

## Mark Scheme (Results) January 2011

**GCE** 

GCE Accounting (6001/01) Paper 01



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## Section A

Question Number	Answer		Mark
1(a)	Receipts and payments	Income and expenditure	
	Records actual receipts and payments	Records receipts and payments adjusted to the period of the account e.g prepayments and accruals.	
	Full purchase price of fixed assets	Depreciation on fixed assets only included	
	Account is balanced showing bank balar	nce Account shows surplus or deficit for the period	
	Cash only	Cash & credit	
	Transactions paid	Transactions incurred	(4)
	Payments and receipts of money for point x2 points	Calculation of profit	ļ

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(b)(i)	Subscriptions account	
	£	
	£	
	2010 2010	
	1 Jan Balance b/d (Arrears) 800 √ 1 Jan Balance b/d	
	(Advance) $^{^{\prime}}$ 2 240 $^{\prime}$ Income and expenditure 20 000 $^{\prime}$ Receipts and payments 19 520 $^{\prime}$	
	(640 + 17200 +	(7)
	1680)	
	31 Dec Bad debts	
	160 $\int$ 31 Dec Balance c/d (Advance) $\underline{1680} \int$ 31 Dec Balance c/d (Arrears) 560 $\int$	
	22 480	
	<u>22 480</u>	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(b)(ii)	Refreshment trading account for the year ended 31 December 2010	
	££	
	Refreshment sales 55 940 $\sqrt{}$	
	Opening stock of refreshments 8 600	
	Purchases of refreshments <u>14 670</u>	
	<i>[[</i> ]	
	(15 200 - 1 400 + 870) 23 270	
	Closing stock of refreshments 7 450	
	Cost of sales 15 820	
	Wages 12 000 √	
	Electricity 300 √	
	Rates <u>440</u> √	
	28 560	(7)
	Profit on refreshments/Net profit $\underline{27.380}$ JOF	
	<u>55 940</u>	

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
1(b)(iii)	Income and expenditure account for th	ne year e	nded 31 Dec	ember 2010	
	•				
		£	£		
	Members subscriptions			20 000 √OF	
	Profit on refreshments			27 380 √OF	
	Profit on sale of equipment			800	
	$\int$				
			48 180	)	
	Less				
	Bad debt	160		J	
	Wages	18 000		J	
	Electricity	1 200		J	
	Rates	1 760		J	
	Sundry expenses		6 250		
	$\int$				
	Bank loan interest (800 $\sqrt{+}$ 1 500 $\sqrt{-}$ )	2	2 300		
	Exterior redecoration	5 000		J	
	Depreciation:				
	Clubhouse	1 300		$\int \int$	
	Equipment	5 250		$\int \int$	(16)
			41 220	)	`
	Surplus			O √OF(if no	
	aliens)			_	
			<u>48 180</u>	<u>)</u>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	Balance sheet at 31 December 2010	
	Fixed assets Cost Accumulated Net Book Depreciation Value	
	E £ £ £ £ Clubhouse $65\ 000\  16\ 300\ =$ $48\ 700\ \text{/OF}$ Equipment $32\ 300\  16\ 550\ =$ $15\ 750\ \text{/OF}$ $64\ 450$	
	Current assets Stock of refreshments 7 450	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	Net current assets <u>24 790</u> 89 240	
	Long term liability 8% Loan ( <u>35 000)</u> √ <u>54 240</u>	
	Accumulated fund 47 280 Surplus $\frac{6 960}{54 240} \sqrt{OF}$	(10)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	Valid answers may include:	
	In favour  • Improves cash flow in early years	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	Saves administration costs over the years	
	Reduces bad debts	
	May attract new members	
	<ul> <li>Can be used to repay some of the loan.</li> </ul>	
	Against	
	<ul> <li>Club does not need the cash as it has a large cash balance</li> </ul>	
	The proposed discount is very high	
	Less overall income	
	<ul> <li>Committing to providing the service to members for 10 years.</li> </ul>	
		(8)
	∫∫ per point x4 points (Max ∫∫∫∫ for or against)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)	<ul> <li>Valid reasons may include: <ul> <li>Not to overstate profit</li> <li>Follows prudence/ accruals / going concern concept</li> <li>Show a true estimate of the assets value in the balance sheet</li> <li>Book vales nearer to market value</li> <li>Apply the accruals concept and more accurately record the expenses of the business in the profit and loss</li> <li>Provide a 'true and fair' statement of the business position.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	∫∫ per point x 2 points	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	Motor vehicle account	
	£ £ £ 2010 2010 1 Jan Balance b/d 24 000 √ 1 Mar Disposal 16 000 √ 31 Dec Balance c/d 38 000 √ 54 000 54 000 554 000	
	2011 1 Jan Balance b/d 38 000 √OF if a Dr balance	
	Motor vehicle - provision for depreciation account	
	f 2010 2010  1 Mar Disposal 9 250 / 1 Jan Balance b/d 11 000  31 Dec Balance c/d 10 813 / 31 Dec Profit and loss 9 063 / 20 063 2011  1 Jan Balance b/d 10 813 / OF if Cr balance	
	Disposal account  f 2010  1 Mar Motor vehicle 16 000 \( \)  1 Mar Prov for deprec  1 Mar Creditor/Bank  1 Mar Loss on sale/P&L  750 \( \)  16 000	

