

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2013

International GCSE Accounting (4AC0/01)





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### General Marking Guidance

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

## Section A

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	Α	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	D	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	В	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	С	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	В	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	С	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	Α	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	В	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	A	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	С	(1)

# Section B

Question Number	Answer						Mark
11(a)			Robe	rto Acc	ount		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Nov 1	Balance b/d	500 (1 cf)	Nov 12	Sales returns	60 (2 cf)	
	Nov 4	Sales	450 (1 cf)	Nov 24	Bank	475 (1cf)	
				Nov 24	Discount allowed (1)	25 (1cf)	(8)
				Nov 30	Balance c/d	390	
			950			950	
	Dec 1	Balance b/d	390 (1of)				

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(b)	Current Assets	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(c)	Trade discount Trade discount is an allowance given to businesses in the same trade (1) and is given either to encourage loyalty (1) or bulk buying (1) (Max 2)	
	Cash discount Cash discount is given to customers as an incentive to pay their accounts promptly (1) which may reduce the number of bad debts (1) and improve the cash flow of the business (1) (Max 2)	(4)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
11(d)			
	Debit	Discount allowed (1)	
	Credit	Roberto (accept customer) (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer			Mark		
12(a)	Ganchi Limited Appropriation Account Year ended 31 October 2012					
		£000	£000			
	Net profit 125					
	Transfer to general reserve 10 (1)					
	Ordinary share dividend:					
	Interim paid	50(1)				
	Final proposed	25 (1)				
			85			
	Retained profit for the year		40			
	Profit and loss account balance b/f		175	(4)		
	Retained profit c/f		215 (1)			

Question Number	Answer				Mark		
12(b)							
	(	Ganchi Li	imited				
	Balance SI	neet at 3	1 October 2012	2			
		£000	£000	£000			
	Fixed Assets	Cost	Total	Net			
			Depreciation	Book			
				Value			
	Land and Buildings	650	-	650			
	Motor vehicles	<u>65</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>40</u>			
		<u>315</u>	<u>25</u>	690(1)			
	Current Assets						
	Stock		128(1)				
	Debtors	40(1)					
	Provision for	2(1)					
	doubtful debts						
			38				
	Cash in hand		<u>4(1)</u>				
			170				
	Current						
	Liabilities						
	Creditors	30(1)					
	Bank overdraft	10(1)					
	Proposed dividend	25(1)					
			65				
	Working capital			<u>105</u>			
				795			
	Long term						
	Liabilities			50(1)			
	6% Debentures			50(1)			
	Capital and			<u>745</u>	(10)		
	Capital and Reserves				(12)		
	Ordinary share		500(1)				
	capital		500(1)				
	General reserve		30 (1)				
	Profit and loss		215 (1)				
				<u>745</u>			

Question Number	Answer				
12(c)	Current ratio				
	Formula	Calculation			
	Current assets/Current liabilities (1)	assets/Current (1 of)			
	Quick ratio (acid test)				
	Formula	Calculation			
	Current assets – stock/Current liabilities (1)	(170 -128)/65 = 0.65:1 (1 of)	(4)		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(d)	Award up to (2) marks for an evaluation of each ratio and a further (1) mark for a suggested improvement. (5)	
	Sample answer	
	The current ratio is acceptable (1) and indicates that the business is able to meet its short term debts from its current assets(1).	
	The quick ratio is less than an acceptable standard of 1:1 (1) which indicates that the business may have difficulty paying its short term debts (1) unless it is able to reduce its large amount of stock (1).	(5)

Question Number	Answer			Mark		
13(a)	The Journal					
	Account	Debit	Credit			
	Drawings	650 (1)				
	Wages and Salaries 650 (1)					
	Heat and Light	175 (1)				
	Accruals		175 (1)			
	Creditors	720 (1)				
	Bank		720 (1)	$(\mathbf{c})$		
				(6)		

