## Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2017

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

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Summer 2017
Publications Code WAC11_01_1706_MS
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## 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 <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 (b)(i) | AO1 (1), AO2 (7), AO3 (1) <br> AO1: One mark for correctly including the annual wage. <br> A02: Seven marks for correctly calculating the annual costs and hourly rate. <br> AO3: One mark for correctly calculating the productive hours per annum. | (7) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i i )}$ | Total cost <br> Productive hours per annum | $\frac{27000 \text { of }}{1800 \text { hours per annum }}$$(45 \times 50 \times 80 \%)(1) A O 3$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


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


| Question Number |  | Indicative Content |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(d) |  | AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) <br> Potential arguments for <br> - Technicians may complete the job in less time <br> - More efficient use of time, more jobs completed <br> - Cost of each job reduces <br> - Fixed overheads spread over more jobs <br> - Quick completion of jobs would make the business more competitive, gaining customers <br> - Improved team work. <br> Potential arguments against <br> - Quality issues/more supervision required <br> - Some technicians may not work more efficiently but may leave others to complete the task more quickly <br> - Possible reduction in customer service <br> - More efficient technicians may see the bonus scheme as unfair and become demotivated. <br> Decision <br> 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 |
|  | 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. <br> 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. <br> Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. <br> An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial and nonfinancial 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 (b) | AO1 (4) <br> 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 <br> Monthly and yearly <br> Relating to errors or fraud |  | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (c)(i) | AO1 (3), AO2 (23), AO3 (3) <br> A01: Three marks for recording the correct opening balances. <br> A02: Twenty three marks for correctly applying the balances to the accounts <br> A03: Three marks for calculating and applying the correct adjustment to the correct account for the disposal of gym equipment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Subscriptions Account |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Date | Details | £ | Date | Details | £ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & 30 \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Income and expenditure | $\begin{array}{r} 5180 \\ \text { (10f) AO2 } \end{array}$ | 2017 | Bank/members subscriptions/R \& P | $\begin{array}{r} 5300 \\ \text { (1) AO2 } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Bad debts/irrecoverable debts/written off | $\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ \text { (1) AO2 } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Balance c/d | 350 | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Balance c/d | 90 |  |
|  |  |  | 5530 |  |  | 5530 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ \text { (1) AO2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | $\begin{array}{r} 350 \\ \text { (1) AO2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | (5) |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (c)(ii) | Gym Equipment Account |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Date | Details | £ | Date | Details | £ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2016 \\ & 1 \text { May } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | $\begin{array}{r} 8500 \\ \text { (1) AO1 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & 30 \text { April } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Disposal | $\begin{array}{r} 1500 \\ \text { (1) AO3 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & 30 \\ & \text { March } \end{aligned}$ | Bank | $\frac{4600}{(1) \mathrm{AO2}}$ | 30 April | Balance <br> c/d | 11600 |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{13100}$ |  |  | $\underline{13100}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & 1 \text { May } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | $\begin{array}{r} 11600 \\ \text { (10f)AO2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(c)(iii) | Gym Equipment - Provision for Depreciation Account |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Date | Details | £ | Date | Details | £ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & 30 \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Disposal | $\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ \text { (1) AO3 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2016 \\ & 1 \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | $\begin{array}{r} 2500 \\ \text { (1)AO1 } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Balance c/d | 3600 | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & 30 \\ & \text { April } \end{aligned}$ | Income \& Expenditure | $\begin{array}{r} \underline{2000} \\ \text { ( } 1 \text { of) AO2 } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 4500 |  |  | 4500 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2017 \\ & 1 \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | $\begin{array}{r} 3600 \\ \text { (1of)AO2 } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (c)(iv) | Avianna Gym Club <br> Refreshment Trading Account for the year ended 30 April | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (c)(v) |  | (7) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 (d) | Statement of Financial Position (Extract) at 30 April 2017 <br> Non-current Assets | (6) |


