

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2012

GCE Accounting (6001) Paper 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.

Question Number	Answer			Mark
1(a)(i)	Aysha, Bashu and Statement of comprehensive income 2012		ended 31 March	
	Revenue	£	£ 265 100	
	Opening inventory Purchases	40 000 <u>191 000</u> 231 000		
	Closing inventory Cost of sales	31 000	√√ 200 000	
	Gross profit √OF		65 100	
	Salaries and wages (29 500 – 7 000) $\sqrt{\sqrt{(29 500)}}$	22	500	
	Sundry expense (8 500 – 750) Rent & rates (9 000 + 3 000) Loan interest (3 000 + 1 000)	12 000	750 √ √ 0000	
	$\sqrt[4]{\sqrt{3000}}$ Depreciation – Delivery van Fixtures	800	200	
	Bad debts Increase in PDD	3 500 <u>350</u> (53 1	√ √√ 100)	
	Profit for the year Interest on drawings:		12 000	
	Aysha Bashu items	200 200	√ AII	
	Christine	<u>100</u>	<u>12 500</u>	
	Salary: Christine		(<u>7 000)</u> √ 5 500	(17)
	Share of profit: Aysha Bashu	2 200 2 200	√OF if	
	ratio Christine	1 100	correct	
			<u>5 500</u>	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number 1(a)(ii)	Statement of financial position at 31 March 2012	
	Cost Aggregate Carry Depreciation Over £ £	
	£ Non-current assets Land and buildings $\sqrt{}$ 70 000	
	Delivery vehicles 20 000 $-$ 11 200 $8800\sqrt{\text{OF}}$ Fixtures and fittings $8000-$ 7 200 $=$ $800\sqrt{\text{OF}}$	
	79 600 <u>Current assets</u> Inventory 31 000 √OF Trade receivables 28 500 - 3 500 25 000	
	$$ Less PDD $\frac{1250}{}$ 23 750	
	$ \begin{array}{c} $	
	√ Cash 4 200	
	√ <u>59 700</u> <u>139 300</u>	
	Equity and Liabilities: £	
	£ Capital: Aysha 18 000 Bashu 8 000 Christine $\frac{4\ 000}{30\ 000\ }$	
	Current accounts: Aysha Bashu Christine Balance b/d 3 500Cr 4 300Cr 700Dr Salary 7 000 Share of profit 2 200 2 200 1 100 5 700 6 500 7 400	
	Int on drawings 200 200 100 Drawings 4 000 4 000 2 000 Salary paid 7 000 4 200 4 200 9 100 Balance c/d 1 500Cr2 300Cr1 700Dr 2 100	(13)
	√OF 32 100	
	<u>Current liabilities</u>	

Trade payables √	23 200	
Other payables (3 000 +1 000) $\sqrt{}$	4 000	
27 200 Non-current liabilities Bank loan √	<u>80 000</u> <u>139 300</u>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	Inventory will be valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is the lower. $\sqrt{\ }$ In the case of this business the washing machines and televisions will be valued at cost, but the microwaves will be valued at the market value (net realisable value) which is lower than the cost. $\sqrt{\ }$	(4)

