

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2017

Pearson Edexcel IAL Accounting (WAC11)
Paper 01 The Accounting System and Costing



Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. 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. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. 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

Summer 2017
Publications Code WAC11_01_1706_MS
All the material in this publication is copyright
© Pearson Education Ltd 2017

General marking guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the last candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the first.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than be penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- 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/indicative content will not be exhaustive.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, a senior examiner must be consulted before a mark is given.
- Crossed-out work should be marked unless the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer		Mark			
1 (a)(i)	AO1 (11), AO2 (17), AO3 (2) A01: Eleven marks for recording the correct balance into the financial statements without adjustment. A02: Seventeen marks for recording the correct balance into the financial statements with adjustment. A03: Two marks for calculating and applying two stage adjustment.					
	Amsha Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2017					
	Revenue	£ £ 525 000(1) AO1				
	Inventory 1 April 2016 Purchases	17 500 (1) AO1				
	(88 100 (1) AO1 +2 500(1) AO2)	<u>90 600</u> 108 100				
	Inventory 30 March 2017	(20 800) (1) AO1				
	Cost of sales	(87 300)				
	Gross profit	437 700				
	Less Plumbing technician's wages	139 200 (1) AO1				
	Management salaries (75 000- 18 000) Motor vehicle running expenses Electricity and gas Rent of premises (32 000 - 4 000) Marketing expenses (65 000 + 1 900) Bank loan interest (3 000 + 1 800) Provisions for depreciation: Motor vehicles	57 000 (1) AO2 45 000 (1) AO1 5 700 (1) AO1 28 000 (1) AO2 66 900 (1) AO2 4 800 (1) AO2				
	Office equipment	6 000 (1) AO2				
	Loose tools Allowance for doubtful debts	12 000 (1) AO2 1 200 (1) AO2				
	Profit for the year	401 800 <u>35 900(1)</u> of+ w AO2 <u>437 700</u>	(17)			

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
1 (a)(ii)	Statement o	f Financial	Position at 31 M	arch 2017	
	Statement o	i i illaliciai	i osition at 51 W	arch 2017	
		Cost	Accumulated	Carrying	
			Depreciation	value	
		£	£	£	
	Non-current Assets				
	Motor vehicles	180 000	108 000	72 000 (1of) AO2	
	Office equipment	40 000	31 000	9 000 (1of) AO2	
	Loose tools	<u>38 000</u>	<u>20 000</u>	<u>18 000 (</u> 1) AO2	
		<u>258 000</u>	<u>159 000</u>	99 000	
	0				
	Current Assets		20 200 / 1	\	
	Inventory Trade receivables	70 000	20 800 (1	JAOT	
	Less Allowance	70 000			
	for doubtful debts	(2 100)			
	Tor doubtrur dobto	(2 100)	67 900 (1	of) AO3	
	Other receivables		4 000 (1)	·	
	Cash and bank		<u>3 100</u> (1)		
				<u>95 800</u>	
	Total Assets			<u>194 800</u>	
	Capital		65 000		
	Profit for the year		35 900 of		
			100 900		
	Drawings		<u>(18 000)</u>	00 000 (4 - 4) 4 00	
	Current Liabilities			82 900 (1 of) AO3	
	Trade payables				
	(45 700 (1) AO1 + 2 500) (1) <u>A () 2</u>)	48 200		
	Other payables:	(1)/(02)	40 200		
	(1 900 (1) AO2+ 1 800	(1)AO2)	3 700		
	8% Bank loan	,,			
	(repayable 31 May 2017)	<u>60 000(1)</u>	AO1	
				<u>111 900</u>	
	Total Capital and Liab	ilities		<u>194 800</u>	
					(13)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
1 (b)(i)	AO1 (1), AO2 (7), AO3 (1)		
	AO1: One mark for correctly inclu	uding the annual	
	wage.		
	A02: Seven marks for correctly c	alculating the	
	annual costs and hourly rate.		
	AO3: One mark for correctly calc	ulating the	
	productive hours per annum.		
		Por plumbing	
		Per plumbing Technician	
		£	
	Wages	10 000 (1) AO1	
	Employment taxes	2 000 (1) AO2	
	Motor vehicle depreciation	3 000 (1) AO2	
	Motor vehicle running exp	4 000 (1) AO2	
	Loose tools depreciation	<u> 1 000 (</u> 1 of) <mark>AO2</mark>	
		20 000	
	Overheads and profit	<u>7 000 (</u> 1 of) AO2	
		27 000 (1of) AO2	
			(7)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
1 (b)(ii)	Total cost Productive hours per annum	27 000 of 1 800 hours per annum (45 x 50 x 80%) (1) AO3 £15 per hour (1 of) AO2	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)	AO1 (4) AO1: Four marks for describing a group incentive scheme. A standard time would be established for each job (1) AO1 All of the jobs undertaken by all of the plumbing technicians would be allocated a standard time. The	
	total standard time to complete all jobs for all technicians could then be established. (1) AO1 This would be compared with the actual time taken to complete all jobs to establish the time saved. (1) AO1	
	The plumbing technicians would then share a percentage (usually 50%) of the monetary value of time saved. (1) AO1 NOT Benefits and disadvantages of a group incentive	
		(4)