| Question Number |  | Indicative Content | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) <br> Potential arguments for <br> - The club will have control of the premises <br> - The club can change premises to meet their needs <br> - Potential additional source of income through renting <br> - Will no longer have to pay rent which will reduce the expenses of the club. <br> Potential arguments against <br> - The costs involved in purchase - large long term loan <br> - Long term nature of purchase <br> - All running costs will fall on the club <br> - The club is making a loss, can it support such a long term project. <br> Decision <br> 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. <br> 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. <br> Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. <br> An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial and non-financial information, in an appropriate format and communicates reasoned explanations |  |
| Level 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | 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 <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 ~ ( a )}$ | AO1 (4) <br> AO1: Four marks for stating the difference between <br> 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. |$\quad$| 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) |$\quad$ (4) |  |
| :--- |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (b) | AO1 (2), AO2 (4) <br> A01: Two mark for identifying the account. <br> A02: Four marks for calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the journal. | (6) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (c) | AO1 (2), AO2 (2) <br> A01: Two marks for recording the opening and closing balances. <br> A02: Two marks for making the correct adjustments. |  |  | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (d) | AO1 (1), AO2 (6), AO3 (3) <br> A01: One mark for recording the correct closing credit balance. <br> A02: Six marks for correctly applying the monthly balances to the account. <br> A03: Three marks for calculating the corrected figure from the journal adjustment before applying the corrected figure to the account. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade Receivables Control Account |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | £ |  |  | $\pm$ |  |
| Balance b/d |  | 3450 |  | Balance b/d | 50 |  |
| Revenue7830(1)AO2+45 |  | 7875 | (1) $\mathrm{AO}^{3}$ | Sales returns $\text { 470(1) AO2 + } 70$ | 540 | (1) AO3 |
| Bank (cash refund) |  | 210 | (1) AO2 | Discount allowed | 520 | (1) AO2 |
| Interest charged |  | 95 | (1) AO2 | Bank (receipts) | 6695 | (1) AO2 |
| Balance c/d |  | 150 |  | Balance c/d | 3975 |  |
|  |  | 11780 |  |  | $\underline{11780}$ |  |
| Balance b/d |  | 3975 | (1) $\mathrm{AO}^{3}$ | Balance b/d | 150 | (1) AO1 |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (e) |  | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> Potential positive arguments for control accounts <br> - Checking device on the double entry <br> - Facilitates total balances for financial statement preparation <br> - Restricts fraud <br> - Owner can see total trade payables and trade receivables <br> Potential negative points against control accounts <br> - Additional resources required to prepare. <br> - Require an experienced book-keeper to prepare <br> - Not all errors will be revealed. <br> Decision <br> 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. | (6) |
| Level | Mark ${ }^{\text {M }}$ ( 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 and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. <br> 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. Application to the 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-financial information and an appropriate decision is made. |  |


