Mark Scheme (Pre-standardisation)

## Summer 2019

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Subsidiary

In Accounting (WAC11) Paper 01
The Accounting System and Costing

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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.


## SECTION A

| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (a) | AO1:(8)AO2(9):AO3(5) <br> A01: Eight marks for transferring balances to the income statement <br> A02: Nine marks for calculating or adjusting balances in the income statement <br> AO3: Five marks for balances requiring two levels of adjustment <br> Bob's Material <br> Departmental Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 April 2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Shop | Yard |  |  |
|  |  | £ | £ |  |  |
|  | Revenue | (1) 235000 | (1) 145000 | AO3 |  |
|  | less |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales: |  |  |  |  |
|  | Opening inventory | 16300 | 9200 | 1 A01 Both |  |
|  | Purchases | 156000 | 124000 | 1 A01 Both |  |
|  | Transfers | (700) | - | 1 A01 |  |
|  |  | 171600 | 133200 |  |  |
|  | Closing inventory | (14600) | $(25$ 200) | 1 A01Both |  |
|  |  | (157 000) | 108000 |  |  |
|  | Gross profit | 78000 | 37000 |  |  |
|  | Other income: |  |  |  |  |
|  | Commission receivable | 12500 |  | 1 A02 |  |
|  |  | 90500 | 37000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wages | (16700) | (11 600) | 1 A01 Both |  |
|  | Repaint shop | (1500) | - | 1 A01 |  |
|  | Management salary | (1) (13 200) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) }(8 \\ & 800) \end{aligned}$ | A02 |  |
|  | Rent, rates and insurance | (1) (4500) | (1) (13500) | A03 |  |
|  | Delivery lorry running expenses | (1) (1 200) | (1) (6 800) | A02 |  |
|  | General expenses | (1) $(7050)$ | (1) (4350) | A02 |  |
|  | Bad debts | (1950) | (250) | 1 A01 Both |  |
|  | Depreciation- |  |  |  |  |
|  | Shop fixtures and fittings | (1700) |  | 1 A03 |  |
|  | Timber yard equipment |  | (5 600) | 1 A02 |  |
|  | Delivery lorry | (900) | (5 100) | 1 A02 Both |  |
|  |  | (48700) | $(56000)$ |  |  |
|  | Departmental profit/(loss) | $\underline{\underline{41800}}$ | (19000) | 1 of A01 Both | (22) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (b) | A01: (6)AO2(5):AO3(2) <br> A01: Six marks for transferring balances to the financial position statement <br> A02: Five marks for calculating or adjusting balances in the financial position statement <br> AO3: Two marks for non-current asset balances requiring two levels of adjustment <br> Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Assets |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Non-current assets | Cost | Accumulated depreciation | Carryin g value |  |  |
|  |  | £ | £ | £ |  |  |
|  | Timber yard equipment | (1)40 000 | (1) 17600 | 22400 | AO3 |  |
|  | Delivery lorry | 24000 | 20000 | 4000 | (1) of AO 2 |  |
|  | Shop fixtures and fittings | 17000 | 10200 | $\underline{6800}$ | (1) AO 2 |  |
|  |  | $\underline{\underline{81000}}$ | $\underline{\underline{47800}}$ | 33200 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Current assets |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Inventory - shop | 14600 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Timber yard | 25200 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 00 |  | (1) ofAO1 |  |
|  | Trade receivables |  | 127500 |  | (1) AO1 |  |
|  | Other receivables $1000(1)+3000(1)$ |  | 4000 |  | AO1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 71300 |  |  |
|  | Total Assets |  |  | $\underline{\underline{104500}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Capital and liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Capital |  | 20000 |  |  |  |
|  | Net profit |  | $\underline{22800}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 42800 |  |  |  |
|  | Drawings |  | (19100) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 23700 | (1of)AO2 |  |