Questio Number		Indicative Content				
1(d)		AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5)				
		Potential arguments for Technicians may complete the job in less time More efficient use of time, more jobs completed Cost of each job reduces Fixed overheads spread over more jobs Quick completion of jobs would make the business more competitive, gaining customers Improved team work.				
		Potential arguments against Quality issues/more supervision required Some technicians may not work more efficiently but may leave others to complete the task more quickly Possible reduction in customer service More efficient technicians may see the bonus scheme as unfair and become demotivated.				
		Decision Candidates may conclude that the arguments for or against outweigh the counter arguments. Having reached a decision the rationale for that position should be developed. (12)				
Level	Mark	Descriptor				
	0	A completely incorrect response.				
Level 1	1-3	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall based. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. Generic assertions may be present.				
Level 2	4-6	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or invalid. A generic or superficial assessment is present.				
Level 3	7-9	Accurate and thorough understanding, supported throughout by relevant application to the scenario. Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial and non-financial information, in an appropriate format and communicates reasoned explanations				
Level 4	10-12	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective application to the scenario. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects. Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well contextualised using financial and non-financial information and makes informed recommendations and decisions.				

Question Number	Answer			Mark		
2 (a)	AO1 (8), AO2 (2) AO1: Eight marks for correct trial balance. AO2: Two marks for correctly fund and applying the balance	the accumulated				
	Aviana Gym Club Trial Balance at 30 April 2017 Dr Cr £ £					
	Members' subscriptions Equipment rental income		5 300 (1) <mark>AO1</mark> 1 050 (1) <mark>AO1</mark>			
	Refreshment sales		2 400			
	Refreshment purchase	960				
	Non-current assets (cost)					
	Gym equipment	8 500 (1) A	AO1			
	Office fixtures	3 000				
	Provisions for depreciation					
	Gym equipment		2 500 (1) AO1			
	Office fixtures		800			
	Rent of premises	2 000				
	Heating and lighting	1 100				
	Trade payable -refreshment		570 (1) AO1			
	Sundry expenses	1 600				
	Cash	80 (1) A	NO1			
	Bank overdraft		4 000 (1) AO1			
	Gym equipment maintenance	950 (1)	AO1			
	Inventory of refreshments					
	1 May 2016	480				
	Accumulated fund		2 050(2) AO2/ (1) of			
		<u>18 670</u>	AO2 <u>18 670</u>	(10)		

