

Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010

GCE

GCE ACCOUNTING (6001) Paper 01

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Section A

Question	Answer	Mark
		IVIAI K
Number		
1(a)(i)	Capital accounts	
	Georgia Harriet Ionna Georgia Harriet Ionna	
	£££££	
	Goodwill $\sqrt{\sqrt{20000}}$ 20 000 20 000 10 000 Balance b/d 35 000 15 000	
		(7)
	Capital intro'd 15 000√	(7)
	Balance c/d $\sqrt{OF^*}$ 40 000 20 000 5 000 Goodwill 25 000 25 000 $\sqrt{\sqrt{1+100}}$	
	<u>60 000 40 000 15 000</u> <u>60 000 40 000 15 000</u>	
	Description of balance most be Balance, bal, b/ce, even b/b/d but NOT b/d or c/d on their own.	
	*OF If no alien items in account	
	ALTERNATIVE ANSWER	
	Capital accounts	
	Georgia Harriet Georgia Harriet	
	Balance c/d $\sqrt{35000}$ 15000 $\sqrt{\sqrt{3500}}$ Balance b/d $\sqrt{35000}$ 15000 $\sqrt{\sqrt{3500}}$	
	35 000 15 000 35 000 15 000 35 000 15 000	
	<u>33 000 13 000</u>	
	Description of belowse most be Deleves had bles even b/b/d but NOT b/d as s/d on their even or	
	Description of balance most be Balance, bal, b/ce, even b/b/d but NOT b/d or c/d on their own or	
	description mark lost.	
	*OF If no alien items in account	

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
1(a)(ii)	Profit and loss account and appropriation	for the year ended 30 April 2010	
		£££	
	Gross profit $\sqrt[]{}$	63 270	
	Rent receivable (1 500 + 500)	2 000 √√	(15)
	Decrease in PDD	<u>2 760</u> √√	
		68 030	
	Carriage outwards	4 650 √	
	Insurance (1 800 – 800)	1 000 🗸	
	Rent	8 500 🗸	
	Motor vehicle running expenses	9 180 √	
	Wages and salaries (17 000 – 5	000) 12 000 √√	
	Sundry expenses	6 750 √	
	Depreciation- Motor vehicles	2 500 🗸	
	Office equipment $$	2 200	
	Loan interest (1 000 + 600)	<u>1 600</u> √	
	(1000 000)	48380	
	Net profit	19 650	

Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
1(a)(iii)	Interest on drawings:	Geo	orgia	50		(6)
	_	Harriet	500			
		lonna	400		\checkmark	
				<u> </u>		
				20 600		
	Salaries:	Harriet	9 000			
		lonna	<u>6 000</u>			
				<u>15 000</u>		
	Objective from fits	0	0.040	5 600		
	Share of profit:	Georgia	2 240		(√OF*)	
		Harriet	2 240		(√OF*)	
		lonna	<u>1 120</u>	<u>5 600</u>		
	*If correct split and no aliens	in account e.g d	rawings.	<u> </u>		
	·	Ū	U			
	ALTERNATIVE ANSWER					
	Share of profit:	Georgia	9 825		(\\\\OF*)	
	onare of pront.	Harriet	9 825		(√√√OF*) (√√√OF*)	
			19	<u>650</u>		
	*If correct split and no aliens	in account e.g d				

Question	Answer								Mark
Number									
1(a)(iv)			(Current ac	counts				
		Georgia	Harriet	lonna		Georgia	Harriet	lonna	
		£	£	£		£	£	£	
	Balance b/d		1 850	,	Balance b/d	430			
	Int on drawings 6 000 $~$	50	500	4 00 √O	F Salaries			9 000	(6)
	Drawings	1 000	10 000	8 000 √	Share of profit	2 240	2 240	1120√OF	
	Balance c/d 280√OF	<u>1 620</u>			Balance c/d	. <u> </u>	1 110	<u>1</u>	
		<u>2 670</u>	12 350	8 400		2 670	12 350	8 400	
	Note: Mark for balances c/d ALTERNATIVE ANSWE				·		•		
			(Current ac	counts				
		Georgia £	Harriet £			Georgia £	Harriet £		
	Balance b/d		1 850		Balance b/d	430		\checkmark	
	Drawings	1 000	10 000		Share of profit	9 825	9 825	√√OF	
	Balance c/d	<u>9 255</u>			Balance c/d		2 025	√OF	
		<u>10 255</u>	11 850	_		<u>10 255</u>	11 850		
	Note: Mark for balances c/d	s b/d is fo	r both ba	alances w	vith a description	n other th	an just	b/d or	