|  | Current liabilities |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trade payables |  | 41000 |  | (1) AO1 |  |
|  | Bank overdraft $24800+16000(1)-3000(1)$ |  | 37800 |  | AO 2 |  |
|  | Other payables |  | $\underline{\underline{2000}}$ |  | (1) AO1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 80800 |  |  |
|  | Total capital and liabilities |  |  | $\underline{\underline{104500}}$ |  | (13) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (c) | AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) <br> Points in favour of closing the Timber yard <br> - The Timber yard is making a loss and all or a proportion of this could be saved as expenses are reduced. <br> - Management can concentrate on one department. <br> - It provides the opportunity to use the space more effectively by expanding the profit making shop. <br> - The Timber yard equipment is the most valuable non-current asset. This can be sold generating cash for the expansion of the shop. <br> Points against closing the Timber yard <br> - If the Timber yard is closed some of the expenses apportioned to the Timber yard, e.g rent, rates and insurance, will now have to be borne by the shop. <br> - Customers may find it convenient to purchase all of their building supplies from a single source. So closing the Timber yard may also reduce shop sales. <br> - Timber yard staff will have to be retrained or made redundant, which will be costly. <br> - With an overdraft, does Bob's Material have the cash to expand the shop? <br> - He will lose out on all the investment that he has made <br> - The decision should not be based on 1 years results <br> Decision <br> Candidates may conclude that this is a good/ or not a good development to close the Timber yard. The decision should be supported by an appropriate rationale. | (12) |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Level 1 | 1 -3 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 2 | $4-6$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall based. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. <br> Generic assertions may be present. |
| Level 3 | $7-9$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the <br> scenario. <br> Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or invalid. <br> A generic or superficial assessment is present. |
| Level 4 | $10-12$ | Accurate and thorough understanding, supported throughout by relevant <br> application to the scenario. <br> Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed chains of <br> reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. <br> An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial and non-financial <br> information, in an appropriate format and communicates reasoned <br> explanations |
| Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported <br> throughout by relevant and effective application to the scenario. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects. <br> Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well contextualised using <br> financial and non-financial information and makes informed <br> recommendations and decisions. |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (d) | A01: (4)AO2(4) <br> A01: Four marks for description <br> A02: Four marks for application <br> (i) This is an intangible asset (1) AO1 equal to the difference between the sale price of the business and the net value of the assets less liabilities. (1) AO1 <br> (2) <br> (ii) Location <br> Quality products <br> Skilled/experienced staff <br> Brand <br> Reputation/loyal customers $2 \times(1) A O 1$ <br> (2) <br> (iii) Difficult to value / Estimation of costs <br> Value can fluctuate <br> Not prudent <br> Money measurement concept $2 \times(1) \mathrm{AO} 2$ <br> (2) <br> (iv) Profit/loss for the year <br> No effect (1) AO2 <br> Bank overdraft <br> No effect (1) AO2 <br> (2) | (8) |