Question Number	Answer	Mark		
2 (b)	AO1 (4) A01: Four marks for stating the differences.			
	Trial balance	Statement of financial position		
	Consists of all balances in the ledger from which Financial statements will be prepared. (1) AO1	Consists of only year-end assets and liabilities carrying forward to next year. (1) AO1		
	Not adjusted for year-end adjustments. (1) AO1	Contains only year-end adjustments carrying forward to the next financial year. (1) AO1		
	Prepared before income statement. (1) AO1	Prepared after income statement. (1) AO1		
	Not part of published financial statements (1) AO1	Part of published financial statements (1) AO1		
	NOT Monthly and yearly Relating to errors or fraud		(4)	

Question Number	Answer						Mark
2 (c)(i)	AO1 (3), AO2 (23), AO3 (3) A01: Three marks for recording the correct opening balances. A02: Twenty three marks for correctly applying the balances to the accounts A03: Three marks for calculating and applying the correct adjustment to the correct account for the disposal of gym equipment.						
			Subscrip	tions A	ccount		
Date Details £ Date Details						£	
	2017 30 April	Income and expenditure	5 180 (1of) AO2	2017	Bank/members subscriptions/R & P	5 300 (1) AO2	
				30 April	Bad debts/irrecoverable debts/written off	140 (1) AO2	
	30 April	Balance c/d	<u>350</u>	30 April	Balance c/d	90	
	<u>5 530</u> <u>5 530</u>						
	1 May Balance b/d 90 1 Balance b/d 350 (1) AO2 May Balance b/d (1) AO2						

Question Number	Answer						Mark
2 (c)(ii)							
			Gym Equipme	ent Accoun	t		
	Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£	
	2016 1 May	Balance b/d	8 500 (1) AO1	2017 30 April	Disposal	1 500 (1) AO3	
	2017 30 March	Bank	4 600 (1) AO2	30 April	Balance c/d	<u>11600</u>	
			<u>13 100</u>			<u>13 100</u>	
	2017 1 May	Balance b/d	11 600 (1 of) AO2				
							(4)

Question Number	Answer						Mark	
2(c)(iii)	Gym Eqi	Gym Equipment – Provision for Depreciation Account						
	Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£		
	2017 30 April	Disposal	900 (1) AO3	2016 1 May	Balance b/d	2 500 (1) AO1		
	30 April	Balance c/d	<u>3 600</u>	2017 30 April	Income & Expenditure	2 000 (1 of) AO2		
			<u>4 500</u>			<u>4 500</u>		
				2017 1 May	Balance b/d	3 600 (1 of) AO2		
		•		•	•		(4)	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
2 (c)(iv)				
	Avianı	na Gym Clu	b	
	Refreshment Trading Acc	ount for the	year ended 30 April	
		2017		
		£	£	
	Revenue		2 400	
	Less			
	Opening inventory	480		
	Purchases (960 + 60)	<u>1 020 (</u> 1)	AO2	
		1 500		
	Closing inventory	<u>(570)</u>		
	Cost of sales		930 (1 of + w) AO2	
	Trading profit		1 470 (1 of + w) AO2	
			<u>2 400</u>	
				(3)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
2 (c)(v)	Income and Expenditure Accour	nt for the year ended 30 April 2017	
		£	
	Income		
	Subscriptions	5 180 (1of) AO2	
	Income from rental of equipment	1 050	
	Profit on refreshment	1 470 (1of) <mark>AO2</mark>	
	Profit on sale of gym equipment	<u>200 (1) AO3</u>	
		7 900	
	Less Expenditure		
	Rent of premises	2 000	
	Heating and lighting	1 100	
	Sundry expenses	1 600	
	Equipment maintenance	950	
	Bad debts	140	
	Depreciation - Gym equipment	2 000 (1of) AO2	
	Office fixtures	300 (1) AO2	
		(8 090) (1 of) AO2	
	Deficit	<u>190 (</u> 1 of) + w AO2	
		7 050	
			(7)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
2 (d)					
. ,	Statement o	f Financial Positio	n (Extract) a	t 30 April 2017	
	Non-current Assets	S	,	•	
		Cost Ac	cumulated	Carrying	
		D	epreciation	value	
		£	£	£	
	Gym equipment	11 600 (1) AO	3 600	8 000 (1) AO2	
	Office fixtures	3 000	<u>1 100</u>	1 900 (1) AO2	
		14 600	4 700	9 900	
	Current Assets				
	Inventory of refres	shments	570 (1)) AO2	
	Subscriptions in ar	rears(230 - 140)	90 (1)	AO2	
	Cash (80 + 800)		<u>880 (</u> 1)	AO1	
				<u>1 540</u>	
				11 440	
					(6)

