

Mark Scheme January 2007

GCE

GCE O Level Accounting (7011)



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January 2007
Publications Code UO018819
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Question 1

a(i) Purchases Day Book

		Goods		VAT		Total	
Nov 9	McCarthy Ltd	16 000	√C				
	Less trade discount 25%	4 000	√OF				
	(if TDisc not shown)	12 000	√OF	1 200	√OF	13 200	√OF

If purchase of office equipment included in PDB ...disallow all marks in Gen Journal.

(ii) Sales Day Book

()		Goods		VAT		Total		l
Nov 16	Display Ltd	2 000	JC	190	Γ/C	2 190	√OF	1

(iii) Returns Outward Day Book

	<i>J</i>						
		Goods		VAT		Total	
Nov 28	McCarthy Ltd	360	√C				
	Less trade discount 25%	90	√OF				
	(if TDisc not shown)	270	√OF	27	√OF	297	√OF

(iv) Cash Book

(')		Disc	Bank				Disc		Bank	
		All					Rec			
Nov 1	Balance b/d		6 000	√C	Nov 3	McCarthy			2 500	ſC
Nov 6	Freezer Ltd	20√C	380	√C	Nov 10	Rates			3 600	ΛC
Nov15	Sales (inc VAT)		55 000	√C	Nov 11	Appliance Ltd	40	∫ ∫	760	√C
					Nov 26	Telephone (inc VAT)			176 (160)	//C (/)OF
					Nov 28	Freezer Ltd			380	ΛC
					Nov 30	Insurance			80	ſC
		l. , ,	L	<u>,.</u>	<u> </u>		L		· · ·	Ļ

If discount £20 is included under discount received column on Nov 28 penalise by removing the Γ for £380 credit bank column

(v) General Journal

		Debit	Credit
Nov 23	Motor Van	5 000√C	
	VAT	500√C	
	First Motors & Co		5 500/C
Being purchas	e of motor van on credit√		

 $30 \text{ x } \int = 15 \text{ marks}$

(b) Sales Ledger

	Display Ltd										
		£									
Nov 1	Balance b/d	800	√C								
Nov 16	Sales	2 190	√OF								

Freezer Ltd

		£					
Nov 1	Balance b/d	400	√C	Nov 6	Bank	380	√OF
Nov 28	Bank	380	√OF	Nov 6	Disc All	20	√OF
Nov 28	Disc All	20	Γ/C				

$8 \times J = 4 \text{ marks}$

(c) (i) VAT Account

VAT

		£					
Nov	Bank (telephone)	16	√C	Nov	Bank(sales)	5 000	√C
26				15			
Nov	First Motors & Co	500	√OF	Nov	Sales/Display	190	√OF
28				30			
Nov	Purchases/McCarth	1 200	√OF	Nov	Returns out	27	√OF
30	у			30			
Nov	Balance c/d	3 501	√OF(
30			nc)				
		5 217				5 217	
				May 1	Balance b/d	3 501	√OF

$8 \times J = 4 \text{ marks}$

 $\it I$ is for figure and narration....as usual narration should indicate double entry ...day book not acceptable

e.g. on debit side on Nov 30 ..accept purchases/McCarthy/creditors/sundry creditors/sundries

on Nov 26 bank is the key word ...do not accept telephone ...accept cash

on Nov 15 bank is the key word ...do not accept sales ...accept cash

on Nov 30 credit side accept sales/Display/debtors/sundry debtors/sundries

on Nov 30 accept returns outward/returns/McCarthy/sundry creditors/creditors/sundries

(c) (ii)

The closing balance on the VAT account means that the tax authority is owed £3 501/OF by the business.