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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (b)(i) | AO1 (2)  <br> A01: Two marks for applying the formula correctly.  <br>  $\frac{\text { Current assets }}{\text { Current liabilities }} \quad \frac{70000=4.67: 1 \text { (1) AO1 }}{15000 \text { (1) AO1 }}$ |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (b)(ii) | AO1 (2) <br> AO1: Two marks for applying the formula correctly. <br> Current assets - inventory $\frac{70000-40000 \text { (1) AO1 }=2: 1(1) ~ A O 1 ~}{15000}$ |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 (c) | AO1 (1), AO2 (12), AO3 (3) <br> A01: One mark for recording the given expense in the account without adjustment. <br> A02: Twelve marks for calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the statement. <br> A03: Three marks for calculating the corrected figure from a number of adjustments before applying the figure to the correct statement. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Workings | £ | £ |  |
|  | Revenue |  |  | 135000 |  |
|  | less |  |  | (1) A01 |  |
|  | Opening inventory |  | 40000 | (1) A01 |  |
|  | Purchases |  | 72000 | (1) A01 |  |
|  | less |  | 112000 |  |  |
|  | Closing inventory |  | (25000) |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  |  | $(87000)$ |  |
|  | Gross profit |  |  | 48000 |  |
|  | Expenses |  | 33000 | (1) A01 |  |
|  | Depreciation |  | 4500 | (1) AO2 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 37500 |  |
|  | Profit for the year |  |  | $\underline{\underline{10500}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2017 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Workings | £ | £ |  |
|  | Assets |  |  |  |  |
|  | Non-current assets | 30000-4 500 | 25500 | (1) AO2 |  |
|  | Inventory |  | 25000 |  |  |
|  | Trade receivables | $\begin{aligned} & 25000+135000- \\ & 123000 \end{aligned}$ | 37000 | (1) AO3 |  |
|  | Bank | $\begin{aligned} & 5000-33000+ \\ & 123000-80 \quad 000 \end{aligned}$ | 15000 | (1) AO3 |  |
|  |  |  | 102500 |  |  |
|  | Capital and liabilities |  |  |  |  |
|  | Capital | $85000+10500$ | 95500 | (1) AO2 |  |
|  | Trade payables | $\begin{aligned} & 15000+72000 \\ & -80000 \end{aligned}$ | 7000 | (1)AO3 |  |
|  |  |  | 102500 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (10) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (d)(i) | AO2 (2) <br> A02: Two marks for applying the formula correctly. <br>  <br>  <br> Cost of sales <br> Average inventory $=\frac{87000}{32500}$ (1of)AO2 $=2.68$ times (1of)AO2 |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (d)(ii) | AO2 (2) <br> A02: Two marks for applying the formula correctly. |  |
|  | Trade receivables $\times 365$ <br> Credit sales$=\frac{37000 \text { of } \times 365}{135000}$(1of) AO2 $=100$ days/3.29 months <br> (1of)A02 | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 (d)(iii) | AO2 (2) <br> A02: Two marks for applying the formula correctly. <br> $\frac{\text { Trade payables } \times 365}{\text { Credit purchases }}=\frac{7000}{72000}$ (1of) AO2 $\times 365=35 \mathrm{days} / 1.17$ months <br> (1of)AO2 |  |


| Question Number | Indicative Content |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 (e) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> Own figure rules apply <br> Potential positive arguments for Easi Spend <br> - Trade payables have a reasonable settlement period of just over a month <br> - The level of inventory has fallen during the year <br> - High current ratio/ Quick ratio. (This could also be seen as a negative point). <br> Potential negative points for Easi Spend <br> - It is taking a long while ( 100 days) to collect the debts <br> - Inventory levels are still high only turning over every 4 months. For most businesses this is a low rate of inventory turnover. <br> Decision <br> 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 |  |
|  | 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 and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. <br> 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. Application to the 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-financial information and an appropriate decision is made. |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( a ) ( i )}$ | AO1 (2) <br> A01: Two marks for defining fixed costs <br> Fixed costs - costs which are constant for a period of time or <br> range of output. (1)AO1 They are unaffected by the volume of <br> output (1)AO1 |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ~ ( a ) ( i i ) ~}$ | AO1 (2) <br> A01: Two marks for defining semi-fixed costs. <br> Semi-fixed costs- costs which are fixed for a range of <br> production and then step increase (1)AO1 where they are fixed <br> for a further range of production (1)AO1 until a further step <br> increase is required. |  |