Question Indicative Content Mar				
2 (e)		AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5)		
		Potential arguments for • The club will have control of the premises • The club can change premises to meet their needs • Potential additional source of income through renting • Will no longer have to pay rent which will reduce the expenses of the club.		
		Potential arguments against The costs involved in purchase – large long term loan Long term nature of purchase All running costs will fall on the club The club is making a loss, can it support such a long term project.		
		Decision Candidates may conclude that the arguments for or against outweigh the counter arguments. Having reached a decision the rationale for that position should be developed (12)		
Level	Mark	Descriptor		
	0	A completely incorrect response.		
Level 1	1-3	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall based Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. Generic assertions may be present.		
Level 2	4 - 6	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to scenario. Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or inva A generic or superficial assessment is present.		
Level 3	7 - 9	Accurate and thorough understanding, supported throughout by application to the scenario. Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed chains reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial and rinformation, in an appropriate format and communicates reason explanations	s of non-financial ned	
Level 4	Level 10 - Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)	AO1 (4) A01: Four marks for stating the difference between trade receivable ledger and sales day book. The trade receivables ledger consists of the individual accounts (1) AO1 of customers to whom we have sold goods or services on credit (1) AO1. The sales day book lists all of the credit sales (1) AO1 made in a day/specific period. (1) AO1 before it is totalled and posted to the ledger. Accept The trade receivables ledger is not a book of prime entry (1) the sales day book is a book of prime entry (1) NOT All sales (must be credit)	(4)
	<u> </u>	(4)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
3 (b)	AO1 (2), AO2 (4) A01: Two mark for identifying			
	A02: Four marks for calculatir inserting this correctly in the		and	
	Journ	al		
		Dr	Cr	
		£	£	
	Sales returns/TRCA (1) AO1	70 (1) AO2		
	Mill Street Stores		70 (1) AO2	
	Mill Street Stores	45 (1) AO2		
	Revenue (Sales)/TRCA (1) AO1		45 (1) AO2	
				(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (c)	AO1 (2), AO2 (2) A01: Two marks for recording the opening and	
	closing balances.	
	A02: Two marks for making the correct adjustments.	
	aujustineitts.	
	Mill Street Stores	
	Balance b/d 700 (1) AO1	
	Less Returns (70) (1) AO2 630	
	Plus Trade discount 45 (1 of from (b)) AO2	
	Corrected balance <u>675</u> (1 of) AO1	(4)

Question Number								
3 (d)	AO1 (1), AO2 (6), AO3 (3) A01: One mark for recording the correct closing credit balance. A02: Six marks for correctly applying the monthly balances to the account. A03: Three marks for calculating the corrected figure from the journal adjustment before applying the corrected figure to the account.							
						(10)		
	Trade Receivables Control Account							
		£			£			
Balance b/	b	3 450		Balance b/d	50			
Revenue78	30(1)AO2+45	7 875	(1)AO3	Sales returns 470(1) AO2+70	540	(1)AO3		
Bank (cash	refund)	210	(1)AO2	Discount allowed	520	(1)AO2		
Interest ch	arged	95	(1)AO2	Bank (receipts)	6 695	(1)AO2		
Balance c/c	d	<u> 150</u>		Balance c/d	3 975			
		<u>11 780</u>			<u>11 780</u>			
Balance b/o	d	3 975	(1)AO3	Balance b/d	150	(1)AO1		