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
2(c)(i)	Profit and loss (extract)	for the year		mber 2010	
			£		
	Income		F0 000 f		
	Profit on sale of lar	na	50 000√		
	Expenses Loss on sale of mot	or vohiclo	750 ∫OF		
	Depreciation:	or vernicle	730 701		
	Buildings		1 200 √		
	Motor vehic	les	9 063 √OF		
	Equipment		4 650 √		
	Loose tools		400 ∫		
(ii)	Balance sheet (	(extract) at 3	31 December 20	10	
	Fixed assets	Cost	Provision for	Net book	
			Depreciation	value	
		£	£	£	
	Land and buildings	90 000√	13 200 √	76 800	
	Motor vehicles	38 000√	10 813 √	27 187	
	Equipment	46 500√	25 150 √	21 350	
	Loose tools	9 700√	<u>5 400</u> √	4 300	
		184	200 54 56	53 129 637	(14)
	If only NBV figures shown, marks	can be award	ed <b>IF</b> NBV is correc	t	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(d)	Prudence	
	Historic cost	
	Realisation	
		(4)
	√√ per point x 2 points	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(e)(i)	Valid points may include:	
	<ul> <li>Capital expenditure is the purchase of fixed assets which will give use to the business for more than one accounting year.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Revenue expenditure is an expense which will give benefit for up</li> </ul>	

	to one accounting year in operating the business on a day to day basis. ${\it II}$	
(ii)	<ul> <li>Installation is capital expenditure          ∫ because it is a cost of bringing         the fixed asset into operation.          ∫</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Repairs are revenue expenditure \( \int \) because they are day to day expenses which do not enhance the value of the fixed asset. \( \int \)</li> </ul>	(8)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(f)	Valid answers may include:	
	Supporting the statement	ļ
	<ul> <li>Depreciation accrues a previous year's capital expenditure over the life of the asset.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Profit will be reduced by depreciation which should result in retention of profit.</li> </ul>	
	Profit will increase cash flow.	
	Against the statement	
	No,it does not mean that they will have sufficient cash	
	Although the accrual convention applies, this relates to the expenditure	(0)
	and cash flow in a previous year.	(8)
	The retention in profit may not be in cash.	
	$\int \int x  2$ points in favour + $\int \int x  2$ points against	

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
3(a)(i)	Athula			
	Trading and profit & loss account for the	e year endi	ng 31 December 2010.	
		£	£	
	Sales		265 000	
	Opening stock	37 500		
	Purchases	<u>110 000</u>		
		147 500		
	Closing stock	<u>50 500</u>		
	Cost of sales		97 000	
	$\int$			
	Gross profit		168 000	
	less			
	Salaries (47 500 - 6000) √√		41 500	
	Wages (36 300 + 450)	36 750	J	
	Rent and rates (7 500 + 2 500		10 000	
	Heat and light	9 650	ſ	
	Marketing expenses (10 000 - 1 750)	8 250	$\int$	
	General expenses	5 250	J	
	Depreciation on:			
	Premises	1 100	$\int$	
	Motor vehicles	5 000	J	(13)

Fixtures and fittings	2 000	J	
Provision for doubtful debts	3 000	$\int \int$	
Net profit		122 500 45 500	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(a)(ii)			Current Account		
		Athula		Athula	
		£		£	
	Drawings	28 500 √	Balance b/d	500 √	
	Drawings	6 000 √	Profit	45 500 √OF	
	Balance c/d	<u>11 500</u>			
		46 000		46 000	
			Balance b/d	11 500 √ OF	(5)
	if Cr balance				

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	Valid answers may include: Goodwill is the worth of a business over and above the value of the tangible assets. If OR It is derived from e.g good location, established loyal customer base.	
(ii)	Prudence \$\int \int \int \text{ Money measurement } \int \int \int	(6)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(c)		Journal			
		DR	CR		
		£	£		
	Goodwill		15 000		
	Motor vehicles	8 000			
	Stock	12 000			
	Bank	15 000		√For all	
	assets				
	Creditors		6 000		
	Bank loan		5 000	√For all	
	liabilities				
	Capital - Chandra		39 000	J	