Question	Answer				Mark		
Number 1(b)		Ralanco el	neet as at 20 Ann	-il 2010	(10)		
1(0)	Balance sheet as at 30 April 2010 £ £ £						
	Fixed assets		~ ~	-			
	Motor vehicles		16 000 - 8 500	= 7 500			
	Office equipment		11 000 – 3 400	= <u>7 600</u>			
	• • •			15 100 √			
	<u>Current assets</u> Stock		52 000				
	Debtors less PDD	26 000 – 1 040=	52 000 24 960	\checkmark			
	Prepaid insurance	20 000 - 1 040-	800				
	Rent receivable		500				
	Bank		9 500				
			87 760				
	Less						
	Current liabilities		47.000				
	Creditors	600)	17 690	One tick for each accrual $\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$			
	Accruals (340 +	600)	<u>940</u> <u>18 630</u>	One tick for each accrual VV			
	Net current assets		10 030	<u>69 130</u>			
				84 230			
	Less 8% Loan repa	yable 30.4.2015		<u>20 000</u> √			
	·	•		<u>64 230</u>			
	Financed by:	0	40.000				
	Capital -	Georgia Harriet	40 000 20 000	(√OF)*1			
		lonna	5 000				
		lonna	0000	65 000			
	Current a/cs	Georgia	1 620 C				
		Harriet	1 110 DR	(√OF)*2			
		lonna	1 280 DR	770 00			
				<u> </u>			
	Accept any balances as	OF unless		<u>04 2 3 0</u>			
	*1 OF if not G 35 00						
	*2 OF if not G 430C						
	For marks to be awa	arded, the bala	nce of the ac	count must be clearly			
	identified to the rel	evant partner.		-			
	ALTERNATIVE ANSW	/ER					
	Financod by:						
	Financed by: Capital -	Georgia	35 000				
		Harriet	15 000	(√OF)			
				50 000			
		_					
	Current a/cs	Georgia					
		Harriet	2 025 DR	(√OF)			
				7 230 CR			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	Answers must be from the perspective of lonna, not general comments or from the partnership's point of view. If candidates discuss the advantages and disadvantages of being a sole trader, this is acceptable, assuming that it is directly related to lonna.	(8)
	Valid points may include:	
	In favour of joining the partnership Established business 	
	The existence of goodwill indicates a successful business	
	Partners to share the workload and facilitate time off and holidays	
	Experienced partners to share decision making with	
	 In favour of setting up a sole trader business All profit made would belong to lonna 	
	 Total control without having to seek approval of other partners 	
	No need to purchase goodwill	
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{10}}$ marks per point x 4 points (maximum 2 points in favour or against)	

Question	Answer				Mark
Number		lournal			
2(a)	Suspense account	Journal Dr £ 2 070	Cr £		
	Sales	2010	2 070		(20)
	Sales returns Suspense	320	320		
	Operating expenses Purchases	450	450		
	Trading account Stock	1 200	1 200		
	Cash/ Bank/ (Suspense also accepted OF)) √ 1 110			
	Wages/ Salaries	\checkmark	1 110	OF	
	Operating expenses/ Repairs $\sqrt[]{}$	5 000			
	Motor vehicles Provision for depreciation on motor v $\sqrt[\gamma]{}$	ehicles/Depreciation 1 000	5 000		
	Profit and loss account/Depreciation		1 000	\checkmark	
	Profit and loss account/Bad debts Debtors Profit and loss account	1 200 150	1 200	$\sqrt{1}$	
	Provision for doubtful debts	150	150	$\sqrt[n]{}$	
	S	uspense account			
	Sales	£ Balance <u>2 070</u> √ Sales returns	£ _ <u>320</u> \	1 750	
		2 070	2 070		