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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (c)(i) | AO1 (1), AO2 (12), AO3 (3) <br> A01: One mark for recording the given expense in the total running costs without adjustment. <br> A02: Twelve marks for calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the total running costs. <br> A03: Three marks for calculating the correct figure requiring a two stage calculation before applying the figure to the total running costs. | (10) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 ( c ) ( i i )}$ | Income $250 \times 125$ | 31250 (1)AO2 |  |
|  | Total running costs | $\frac{27000 \text { (1) ofAO2 }}{4250(1) \text { ofAO2 }}$ |  |
|  | Profit for the year | (3) |  |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (c)(iii) | $\frac{\text { Profit before interest } \times 100}{\text { Capital + Non-current liabilities }}=\frac{4250 \text { of }+5600}{60000+140000}=$ $\frac{9850 \text { (1 of) AO2 }}{200000 \text { (1) AO2 }}$ | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (d) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> Own figure rule applies <br> Potential positive arguments for Sunshine Villa <br> - The project makes a profit and a reasonable ROCE <br> - In the long term residential property prices tend to rise <br> - Bookings may increase next year with repeat business. <br> Potential negative points for Sunshine Villa <br> - A major capital investment for low returns <br> - Risk that the property may lose value due to economic conditions <br> - Economic conditions may reduce income if bookings reduce. <br> Decision <br> 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 |  | (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 and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. <br> 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. Application to the 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-financial information and an appropriate decision is made. |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (a) | AO2 (4) <br> 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 @ $£ 800$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April - June } \\ & 2016 \end{aligned}$ | 80 £750 | 90@ £800 | $\begin{array}{r} 30 @ £ 800 \\ 80 @ £ 750 \\ \text { (1)AO2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | July - <br> September $2016$ | 70 @ $£ 700$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 @ £ 800 \\ & 30 @ £ 750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50 @ £ 750 \\ 70 @ £ 700 \\ \text { (1)AO2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | October December 2016 | 100 @ $£ 650$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 @ £ 750 \\ & 30 @ £ 700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 @ £ 700 \\ 100 @ £ 650 \\ \text { (1)AO2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | J anuary - <br> March 2017 | 60 @ £600 | $\begin{aligned} & 40 @ £ 700 \\ & 30 @ £ 650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 @ £ 650 \\ 60 @ £ 600 \\ \text { (1)AO2 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | Closing balance |  |  | $£ 81500$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (b) | AO1 (5), AO2 (6), AO3 (3) <br> A01: Five marks for recording the given expense in the account without adjustment. <br> A02: Six marks for calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the account. <br> 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. <br> Banwell Products <br> Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 April 2017 £ <br> £ |  |
|  | Opening inventory 96000 |  |
|  | Purchases $\quad \frac{210000}{306000}$ (1)AO2 |  |
|  | Closing inventory (81 500) (1)ofA01 |  |
|  | Cost of raw materials 224500 |  |
|  | Machinists wages 93000 (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Assembly wages (83 500-6500) $\quad 77000$ (1)AO2 |  |
|  | Prime cost 394500 (10f)AO2w+f |  |
|  | Manufacturing overheads: |  |
|  | Production management salaries 84000 (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Indirect manufacturing wages 16800 (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Depreciation on equipment 45000 (1)AO1 |  |
|  | Rent 34000 (1)AO3 |  |
|  | Insurance $\quad \underline{21000}$ (1)AO3 |  |
|  | 200800 |  |
|  | 595300 (1)AO2 |  |
|  | Work in progress: |  |
|  | Opening inventory 1 April 201655000 |  |
|  | Closing inventory 31 March 2017 (47 300) |  |
|  | $\underline{7700}(1) A 02$ |  |
|  | Cost of production 603000 |  |
|  | Manufacturing profit 37000 (1of)AO3 |  |
|  | Transfer to trading account $\underline{\underline{640000}(\mathbf{1 ) A O 2 w + f}}$ |  |
|  |  | (14) |


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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( c ) ( i i )}$ | The annual depreciation would be added to the accumulated <br> depreciation and deducted from the cost (1)AO1 to <br> establish the carrying (Net Book) value. (1)AO1 |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( c ) ( i i i )}$ | The value of the inventory of finished goods (1)AO2 <br> would be reduced by the balance of the provision for <br> unrealised profit. (1)AO2 | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (d) | AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <br> Potential positive arguments for LIFO <br> - When prices are falling issues will be close to current replacement cost <br> - Product/sales will not be overpriced in current market conditions. <br> Potential negative points for LIFO <br> - Not accepted by tax authorities or IAS <br> - When prices are falling remaining inventory will become increasingly over-valued <br> - LIFO may under state cost of sales which is against the prudence concept. <br> NOT <br> An evaluation of inventory rotation <br> Decision <br> 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. |  | (6) |
| Level | Mark | Descriptor |  |
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| 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. |  |
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| Level 3 | 5-6 | Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the 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-financial information and an appropriate decision is made. |  |