Opening assets and liabilities introduced by Chandra on joining the partnership.  Goodwill 75 000				
Capital - Athula	50 000	ſ	(8)	
Chandra	25 000	J		
Goodwill written off and no lo	nger retained in the books	of the partnership. $\int$		

Question	Answer	Mark
	Allamer	Mark
Number 3(d)	Balance sheet at 1 January 2011  Cost Aggregate Net  Book  Depreciation Value  £ £ £  Fixed assets  Premises $80\ 000\ 6\ 600\ \sqrt{73400}$ Motor vehicles $38\ 000\ \sqrt{15000}\ \sqrt{23000}$	Mark
	Fixtures and fittings 20 000 8 000 / 12 000 108 400  Marks can be awarded for NBV IF the values are correct Current assets Stock (50 500+12 000) 62 500   Debtors less PDD (40 000-3 000) 37 000  Prepaid 1 750  Bank (4 000Cr +15 000Dr) 11 000   112 250	
	Current liabilities Creditors (31 200 + 6 000) 37 200   Accruals (450 + 2 500) 2 950   40 150	

Net current a	ssets/Working capita	ıl	72 100	
Bank loan			( <u>5 000)</u>	
1			<u>175 500</u>	
Financed by:				(12)
Capital:	Athula Chandra	150 000 14 000		
		<u>11000</u>	164 000 ∫	
Current accou	ınts:			
	Athula	11 500CR		
	Chandra	0		
			<u>11 500</u> √OF	
			<u>175 500</u>	

Question	Answer	Mark	
Number			
3(e)	Valid answers may include:		
	In favour		
	More capital introduced		
	More ideas		
	<ul> <li>More people to share and cover the work</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Specialist skills available.</li> </ul>		
	Against		
	<ul> <li>Greater chance of disagreements between partners</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Profits shared between more partners</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Dilution in management influence of Athula</li> </ul>		
	√√ per point x4 points (Max √√√√ for or against)	(8)	

## Section B

Question Number	Answer		Mark
	Classic Design Trial balance at 21	December 2010	
4(a)	Classic Design -Trial balance at 31	DR CR	
		E E	
	Capital	150 000	
		130 000	
	Premises	120 000	
	Γ (cinises	120 000	
	Fixtures and fittings (24 000+4 000)	28 000	
	Provision for depreciation:		
	premises	5 000√	√ for
	either		each
	fixtures and fittings	6 000	adj
	Debtors (17 500+28 000-24 300-250)	20 950	
	Creditors (8 500+4 000+1 350-6 200-150)	7	
	Bank (8 000+24 300-4 750-6 200-600-12 000)	8 750	
	Sales	28	(20)
	000 J		
	Discount allowed	250	
	∫ Operating expenses	4 750	
		4.250	
	Purchases/design materials	1 350	
	Discount received		
	150 <i>√</i>		
	Bank charges	600	
	\sqrt{}		
	Wages	12 000	
		<u>196 650</u> <u>196</u>	
	650	170 030 170	

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
4(b)	Classic Design - Profit and	loss acco	ount for December 2010	
		£	£	
	Sales		28 000	
	Discount received		<u> 150</u>	
			28 150 J	
	less			
	Purchases/design materials	1 350	ſ	
	Discount allowed		250 √	
	Operating expenses (4 750+1 600)	6 350	$\int$	

Bank charges	600	J	
Wages	12 000	J	
Depreciation:			
Premises	200	J	
Fixtures and fittings	350	J	
		<u>21 100</u>	
Net profit		7 050	(8)
·		28 150	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(c)	<ul> <li>Valid points may include:</li> <li>Benefits</li> <li>Balancing of the trial balance is 'prima facie' evidence of the books being correct.</li> <li>All accounts containing entries will be included to ensure the balancing of the trial balance.</li> <li>Disadvantages</li> <li>There are errors which will not be revealed by the balancing of the trial balance e.g errors of commission.</li> </ul>	
	• Transactions omitted will not be recorded in the books. $\int \int$ one point benefit plus $\int \int$ one point disadvantage.	(4)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
5(a)(i)	Valid answers may include:		
	Perpetual inventory Values stock at each transaction	Periodic inventory Values stock after a period, usually at a period end.	
	Time consuming to calculate	Less time consuming to calculate	
	Takes account of moving prices in period	Sudden changes in price not reflected in period	
(ii)	√√ per point x 2   Valid answers may include:		
(II)	Each order is unique Made to specific customer's requir Generally shorter production runs Possibly higher setting up costs for		

Job needs to be closely monitored for costing purposes	
√√ per point x 2	(8)

