

## Mark Scheme (Results) January 2010

**GCE** 

GCE O level Accounting (7011/01)



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January 2010

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## Section A

A Aubergine Purchases Day Book    F	f Total	VAT 23 //C 3 7	323 //C	Es Day Book  Goods  4 000  (600) \( \sqrt{C} \)	Purchase 0 Okra	3 Nov
Purchases Day Book	Total	VAT 23 //C 3 7	323 //C	Es Day Book  Goods  4 000  (600) \( \sqrt{C} \)	Purchase 0 Okra	3 Nov
## Success Suc	Total	VAT 23 //C 3 7	323 //C	£ Goods 4 000 (600) √C	O Okra	3 Nov
Goods   VAT	Total	VAT 23 //C 3 7	323 //C	Goods 4 000 (600) √C		3 Nov
3 Nov O Okra 4 000  Less 15% trade discount (600) /C  8 Nov P Pepper 3 200  Less 25% trade discount (800) /C  2 400 /OF 240 /OF  15 Nov Z Zucchini 8 500  Less 20% trade discount (1 700) /C  6 800 /OF 680 /OF		23 //C 3 7	323 //(	4 000 _(600) √C		3 Nov
Less 15% trade discount	3 723			<u>(600)</u> √C		3 Nov
Less 15% trade discount	3 723			<u>(600)</u> √C		3 Nov
3 400 /OF   323 //C /OF	3 723				Less 15% trade discount	
8 Nov P Pepper 3 200  Less 25% trade discount (800) /C  2 400 /OF 240 /OF  15 Nov Z Zucchini 8 500  Less 20% trade discount (1 700) /C  6 800 /OF 680 /OF	3 /23			3 400 / OF		,
8 Nov P Pepper 3 200  Less 25% trade discount (800) √C  2 400 √OF 240 √OF  15 Nov Z Zucchini 8 500  Less 20% trade discount (1 700) √C  6 800 √OF 680 √OF		7 OF	7 OF			
Less 25% trade discount      (800)						
Less 25% trade discount      (800)				2 200	D. Donnor	9 Nov
2 400 /OF 240 /OF  15 Nov Z Zucchini 8 500  Less 20% trade discount (1 700) /C  6 800 /OF 680 /OF	1					O NOV
15 Nov Z Zucchini 8 500  Less 20% trade discount (1 700) /C	2 640	0 /OF 2.6	240 70		Less 23% trade discount	
Less 20% trade discount       (1 700) √C         6 800 √OF       680 √OF	4 UHU	20	∠ <del>1</del> 0 / UΓ	2 700 / OI		
Less 20% trade discount         (1 700) √C           6 800 √OF         680 √OF				8 500	7 7ucchini	15 Nov
<u>6 800</u> /OF <u>680</u> /OF						13 1101
	7 480	0./OF 7.4	680./OF		Less 20% trade discours	
<u> </u>	<u>, 100</u> 3 843 √OF					
totals if the purchase of the telephone system is included in the bound 12 marks	ook.	I in the book.	cluded in th	ne system is inc		
Purchases Returns Book						
	£	£	<u> </u>	f		
	Total	VAT	S VA	Goods		
				640	P Penner	11 Nov
Goods VAT						111107
Goods VAT  11 Nov P Pepper 640			•		Less 25/0 trade discoulit	
Goods   VAT	528	48 √OF 52	_	4X()./()F		
Goods VAT  11 Nov P Pepper 640	528	48 √OF 52	_	480 / OF		
Goods   VAT	528	48 √OF 52	_		Z Zucchini	20 Nov
Goods   VAT	528	48 √OF 52	48 / 0	500		20 Nov
Goods   VAT	528 <u>440</u>		48 √O	500 (100) /C		20 Nov

Question	Answer							Mark	
Number									
1(b)			O Ok	ra	Account				
			£				£		
	10 Nov	Bank	2 100 √C		1 Nov	Balance b/f	2 100 √C		
	20 Nov	Bank	3 553 √C		3 Nov	Purchases	3 723 /OF		
	20 Nov	Discount Received	<u>170</u> √C						
			<u>5 823</u>				<u>5 823</u>		
			P Pep	pe	r Accoun	t			
			£				£		
	10 Nov	Bank	735 √C		1 Nov	Balance b/f	735 √C		
	11 Nov	Returns	528 √OF		8 Nov	Purchases	2 640 √OF		
	30 Nov	Balance c/f	<u>2 112</u> √OF						
			<u>3 375</u>				<u>3375</u>		
					1 Dec	Balance b/f	2 112 √OF		
	Z Zucchini Account								
			£				£		
	10 Nov	Bank	4 540 √C		1 Nov	Balance b/f	4 540 √C		
	20 Nov	Returns	440 √OF		15 Nov	Purchases	7 480 √OF		
	30 Nov	Balance c/f	<u>7 040</u> ∫0F						
			12 020				12 020		
					1 Dec	Balance b/f	7 040 /OF	(4.7)	
								(17)	