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(b)(i)	Stock account	
	££	
	Balance b/d 12 900 $$ Trading account 12 900 $$	
	Trading account 13 500 $$ Trading account 1 200 $$ (1	
	500 √OF)	(4)
	Balance c/d <u>12 300</u>	
	<u>26 400</u> <u>26 400</u>	
	Balance b/d 12 300	

Ī	Mark the number not the narrative, unless the word 'balance' is used when it is not a	
	balance,	
	e.g. balance 13 500 on the debit side = no marks, but balance b/d must be 12 900.	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(b)(ii)	Provision for doubtful debts account	
	££	
	Balance b/d 550 \checkmark	
	Balance c/d $ extsf{700}$ $ extsf{700}$ Profit and loss $ extsf{150}$ $ extsf{150}$	(4)
	<u>700</u> <u>700</u>	
	Balance b/d 700 √OF if Cr	
	balance	
	To obtain the marks for balances the narrative must be more than b/d or c/d. Profit & Loss	
	150 on the credit side – narrative must be Profit & Loss (P&L).	
•		•

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(b)(iii)	Motor vehicle account	
	££	
	Balance b/d $$ 16 000 $$ Operating expenses 5 000 $$	
	Balance c/d <u>11 000</u>	(4)
	<u>16 000</u>	
	Balance b/d $11000\sqrt{OF}$ if a Dr balance	
	Accept variable descriptions for operating expenses. Variable narratives for balances	
	but more than b/d or c/d.	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	Jaida – Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2010	
	££	
	Sales (133 000 + 2 070) 135 070 √	
	Sales returns (6 500 + 320) $-6820 $	
	128 250	
	Opening stock 12 900	
	Purchases (62 000 – 450) 61 550 $$	
	74 450	(8)
	Closing stock (13 500 - 1 200) <u>12 300</u>	
	Cost of sales <u>62 150</u>	
	Gross profit 66 100	
	Less	
	Wages (35 000– 1 110) 33 890 √	
	Operating expenses (28 900 + 450 + 5 000) 34 350 $$	
	Depreciation on motor vehicle(3 200 – 1 000) 2 200 $$	
	Bad debt (600 + 1 200) 1 800 √	
	Provision for doubtful debts (700 – 550) 150 $$	
	72 390	

Net loss	<u>6 290</u>	

2(d)Materiality – Small value items will be charged to a single accounting period although their benefit may exist for a number of accounting periods. $\sqrt{}$ Comment on not depreciating small value items $\sqrt{}$ The level of materiality will depend upon the size of the business to the point at which the transaction does not distort the profit and a true and fair view still exists $\sqrt{}$ An error made which will make a change in a business decision $\sqrt{}$ (4)	Questio n Number	Answer	Mar k
MAX 4 marks	2(d)	benefit may exist for a number of accounting periods. $\sqrt[4]{}$ Comment on not depreciating small value items $\sqrt[4]{}$ The level of materiality will depend upon the size of the business to the point at which the transaction does not distort the profit and a true and fair view still exists $\sqrt[4]{}$ An error made which will make a change in a business decision $\sqrt[4]{}$	(4)

Questio	Answer	Mar
n		k
Number		
2(e)	Valid points may include: In favour • Enables progress to the trading and profit and loss account to take place. • Gives an indication of the potential profit made by the business. • Enables errors when located to be corrected and adjustments made to the draft profit on an ongoing basis. Against	(8)
	 Ideally, errors need to be located and corrected before progression to final accounts if profit calculated is to be accurate. NOTE: The draft P&L account does not in itself help to correct errors The difference figure in the suspense may hide significant compensating errors. Costly and time consuming to prepare accounts requiring additional work. 	
	$\sqrt{}$ per point x 4 points (maximum 2 points in favour or against)	