 $2 \times \sqrt{1} = 1 \text{ mark}$

(Total 24 marks)

$$\operatorname{\textsc{Michael}}$$ Trading and profit and loss account for year ended 31 October 2006/WWW

Opening stock	4 500	Ţ					Sales	600 000√c
		С						
Purchases	400 000	1	404 500					
		C						
Less cl stock	Any figure(√)		4 000	$\int \int \int \int$	400 500			
Gross Profit					199 500	ſ	С	
					600 000			600 000

Wages			11	ſ	С		Gross Profit	199 500√of
			000					
Veh Exps			3 500	J	С		Discount rec	640√c
Discount allowed			520	J	С			
Heat & light			600	5	С			
Insurance	590	7						
Less prepaid	104		486	Ţ	C total for (II)			
General exps	450	7						
Less error	200		250	Ţ	C total for (II)			
Prov dep equip	405	Ţ						
		С						
Prov dep veh	3 150	Ţ	3 555					
		С						
Rates	2 500	ſ			C total for (II)			
Add owing	250		2 750	J	22 661			
Net profit					177 479	ſſ	Of(nc)(\int)	
					200 140			200 140

24 x $\sqrt{ }$ = 12 marks

Balance sheet at 31 October 2006

Capital	63 250	√с				
Net profit	177 479	√of	240 729			
Less drawings (+200√)			21 200	√of	219 529	
Fixed Assets						
Premises			186 000	√с		
Equipment	5 000	√c				
Less provision for depreciation	1 355	√√c	3 645	√of		
Vehicles	15 000	√с				
Less provision for depreciation	7 650	√c	7 350	√of	196 995	√of
Current Assets						
Stock	4 000	√of				
Debtors	18 700	√c				
Insurance prepaid	104	√c				
Bank (-1200√)	11 400	√of				
Cash (-400√)	580	√of	34 784	√of		
Less Current Liabilities						
Creditors	12 000	√c				
Rates unpaid	250	√c	12 250	√of		
Working capital					22 534	
					219 529	

24 x √ = 12 marks

(Total 24 marks)

48 X J = 24 marks

Tick is for comment and figure. If final figure given only eg WC increases by £2000 give one tick only ...because the Q is about explaining. Do not credit OF's that result in a different final answer.

(i)	Cash will increase by £6 000/, stock will decrease by £4 000///. Thus current assets will increase by £2 000/ and working capital will increase by £2 000/	ıt
	assets witt increase by £2 0007 and working capital witt increase by £2 0007	6
(ii)	Bank will decrease by £2 500/ so current assets will decrease by £2500/.	
	Creditors will decrease by £2 650 $\sqrt{\ }$ so current liabilities will decrease by £2650 $\sqrt{\ }$. thus working capital will increase by £150 $\sqrt{\ }$	
		5
(iii)	Stock will increase by £1 200/, creditors will increase by £1200/. Thus curre assets will increase by £1 200/, current liabilities will increase by £1200/, so there will be no change in working capital/	
		5
(iv)	Cash will increase by £2 000/, so working capital will increase by £2 000/	
		2
(v)	Bank will increase by £10 000/ and current assets will increase by £10 000/. Bank overdraft/creditors will increase by £3 000/ and current liabilities will increase by £3 000/. Thus working capital will increase by £7 000/	
		5
(vi)	Debtors will increase by £500/ and current assets will increase by £500/ so working capital will increase by £500/	
		3

26 x $\sqrt{ }$ = 13 marks

Question 4

(a) (i)

Return on Capital Employed	=	Net Profit	Ţ	
		Capital Employed	7	

(ii)

Rate of Stock turnover	=	Cost of sales	Ţ	
		Average stock	7	

 $4 \times J = 2 \text{ marks}$

(b) (i) Calculate the net profit for 2005

Net Profit to Sales		Net Profit	
		Sales	

10	=	Net Profit	
100 √ for both		£180 000√	

10 x £180 000	=	Net Profit	
100			

Net Profit	=	£18 000	$\int \int$	

 $4 \times J = 2 \text{ marks}$

(b) (ii) Calculate the gross margin for 2005 Mark up is 50% so

Let Cost price =	£2	Mark up 50%√
So Profit must be	£1	ſ
And Selling price	£3	Margin 33.3%√√

 $4 \times J = 2 \text{ marks}$

(c) Liquidity measures the firm's ability to pay its debts as they fall due I(words). The Current ratio in 2005 is 2:1 I(figs).