Question Number	Answer					Mark
1(c)			Control	Account		
			£		£	
		Bank	10 928 √OF	Balance b/f	7 375 √C	
		Discount received	170 √OF	Purchases	13 843√OF	
		Returns outwards	968 √OF			
		Balance c/f	<u>9 152</u> √√			
			<u>21 218</u>		<u>21 218</u>	
	Balance	c/f //C /OF				(7)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(d)(i)	Refers to the names of two or more of the different ledgers $\mathcal I$ Gives examples of the accounts which are included in two or more of these ledgers $\mathcal I$	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(d)(ii)	Gives one reason for the sub-division of the ledger eg to group similar accounts together $\mathcal I$ Develops this reason eg makes it easier to control the ledger / to check for errors $\mathcal I$	(2)

(Total 48 marks)

Question	Answer			Mark	
Number					
2(a)	Duby Pine				
	Ruby Biro	oor andod 21 F	Nacambar 2000		
	Trading & Profit & Loss Account for the y	ear ended 31 L	_		
	Sales	L L	<u>£</u> 144 710 √C		
	Less returns inwards		(900) √C 143 810		
	Charlest 1 1 00	26 250 76	143 610		
	Stock at 1.1.09	36 250 √C			
	Purchases	120 600 √C			
	Less returns outwards	(1 686) √C			
	Carriage inwards	717 /C			
	Less closing stock (35 700) /C				
	Cost of sales		(120 181)		
	Gross profit	(0.5.6	23 629 /OFNC		
	Advertising	60 √ C			
	Carriage outwards	2 746 √C			
	Insurances	1 200 √C			
	Motor expenses	3 925 √C			
	Rent and rates (13 800 √C - 650 √C)	13 150			
	Driver's wages (7 000 ∫C + 200 ∫C)	7 200			
	Administration expenses	5 273 √C			
	Depreciation on shop fixtures	528 √C			
	Depreciation on delivery van	1 000 √C			
	Interest on loan	250 √C			
			(35 332)		
	Net loss		<u>(11 703)</u>	,	
				(20)	

Question	Answer				Mark					
Number	Ruby Biro Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2009									
2(b)	Ruby Biro B									
	<del>  -</del>	£	£	£						
	Fixed assets	Asset at	Acc Dep	NBV						
		cost	( 0 500) 505	4.500						
	Delivery van	10 000 √C	( 8 500) √OF	1 500						
	Shop fixtures	4 520 √C	(3 728) √OF	<u>792</u>						
				2 292						
				√OFNC						
	Current assets									
	Stock	35 700 √C								
	Debtors	3 915 √C								
	Rent prepaid	650 √C								
	Bank	3 700 √C								
	Cash	<u>500 √C</u>								
			44 465 √OFNCSH							
	Current liabilities									
	Creditors	4 610 √C								
	Wages owing	200 √C								
	Interest owing	250 √OF								
			(5 060) √OFNCSH							
	Working capital (mark of capital)	<u>39 405</u> √OF								
				<u>41 697</u>						
	Capital account		60 000 √C							
	Less net loss		(11 703) √OF							
	Less drawings		(11 600) √C							
				36 697						
	Bank loan			5 000 √C	(20)					
				41 697						

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)(i)	The business has made a loss of £11 703 JOF on a capital of £60 000 and a bank loan of £5 000 JC. This is a negative 18% ROCE. JJOF (Accept 19.5% if the loan is omitted from the calculation) or The business has made a loss of £11 703 JOF on sales of £144 710 JC. This is a negative net profit ratio of 8%. JJ OF	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
Number 2(c)(ii)	Possible ways of improving the profit and loss situation:  • Increase sales by reducing prices / spending more on advertising  • Increase sales by spending more on advertising  • Decrease purchases by finding new cheaper suppliers  • Reduce wages by driving the van herself  • Reduce motor costs by buying a smaller or more efficient van  • Reduce administration expenses by increasing efficiency  • Repay the loan to save the interest  • Any other suitable suggestion	(4)