Question	Answer					Mark
Number				A 11 00 4 0		
3(a)	Soller manufacturing acco	bunt for the ye	ar ended 30	<u>April 2010</u>		
		Standard	Supar	Total		
		£	Super £	fotal £		
	Opening stock of raw materials	L	L	50 000	2/2/	
	Purchases of raw materials			542 000		
	Furchases of raw materials			<u>542 000</u> 592 000	N N	
	Closing stock of raw material			<u>112 000</u>	22	
	Raw materials consumed	30(000		480 000	
	Naw materials consumed	500	,	100 000	400 000	
	Direct labour	225 000 √	165 000	√ 390 000		
	PRIME COST √	525 000	345 000		√OF if no	
					aliens	(16)
	Plus factory overheads:					(10)
	Management salaries	160 000	50 000	210 000		
	Premises	100 000	80 000	180 000		
	Depreciation	70 000	40 000	110 000		
	•	330 000 🗸	170 000	√ 500 000		
		855 000	515 000	1370 000		
	W.I.P at start	50 000	30 000	80 000		
	at end	(25 000) 🗸	(15 000)	√ (40 000)		
	MANUFACTURING COST $$	<u>880 000</u>	<u>530 000</u>	<u>1410 000</u>	√OF	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
3(b)(i)	Cost per u	nit:		
	Standard	<u>£880 000 OF</u> = 25 000	£35.20 per unit $\sqrt[]{}$ OF	(4)
	Super	<u>£530 000 OF</u> = 15 000	£35.33 per unit √√OF	

Question Number	Answer					Mark
3(c)(i)			Standard	Super		
			£	£		
	Factory overhead Management sala		120	000	90 000 $\sqrt{1}$	(8)
	Premises Depreciation		75 000 50	105 000 000	√√ 60 000 √√	
			245 000	255 000	$\sqrt[]{OF}$	
Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
3(b)(ii)		Standard		Supe		
		£	£	£	£	
	Sales	35	875 000 √	50	750 000 √	(4)
	Cost of manufacture	<u>35.20</u>	880 000	35.33	<u>530 000</u>	
	Gross profit/ (loss)	0	(5 000) √OF	15	220 000 √OF	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
3(c)(ii)		Standard	Super	
	Original profit/(loss)	£ (5 000)	£ 220 000 OF	(4)
	Apportionment adjustment $000 \sqrt{3}$	OF <u>+85 000</u>	OF <u>-85</u>	(4)
	Revised profit	80 000	135 000 √√OF	
	NOTE: The candidate may calculate a revolution original sales figure. This is valid where the original cost of sales figure.			

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
3(d)(i)	Apportionment - Costs are apportioned to the cost centres on some equitable basis. Example e.g Rent on basis of floor area occupied $\sqrt{}$		
	NOTE: We will accept equitable basis, fair basis or similar, but NOT arbitrary.		
	Absorption - Total budgeted overhead for a department is divided by Machine or labour hours to achieve a recovery rate per hour. $\sqrt{}$		

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(e)	 Valid points may include: Benefits of ceasing production: Could concentrate on marketing the Super if market is strong Could concentrate resources and management on the production of Super Opportunity to develop new products. Disadvantages of ceasing production: Reduces the product range. Redundancy or retraining costs. With revised apportionment both products are making a profit If Super sales cannot be expanded, fixed costs of overheads will fall upon the Super Reputation of the business damaged NOTE: No marks for just stating increased profit as this will be uncertain depending upon the use of the additional capacity and recovery of standard overheads. NOTE: Where candidates are quoting their own profit figures, generally as an argument to not cease production, these will be accepted as valid. √√ for recognition /development of each point x 4 (MAX 2 benefits or disadvantages). 	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(d)(ii)	Over absorption – Occurs where the total cost recovered to production jobs is greater than	
	the	
	actual overhead costs incurred. $\sqrt{}$	
		(4)
	Possible reasons include actual overhead costs were lower than budgeted	
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{1-1}}$	
	OR The actual machine or labour hours worked were greater than those	
	planned $\sqrt{}$	
	MAX 4 marks can be awarded	