Question	Answ	er					Mark
Number							
1(c)(i)		Cap	ital account o	f Chris	tine		
			£				
	£						
		Goodwill √	6 000√		Balance b/d	10 000	
		Balance c/d	<u>4 000</u>	\checkmark			
	000		<u>10 000</u>			<u>10</u>	(4)
	<u>000</u>			√OF	Balance b/d	4 000	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)(ii)	Current account of Christine	
	£	
	Balance b/d 700 Salary 7 000 √	
	Interest on drawings 100 √OF Share of profit 1 100 √OF	
	Wages and salaries 7 000 $ extstyle \sqrt{}$	
	Drawings $2000 \sqrt{}$ Balance c/d 1700	
	<u>9 800</u> <u>9 800</u>	(6)
	Balance b/d 1 700 √OF (Can be a Cr balance)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	Valid answers may include: Benefits to recording	
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two benefits and $\sqrt{\sqrt{x}}$ two points against.	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(a)	Profit for the year related to revenue or capital employed. $\sqrt{}$	
	Liquidity relates to the ability of the business to meet its short	
	term debts. It is usually measured as a ratio of current assets to	
	current liabilities. $\sqrt{}$	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	(i) gross profit as a percentage of revenue $\frac{\text{Gross profit x 100}}{\text{20\% (1) Revenue}} = \frac{£60\ 000\ \text{x 100}}{\text{£300 000}} (1) = \\ £300\ 000$	
	(ii) profit for the year as a percentage of revenue	
	Profit for the year x $100 = £15\ 000 \times 100$ (1) = 5% (1)	
	Revenue £300 000	
	(iii) inventory turnover	
	Cost of sales (1) $\underline{£240\ 000}\ (1) = 3.2\ times$	
	Average inventory £75 000 (1)	
	(iv) return on capital employed	
	$\frac{\text{Profit for the year x 100}}{\text{(1)}} = \frac{£15\ 000}{\text{(1OF)}} = 4\%$ (1) Capital employed $£275\ 000 + £100\ 000\ (1)$	
	(v) current ratio	
	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{6:1(1)} = \frac{\cancel{£}90\ 000 + \cancel{£}30\ 000 + \cancel{£}150\ 000(1)}{6:1(1)} =$	
	Current liabilities £35 000 +£10 000 (1)	
	(vi) liquid (acid test) ratio	
	<u>Current assets – inventory = $£30\ 000 + £150\ 000\ (1) = 4:1(1)$</u>	
	Current liabilities £35 000 + £10 000 (1)	
	(vii) trade payables payment period $\frac{\text{Trade payables x } 365}{56.8 \text{ days}(1)} = \frac{£35\ 000\ x\ 365}{56.8} (1) = \frac{1}{56.8}$	

Credit purchases	£225 000 (1)	
(viii) trade receivables collection	on period.	
$\frac{\text{Trade receivables x 365}}{\text{days (1)}} =$	$£30\ 000 \times 365$ (1) = 43.8	
Credit sales	£250 000 (1)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(c)	Suggested changes may include: (i) inventory turnover • The inventory turnover trend is falling √√ • Revenue sales are falling • Economic slowdown or competition making it more difficult to sell • Reduction in quality of product deterring revenue sales	
	 (ii) return on capital employed Return on capital employed trend is falling √√ more is being expended on expenses lowering the net profit purchases are more expensive lowering the gross profit to revenue products are being sold with less profit margin to increase or maintain sales 	
	 (iii) current ratio • Current ratio trend is rising √√ • Inventory level has risen • The bank loan has increased the cash available 	(12)
	$\sqrt{}$ per valid point , MAX $\sqrt{}$ per section	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Views of potential investors Investors will look at profitabilityThe trend of profitability is falling	
	 Views of creditors Creditors will consider liquidity It takes on average two months to be paid when one month would be normal The business has a high current ratio and idle funds 	
	 The business has ample cash to pay creditors if required √√ per valid point x 3 (Maximum two valid points for potential investors or creditors) 	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	Valid answers may include: Benefits Used as a yardstick for comparison Accounting ratios give an objective mathematical calculation Comparison can take place with previous years and other businesses Aid the improvement of decision making Key question about the business can be answered e.g profitability, liquidity, efficient use of assets Against The difficulty of comparing like with like, business to business The future prospects of the business cannot be taken into account Factors such as the quality of the workforce are not considered	(8)
	$ \sqrt{\sqrt{x}} \le \sqrt{\sqrt{x}} \le \sqrt{x} $	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	Historic cost relates to recording assets in the books at their cost and not their market value. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$	(2)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	 The non-current assets of equipment and leasehold are recorded at historic cost less depreciation Inventory One example √√ 	(2)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
3(b)	Sidly Tennis Club		
	Trial balance at 1 May 2011		
	Dr	Cr	
	£	£	
	Equipment 12 200		
	Equipment – provision for depreciation	2 400	
	Inventory of balls 750		
	Subscriptions in arrears 500		
	Subscriptions in advance	1 400	
	Accrued sundry expenses	1 150	
	Bank	900	
	Accumulated fund	7 600	(5)
	<u>13 450</u>	<u>13</u>	
	<u>450</u>		
	for each correct entry MAX 5 points($$ OF for Accumulate	ed Fund if	
	a Cr entry √√Correct figure)		