(Total 48 marks)

## Section B

Question Number 3(a)	Answer	Phidippides' Journal			Mark
	Doto	Dhidinnidos/ Journal			
3(a)	Doto				
		Narration	Dr	Cr	
	Date	Nai i ation		£	
			£	<u> </u>	
	3 Dec	Office Equipment	100 √C		
	3 2 6 6	VAT	10 √C		
		Dodgy Dossiers Ltd	1010	110 √C	
		Purchase of shredding machine on credit			
	10 Dec	Stock Loss/Insurance Co	2 500 √C		
		Purchases / trading account		2 500 √C	
		Writing off of stock lost in burglary $I$			
	15 Dec	Discount received	20 √C		
	15 Dec		20 / C	20.76	
		Marathon Supplies Ltd		20 √C	
		Cancellation of cash discount taken from supplier in error /			
	22 Dec	V Williams	500 √C		
		S Williams		500 √C	
		Correction of error of commission /			
		posting sale to wrong customer √			
	31 Dec	Profit & Loss	120 √C		
		Provision for doubtful debts		120 √C	(16)
		Increase in provision for doubtful debts /			

Question Number	Answer	Mark				
3(b)	The advantages and disadvantages of switching from a manual bookkeeping system to customised accounting software:  Advantages:  Less time-consuming as all accounts are entered up for every transaction  More accurate as it does not make arithmetical errors  Everything is stored in one place and can easily be accessed  An audit trail is kept and past transactions can easily be traced  Can be used by non-specialist staff after a short period of training  Any other relevant advantage  for stating an advantage and a further for development - max ffff.  Disadvantages  The system might break down and data might be lost  The business must pay to train staff to use the system  The system might be too complex for a small business  Data might not be secure  High capital cost of installation  Any other relevant disadvantage  for stating a disadvantage and a further for development - max 4 marks.  Up to ff for a balanced conclusion or opinion stated	(10)				

Question	Answer						Mark	
Number								
4(a)(i)		Insurance Account						
			£			£		
	1 Sept	Balance b/f	65 √C	31 Aug	Profit & loss	955 √OF		
	31 Aug	Bank	820 √C					
	31 Aug	Balance c/f	<u>70</u> √C					
			<u>955</u>			<u>955</u>		
				1 Sept	Balance b/f	70 √OF	(5)	

Question	Answer						Mark
Number							
4(a)(ii)			Wag	ges Accoun	t		
			£			£	
	31 Aug	Bank	36 000 /C	1 Sept	Balance b/f	7 250 √C	
	31 Aug	Balance c/f	<u>5 100</u> √C	31 Aug	Profit & loss	33 850 √OF	
			<u>41 100</u>			<u>41 100</u>	
				1 Sept	Balance b/f	5 100 √OF	(5)

Question	Answer							Mark
Number								
4(a)(iii)		Dr	rovision for D	oubtful	Dok	ots Account		
		Г	OVISION NO D	oubtiui	DCI	JIS ACCOUNT		
			[ £				£	
		Profit & loss	370 √OF	1 Se	pt	Balance b/f	1 870 √C	
	31 Aug							
	31 Aug	Balance c/f	<u>1 500</u> √C					
			<u>1 870</u>				<u>1 870</u>	
				1 Se	pt	Balance b/f	1 500 √OF	(4)

Question	Answer							Mark
Number								
4(a)(iv)			Bad D	)ek	ots Accou	ınt		
			£				£	
	31 Aug	Norman Rock	<u>300</u> √C		31 Aug	Profit & loss	<u>300</u> √OF	(2)
Question Number	Answer					Mark		
4(a)(v)	Provision for Depreciation (Office Furniture) Account							
			£				£	
	31 Aug	Balance c/f	<u>160</u>		31 Aug	Profit & loss	160 √C	

	1 Sept Balance b/f 160 √OF	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	${\it II}$ for stating a reason and a further ${\it II}$ for development	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)(i)	A provision for doubtful debts is made to enable a business to apportion some of this years profits in anticipation of future bad debts. $\int$ or $\int \int$ according to the way this is explained.	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(c)(ii)	A reduction in the provision for doubtful debts is made when the business expects bad debts to be less.	
	$\mathcal I$ or $\mathcal I\mathcal I$ according to the way this is explained.	(2)