Section B

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
4(a)(i)	White Lig	ntening – Receipt	s and payments account		
		£		£	
	Accumulated fund	1 000 $~$	Salary	8 000	
	Subscriptions	16 750 √	Telephone & Postage	3 600 🗸	
	Raffle income	400 √	Rent	2 000	
	Album sales	4 200 √	Office expenses	1 850	
			Office equipment	3 000	(8)
			Newsletter	1 080	
			Concert tickets	280 \checkmark	
	Balance c/d	<u>1 060</u>	Album purchases	<u>3 600</u>	
		<u>23 410</u>		<u>23 410</u>	
			Balance b/d	1 060	
	There must be a narrative,	but we are flexib	le on that narrative		
	e.g. For 'accumulated fund	d', we will accept	'balance' BUT NOT b/d or	b/f.	
	In the case of 'office equip	ment', we will ac	cept 'creditor'		

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
4(a)(ii)	Income and expenditure accoun	t for the year end	ed 31 March 2010	
		£	£	
	<u>Income</u>			
	Subscriptions		20 000 \checkmark	
	Concert tickets			
	Sales	400		
	Less costs	<u>280</u>		(12)
	Profit		120 √√	
	<u>Album Sales</u>			
	Sales	4 200		
	Less costs (3 600 – 240)	<u>3 360 </u> √		
	Profit		<u>840</u> √OF	
			20 960	
	Less Expenditure			
	Salary	8 000	\checkmark	
	Telephone (3 600 + 250)	3 850	\checkmark	
	Rent	2 000	\checkmark	
	Office expenses	1 850	\checkmark	
	Depreciation	680	\checkmark	
	Newsletter	1 080	\checkmark	
			<u>17 460</u>	
	Surplus		<u>3 500</u> √OF if surplus	
	•		/deficit	
	stated			
	Note: We will accept excess of income o	ver expenditure as	s an alternative to surplus	
	Note: The profit on concert tickets and a			
	account to attract those 4 marks. Calcula			

marks.		
	marks.	

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
4(a)(iii)	Balance sheet a	as at 31 March	2010		
		£	£		
	Fixed assets				
	Office furniture (4 000 – 680)		3 320) 🗸	
	Current eccete				
	Current assets	0.40		1	$\langle 0 \rangle$
	Stock	240		N	(8)
	Subscriptions in arrears	<u>4 000</u>			
		4 240			
	<u>Current liabilities</u>				
	Creditor	1 000			
	Subscriptions in advance		750		
	Accrued telephone	250		\checkmark	
	Bank overdraft	<u>1 060</u>		\sqrt{OF} Can be a	
		3 060		current	
	asset				
	Net current assets/ Working capital			<u>1 180</u>	
			<u>4 500</u>		
			<u>+ 000</u>	<u>-</u>	
	Accumulated fund		1 000) OF	
	Surplus		<u>3 500</u>) OF	
	F		4 500		
	accumulated fund and s	urplus/deficit			
	mark.				

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)	 Valid points may include: Benefits of writing off bad debts: Debtor level is high with 400 out of 2 000 still having not paid A significant time has passed increasing probability that not all debts will be collected Not all debts will be collectable and therefore a significant provision should be made Prudence concept applied Will lead to reduced profits in the future if bad debts occur Debtors will be accurate in the accounts. Disadvantages of accounting for bad debts: Income from subscriptions may still be collected Need to chase debts to establish whether they are collectable. √√ for recognition /development of each point x 2 (1 benefit and 1 disadvantage). Note: Do not accept reduced profit as a disadvantage, as this does not comply with the prudence concept. 	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	Fixed costs are those costs which do not vary in the short term over a range of output. $\sqrt{}$ Note: We will not accept an example as the explanation on its own.	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(a)(ii)	Marketing, Equipment depreciation, Administration. $\sqrt{}$	
	Accept other fixed costs not in question e.g rent.	(2)
	Note: If several costs are stated they must all be fixed or no marks e.g rent and raw materials, no marks. Note: We are not accepting 'overheads'	