Question Number		Ansv	ver	Mark	
3 (e)		AO2	(1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3)		
Pote			ential positive arguments for control accounts Checking device on the double entry Facilitates total balances for financial statement preparation Restricts fraud Owner can see total trade payables and trade receivables Intial negative points against control accounts Additional resources required to prepare. Require an experienced book-keeper to prepare Not all errors will be revealed.		
			veigh the counter arguments. Having reached a decision rationale for that position should be developed.	(6)	
Level	Mark		Descriptor	(0)	
	C)	A completely incorrect response.		
Level 1	1-	∙2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which based. Generic assertions may be present. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.	are recall	
Level 2 3-4		4	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, with a decision.		
Level 3	5-	6	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Ap the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes is present. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial a non-financial information and an appropriate decision is m	and effects	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)	AO1 (4) A01: Four marks for stating the importance of liquidity. Liquidity is the ability of a business to meet its short term debts. (1) AO1 Failure to meet short term debts will result in the delay/failure to provide supplies (1) AO1 which the business can resell at a profit (1) AO1. This could lead to bankruptcy/cease trading (1) AO1. Need to have good cash flow to meet obligations (1) AO1. Ability to convert inventory to cash in a short period of time (1) AO1. The liquidity of the business should be within the range 1.4 - 2:1 for the current ratio or 0.7 - 1:1 for the acid test ratio (1) AO1.	
		(4)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
4 (b)(i)	AO1 (2) A01: Two marks fo	or applying the formula correctly.	
	<u>Current assets</u> Current liabilities	<u>70 000</u> = 4.67:1 (1) AO1 15 000 (1) AO1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (b)(ii)	AO1 (2) A01: Two marks for applying the formula correctly. Current assets - inventory 70 000 - 40 000 (1) AO1 = 2:1(1) AO1 Current liabilities 15 000	(2)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
4 (c)	account witho A02: Twelve n inserting this A03: Three ma from a numbe figure to the o	(12), AO3 (3) k for recording the ut adjustment. narks for calculatin correctly in the state arks for calculating r of adjustments becorrect statement.	g the figure tement. the correcte efore applyin	and d figure g the	
		me for the year ende			
		Workings	£	£	
	Revenue			135 000	
	less			(1)AO1	
	Opening inventory		40 000	(1)AO1	
	Purchases		72 000	(1)AO1	
	less		112 000		
	Closing inventory		(25 000)		
	Cost of sales			(87 000)	
	Gross profit			48 000	
	Expenses		33 000	(1)AO1	
	Depreciation		4 500	(1)AO2	
				<u>37 500</u>	
	Profit for the year			<u>10 500</u>	
	Stateme	ent of Financial Positi	on at 30 April	2017	
		Workings	£	£	
	Assets	-			
	Non-current assets	30000-4 500	25 500	(1)AO2	
	Inventory		25 000		
	Trade receivables	25 000+135 000 - 123 000	37 000	(1)AO3	
	Bank	5 000-33 000+ 123 000-80 000	15 000	(1)AO3	
			102 500		
	Capital and liabilities				
	Capital	85 000 + 10 500	95 500	(1)AO2	
	Trade payables	15 000+72 000 - 80 000	7 000	(1) AO3	
			<u>102 500</u>		
					(10)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (d)(i)	AO2 (2) A02: Two marks for applying the formula correctly.	
	$\frac{\text{Cost of sales}}{\text{Average inventory}} = \frac{87\ 000}{32\ 500} (1\ \text{of}) \ \text{AO2} = 2.68 \ \text{times} \ (1\ \text{of}) \ \text{AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (d)(ii)	AO2 (2) A02: Two marks for applying the formula correctly.	
	$\frac{\text{Trade receivables x 365}}{\text{Credit sales}} = \frac{37\ 000\ \text{of x 365}}{135\ 000} \text{ (1of)} \frac{\text{AO2}}{\text{AO2}} = \frac{100\ \text{days}}{3.29\ \text{months}}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (d)(iii)	AO2 (2) A02: Two marks for applying the formula correctly.	
	$\frac{\text{Trade payables x 365}}{\text{Credit purchases}} = \frac{7\ 000}{72\ 000} (1\ \text{of}) \frac{\text{AO2}}{\text{AO2}} \times \frac{365}{\text{a}} = \frac{35\text{days}}{1.17} \text{ months}$ $(1\ \text{of}) \frac{\text{AO2}}{\text{AO2}}$	(2)