Question Number	Answe	r					Mark
5(b)			Quota	tion for Job 792	£		
		Cloth	200 metres	50 metres @ £7	L		
		<i>[]</i>		100 metres @ £8			
		<u> </u>		50 metres @ £9			
	1 600	Buttons and	decorations	100 x £2.40=£240 + 25% =		300	
		∫∫ Raw materia		100 X E2:40-E240 · 25/0 -	1 900		
		Cutting and		200 hours @ £6 per			(20)
		Finishing and	d packaging	50 hours @ £4 per	hour		(20)
		Direct labou	r cost		1 400		
		Overheads		250 hours @ £6 per hour		<u>1 500</u>	
		Total cost Profit margin	า 25%		4 800	√√OF 1 600	
		Total quotat	ion price			<u>6 400</u>	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(c)	Valid answers may include:	
	In favour:	
	Greater efficiency	
	Reduced production costs	

Against:  • Loss of quality of work	
Increased supervision costs.	
${\it II}$ for one point in favour and ${\it II}$ for one point against.	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(a)	Valid answers may include:	
	Provides a framework for preparation	
	Accounts of different businesses can be compared	
	Profit calculations can be relied upon	
	Previous performance can be compared with current year	
	Meets legal requirements	
	Easier to understand	(4)
	More accurate	(6)
	Reference to a specific concept IF good application illustrated	
	√√ per point x 3	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(b)	Electricity account	
	£ £ £ 7 Dec Bank 250 / 1 Dec Balance b/d 250 14 Mar Bank 425 / 8 Jul Bank 65 / 7 June Bank 385 / 30 Nov Profit & loss / 1 105 / 26 Sept Bank 190 / 30 Nov Balance c/d 170 /  1 420 1 Dec Balance b/d 170	
	Marketing expenses account £	
	20 Dec Bank	
	1 Dec Balance b/d 700 √OF if a Dr balance  Provision for doubtful debts account	

£	£	
30 Nov Profit & loss √ 250 √/ 1 Dec E	Balance b/d 2 000	
30 Nov Balance c/d <u>1 750</u> √		
<u>2 000</u>	<u>2 000</u>	
1 Dec E	Balance b/d 1 750 √OF if a Cr	
balance		

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(c)	Valid points may include	
	Benefits	
	Improved reputation/ increased profits in future	
	Considers matters such as the environment and impact on the	
	community not just financial matters.	
	May restrict more extreme decision making which would seriously	
	impact on the environment and the community.	
	Disadvantages	
	May reduce profits in the short term	
	<ul> <li>In the final analysis the business must be profitable.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Businesses are not obliged to consider social accounting in their decision making.</li> </ul>	(4)
	$\int \int$ one point benefit plus $\int \int$ one point disadvantage.	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)	In the short term the new business will need to maintain the trading cycle of obtaining goods on credit, selling on credit and receiving payment from debtors in sufficient time to pay creditors.   Cash required to meet expenses   Maintain good reputation with suppliers   Failure to settle short term debts to creditors will result in them withholding supplies of goods and probable closure of the new business.   2 points x	(4)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
7(b)	Andeas Gross profit to sales % 38% //	Dimitris 360 x 100 = 36% // 1 000	<u>380</u> x 100 = 1 000	
	Stock turnover times //	$\frac{640}{100} = 6.4 \text{ times } II$	<u>620</u> = 10.3	
	Return on capital employed	$\frac{60}{340}$ x100 = 17.6% $II$	<u>60</u> = 35.3% √√ 170	
	Liquid (acid test) = 1.3:1 $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$ Debtors collection period $365 = 21.9$ days $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$	$80 = 0.5:1 \text{ JJ}$ $160$ $80 \times 365 = 29.2 \text{ days } J$	90 70 60 x	(20)
	Accept reasonable rounding	1 000	1 000	

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
5(c)(i)	Dimitris has the better profitability $\int$ +		
	<ul> <li>Higher gross profit</li> </ul>		
	• Gross profit to sales percentage is better $\int$		
	• Return on capital employed is better $\int$		
	Max //		
(ii)	Dimitris has the better liquidity. √ +		
(11)	Acid test ratio is at acceptable level being 1.3:1	J	
	<ul> <li>Debtors collection period is much lower at 21.9 days</li> </ul>	ſ	
	Debtors are at lower level on the same volume of sales	ſ	
	Cash in the bank to pay creditors if required	ſ	
	Max √√		(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(d)	Valid points may include: Benefits  Provides a yardstick against accepted standards e.g current ratio Provides a yardstick against other similar businesses. A quantitative objective measure.	
	Disadvantages  Does not take account of state of assets e.g probability of debtors paying.  Does not take account of non financial factors e.g skill of workforce or management.	
	√√ for one benefit and √√ for one comment against	(4)

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