(TOTAL MARKS FOR QUESTION 1 = 55 MARKS)

| Question <br> Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (a) | AO1: (8)AO2(2) <br> A01: Eight marks for correctly populating the trial balance <br> A02: Two marks for calculating the capital <br> Samantha <br> Trial balance at 30 April 2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dr | Cr |  |  |
|  |  | £ | £ |  |  |
|  | Revenue |  | 5000 | (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Purchases | 2700 |  |  |  |
|  | Returns inwards | 450 |  | (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Returns outwards |  | 210 |  |  |
|  | Discount allowed | 120 |  | (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Bad debts | 50 |  | (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Bad debts recovered |  | 200 |  |  |
|  | General expenses | 1250 |  | (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Inventory | 600 |  |  |  |
|  | Trade receivables | 2990 |  |  |  |
|  | Allowance for doubtful debts |  | 300 | (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Trade payables |  | 1900 |  |  |
|  | Bank overdraft |  | 730 | (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Non-current assets | 4100 |  | (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Provision for depreciation- non-current assets |  | 3000 |  |  |
|  | Drawings | 550 |  |  |  |
|  | Capital |  | 1470 | (1) AO 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (10) |
|  |  | $\underline{\underline{12810}}$ | $\underline{\underline{12810}}$ | (1 of) if balancing |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 2 (b) | A01: (2) <br> A01: Two <br> Returns of <br> Set off/Co <br> Pay for good <br> Paid twic <br> Error in r <br> $2 \times(1$ | o marks for <br> of goods aft ontra from tr oods in adva e/overpaid ecording <br> (1) AO1 | identify <br> payme rade pay ance | ng possib <br> nt made. ble accou | le reason for balanc |  | (2) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| 2 (c) | AO2 (12) <br> A02: Twe account | lve marks | for calcu <br> Trade R | ating bala ceivables | ances and populatin <br> Control Account | ntrol |  |
|  | Date | Details | £ | Date | Details | £ |  |
|  | 2019 |  |  | 2019 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { April } \end{gathered}$ | Balance b/d | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2650 \\ \text { (1) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1 April | Balance b/d | 90 (1) |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { April } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Credit sales | $\begin{gathered} 5000 \\ \text { (1) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 30 April | Returns inwards | 450 (1) |  |
|  |  | Bad debt recovered | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Discount allowed | 120 (1) |  |
|  |  | Interest charged | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ |  | Bad debts/Irrecoverable | 50 (1) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Bank/Cheques | 4170 (1) |  |
|  |  | Balance c/d | 60 |  | Balance c/d | 3050 (1) |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{\underline{7930}}$ |  |  | $\underline{\underline{7930}}$ |  |
|  | 1 May | Balance b/d | $\begin{array}{r} 3050 \\ \text { (1of) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1 May | Balance b/d | 60 (1) | (12) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (e) | AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) <br> Points in favour of control accounts <br> - Check on accuracy of ledger by ensuring that total of individual accounts in ledger equal corresponding summarised entries. <br> - Can assist in locating errors when differences are discovered they are 'narrowed down' to particular ledgers. <br> - Total balances of trade receivables and trade payables available immediately which can assist the preparation of financial statements. <br> - Speeds up preparation of financial statements. <br> - Help reduce fraud as differences have a greater chance of being discovered with the separation of duties in posting the ledger. <br> - Checks arithmetic accuracy <br> Points against control accounts <br> - Time in preparation. <br> - Higher level of skilled staff required to prepare. <br> - Errors not revealed by the trial balance would not be detected <br> Decision <br> Candidates may conclude that this is useful/not useful to prepare control accounts. The decision should be supported by an appropriate rationale. | (12) |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 1 | $1-3$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall based. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. <br> Generic assertions may be present. |
| Level 2 | $4-6$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. <br> Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or invalid. <br> A generic or superficial assessment is present. |
| Level 3 | $7-9$ | Accurate and thorough understanding, supported throughout by relevant <br> application to the scenario. <br> Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed chains of reasoning, <br> showing causes and/or effects. <br> An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial and non-financial <br> information, in an appropriate format and communicates reasoned <br> explanations |
| Level 4 | $10-12$ | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout <br> by relevant and effective application to the scenario. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects. <br> Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well contextualised using financial <br> and non-financial information and makes informed recommendations and <br> decisions. |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (f) | AO1: (6): AO2(6) <br> A01: Six marks for describing concept or convention <br> A02 : Six marks for identifying correct concept or convention |  | (12) |
|  | Concept | Explanation |  |
|  | (1) Business entity/accounting entity (1) | The business and the owner are separate entities. (1) |  |
|  | (2) Consistency (1) | Once a method is chosen it should be used each period. (1) |  |
|  | (3) Historic cost (1) | Although market value may change the cost must be applied to the asset as this is known (1) |  |
|  | (4) Prudence (1) | Potential losses must be recorded as such when they are identified. Profits/Current assets/Trade receivables must not be overstated. (1) |  |
|  | (5) Money measurement (1) | Intangible asset difficult to measure. (1) |  |
|  | (6) Realisation (1) | Profit is not realised until the sale is confirmed by the customer. (1) |  |