Question Number	Indicative (Content	Mark		
4 (e)	AO2 (1), A	AO3 (2), AO4 (3)			
	Own figure rules apply				
	Potential positive arguments for Easi Spend Trade payables have a reasonable settlement period of just over a month The level of inventory has fallen during the year High current ratio/ Quick ratio. (This could also be seen as a negative point).				
	It isInvmo	egative points for Easi Spend is taking a long while (100 days) to collect the debts entory levels are still high only turning over every 4 inths. For most businesses this is a low rate of inventory nover.			
	Decision Candidates may conclude that the arguments for or against outweigh the counter arguments. Having reached a decision the rationale for that position should be developed.				
Level	Mark	Descriptor	(6)		
Level	0	A completely incorrect response.			
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which ar based. Generic assertions may be present. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.	e recall		
Level 2	3-4	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and			
Level 3	5-6	An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, with a decision. Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)(i)	AO1 (2) A01: Two marks for defining fixed costs Fixed costs – costs which are constant for a period of time or range of output. (1) AO1 They are unaffected by the volume of output (1) AO1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)(ii)	AO1 (2) A01: Two marks for defining semi-fixed costs. Semi-fixed costs- costs which are fixed for a range of production and then step increase (1) AO1 where they are fixed for a further range of production (1) AO1 until a further step increase is required.	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (b)	AO1 (4) A01: Four marks for stating how depreciation will be calculated and identifying two concepts. Accruals (matching) concept (1) AO1 each year should be	
	charged with a proportion of the cost (1) AO1	
	Consistency (1) AO1 each year should be charged with depreciation calculated on the same basis with previous years (1) AO1	
	Going concern (1) AO1 concepts will assume that this business has continuity into the future (1) AO1	
	Two concepts x 2 marks	(4)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
5 (c) (i)	AO1 (1), AO2 (12), AO3 (3) AO1: One mark for recording the given expetotal running costs without adjustment. AO2: Twelve marks for calculating the figure this correctly in the total running costs. AO3: Three marks for calculating the correct requiring a two stage calculation before appfigure to the total running costs. Total running cost 4% loan interest Electricity 600 + 5 000 Water and gas Cable TV and internet Insurance Management and marketing costs 1 000 + 1 000 Repairs and maintenance 1 200 + 2 000 Villa cleaning 100 x 20 Depreciation 3 000 + 1 500	£ 5 600 (1) AO2 5 600 (1) AO2 900 (1) AO2 800 (1) AO1	
			(10)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
5 (c)(ii)	Income 250 x 125 Total running costs Profit for the year	31 250 (1) AO2 27 000 (1) of AO2 4 250 (1) of AO2	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (c)(iii)	Profit before interest x 100 = 4 250 of + 5600 = Capital + Non-current liabilities = 60 000 + 140 000	
	$\frac{9.850}{200.000}$ (1 of AO2 = 4.93% (1) of AO2	(3)

Question Number	Answer		Mark			
5 (d)	AO2 (1)	, AO3 (2), AO4 (3)				
	Own fig	ure rule applies				
	• 1	The time to the condition property prices to the terms				
	Potential negative points for Sunshine Villa A major capital investment for low returns Risk that the property may lose value due to economic conditions Economic conditions may reduce income if bookings reduce.					
	Decision Candidates may conclude that the arguments for or against outweigh the counter arguments. Having reached a decision the rationale for that position should be developed					
Level	Mark	Descriptor	(6)			
Level	0	A completely incorrect response.				
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which a based. Generic assertions may be present. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.	re recall			
Level 2	3-4	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, with a decision.				
Level 3	5-6	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. App to the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes effects is present. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial an perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decis made.	and d			

