a) 1

9
(b) 3

4
8
2
9
(c) 2
(d) 3

1
(e) 3

1
14
(a)
(a) 5
(b) 5
(c) 3
(d) 5
(e) 5

Q5
(a) 4
6
6
12
(b) 4
(c) 4
(d) 4
(e) 4
5
2 4
$4 \quad 4$

Q6
(a) 1
6
(b) 1
(c) $1 / 2$
6
2
6
(d) 1
4

4
4
8
15
$8 \quad 8$
Q4

Q7
(a) 3
4
(b) 3
4

2
9

Further copies of this publication are available from Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623467467
Fax 01623450481
Email publication.orders@edexcel.com
Order Code UA034163 January 2013


Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Welsh Assembly Government

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit our website www.edexcel.com

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828
 with its registered office at Edinburgh Gate, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE