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(c)	101	urnal			
3(0)	300	Dr	Cr		
		£	Cr £		
	(i) Disposal	1 200	√	For	
	both				
	Equipment		1 200		
	Provision for depreciation - Narratives	- equipment 360		\checkmark	
	Disposal		360	\checkmark	
	Figures				
	Bank For both	900		\checkmark	
	Disposal		900		
	Disposal √OF For both	60			
	Income & expenditure		60		(9)
	(ii) Wages	600		\checkmark	
	Suspense		600	\checkmark	
	(iii) Caterer	450		\checkmark	
	Suspense		450	√	

Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
3(d)(i)		Subscriptions	accoun	t		
			£		£	
		Balance b/d	500 √	Balance b/d	1 400 √	
		Income & expenditure√	6 000) Bank	4	
	700 √					
				Bad debts	200 √	
		Balance c/d	<u>700</u> √	Balance c/d	<u>900</u> √	
			<u>7 200</u>		<u>7 200</u>	(7)
		Balance b/d	900	Balance b/d	700	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)(ii)	Income & expenditure account for the year ended 30 April 2012	
	$ \underbrace{ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	Annual dinner Sales of tickets 2 900 Less Hire of hall 560 \checkmark Catering (1950 +600 -450) 2 100 $\checkmark\checkmark$ Profit on the annual dinner 240 \checkmark OF Tennis balls Sales 1 550 less Opening inventory 750 Purchases 1 200 1950 Closing inventory 630 1 320	
	Profit on sale of tennis balls $230 \ \sqrt{\sqrt{OF}}$	
	330 Less Expenditure Loan interest Bad debts Depreciation – equipment (1 830 +960 -180) 2 610 $\sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{OF})}}$	(19)
	-lease 2 000 $\sqrt[4]{4}$ Wages 5 200 +600 5 800 $\sqrt[4]{4}$	
	Sundry expenses (3 800 +2 650 - 1 150) $\frac{5\ 300}{}$	
	each adjus't) (17 410) Deficit (6 080)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(e)	Valid answers may include: Benefits • The medium term future of the club has been secured by the leasehold • The records are professional with a full double entry system • The facilities of the club e.g the equipment are relatively new assisting the recruitment of new members	
	 Against The club is making a significant loss overall The club has a large overdraft which is increasing rapidly The activities of the club are not yielding a surplus e.g annual dinner Income includes a significant donation. This is probably a one off income The club needs to raise its subscription or recruit new members to increase the income Need to control expenses. √√ x two benefits and √√ x two points against. 	(8)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(a)	 Division of labour – a number of people can work on the ledger at the same time Segregation of duties Ease of reference – similar accounts are placed together and can be referred to more easily Balances from sections of the ledger e.g sales ledger, can be more easily obtained Fraud prevented/ additional control Specialisation 	
	$\sqrt{}$ per valid point X 2	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark	
Number	Falls		
4(b)	Fahi account £		
	1 March Balance b/d 1 500 $\sqrt{}$ 9 March Goods/Sales returns 160 $\sqrt{}$		
	6 March Goods/sales 960 √ 10 March Bank 1 470 √		
	26 March Goods/sales 300 $\sqrt{}$ 10 March Discount allowed 30 $\sqrt{}$	(8)	
	31 March Balance c/d <u>1 100</u>		
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{OF})}}$		
	<u>2 760</u> <u>2</u>		
	1 AprilBalance b/d 1 100		
	(ii)	(2)	
	Shirin account £ £	(2)	
	1 March Balance b/d 500 13 March Bank/Cash 200		
	√ 22M 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2		
	$\underline{}$ 13 March Bad debts $\underline{300}$ $\sqrt{}$ $\underline{500}$		
	<u>300</u>		
	(iii) Sales ledger control account $\underline{\mathfrak{t}}$		
	1 March Balance b/d 5 700 $\sqrt{\sqrt{31}}$ March Sales returns 160 $\sqrt{}$	(14)	
	31 March Sales 1 890 $\sqrt{\sqrt{31}}$ March Bank 1470+1940+200 3 610 $\sqrt{}$		
	31 March Discount allowed		
	90 √√		
	31 March Bad debts 300 $\sqrt{}$		
	31 March Balance c/d 3 $430 \sqrt{}$		
	(√OF if Cr) 7 590 7 590		
	1 AprilBalance b/d 3 430		
	√OF for each entry if on correct side with narrative		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	Valid answers may include:	
	Benefits	
	 The ledger can be sub divided for checking arithmetical accuracy Checking device Identifies errors Against 	
	Those errors which do not affect the balancing of the trial balance are not revealed by control accounts	
	$\sqrt{}$ for one benefit and $\sqrt{}$ for one point against.	(4)
	NO Marks for 'corrects errors'	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	The term prime cost refers to the materials, direct labour and direct expenses. $\sqrt{}$ These items are generally the direct/variable costs of production. $\sqrt{}$	(4)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
5(b)	Nalin Manufacturing Manufacturing account for the month of April 2012			
	Manuracturing account	for the month of A	prii 2012	
	Talal	Standard	Deluxe	
	Total	£	£ £	
	Opening inventory of materials √	_	6 000	
	V Purchases of materials √√		<u>22</u> <u>000</u>	
	Closing inventory of materials	_	28 000	
	$6400 \sqrt{4}$ Materials consumed $600 21600$	13 000	8	
	Production labour 49 000 √√	19 600	29 400	
	Royalties $4500 \sqrt{\checkmark}$	2 500	2 000	
	PRIME COST √ 000 75 100	35 100	40	
	Production overheads: Managers' salaries 8 000 √√	3 200	4 800	(24)
	Rent & rates 5 600 √√	3 200	2 400	()
	Equipment depreciation $6\ 000\ \sqrt{\checkmark}$	4 000	2 000	
	Canteen costs 300 5500 $\sqrt{\checkmark}$	<u>2 200</u>	<u>3</u>	
	25 100	12 600	12 500	
	Work in progress: 1 April 2012	7 300	7 550	

