# Mark Scheme (Results) 

June 2011

IGCSE Accounting<br>(4AC0) Paper 01

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## Section A

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | A | (1) |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number |  |  |
| 2 | C | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | C | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | D | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | D | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | D | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | B | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | A | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | D | (1) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | B | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11(a) | Trial Balance as at 31 December 2010 |  |  | (3) |
|  | Account | Debit | Credit |  |
|  |  | £ | £ |  |
|  | Bank balance | 59000 |  |  |
|  | Capital |  | 87900 |  |
|  | Carriage outwards | 350 |  |  |
|  | Closing stock |  | 3241 |  |
|  | Drawings | 27500 * |  |  |
|  | Fixtures and fittings | 30000 |  |  |
|  | Opening stock | 2623 |  |  |
|  | Provision for depreciation <br> - fixtures and fittings |  | 2 500* |  |
|  | Purchases | 38 950* |  |  |
|  | Rent and rates | 7500 |  |  |
|  | Sales |  | 65 400* |  |
|  | Wages and salaries | 10 000* |  |  |
|  | Suspense |  | 16 882* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 mark for every two correct entries |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11(b) |  | Date | Narration | Debit | Credit | (4) |
|  |  |  |  | £ | £ |  |
|  |  |  | Suspense | 15000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Capital |  | 15000* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Fixtures and Fittings | 1500 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Purchases |  | 1500* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Suspense | 882 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Rates Rent and |  | 882* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Suspense | 1000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Salaries Wages and |  | 1 000* |  |
|  |  | 1 Mark for each correct pair of entries - Mark to be awarded for correct figure and account name |  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11(c) | Suspense Account |  |  |  |  |  | (3) |
|  | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | £ |  |
|  |  | Capital | $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 000 \end{array}$ |  | Balance b/f* | 1 6882* |  |
|  |  | Rent and Rates | 882 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Wages and Salaries | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 000^{*} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{882}$ |  |  | $\underline{16882}$ |  |
|  | 1 Mark for all three entries on debit side |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12(a) | A Alpa Account |  |  |  |  |  | (6) |
|  | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | f |  |
|  | Apr 1 | Balance b/f | 3 000* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | Cash Book | 1500* |  |
|  | Apr 1 | Sales Book | 660* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | PL Set Off | 1000* |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | Sales Book | 1595* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Balance c/d | 2755 |  |
|  |  |  | 5255 |  |  | 5255 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | 2 755* |  |  |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12(b) | Sales Ledger Control (Total Debtors) Account |  |  |  |  |  | (6) |
|  | Date | Narration | ¢ | Date | Narration | f |  |
|  | Apr 1 | Balance b/f | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 000^{*} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | PL set Off | 1000* |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Sales Book | 5 973* | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Returns Inwards Book | 440* |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Cash Book | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 750^{*} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ & \mathbf{3 0} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Balance c/d | 9783 |  |
|  |  |  | 21973 |  |  | $\underline{21973}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Balance b/d | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 783^{*} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12(c) | Sales Account |  |  |  |  |  | (8) |
|  | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | f |  |
|  |  |  |  | Apr 1 | Balance b/f | 23400 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Sales Book | 5 430* |  |
|  |  |  |  | Apr | Cash Book | $25$ |  |
|  | 1 Mark for both entries <br> Returns Inwards Account |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | £ |  |
|  | Apr 1 | Balance b/f | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 360 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Apr | Returns | 400* |  |  |  |  |
|  | VAT Account |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | £ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Returns Inwards Book | 40* | Apr 1 | Balance b/f | 3200 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Purchases Book | 320* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Sales Book | 543* |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Cash Book | 70* | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \mathrm{Apr} \\ \mathbf{3 0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Cash Book | 125* |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Purchases Returns Book | 26* |  |


