

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 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	Answer			Mark
Number				
1(a)(i)	Toynton Products			
	Manufacturing account for the year ended 31 December 2011 (1)			
		£	£	
	Opening inventory of raw materials	17 000		
	Purchases of raw materials	<u>95 000</u>		
		112 000		
	Closing inventory of raw materials	<u>13 000</u>		
			99 000 (2)	
	Factory wages (86 000 + 2 000)		88 000 (1)	
	Direct costs		<u>8 500</u> (1)	
	PRIME COST		195 500 (W+1 of)	
	Overheads:			
	Light, heat & power	6 000	(1)	
	Salaries	45 000	(1)	
	Rent & rates	12 000	(1)	
	General expenses	16 500	(1)	
	Depreciation on plant	<u>25 000</u>	(1)	
			<u>104 500</u>	
	PRODUCTION COST		300 000 (W+1of)	
				(12)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
1(a)(ii)	Production cost	£300 000 (1of) = £15 per chair (1of)	
	Units produced	20 000	(2)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
1(b)(i)	Statement of comprehensive income (trading and profit and loss account) for				
	the year ended 31 December 2011				
		£	£		
	Revenue (sales)		600 000	(1)	
	Opening inventory (stock) of finished good	s 28 000			
	Goods transferred from production	300 000		(1of)	
	Purchases of finished goods	80 000		(1)	
		408 000			
	Closing inventory (stock) of finished goods	33 000			
	Cost of sales		<u>375 000</u>	(1of)	
	Gross profit		225 000		
	Less				
	Light heat & power	1 500		(1)	
	Bank Ioan interest	6 000		(2)	
	Wages	22 500		(1)	
	Salaries	58 000		(1)	
	Marketing	78 000		(1)	
	Rent & rates	3 000		(1)	
	General expenses	15 600		(1)	
	Depreciation - office equipment	9 000		(1)	
	Increase in provision for doubtful debts	<u>600</u>		(1)	
			<u>194 200</u>		
	Profit for the year(Net profit)		<u>30 800</u>	(W +1of)	
					(15)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
	Statement of financial	nocition (ba	lanco choot) at 3	21 December 2011	
1(b)(ii)		position (ba £	f	f	
	Non-current (fixed) assets	L	L	<u>L</u>	
	Non-current (fixed) assets	Cost	Accumulated	NBV	
		COST	depreciation	INDV	
	Plant	150 000 -	75 000	75 000 (1of)	
	Office equipment	60 000 -	19 000	41 000 (10f)	
	orrice equipment	<u>210 000</u> -	94 000	116 000 (1)	
		210 000	<u>74 000</u>	110 000 (1)	
	Current assets				
	Inventory (stock)				
	Raw materials	13 000 (1)			
	Finished goods	33 000 (1)			
	i illiana gadaa	<u>55 555</u> (.)	46 000		
	Trade receivables (debtors)	48 000	.0 000	(1)	
	Les PDD	2 400		(1)	
			45 600	(-)	
	Bank		10 500	(1)	
			102 100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	Less				
	Current liabilities				
	Trade payables(creditors)	36 500		(1)	
	Other payables: Accrued				
	factory wages	2 000		(1)	
	Loan interest	<u>6 000</u>		(1)	
			<u>44 500</u>		
	Net current assets (Working	capital)		57 600 (W +1of)	
	Less				
	Non-current liabilities				
	6% Bank Ioan (Repayable 31	.12.2015)		(<u>100 000)</u> (1)	
				<u>73 600</u>	
	Capital		70 000		
	Profit for the year(Net profi	t)	<u>30 800</u>	(1of)	
			100 800		
	Drawings		(<u>27 200)</u>	(1)	
				<u>73 600</u>	
					(1.5)
					(15)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(c)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour of Toyndon Products accepting the overseas manufacturer's	
	offer	
	Possible higher level of profit	
	 Space and production resources can be released for other projects 	
	 Toyndon Products could then concentrate on selling the product 	
	No manufacturing staff to manage	
	Cash raised from sale of assets	
	Points against Toyndon Products accepting the overseas manufacturer's offer • Saving is only marginal and therefore could soon disappear with price rises	
	 Loss of control of quality and supply of product 	
	 Social accounting considerations, loss of jobs, impact on the community 	
	Difficulties of guaranteeing prices with exchange rates	
	Possible difficulty in disposing of assets	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two against (2 x 2 marks).	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(a)	Error of reversal - The accounts and the sum are correct, but the debiting and crediting has been reversed. Only two accounts are involved. 2 marks Error of compensation - There are two separate and unrelated errors in the books. At least one of the sums debited and credited are incorrect in both transactions, but the two errors arithmetically cancel each other out.2 marks	(4)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
2(b)	(i)Motor vehicle Bank	Journal Dr £ 5 000 5 000	Cr £ (1) (1)	
	Capital	3 000	10 000 (1)	
	(i) Suspense Discount allowed Discount received	1 300	(1) 650 (1) 650 (1)	
	(ii) Drawings Wages	3 000	(1) 3 000 (1)	
	(iii) Suspense Nahir	1 750	(1) 1750 (1)	
	(iv) General expenses Suspense	270	(1) 270 (1)	
	(v) Disposal Motor vehicle	12 000	(1) 12 000 (1)	
	Provision for depreciation Disposal	5 250	(1) 5 250 (1)	
	Bank Disposal	4 900	(1) 4 900 (1)	(18)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
2(c)	Trial balance at 30	November 20)11.	