(TOTAL MARKS FOR QUESTION 2 = 55 MARKS)
TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION A = 110 MARKS

## Section B

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ ( a )}$ | AO1: (4) <br> AO1: Four marks for describing the two terms <br> Liquidity relates to the speed or ease with which assets can be turned into cash. <br> (1) AO1 This provides the ability to meet short term debts. (1) AO1 | Profitability relates the gross profit or profit for the year to other figures within <br> the same set of accounts/ability to generate profits. (1) AO1 Comparison with <br> the other figures could be to revenue or capital employed. (1) AO1 |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (b) | AO2: (7)AO3(3) <br> AO2: Seven marks for calculating the ratios including correct labelling <br> AO3: Three marks for deriving figures requiring two stage calculation <br> - current ratio $\begin{equation*} \frac{12000+38000+4000}{27000+3000}(\mathbf{1}) \mathrm{AO} 2=1.8: 1(1) \mathrm{AO} 2 \tag{2} \end{equation*}$ <br> - liquid (acid test) ratio $\frac{38000+4000}{27000+3000}(1) \mathrm{AO} 2=1.4: 1(1) \mathrm{AO} 2$ |  |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 \text { (c) }}$ | AO1: (2) <br> AO1: Two marks for valid comment on sufficiency <br> Liquidity is sufficient (1) AO1 as both ratios are above the accepted parameters <br> of 1.4:1 and 0.7:1. <br> The profitability is probably not sufficient at 5\% and 4\%.(1) AO1 | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 3 (d) | AO1: (3)AO2(5) <br> A01: Three marks for final answers <br> A02: Five marks for calculating the required figures |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Workings | Answer |  |
|  | Revenue for April 2019 | $15000 \times 140 \%$ (1)AO2 | 21000 (1) AO2 |  |
|  | Inventory at 30 April 2019 | $12000+10000-15000$ <br> (1) AO 2 two figures correct | 7000 (1) AO1 |  |
|  | Expenses for April 2019 | $-3000+11000-4000$ <br> (1) AO 2 two figures correct | 4000 (1) AO1 |  |
|  | Profit for the month of April 2019 | 21000-15000-4000 (1 of) AO2 two figures correct | 2000 (1 of) AO1 | (8) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 3 (e) | A01: (3)AO2(5) <br> A01: Three marks for final answers <br> AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> Points in favour the use of ratios <br> - Enable comparison with accepted 'yardsticks', previous performance and competitors. <br> - Accepted measures can be applied. <br> Points against the use of ratios <br> - Does not consider non-financial factors such as skill of the workforce or the quality of the products. <br> - The existence of direct comparators. <br> - Based on historic data/Does not take account of inflation <br> - Seasonal differences can distort the results <br> Decision <br> Candidates may be in favour or against the use of ratios in determining the success of a business. Candidate's conclusion should be supported with an appropriate rationale. <br> NOT EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL RATIOS | (6) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 1 | $1-2$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are recall based. <br> Generic assertions may be present. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. |
| Level 2 | $3-4$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. <br> Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes <br> and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or <br> invalid. <br> An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non- <br> financial information, with a decision. |
| Level 3 | $5-6$ | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the <br> scenario is relevant and effective. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is <br> present. <br> Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non- <br> financial information and an appropriate decision is made. |

(TOTAL MARKS FOR QUESTION 3 = 30 MARKS)

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (a) | AO1: (4) <br> AO1: Four marks for explaining the difference |  |
|  | Inventory rotationThe physical movement of inventory in and out of the <br> store. (1) AO1 <br> Normally the oldest inventory will be issued first to avoid <br> deterioration or obsolescence. (1)AO1 | (4) |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (c) | AO1: (2)AO2(2) <br> AO1: Two marks for identifying the effect on profit or inventory value. <br> A02: Two marks for identifying the net impact | ( Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income <br> An increase in the provision would be recorded to reduce the profit.(1) AO1 |
| • Statement of financial position | The total value (1) AO2 of the provision would be deducted from the <br> inventory (1) AO1 of finished goods. | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{4}$ (d) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> Points in favour of LIFO <br> - Inventory is issued close to replacement cost when prices are rising. <br> - Profits prudently lower | Points against the LIFO <br> - Not accepted by tax authorities <br> - Inventory remaining is undervalued <br> Decision <br> Candidates may be in favour or against the use of LIFO in a business. <br> Candidate's conclusion should be supported with an appropriate rationale. |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 1 | $1-2$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are recall based. <br> Generic assertions may be present. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. |
| Level 2 | $3-4$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the <br> scenario. <br> Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing <br> causes and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be <br> incomplete or invalid. <br> An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non- <br> financial information, with a decision. |
| Level 3 | $5-6$ | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the <br> scenario is relevant and effective. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is <br> present. <br> Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non- <br> financial information and an appropriate decision is made. |