Question	Answer				Mark	
Number						
5(a)	Receipts and Payments Account					
		£		£		
	Subscriptions received	15 000 √ C	General expenses	8 150 √ C		
	Sale of tickets for trip	1 630 √ C	Purchase of equipment	5 000 √ C		
	Loan	1 000 √ C	Training course	200 √ C		
			Purchase of block of tickets	800 √ C		
			Coach hire	585 √ C		
			Balance c/f	<u>2 895</u> √OFNC		
		<u>17 630</u>		17 630	(9)	

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
5(b)			
	Income and Expenditure Account fo	r the year ending 31 December 2009	
	·	£	
	Subscriptions (15 000 - 1 300 + 175)	13 875 <i>∫∫∫</i> OF	
	Profit on trip (1 630 - 800 - 585)	<u>245</u>	
		14 120	
	General expenses	8 150 √ C	
	Training course	200 √ C	
	Depreciation on equipment	<u>500</u>	
	Surplus of income over expenditure	5 270 √ OFNC	
	Subscriptions and profit on trip: $\int$ for each	ach component. $III$ only for C	(10)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
5(c)	Balance Sheet as at 3 Equipment (5 000 - 500 OF) Subscriptions owing Cash	1 December 2009 £ 4 500 √√ 175 √C 2 895 √ OF 7 570	
	Surplus Loan Subscriptions received in advance	5 270 √OF 1 000 √ C <u>1 300</u> √ C <u>7 570</u>	(7)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
6(a)(i)				
		2008	2009	
	Return on capital	(15 000 / 55 000) × 100	(35 000 / 75 000) × 100	
	employed	= 27.27% C	= 46.67% C	
	1 mark for oach correct figure		simal places	
	1 mark for each correct figure	e must be rounded to 2 de	cimal places	
				(2)

Question Number	Answer			Mark		
6(a)(ii)						
		2008	2009			
	Net profit ratio	(15 000 / 82 500) × 100 =	(35 000 / 153 800) × 100			
		18.18% C	= 22.76% C			
	1 mark for each correct figure must be rounded to 2 decimal places					
		_	·	(2)		

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
6(a)(iii)				
	Current ratio	(20 750 + 8 475) :	(12 300 + 4 320) :	
		(10 900 + 5 600)	(9 065 + 1 580)	
		= 1.77 : 1 C	= 1.56 : 1 C	
	1 mark for each correct figure -must be rounded to 2 decimal places			
				(2)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
6(a)(iv)				
	Rate of stock turnover	Cost of sales = (82 500 -	Cost of sales = 153 800 -	
		32 000) = 50 500	68 000) = 85 800	
		50 500 / 20 750	85 800 / 12 300	
		= 2.43 times C	= 6.98 times C	
	2 marks for each correct figure - must be rounded to 2 decimal places			
		_		(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(b)	<ul> <li>Points in support of an improvement in the performance:</li> <li>Return on capital employed has increased from 27.27% to 46.67%.</li> <li>Net profit ratio has increased from 18.18% to 22.76%</li> <li>Sales have increased from £82 500 to £153 800 - an increase of 86.42</li> <li>Rate of stock turnover has increased from 2.43 times to 6.98 times</li> <li>Taking on the new partner has probably helped the sales, as he is an expert salesman and manager</li> <li>The new partner has brought in capital and part of this has been used to buy a computer, which should make the business more efficient.</li> <li>The additional capital has allowed the bank overdraft to decrease, thus exposing the business to less risk</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Points against:</li> <li>The current ratio has fallen from 1.77: 1 to 1.56: 1</li> <li>Liquidity was less than 2: 1 previously and is now even lower</li> <li>A large percentage of the current assets is accounted for by stock in both years</li> <li>Creditors are much larger than debtors in both years</li> <li>for JJ for each point explained up to a maximum of 4 marks for each section</li> <li>JJ for a conclusion eg the partner has improved the performance of the business.</li> </ul>	
	Dasiness.	(10)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(c)(i)		
	Under the existing partnership agreement, Iroko will receive £35 000 / 2 = £17	
	500 //C	
		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)(i)	Under the scheme proposed by the bank manager: Iroko will receive interest on capital of 5% of £55 000 = £2 750 $\sqrt{C}$ Sapele will receive interest on capital of 5% of £20 000 = £1 000 $\sqrt{C}$ The amount to be shared equally will be £35 000 - (£2 750 + £1 000) $\sqrt{C}$ £31 250 $/$ 2 = £15 625 $\sqrt{C}$ So Iroko will receive £15 625 + £2 750 = £18 375 $\sqrt{C}$	(4)

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