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
5(b)(i)		Budge £	t	
	Materials (£200 less 20%)		160 √	
	Labour (64 x £5)	320		
	Overheads:			(9)
	Marketing (£19 000/50)	380	$\sqrt{}$	
	Administration (£30 000/50)	600	$\sqrt{}$	
	Equipment (£12 000 -£2 000			
	/5/50)	<u>40</u>	$\sqrt[n]{\sqrt{n}}$	
	TOTAL COST	<u>1 500</u>		
	If total costs listed in the column, marks a 50.	warded	d for each item if subsequently divided by	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(b)(ii)	Superior	
	£	
	Materials (£300 less 10%) 270 $$	
	Labour (130 x £6) 780 $$	
	Overheads:	(9)
	Marketing (£19 000/20) 950 $\sqrt{}$. ,
	Administration (£30 000/20) 1 500 $\sqrt{}$	
	Equipment (£12 000 -£2 000	
	/5/20) <u>100</u> √√	
	TOTAL COST $3600 $	
	If total costs listed in the column, marks awarded for each item if subsequently divided by	
	20.	

Question Number	Answer		Mark
5(c)(i)	Sales (£1 700 x 50) Total cost (£1 500 x 50) Profit	Budget £ 85 000 √ <u>75 000</u> √OF 10 000 √OF	(3)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
5(c)(ii)	Sales (£3 800 x 20) Total cost (£3 600 x 20) Profit	Superior £ 76 000 √ <u>72 000</u> √OF 4 000 √OF	(3)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(d)	 Valid points may include: Benefits of setting up business: Can work from own initiative Potential greater rewards in long term. Recommended to manufacture Budget trailer OF due to higher profit of £10 000 OF. Disadvantages of setting up business: Risk of own business, less secure. Less financial return in the short term. Currently earning £15 000, will drop to £10 000 OF. OF. Investment required from own resources. 	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(a)	Profitability relates to the ability of the business to buy, mark up, and sell goods at a profit which will enable the business to cover all of its' business costs and to generate sufficient further profit to justify the risk of capital. $\sqrt{}$	
	Liquidity is the ability to be able to meet the short term debts of the business. $\sqrt{}$	(4)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
6(b)		Ba £	ank account	£	
	Balance b/d Receipts from debtor 000 $$	3 000	Payments to creditors 1 000 $$ Fixed assets	£ 99 000 √ 18	
	6% Loan Balance c/d	10 000 √ <u>21 000</u> <u>185 000</u>	Expenses Drawings Balance b/d	25 000 √ <u>43 000</u> √ <u>185 000</u> 21 000	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark			
Question	Answer	Mark			
Number					
6(c)(ií)	Current ratio 31 March 2009 31 March 2010				
	$Lio_{245} = 000 + 105 + 105 + 105 + 105 + 105 + 1000 + 3 000 = 47 000 \sqrt{2.14:1} = 26 000 + 12 000 + 2 000 = 40 000 \sqrt{0F}$				
	1.43:1√	(6)			
	<u>15 099 tobe00+3 000</u> =22 0092 too √ 1:1√ 7tobe99120600= <u>14 009</u> 8 tobe √ 6f5:1√0F	(6) (6)			
	22 000 22 000 √ 7 000+21 000 28 000 √ OF				
	Note: We will accept all reasonable rounding and, as there is only 1 mark, 2.14 or 1.43OF Note: We will accept all reasonable rounding and calculations without the :1				
	Note: For the 2010 ratio, we cannot see the bank balance from the previous 'clip' and therefore we Note: For the 2010 ratio, we cannot see the bank balance from the previous 'clip' and will have to accept the candidate's own figure for bank. To gain the OF marks the candidate must				
	Note: For the 2010 ratio, we cannot see the bank balance from the previous 'clip' and therefore we Note: For the 2010 ratio, we cannot see the bank balance from the previous 'clip' and will have to accept the candidate's own figure for bank. To gain the OF marks the candidate must therefore we will have to accept the candidate sown figure for bank. To gain the OF marks have ALL the other current assets or current liability, but the bank balance can be a current the candidate must have ALL the other current assets or current liability, but the bank				
	or a current liability OF balance can be a current asset or a current liability OF. Note: Candidates can only have one OF bank balance and therefore is there is an additional Note: Candidates can only have one OF bank balance and therefore is there is an additional Note: Candidates can only have one OF bank balance and therefore is there is an additional				
	Note: Candidates can only have one OF bank balance and therefore is there is an additional Note: Candidates can only have one OF bank balance and therefore is there is an				
	additional unknown number in the current assets and another in the current liabilities, they will only be				
	awarded 1 OF mark for both entries.				
ļ					