(TOTAL MARKS FOR QUESTION 4 = 30 MARKS)

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5}$ (a) | AO1: (4) <br> AO1: Four marks for explaining the difference <br> Semi-fixed contains a fixed element which at a certain point (step) rises (1) AO1 <br> and then remains fixed for a further level of production (1) AO1 before rising <br> again. <br> Semi-variable contains a fixed element which does not vary with output (1) AO1 <br> and a variable output which varies directly proportionately with the level of <br> output. (1) AO1 | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (b) | AO1: (1)AO2(12):AO3: (3) <br> A01: One mark for total profit <br> AO2: Twelve marks for calculating incomes and expenses <br> AO3: Three marks for correctly calculating gross profit <br> Projected Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 April 2020 |  |  |  |  | (16) |
|  |  | Eastville Store | Northern Store | Weston Store | Total |  |
|  |  | £ | £ | £ | £ |  |
|  | Revenue | 365000 | $345000$ <br> (1) AO2 | 400000 | 1110000 |  |
|  | Cost of sales | (292 000) | (276 000) | (296 000) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline(864000) \\ & \text { (1)of AO2 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Gross profit | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 73000(1) \\ \text { AO3 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69000 \\ & \text { (1) AO3 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 104000 <br> (1) AO3 | 246000 |  |
|  | less |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wages | $\begin{aligned} & 21900 \text { (1) } \\ & \text { AO2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17000(1) \\ & \text { AO2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28000 \\ \text { (1) AO2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 66900 |  |
|  | Advertising | $\begin{aligned} & 12300(1) \\ & \text { AO2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11900(1) \\ & \text { AO2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13000 \\ & \text { (1) AO2 } \end{aligned}$ | 37200 |  |
|  | Rent payable | $\begin{aligned} & 12600(1) \\ & \text { AO2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16200 \text { (1) } \\ & \text { AO2 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18000 \\ & \text { (1) AO2 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 46800 |  |
|  | Overheads | $\begin{aligned} & 20000(1) \\ & \text { AO2 } \end{aligned}$ | 20000 | 20000 | 60000 |  |
|  |  | (66 800) | (65 100) | (79 000) | (210 900) |  |
|  | Profit for the year | 6200 | 3900 | 25000 | $\begin{gathered} 35100 \\ \text { (1)of AO1 } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (c) | A01: (4) <br> A01: Four marks identifying cost <br> - Variable cost <br> - Semi-variable cost <br> - Semi-fixed cost <br> - Fixed cost <br> Cost of sales/Wages (1) AO1 <br> Advertising (1) AO1 <br> Overheads (1) AO1 <br> Rent (1) AO1 | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (d) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> Points in favour of projections <br> - Enables forward planning. <br> - Assists decision making. <br> - Motivate managers with targets. <br> Points against projections <br> - They are only estimates of what might happen and may be inaccurate. <br> - Not all events can be planned for. <br> - Time consuming to prepare projections. <br> Decision <br> Candidates may be in favour or against preparing projections. Candidate's conclusion should be supported with an appropriate rationale. | (6) |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 0 | A completely incorrect response. |
| Level 1 | $1-2$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are recall based. <br> Generic assertions may be present. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. |
| Level 2 | $3-4$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. <br> Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes <br> and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or <br> invalid. <br> An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non- <br> financial information, with a decision. |
| Level 3 | $5-6$ | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the <br> scenario is relevant and effective. <br> A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present. <br> Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non- <br> financial information and an appropriate decision is made. |