		£	£	
		Dr	Cr	
	Capital (25 000 + 10000)		35 000 (1)	
	Drawings (4 500 +3 000)	7 500	(1)	
	Revenue (sales)		101 600	
	Purchases	46 500		
	Purchase returns		3 250 (1)	
	Sales returns	6 800	(1)	
	Discount allowed (6 500- 650)	5 850	(1)	
	Discount received (4 000 +650)		4 650 (1)	
	Wages (27 500 - 3 000)	24 500	(1)	
	General expenses (9 400 +270)	9 670	(1)	
	Bank (14 000 + 5 000(1) +4 900(1))	23 900		
	Trade receivables (debtors) (9 800 -1 7	750) 8 050	(1)	
	Trade payables (creditors)		13 870 (1)	
	Motor vehicles 40 000 +5 000- 12 000)	33 000	(1)	
	Motor vehicles - PFD (14 500 -5 250)		9 250 (1)	
	Disposal account	1 850	(2)	
		<u>167 620</u>	<u>167 620</u>	
				(16)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)		
	Motor vehicle account	
	£	
	Balance b/d 40 000 Disposal 12 000	
	Capital 5 000(1) Balance c/d 33 000 (1)	
	45 000 45 000	
	Balance b/d 33 000	
	balance b/ u 33 000	
	Disposal account	
	f f	
	<u> </u>	
	Motor vehicle 12 000(1)Provision for deprec 5 250 (1)	
	Bank 4 900 (1)	
	Balance / P&L/Loss <u>1 850</u> (1)	
	12 000 12 000	(6)
	<u>12 000</u>	(5)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(e)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	 It is 'prima facie' evidence that the double entry is correct. 	
	 The existence of errors can be identified and action taken. 	
	 Forms the basis of preparing the financial statements. 	
	 Proves arithmetical accuracy 	
	Points against	
	 Some errors will not be revealed by the trial balance e.g errors of omission. 	
	 The trial balance will not identify the location of the errors. 	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two against (2 x 2 marks).	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(a)	A semi-fixed cost has both a fixed and a variable element in it which partly increases with the level of output (2) An example would be telephone costs	
	(2)	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)	Allocation occurs when a cost can be directly attributed to a specific	
	department (2)	
	Apportionment occurs when a cost cannot be directly attributed to a single	
	department but the cost is apportioned on a reasonable basis. E.g floor area.	
	(2)	(4)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
3(c)	Machining	Assembly	Administration	Maintenance	
	£	£	£	£	
	40 000	50 000	15 000	10 000 (2)	
	6 000	6 000	(15 000)	3 000 (2)	
	7 800	3 250	1950	(13 000) (2)	
	780	780	(1950)	390 (2of)	
	234	97	59	(390) (2of)	
	<u>30</u>	29	(59)	(2of)	
	54 844	60156		(2of)	
	Allow reasonable roundi	ng			
					(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(d)(i)	£ <u>54 84</u> 4 (1of) £ <u>60156</u> (1of)	
	6 000 hrs(1) 8 000 hrs (1)	
	£9.14 (1of) £7.52 (1of)	
	Per hour Per hour	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(d)(ii)	Machining Assembly	
	£	
	Budgeted overhead 6 600 x £9.14 = £60 324(1of) 7 250 x £7.52 =£54 520 (1of)	
	Actual overhead <u>£42 500</u> (1) <u>£68 250(1)</u>	
	£17 824 (1of) £13 730 (1of)	
	over absorbed (1of) under absorbed (1of	
	Total for the business £4 094 over absorbed (2of)	(10)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(e)	Overhead:	Machining Assembly	12hours x £9.14 per hour = 25 hours x £7.52 per hour =	£109.68 (2of) £188.00 (2of) £297.68 (2of)	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(f)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	 Enables accurate calculations for quotations. 	