Question Number	Answer	Answer			
6 (a)	AO2 (4) A02: Four marks for selecting the units and prices remaining in the inventory at the end of each quarter.				
	Date	Receipts	Issues	Balance	
	Opening balance			120 @ £800	
	April - June 2016	80 £750	90@ £800	30@ £800 80@ £750 (1) AO2	
	July - September 2016	70 @ £700	30 @ £800 30 @ £750	50 @ £750 70 @ £700 (1) AO2	
	October – December 2016	100 @ £650	50 @ £750 30 @ £700	40 @ £700 100 @ £650 (1) AO2	
	January – March 2017	60 @ £600	40 @ £700 30 @ £650	70 @ £650 60 @ £600 (1) AO2	
	Closing balance			£81 500	
					(4)

Question Number	Answer			
6 (b)	AO1 (5), AO2 (6), AO3 (3)			
	A01: Five marks for recording the given expense in the			
	account without adjustment.			
	A02: Six marks for calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the account.			
	A03: Three marks for calculating the corrected figure and			
	then carrying out the correct apportionment before applying			
	the figure to the correct section of the account. Banwell Products			
	Manufacturing Account t	or the year ended 31 April 2017		
	£ £			
	Opening inventory	96 000		
	Purchases	<u>210 000</u> (1) AO2		
		306 000		
	Closing inventory	<u>(81 500</u>) (1) of <mark>A01</mark>		
	Cost of raw materials	224 500		
	Machinists wages	93 000 (1) AO1		
	Assembly wages (83 500 - 6 50	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	Prime cost	394 500 (1of) <mark>AO2</mark> w + f		
	Manufacturing overheads:	04.000 (4) 404		
	Production management salaries			
	Indirect manufacturing wages	16 800 (1) AO1		
	Depreciation on equipment	45 000 (1) AO1		
	Rent Insurance	34 000 (1) AO3 21 000 (1) AO3		
	Insurance	200 800		
		595 300 (1) AO2		
	Work in progress:	333 300 (1)A02		
	Opening inventory 1 April 2016	55 000		
	Closing inventory 31 March 2017			
		7 700 (1) AO2		
	Cost of production	603 000		
	Manufacturing profit	37 000 (1 of) AO3		
	Transfer to trading account	640 000 (1) AO2w + f		
		, , ,	(14)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (c)(i)	AO1 (4), AO2 (2) A01: Four marks for demonstrating knowledge of the treatment of prepaid expenses and depreciation. A02: Two marks for applying knowledge of unrealised profits to profits on manufacture. The value of the prepaid wages would be would be recorded under the heading of Other receivables (1) AO1 under current assets. (1) AO1	
		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (c)(ii)	The annual depreciation would be added to the accumulated depreciation and deducted from the cost (1) AO1 to	
	establish the carrying (Net Book) value. (1) AO1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (c)(iii)	The value of the inventory of finished goods (1) AO2 would be reduced by the balance of the provision for	
	unrealised profit. (1) AO2	(2)

Question	Answe	ır	Mark
Number			
6 (d) AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3)	
	Potent	ial positive arguments for LIFO When prices are falling issues will be close to current replacement cost Product/sales will not be overpriced in current market conditions.	
Potenti		ial negative points for LIFO Not accepted by tax authorities or IAS When prices are falling remaining inventory will become increasingly over-valued LIFO may under state cost of sales which is against the prudence concept.	
NOT An evaluation of inventory rotation			
	outwe	on dates may conclude that the arguments for or against ligh the counter arguments. Having reached a decision tionale for that position should be developed.	
	liio ra	tionale for that position should be developed.	(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	A completely incorrect response.	
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are reca based.	
		Generic assertions may be present. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.	
Level 2			soning, although
		perhaps non-financial information, with a decision.	
Level 3	5-6	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.	

Pearson Education Limited. Registered company number 872828 with its registered office at 80 Strand, London WC2R 0RL, United Kingdom