(TOTAL MARKS FOR QUESTION 5 = 30 MARKS)

| Question <br> Number | Answer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (a) | AO1: (3)AO2(2):AO3: (2) <br> A01: Three marks for posting bank, loan and carrying down the balances <br> AO2: Two marks for calculating the opening balances <br> AO3: Two marks for correctly calculating the goodwill and correctly posting <br> Capital accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Date | Details | Able | Baker | Date | Details | Able | Baker |  |
|  | 2018 |  | £ | £ | 2018 |  | £ | £ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | Bank |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4000 \\ \text { (1)AO1 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | Opening balance | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ 000(1) \\ \mathrm{AO} 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ 000(1) \\ \text { AO2 } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10\% } \\ & \text { Loan } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5000 \\ \text { (1) AO1 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Goodwill | $\begin{aligned} & 4000 \\ & \text { (1) AO3 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8000 \\ \text { (1)AO3 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Balance c/d | 16000 | $\underline{23000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{\underline{25000}}$ | 35000 |  |  | $\underline{\underline{25000}}$ | 35000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 <br> May | Balance b/d | 16000 | $\begin{gathered} 23000 \\ \text { (1of) } \\ \text { Both } \\ \text { AO1 } \end{gathered}$ | (7) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (b) | A01: (1)AO2(6):AO3: (1) <br> A01: One mark for correct transfer of capital balances <br> A02: Six marks for calculating the balances and recording under correct label <br> AO3: One mark for correctly calculating the bank overdraft <br> Able and Baker <br> Statement of Financial Position at 1 May 2018 |  |  |  |
|  |  | £ | £ |  |
|  | Non-current assets (carrying value) |  | 32000 (1) A02 |  |
|  | Current assets |  |  |  |
|  | Inventory | 22500 (1) AO2 |  |  |
|  | Trade receivables | 16000 (1) AO2 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 38500 |  |
|  | Total assests |  | $\underline{\underline{70500}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Capital: <br> Able <br> Baker | $\begin{aligned} & 16000 \\ & 23000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 39000 (1of) AO1 |  |
|  | Non-current liabilities |  |  |  |
|  | 10\% loan- Able |  | 5000 (1) AO2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Current liabilities |  |  |  |
|  | Trade payables | 17 500(1) AO2 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bank overdraft } \\ & (8000)+3 \text { 000(1) AO3-4 } 000 \text { (1) } \\ & \text { AO2 } \end{aligned}$ | 9000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{26500}$ |  |
|  | Total capital and liabilities |  | $\underline{\underline{70500}}$ | (8) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (c) | A01:(4) <br> A01: Four marks for correct treatment <br> - Loan from Able <br> Interest at 5\% (1) AO1 <br> - Salary <br> No salaries (1) AO1 <br> - Interest on drawings <br> No interest on drawings (1) AO1 <br> - Share of profit or loss. <br> Equal shares(1) AO1 | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (d) | AO1:(1)AO2(4) <br> A01: One marks for salary <br> AO2: Four marks for calculating interest on drawings and share of profit <br> Appropriation section of the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 April 2019 <br> Less Salary <br> Baker <br> (9000)(1) AO1 <br> Share of profit <br> Able <br> (4 400) (1of) AO2 No alien <br> Baker (8800)(1of) AO2 Correct proportion <br> $\underline{\underline{2} 200}$ | (5) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (e) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> Points in favour of forming a partnership <br> - Individual skills can be used by each partner specialising. <br> - More capital contribution <br> - Burden of the work will be shared <br> - More ideas <br> Points against forming a partnership <br> - The partners will have joint and several liability and be responsible for each other's actions. <br> - Disagreements can develop into serious disputes. <br> - Profit will be shared <br> Decision <br> Candidates may be in favour or against partnership as a form of business entity. Candidate's conclusion should be supported with an appropriate rationale. | (6) |


| Level | Mark | Descriptor |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Level 1 | 0 | $1-2$ |
| A completely incorrect response. |  |  |
| Level 2 | $3-4$ | Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are recall based. <br> Generic assertions may be present. <br> Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. |
| Level 3 | $5-6$ | Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. <br> Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes <br> and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or <br> invalid. <br> An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non- <br> 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- <br> financial information and an appropriate decision is made. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

## (TOTAL MARKS FOR QUESTION 6 = 30 MARKS)

TOTAL MARKS FOR SECTION B = 90 MARKS
TOTAL MARKS FOR PAPER $=2000$ MARKS

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