	 Avoids cross subsidy of one department to another. 	
	Points against	
	 More complex to work out as costs must to be divided to all 	
	departments.	
	 Some cost apportionments may be arbitrary therefore the accuracy of 	
	the rates is in question.	
		(0)
		(8)
	2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two against (2 x 2 marks).	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(a)(i)	Dhanisha	
	Cash book (bank columns)	
	£	
	Balance 3 500(1)Trade payables 34 250 (1)	
	Revenue (sales) 71 000(1)Rent 10 500 (1)	
	Telephone etc 6 800	
	General expenses 2 750 (1)	
	Non-current (fixed) assets 24 000 (1)	
	Balance c/d <u>16 300(1)</u> Drawings <u>12 500</u>	
	<u>90 800</u> <u>90 800</u>	
	Balance b/d 16 300 (1of)	
		(8)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
4(a)(ii)	Dhanish	a	
	Statement of comprehensive income (pr	,	
	ended 31 Decem		
		£ £	
	Revenue (sales)	96 000 (1)	
	Less returns	<u>6 000</u> (1)	
		90 000 (1)	
	Opening inventory (stock)	7 500	
	Purchases	<u>48 000</u>	
		55 500	
	Closing inventory (stock)	<u>5 000</u>	
	Cost of sales	<u>50 500</u> (1)	
	Gross profit	39 500	
	Rent	7 000(1)	
	Telephone	6 800(1)	
	General expenses (2 750 + 750)	3 500 (1)	
	Depreciation on non-current (fixed) assets	· · ·	
		<u>20 900</u>	
	Profit for the year (net profit)	<u>18 600 (2)</u>	
		(1of)	(10)

Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
4(a)(iii)	Statement of financial position (balance sheet) at 31 December 2011					
		£	£	£		
	Non-current (fixed) assets					
		Cost	Aggregate	NBV		
			depreciation			
	Sundry	28 000	- 3 600	=24 400	(1)	
	Current assets					
	Inventory (stock)		5 000		(1)	
	Trade receivables (debtors)		19 000		(1)	
	Other receivables \(\)		3 500		(1)	
			27 500			
	Current liabilities					
	Trade payables (13750 (1) + 4 000 ((1))	17 750			
	Other payables		750		(1)	
	Bank overdraft		<u>16 300</u>		-	
			34 800			
	Net current assets/Working capital			<u>(7 300</u>)	(W+1of)	
				<u>17 100</u>		
	Capital		11 000			
	Profit for the year (net profit)		<u>18 600</u> (1o	f)		
			29 600	•		
	Drawings		(<u>12 500)</u> (1)			
	-			<u>17 100</u>		(10)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour of maintaining a full set of records	
	 Easy reference to individual records 	
	 Accuracy of records 	
	 Can prepare financial statements at regular intervals 	
	 Easier to comply with tax and other governmental authorities requirements. 	
	May be required by an investor or obtaining loans from the bank	
	Points against maintaining a full set of records • Cost of employing a book-keeper	
	Additional time requirement.	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(a)	Valid answers may include:	
	Each order is unique	
	 Made to customers' requirements 	
	 Often used on large projects 	(4)
	2 points x 2 marks	(4)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
5(b)	Overheads Total Divided by	£ 20 000 10 000 30 000 1 500 £20 per hour	(2) (2) (2) (2of) If no alien items in calculation	(8)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
5(c)	Labour and overheads 20 hours x £20 per hour= Raw materials Mark up 20% Quotation price	£ 400 <u>250</u> 650 <u>130</u> 780	(2of) (2) (2of)If no (2of)aliens	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(d)	Valid answers may include;	
	Preparing accounts	
	 Ordering materials 	
	 Preparing quotations for customers 	
	 Travelling to jobs 	
	 Holidays 	
	 Illness 	
	4 points x 2 marks	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(e)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	 Reasonably accurate calculation which will provide swift quotations. 	