Profitability is a measure of how successful the firm is compared to sales/capital employed etc $\mathcal{I}(words)$. Net profit to sales figure in 2005 is 10% $\mathcal{I}(figs)$.

No figures = maximum ONE I for each

 $4 \times J = 2 \text{ marks}$

(d) Evaluation of performance between 2005 and 2006 Conclusion

Overall comment covering profitability $\mathcal I$ and liquidity $\mathcal I$ plus decision $\mathcal I\mathcal I$.

Comment on profitability $\mathcal I$ with figure $\mathcal I$ and further $\mathcal I$ for development.

Comment on liquidity I with figure I and further I for development.

Example answer

The two main indicators of improved performance in 2006 are the higher mark up \int (50% to 60%) \int and the higher net profit percentage (10% to 12%). Perhaps there is less competition in 06 enabling a higher mark up of prices \int . Expenses do not appear to have increased unduly enabling the 2% increase in profit on sales

However, 2006 shows much poorer liquidity \int (from 2:1 to 0.2:1) \int . This is critical because in 2006 debts cannot be paid as they fall due \int . The firm is vulnerable to its creditors.

Overall I do not believe the firm is in a superior position \mathcal{I} because despite improved profitability \mathcal{I} creditors could force a closure \mathcal{I} .

10 x \int = 5 marks

(a)

(i) Calculation of Total Sales

Total Debtors Account

Balance b/d	660√C	Bank	9 560√C
SALES	9 780/OF	Balance c/d	880√C
	10 440		10 440

Credit sales	9 780√OF
Drawings	12 000√C
Cash sales	222 500√C
TOTAL SALES	244 280√OF

$8 \times J = 4 \text{ marks}$

(ii) Rent Account

()	,							
Balance b/d	400√C	Profit and loss	9 380/OF					
Bank	9 900√C	Balance c/d	920√C					
	10 300		10 300					

 $4 \times \sqrt{} = 2 \text{ marks}$

(iii) Loan Interest Account

Bank	800√C	Profit and loss	1 600√OF
Balance c/d	800√C		
	10 300		10 300
		Balance b/d	800/C

4 x √ = 2 marks

b)

Award

Up to II for effect on profit and loss

Up to II for effect on balance sheet

Up to II for use of figures to illustrate point

Up to II for a point against, or up to II for a further point in favour

Up to $\int \int$ for conclusion

Example answer

The loan interest account has been adjusted so that the correct amount of interest for this accounting period (£1 600/fig) is transferred to the P/L account I to give an accurate profit I. The (£800/fig) interest owing is shown as a current liability I to give true balance sheet I

Without this adjustment, profit would be inaccurate II.

Overall, it is essential that accruals is applied to give an accurate profit I and a true and fair balance sheet I.

10 x $\sqrt{ } = 5$ marks

(a) S Salt and P Pepper√ (Profit and loss) Appropriation Account√ for year ended 31 December 2006√

Interest on Capital				Net Profit		120 000√c
Salt	3 600√c			Int on Drawings		
Pepper	5 400√c	9 000		Salt	600√√c	
Salary to Pepper		36 000√c	45 000	Pepper	900√c	1 500
Share of Profit						
Salt	38 250√	Of(nc)				
Pepper	38 250√	Of(nc)	76 500			
			121 500			121 500

12 x $\sqrt{ }$ = 6 marks

(b) Current Account of P Pepper

Dec 31	Drawings	46 000	$\int \int$	36+10	Dec31	Int on Capital	5 400	√of
Dec 31	Int on drawings	900	J	of	Dec31	Salary	36 000	√of
Dec 31	Capital -Pepper	27 750	$\int \int$	С	Dec31	Share of Prof	38 250	√of
Dec 31	Balance c/d	5 000	J	С				
		79 650					79 650	
					Jan 1	Balance b/d	5 000	√of

10 x √ = 5 marks

(c) Capital Account of P Pepper

Dec 31	Balance c/d	117 750	√of	Jan 1	Balance b/d	90 000	√с
				Dec31	Current -P	27 750	√of
		117 750				117 750	
				Jan 1	Balance b/d	117 750	√of

 $4 \times J = 2 \text{ marks}$

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