Question Number	Answer			Mark		
13(b)	Barack Profit and Loss Account For year ended 30 November 2012					
	£ £					
	Gross Profit 22907					
	Overheads					
	Heat and Light	1500 (1 cf)				
	Motor Vehicle Repairs 4 322}					
	Rent and Rates 7860} (1 cf for					
	both)					
	Wages and Salaries 19 000 (1 cf)					
			32 682	(4)		
	Net Loss		9 775 (1 of)			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(c)	Identification of the causes (1) Short term remedies (2) Long term remedies (2) Sample Answer The reduction in the capital of the business may be due to one of two factors, either the fact that the business is currently making a loss (1) or that the owner's drawings are too high in relation to profits earned (1). In the short term the owner needs to consider either increasing his prices (1) or reducing his overheads (1) In the long term the business owner may need to consider either investing more capital, or look for further external sources of finance such as may be gained through taking on a partner (1) or taking out a bank loan (1)	(5)
	(Max 5)	

Question Number	Answer						
14 (a)	Precious and Little Appropriation Account Year ended 30 September 2012						
		£	£	£			
	Net Profit         57250 (1)						
	Appropriations						
	Interest on capitals: Precious 2 500 Little (1) 1 750 (1)						
			4 250				
	Salary Little		10 000 (1)				
	<u>14 250</u> 43 000						
	Share of Profits: Precious		21 500 (1)				
	Little		21 500 (1)				
				<u>43 000</u>			

Question Number	Answe	r					Mark
14 (b)			Current	αςςοι	ınt - Little		
	Dat	Narrati	£	Dat	Narration	£	
	е	on		е			
	Oct	Balance	8 700	Sep	Interest on	1 750 (1	
	1	b/f		30	capital	of)	
	Sep	Drawin	21 000	Sep	Salary	10 000	
	30	gs	(1 cf)	30		(1 cf)	
	Sep	Balance	3 550	Sep	Share of	21 500	
	30	c/d		30	profits	(1 of)	
			<u>33 250</u>			<u>33 250</u>	
				Oct	Balance b/d	3 550	(5)
				1		(1 of)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number 14 (c)	1 Accruals/Matching	
	<ul> <li>This concept states that the revenue of an accounting period must be matched against the costs of the same period (1) + a further (2) for an appropriate illustration such as payment of rent in advance/arrears. (3)</li> <li>2 Business entity</li> </ul>	
	This concept states that the business is treated as being completely separate from the owner of the business (1) + (2) for an appropriate illustration such as the owner treating personal expenditure as business expenditure, which is not allowed. (3)	
	3 Going concern	
	This concept states that it is to be assumed that the business will continue to operate for an indefinite period of time and that there is no intention to close down the business or reduce the size of the business by any significant amount $(1) + (2)$ for an appropriate illustration such as valuing the fixed assets as if they are being sold. (3)	
		(9)

Question Number	Answe	r					Mark
15 (a)	Bad Debts Account						
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Dec	Sundry	650 (1	Dec	Profit and	1 100	
	31	debtors	cf)	31	Loss (1)	(1 of)	
	Dec	Thatcher	450 (1				
	31		of)				(4)
			<u>1 100</u>			<u>1 100</u>	( ' )

Question Number	Answer						Mark
15 (b)	Thatcher Account						
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Jan	Balance b/d	800	Dec	Bank	350	
	1		(1)	31		(1)	
				Dec	Bad Debts	450	(3)
				31		(1)	
			<u>800</u>			<u>800</u>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (c)	Capital expenditure is money spent by a business on purchasing fixed assets or improving existing fixed assets (1). These costs will appear in the balance sheet (1) Revenue expenditure is money spent on running a business on a day-to-day basis (1). These costs will appear in the profit and loss account (1).	(4)

Question Number	Answer					
15 (d)						
	Transaction	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure			
	Purchase of new	✓ (1)				
	premises					
	Insurance of premises		<b>√</b> (1)			
	Installing and testing	<b>√</b> (1)				
	an air conditioning					
	system			(4)		
	Repairs to premises roof		<b>√</b> (1)			

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