	 Customer knows exactly what he is paying for. 	
	 Points against Only valid if the percentage activity on customers work remains constant. 	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)

Question Number	Answe	er	Mark
6(a)	(i)	Percentage gross profit to revenue (sales)	
		$\frac{240 \times 100}{800}$ (1) =30% (1)	
	(ii)	Inventory (stock) turnover	
		$\frac{560}{(30+40)/2(1)}$ (1) = 16 times (1)	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(b)	(i)The gross profit to revenue (sales) is falling/deteriorating/worsening (1) and the inventory (stock) turnover is rising/improving/getting better (1)	
	 (ii) Prices have been reduced. The gross profit to revenue (sales) has been reduced to increase sales. Trade discounts for bulk are being given to customers. Poorer quality goods are being purchased. 2 points x 2 marks 	(4)

Question	Answe	PT	Mark
Number			
6(c)	(i)	Current ratio	
		$\frac{40 +50}{100 +20}$ (1) = 0.75:1 (1)	
	(ii)	Liquid (acid test) ratio	
		<u>50</u> (1)_=0.42:1 (1) 100+20 (1)	
	(iii)	Trade payables (creditors) payment period	
		$\frac{100 \times 365}{570}$ (1) = 64.03 days (1)	
	(iv)	Trade receivables (debtors) collection period.	
		$\frac{50 \times 365}{800}$ (1) = 22.81 days (1)	(12)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(d)	Trade payables (creditors) payment period is increasing, which may (or may	
	not) benefit the business (1). Trade receivables (debtors) collection period is	4-3
	decreasing which will benefit the business (1).	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(e)	Costas appears to be 'overtrading'. His capital and long term liabilities have not increased over the three year period to support the increased level of activity. • He should obtain long term capital in the form of a bank loan(2) • Introduce more capital into his business. (2) • Sell non-current (fixed) assets (2) • Mortgage or leaseback assets (2) 2 points x 2 marks	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(f)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	 He has achieved his objective of doubling revenue (sales) over three 	
	years.	
	Points against	
	He has placed his business in jeopardy because he has not	
	appropriately funded the expansion with long term funds.	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)		
	Purchases ledger control account	
	£	
	Purchase returns 1 980(1) Balance b/d 12 500 (1)	
	Payments to suppliers 50 500(2) Credit purchases 52 800 (2)	
	Discount received 3 250 (2)	
	Balance c/d <u>9 570</u> (1)	
	<u>65 300</u> <u>65 300</u>	
	Balance b/d 9 570 (1of)	(10)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
7(b)	Total purchases:	credit £52 800(1of) + cash	£16 600 = £69 400 (1of)	(2)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
7(c)	Statement of comprehensive incomposition October 2011	ne (trading	account) for the month of	
		£	£	
	Revenue (sales)		92 000 (1)	
	Sales returns		<u>2 000</u> (1)	
			90 000 (1)	
	Opening inventory (stock)	17 200	(1)	
	Purchases	69 400	(2of)	
		86 600		
	Closing inventory (stock)	<u>14 600</u>	(2of)	
	Cost of sales		<u>72 000</u> (2)	
	Gross profit		<u>18 000</u> (2)	
			<u>90 000</u>	(12)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)	Inventory (stock) stolen £14 600 (1of) - £7 850(1) = £6 750 (2of)	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(e)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	Act as a check on ledger balances.	
	Detect theft or fraud	
	Show errors that the accounts might have	
	Points against	
	Will 'narrow' errors to areas of the ledger but will not find errors.	
	Does not show errors not affecting the trial balance	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2	
	marks).	(4)

Question 1 (a)(i) (a) (ii)	Reference 3	ASSESSM AO1 4	ENT GRID AO2/AO3 8 2	AO4
(b) (i) (ii) (c)		5 5	10 10	8
2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	2/1	4 6 4 2	12 12 4	8
3(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	4	4 4 5 6 2	9 10 4	8
4(a)(i) (ii) (iii) (b)	3	3 3 3	7 5 7	4
5(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	4	4 3 3 3	5 5 5	4
6 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	5	2 4 2	4 2 8 2 2	4
7(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	2/3	3 4 2	7 2 8 2	4

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