

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

IGCSE Accounting (4AC0) Paper 01

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## Section A

Question	Answer	Mark
Number	^	(4)
1	A	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	7 4100001	IVALITY.
2	С	(1)
		1 . ,
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3	С	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	D	(1)
4	D	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	7 21017 61	17 <b>2</b>
5	D	(1)
		1
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6	D	(1)
Quadian	Arguer	Moule
Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	В	(1)
,		( ' /
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
8	A	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	-	
9	D	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	73VV C1	Ivain
. 10111501		
10	В	(1)
L	ı	[ \ /

Question Number	Answer				Mark
11(a)	Trial Balance	as at 31 December 2010			(0)
		Account	Debit	Credit	(3)
			£	£	
		Bank balance	59 000		
		Capital		87 900	
		Carriage outwards	350		
		Closing stock		3 241	
		Drawings	27 500 *		
		Fixtures and fittings	30 000		
		Opening stock	2 623		
		Provision for depreciation –fixtures and fittings		2 500*	
		Purchases	38 950*		
		Rent and rates	7 500		
		Sales		65 400*	
		Wages and salaries	10 000*		
		Suspense		16 882*	
	1 mark for ev	ery two correct entries			

Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
11(b)		Date	Narration	Debit	Credit	(4)
				£	£	(4)
			Suspense	15 000		
			Capital		15 000*	
				4 = 0.0		
			Fixtures and Fittings	1 500		
			Purchases		1 500*	
			Suspense	882		
			Rent and	002	882*	
			Rates		002	
			0	4.000		
			Suspense	1 000	1 000+	
			Wages and Salaries		1 000*	
	'			•		
			for each correct pair of ent			
		awarde	ed for correct figure and acc	count nam	e	

Question Number	Answer						Mark
11(c)		;	Suspense	e Accour	nt		(0)
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	(3)
		Capital	15		Balance b/f*	1 6882*	
			000				
		Rent and	882				
		Rates					
		Wages and	1				
		Salaries	000*				
			<u>16</u>			<u>16 882</u>	
			<u>882</u>				
	1 Mark fo	or all three entri	es on de	ebit side			

Question Number	Answer						Mark
12(a)			A Al	pa Acco	ount		(6)
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Apr 1	Balance b/f	3 000*	Apr 21	Cash Book	1 500*	
	Apr 1	Sales Book	660*	Apr 28	PL Set Off	1 000*	
	Apr 17	Sales Book	1 595*	Apr 30	Balance c/d	2 755	
			<u>5 255</u>			5 255	
	May 1	Balance b/d	2 755*				

Question	Answer						Mark
Number							
12(b)		Sales Led	ger Contr	ol (Total	Debtors) Acco	unt	(6)
	Date	Narration	£	Dat e	Narration	£	
	Apr 1	Balance b/f	16	Apr	PL set Off	1 000*	
			000*	28			
	Apr	Sales Book	5 973*	Apr	Returns	440*	
	30			30	Inwards		
					Book		
				Apr	Cash Book	10	
				30		750*	
				Apr	Balance c/d	9 783	
				30			
			<u>21 973</u>			<u>21 973</u>	
	May	Balance b/d	9				
	1		783*				

Question Number	Answer						Mark	
12(c)			Sales	Account	1		(8)	
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£		
				Apr 1	Balance b/f	23 400		
				Apr 30	Sales Book	5 430*		
				Apr 30	Cash Book	1 250		
	1 Mark for both entries Returns Inwards Account							
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£		
	Apr 1	Balance b/f	2 360					
	Apr 30	Returns Inwards Book	400	•				
	VAT Account							
	Dat e	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£		
	Apr 30	Returns Inwards Book	40*	Apr 1	Balance b/f	3200		
	Apr 30	Purchases Book	320*	Apr 30	Sales Book	543*		
	Apr 30	Cash Book	70*	Apr 30	Cash Book	125*		
				Apr 30	Purchases Returns Book	26*		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(d)	The key here is does the candidate clearly understand what a sales ledger control account is and what its value is to the running of a business. The following sample answer identifies how you should allocate the 5 marks.	(5)
	Sample Answer	
	The balance of the control can be checked against the sum of the individual balances in the sales ledger and discrepancies or errors (1) identified. These errors could either be in the day books or in the individual accounts in the sales ledger (1).	
	The balance of the control account can also assist in the preparation of the balance sheet at the year end by providing a total for debtors (1).	
	The control account can also be used to identify and prevent fraud in the business. (1)	
	However there are some disadvantages to maintaining a sales ledger control account. It may be costly to maintain (1) and there is no certainty that all errors will be located (1)  Overall there are several advantages to Rita of maintaining a sales ledger control account but there may also be some disadvantages (1)	