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


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mar k |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13(a) | Omar Bashir <br> Trading and profit and loss account For year ended 30 April 2011 |  |  |  | (20) |
|  |  | £ | £ | £ |  |
|  | Sales |  | $\begin{array}{r} 506 \\ 500(1) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | Returns inwards |  | 6 500(1) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 500000 |  |
|  | Cost of Sales |  |  |  |  |
|  | Opening stock |  | 45000 (1) |  |  |
|  | Purchases (324 897* - 5 000*) | $\begin{array}{r} 319897 \\ (2) \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Returns outwards | $\begin{array}{r} \frac{4}{4} \\ \hline 897(1) \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 315000 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 360000 |  |  |
|  | Closing stock |  | $55000(1)$ |  |  |
|  | Cost of goods sold |  |  | 305000 |  |
|  | Gross Profit |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 195000 \\ & \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 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 equipment |  | 1 000(2cf) |  |  |
|  | motor vehicles |  | $\frac{10000}{\underline{(2 c f)}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 78046 |  |
|  | Net Profit |  |  | 116954 |  |


|  |  |  |  | $\underline{\text { (1) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |


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


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


| Number |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Oriental Furniture Ltd Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2011 |  |  |  | (15) |
|  |  | £000 | £000 | £000 |  |
|  | Fixed Assets | Cost | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Agg } \\ \text { Dep } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | N.B.V. |  |
|  | Premises | 600 |  | 600* |  |
|  | Fixtures and Fittings | 62 | 12 | 50* |  |
|  |  | 662 | 12 | 650 |  |
|  | Current Assets |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stock | 60* |  |  |  |
|  | Debtors | 55* |  |  |  |
|  | Prepayments | 10* |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 125 |  |  |
|  | Current Liabilities |  |  |  |  |
|  | Creditors | 35* |  |  |  |
|  | Bank overdraft | 30* |  |  |  |
|  | Interest accrued | 10* |  |  |  |
|  | Proposed dividend | 25* |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  | Working capital |  |  | 25* |  |
|  |  |  |  | 675 |  |
|  | Long term Liabilities |  |  |  |  |
|  | Debentures 2020 |  |  | 100* |  |
|  |  |  |  | 575 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Financed by: |  |  |  |  |
|  | Share capital |  | 300* |  |  |
|  | General reserve |  | 50* |  |  |
|  | Profit and loss account |  | 225* |  |  |
|  | Shareholders funds |  |  | 575* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15(b) | Formula <br> Gross Profit/ Sales x 100 <br> Gross profit margin for year ended 31 March 2010 <br> $250000 / 500000 \times 100=50 \%$ <br> Gross profit margin for year ended 31 March 2011 <br> $330000 / 600000 \times 100=55 \%$ <br> $\mathbf{1}$ mark for correct formula + 1 mark for both correct <br> percentages (2) | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $15(\mathrm{c})$ | Formula <br> Net Profit/ Sales $\times 100$ <br> Net profit margin for year ended 31 March 2010 <br> $150000 / 500000 \times 100=30 \%$ <br> Net profit margin for year ended 31 March 2011 <br> $210000 / 600000 \times 100=35 \%$ <br> 1 mark for correct formula + $\mathbf{1}$ mark for both correct <br> percentages (2) | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15(d) | Formula <br> Net Profit/ Capital Employed $\times 100$ <br> Return on capital employed for year ended 31 March 2010 <br> $150000 / 750000 \times 100=20 \%$ <br> Return on capital employed for year ended 31 March 2011 <br> $210000 / 900000 \times 100=23.3 \%$ <br> $\mathbf{1}$ mark for correct formula + 1 mark for both correct <br> percentages (2) | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 (e) | The key here is for the candidate to find reasons (identify a <br> strategy) to explain their contention. Reasons must have validity <br> and must be backed up by figures. <br> Evaluation of performance between 2010 and 2011 <br> Comment on profitability (1) with figures (1) <br> Comment on liquidity (1) with figures (1) <br> Decision based on evidence (1) <br> Max 3 marks if no figures. | (5) |
|  | Sample answer: <br> Since Albert has increased his gross profit margin (from 50\%to <br> 55\% it may be <br> that he has increased his selling price or negotiated better terms <br> with his suppliers which has lowered his cost of sales. There has <br> been no increase in his overhead ratio over the two years as the <br> only change in the net profit margin was due to the increase in <br> his gross profit margin. This indicates that he is maintaining the <br> same level of overhead expenditure. The return on capital <br> employed also indicates an improving profitability situation with <br> an increase from 20\%to 23\% |  |
| In terms of liquidity the situation has worsened between the two <br> years. His current ratio has diminished from 2.5:1 in 2010 to <br> 1.5:1 in 2011. If this trend continues then he may have difficulty <br> meeting his short term debts. The acid test also shows a <br> diminishing trend, down from 1.5:1 to 0.8:1. |  |  |

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