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(c)(iii)	31 March 2009 31 March 2010	
	Creditors payment period	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(d)	 Valid points may include: Benefits: 2009 ratios better and therefore liquidity better than 2010. Current ratio reduced but still at acceptable level Creditors' payment period reduced to level at which credit will be more readily available from suppliers. Disadvantages: Liquid(acid test) ratio fallen below acceptable level Purchase of fixed assets has reduced liquidity. Drawings at high level and need to be reduced. √√ for recognition /development of each point x 2 (1 benefit and 1 disadvantage) 	(4)
	Note- Do not award marks for candidates just repeating the figures, e.g. in 2009 the current ratio was 2.14:1, in 2010 it was 1.43:1. To receive the marks, the candidate must make an evaluative comment such as comparison to a benchmark, or 'has deteriorated'.	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(a)	 Does not reveal errors of commission, omission, principle, compensation, transposition, original entry. Shows only arithmetical errors. Does not show location of errors. Provides a summarised position for many creditors and debtors which may contain many errors. Only records the position as at a point in time. √√ per limitation x 2 Note: No marks for time consuming and costly to prepare. 	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark		
Number				
7(b)(i)	Purchases ledger control account			
	££			
	Returns outward 380 $$ Balance b/d 9 730 $$			
	Bank 13 500 √ Purchases (12 420+2 500) 14 920			
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{Discount}}}$ received (460 – 95) 365 $\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{Discount}}}}$			
	Balance c/d <u>10 405</u> √OF if on Dr	(10)		
	<u>24 650</u> <u>24 650</u>			
	Balance b/d 10 405			
Note: Balance c/d OF only if on Dr side and suitable narrative for balance, not b/d or c/d				
	alone.			

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
7(b)(ii)) Sales ledger control account				
		£	£		
	Balance b/d √	14 250 √	Returns in (250+ 750)	1 000 √√	
	Sales √	28 310 √√	Bad debts (800+600)	1 400 √√	(14)
	Dishonoured cheques	600 √√	Bank	25 000 $$	
			Discount allowed	160 √	
			Balance c/d	<u>15 600_</u> √OF	
		43 160	_	43 160	
	Balance c/d	15 600			
	Note: Balance c/d OF only if on Cr si alone.	de and suitable na	arrative for balance, not	b/d or c/d	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(c)	 Benefits of control accounts: Acts as a checking device . Control accounts act as a check against the total of debtors or creditors. Identifies the general location of an error, i.e. into the sales or purchases ledger. Act as a protection against fraud. Reveal errors such as incorrect addition. Disadvantages The control account will not identify errors in individual accounts. Considerable additional work will be required to pinpoint specific errors. Errors not revealed by the trial balance will not be revealed by the control accounts. Considerable extra work and therefore time-consuming and costly to prepare control accounts. 	(4)
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{10}}$ for recognition/ development of each point x 2 (MAX 1 benefit or disadvantage).	

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