Question	Answer				Mar k			
Number	Omar Bashir							
13(a)					(20)			
	Trading and p							
	For year ended 30 April 2011							
		£	£	£				
	Sales	+~	506					
	Cares		500(1)					
	Returns inwards		6 500(1)					
				500 000				
	Cost of Sales							
	Opening stock		45 000(1)					
	Purchases (324 897* -5 000*)	319 897						
		(2)						
	Returns outwards	4						
		<u>897(1)</u>						
			<u>315 000</u>					
			360 000					
	Closing stock		<u>55 000(1)</u>					
	Cost of goods sold			<u>305 000</u>				
	Gross Profit			195000				
				(1)				
	Expenses							
	Bad debts		3 200(1)					
	Insurance ( 4 322* – 322*)		4 000(2)					
	Motor expenses		7 690(1)					
	Rates (9 500* + 500*)		10 000(2)					
	Sundry expenses		42 156(1)					
	Provision for depreciation -		1 000(2cf)					
	equipment		,					
			10 000					
	motor vehicles		(2cf)					
				78 046				
	Net Profit			<u>116 954</u>				

		<u>(1)</u>	
	ı		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(b)(i)	Sample answer With additional information 5 I have used the accruals (matching) concept (1), which states that only transactions relating to the year under consideration should be included in the final accounts (1).	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
13(b)(ii)	Sample answer	(3)
	With additional information 6 I have used the business entity concept (1), which states that only transactions involving the business should be included in the business books (1). The goods for own use are drawings and as such, they need to be ignored in the calculation of cost of sales. Only the purchases used in the business are recorded (1).	

Question	Answer	Mark

Number						
14	Oriental Furniture Ltd	(15)				
	Balance Sheet					
	As at 31 March 2011					
	0003 0003 0003					
	Fixed Assets Cost Agg N.B.V.					
	Dep					
	Premises 600 600*					
	Fixtures and Fittings 62 12 50*					
	662 <u>12</u> 650					
	Current Assets					
	Stock 60*					
	Debtors 55*					
	Prepayments <u>10*</u>					
	125					
	Current Liabilities					
	Creditors 35*					
	Bank overdraft 30*					
	Interest accrued 10*					
	Proposed dividend <u>25*</u>					
	100					
	Working capital 25*					
	675					
	Long term Liabilities					
	Debentures 2020 100*					
	<u>575</u>					
	Financed by:					
	Share capital 300*					
	General reserve 50*					
	Profit and loss 225*					
	account					
	Shareholders funds 575*					

Question Number	Answer					Mark
15(a)						(4)
		Year	(i) Gross	(ii) Net		
			Profit	Profit		
		2010	£250 000* (c)	£150 000*		
				(c)		
		2011	£330 000* (c)	£210 000*		
				(c)		
					•	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15(b)	Formula Gross Profit/ Sales x 100 Gross profit margin for year ended 31 March 2010 250 000/ 500 000 x 100 = 50% Gross profit margin for year ended 31 March 2011 330 000/ 600 000 x 100 = 55%	(2)
	1 mark for correct formula + 1 mark for both correct percentages (2)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
15(c)	Formula Net Profit/ Sales x 100 Net profit margin for year ended 31 March 2010 150 000/ 500 000 x 100 = 30% Net profit margin for year ended 31 March 2011 210 000/ 600 000 x 100 = 35%  1 mark for correct formula + 1 mark for both correct percentages (2)	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
15(d)	Formula Net Profit/ Capital Employed x 100 Return on capital employed for year ended 31 March 2010 150 000/ 750 000 x 100 = 20% Return on capital employed for year ended 31 March 2011 210 000/ 900 000 x 100 = 23.3%	(2)
	1 mark for correct formula + 1 mark for both correct percentages (2)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (e)	The key here is for the candidate to find reasons (identify a strategy) to explain their contention. Reasons must have validity and must be backed up by figures.  Evaluation of performance between 2010 and 2011  Comment on profitability (1) with figures (1)  Comment on liquidity (1) with figures (1)  Decision based on evidence (1)  Max 3 marks if no figures.	(5)
	Sample answer: Since Albert has increased his gross profit margin (from 50%to 55%) it may be that he has increased his selling price or negotiated better terms with his suppliers which has lowered his cost of sales. There has been no increase in his overhead ratio over the two years as the only change in the net profit margin was due to the increase in his gross profit margin. This indicates that he is maintaining the same level of overhead expenditure. The return on capital employed also indicates an improving profitability situation with an increase from 20%to 23%	
	In terms of liquidity the situation has worsened between the two years. His current ratio has diminished from 2.5:1 in 2010 to 1.5:1 in 2011. If this trend continues then he may have difficulty meeting his short term debts. The acid test also shows a diminishing trend, down from 1.5:1 to 0.8:1.	
	Overall although Albert's profitability has shown some signs of improvement between 2010 and 2011 the reduction in his liquidity position would indicate that contrary to his belief his business performance in 2011 is not superior to 2010.	

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