14 850 √ 30 April 2012 000) (15 300) √	<u>(5 300)</u>	(10	
(450)	_2 000	(2 450)	
COST OF MANUFACTURE $\sqrt{050}$ 99 750 $\sqrt{\checkmark}$	49 700	<u>50</u>	
(√OF)			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(c)	Valid answers may include: Benefits • FIFO more widely accepted (e.g by Revenue) • Maintains inventory value nearer to market/replacement value Against	
	 Inventory issued to production at below replacement value. √√ for one benefit and √√ for one point against. 	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	The accrual or matching concept differentiates between what has	
	been paid and what has been used in the accounting period. $\sqrt{}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	The cash book will record the actual payment £1 500 $\sqrt{\ }$. The trial balance will record the balance on the account of two months rent £1 000 $\sqrt{\ }$. The statement of comprehensive income will show the amount used in March only £500.(£6 000 per annum) $\sqrt{\ }$	(6)

Question	Answer		Mark			
Number						
6(b)	Trial balance at 31 March 2012					
		££				
		Dr Cr				
	Capital 60 000Cr +8 000					
	68 000 √					
	Non-current assets $45~000Dr$ +8 000 $\sqrt{}$	53 000				
	Provision for depreciation					
	on non-current assets 24 000Cr 24 000 $\sqrt{}$					
	Inventory 28 000Dr √	28 000				
	Trade payables 20 000Cr+76 000 -65 32 200 $\sqrt[4]{}$	000+1 200				
	Trade receivables 23 000Dr+76 000-70 ($\sqrt{\checkmark}$	000 29 000				
	Cash/Bank 8 500Dr+19 000+68 600 -62 $\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{$	400-1 500 -3 500 28 700	(20)			
	Rent accrued $500Cr + 1500$	1 000				
	Sales +95 000 √	95 000				
	Purchases +76 000	76 000 √				
	Discount allowed +1 400	1 400				
	V Discount received + 2 600					
	2 600 √					
	Sundry expenses +4 700	4 700				
	V	211 800				
	<u>211 800</u>					

Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	Valid answers may include: Benefits The trial balance balancing is prima facie evidence of correctness Seema can then start to prepare the financial statements.	
	 Against Some errors will not be revealed by the trial balance balancing e.g commission If there is a debit and a credit of equal value errors will not be revealed. √√ for one benefit and √√ for one point against. 	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(i)	The concept of going concern assumes that the business has an indefinite life/foreseeable future. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)(ii)	The cost of purchasing a non-current asset will fall in a single year, but the depreciation placed into the statement of comprehensive income will relate only to the amount estimated to have been used in that period. $$	(2)

Question Number	Answer							Mark
7(b)				Vehicle				
		Α	В	C		D	Total	
		£		£	£		£	
	£							
	2009	1 200 √						
	1 200							(8)
	2010	1 200 √	1	. 200 √		1 000	\checkmark	
		3 400						
	2011	<u>1 200 √</u>		800 √	2 000) √		
	<u>900 √</u>	4 900						
	Total	3 600	2 000	3 00	0	900		

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(c)	Vehicle account £ 1/1/2011 Balance b/d 24 000 $\sqrt{}$ 30/9/2011 Disposal / 8 000 $\sqrt{}$ Sale of vehicle 1/7/2011 Bank/creditor/ 9000 $\sqrt{}$ 31/12/2011 Balance c/d 25000 Cash/Purchase/Veh D 33 000 33 000 1/1/2012 Balance b/d 25 000 $\sqrt{}$ Vehicle − provision for depreciation account £ £ 1/7/2011 Disposal / 2 000 $\sqrt{}$ 1/1/2011 Balance b/d 4 600 $\sqrt{}$ Sale of vehicle 31/12/2011 Balance c/d 7500 31/12/2011 Income state't 4900 $\sqrt{}$ 9500 9 $\sqrt{}$ $\sqrt{}$ Disposal account £ £ £ 30/9/2011 Vehicle a/c 2 000 31/12/2011 Exchange 5 400 $\sqrt{}$	(10)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)(i)	Capital expenditure is the purchase of non-current assets or the enhancement of non-current assets. \checkmark	
	Revenue expenditure is the day to day operating expenditure of the business. $\!$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)(ii)	The vehicle tax is a day to day expenditure which will not add to the value of the non-current asset. Therefore it is revenue expenditure $\sqrt{\checkmark}$.	
	A new engine will enhance the value of the non-current asset and therefore will be capital expenditure $\sqrt{}$.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark		
7(e)	 Valid answers may include: Benefits Equal amounts charged in each year of ownership for benefit received Against Vehicles will depreciate more in the early years of ownership Total cost of ownership when maintenance is added will rise. ✓√ for one benefit and √√ for one point against. 			

	Spec tal	: AO1	ASSESSMEN AO2	T GRID AO3	A04	
Q1 (a) (b) (c) (d)	3 3 3 3	10 4 4	12 4	8 2	8	30 4 10 8
Q2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	5 5 5 5 5	4 6 4	8 4	8 4 6	8	4 22 12 6 8
Q3 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	3 3 3 3 3	4 2 3 8	3 3 10	3 8	8	4 5 9 26 8
Q4 (a) (b) (c)	1 1/2 2	4 8	12	4	4	4 24 4
Q5 (a) (b) (c)	3/4 3/4 3/4	4 8	12	4	4	4 24 4
Q6 (a) (b) (c)	1 2 2	4 6	4 10	4	4	8 20 4
Q7 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) Actual % Specificat	1 1 1 1 1 sion %	4 2 2 2 2 33 32	6 4 4 34 34	4 19 20	4 14 14	4 8 10 6 E 4 E 100 100

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