## Mark Scheme Summer 2009

GCE

GCE Accounting (8011-9011)

## 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.

Section A

| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1（a） | Sales |  | Purchases |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cash－Wages | 7800 「 | Supplier payments | 48000 「 |  |
|  | Operating Ex | 5400 「 | Discount received | 2500 「 |  |
|  | Sales banked | 19850 J |  | 50500 |  |
|  | Credit sales | 77600 「 | Creditors 1 May | 4300 「 |  |
|  |  | 110650 |  | 46200 |  |
|  | Discount allowed | 3200 J | Creditors 30 April | 4800 J |  |
|  |  | 113850 | PURCHASES | 51000 J |  |
|  | Debtors 1 May | 9800 「 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 104050 |  |  |  |
|  | Debtors 30 April | 7950 J |  |  |  |
|  | SALES | 112000 「 |  |  |  |
|  | Note：Control Account format is accepted as an alternative layout． |  |  |  | （13） |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Question Number \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Answer} \& Mark \\
\hline 1 （b） \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Rania－Trading and Profit 2009. \\
Sales \\
Opening stock \\
Purchases \\
Carriage \\
Closing stock \\
Cost of sales \\
Gross profit \\
Plus \\
Discount received \\
Profit on sale of equipment \\
Less \\
Discount allowed \\
Depreciation on equipment \\
Operating expenses \\
\(5400+7250\) \\
Rent \(5500+500\) \\
Staff wages \\
Delivery expenses \\
Loan interest \\
Net profit
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { dd loss acc } \\
£ \\
8250 \\
51000 \\
5900 \\
\hline 65150 \\
\underline{5150} \\
\\
\\
2500 \\
150 \\
\\
\\
3200 \\
1800 \\
12650 \\
\\
6000 \\
7800 \\
11800 \\
800
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { or the ye } \\
\& £ \\
\& 112000 \\
\& \frac{60000}{52000} \\
\& \\
\& \underline{26650} \\
\& \hline 4650 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
nded 30 April \\
JOF \\
｣ \\
JOF \\
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5 \\
\\
J \\
」 \\
• \\
J \\
\(\checkmark\) \\
J \\
\(\stackrel{5}{5}\) \\

\end{tabular} \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1(c) | Day-work - this is an hourly rate irrespective of the output of the employee. <br> Calculation is hours attended $J \mathrm{x}$ hourly rate. $\ulcorner$ | Piecework- this is a rate per piece of work completed irrespective of how <br> long that 'piece' takes to complete. <br> Calculation is rate per piece $\ulcorner\mathrm{x}$ number of pieces completed.. |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour of the decision: <br> - less supervisory control will be needed <br> - more work may be completed by the employee in the same time <br> - opportunity to increase earnings for employee. <br> Against the decision: <br> - difficulty of measuring this type of work <br> - difficulty in setting the piecework rate <br> - quality of work may diminish. <br> $\iint$ per point. MAX two points in favour and two points against. | (8) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a) | Sayeda trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 30 April 2009 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sales - credit cash | £ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 205000 \\ 19000 \\ \hline 224000 \end{gathered}$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Opening stock | 21000 |  |  |  |
|  | Purchases | $\frac{195000}{216000}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Closing stock | 56000 |  | J |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | 160000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Gross profit |  | 64000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Expenses | 37000 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Depreciation | 15000 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  |  |  | 52000 |  |  |
|  | Net profit |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 12000 \\ & \hline 64000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (7) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b) |  <br> Note: all reasonable rounding accepted. | (15) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(c)(i) | The term profitability refers to the ability to generate sufficient excess of <br> income over expenditure $J /$ compared to a common 'yardstick' such as <br> capital employed to generate that profit or sales. $J \zeta$ | Note: if a ratio such as GP to sales or ROCE is used to explain <br> profitability $J /$ for 'yardstick'. |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(c)(ii) | The mark up is well above the sector average which is good and means that <br> the business is profitable. JJOF <br> The return on capital employed is above the sector average, which is good <br> and means that the return on the owners' investment is greater than the <br> average in the sector. JJOF <br> The debtors' collection period is lower than the sector meaning that the <br> sector collects debts more quickly. The business should pay attention to this <br> to improve liquidity. $J J O F$ | (6) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour of the decision: <br> - if prices are reduced by $20 \%$, sales may increase significantly <br> - cheaper goods may give a greater mark up <br> - it could lead to expansion of business and of spreading fixed costs further. <br> Against the decision: <br> - poorer quality goods may lose the reputation of the business <br> - reduced prices may lower the mark up <br> - the business may be selling more goods for less profit. <br> $\iint$ per point. MAX two points in favour and two points against. | (8) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(e) | 1. Money measurement. $\sqrt{ } /$ <br> People are not considered assets which are recorded in the accounts. <br> People can also leave with limited notice and the skill is lost without monetary compensation. $\sqrt{ }$ <br> 2. Historic cost. JJ <br> Market prices may fluctuate but no profit on premises may be assumed until the profit is realised through a sale. <br> 3. Accruals or matching. $\sqrt{ } /$ <br> Adjust has to be made between the amount actually spent and that which is used up, or incurred in the period, to enable matching of the income for the period with the expenditure to generate that income. $\sqrt{ }$ <br> 4. Consistency. JJ <br> When a depreciation policy has been selected it should be used consistently to enable comparison of periods to be undertaken. A change of policy would distort profits. $/$ | (12) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a)(i) | Valid answers may include: <br> - bad debts relate to the current accounting period <br> - bad debts can be measured with certainty because they relate to past events <br> - PDD relate to existing debtors, but they are an estimation of the percentage of debts that will become 'bad', probably in the next accounting period <br> - the provision is only an estimation based upon empirical information and cannot be ascertained with certainty. <br> $\int \zeta$ for one point $\times 3$. <br> MAXIMUM two points relating to bad debts and two points relating to provisions for doubtful debts. | (6) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a)(ii) | Conservatism or prudence. $J 厂$ | (7) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(b) |  | Journal |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{£}{\mathrm{Cr}}$ |  |  |
|  | Fixed assets | 2000 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | General expenses |  | 2000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Bank/Cash | 300 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Bad debts | 700 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | A.Malan |  | 1000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | OR |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bad debts | 700 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | A.Malan |  | 700 | JJ |  |
|  | Wages and salaries | 243 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Suspense |  | 243 | $\checkmark$ | (7) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) |  <br> Note: OF if balance b/d on credit side. <br> Electricity account <br> Note: OF if balance b/d on debit side. | (9) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(e) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour of the decision: <br> - perpetual inventory will enable the issuing of stock to be more closely related to prices paid <br> - accurate and up to date valuation of stock is available at all times <br> - LIFO will issue stock at close to the replacement cost in inflationary times. <br> Against the decision: <br> - perpetual inventory is more complex to operate than periodic inventory <br> - LIFO provides a lower closing stock value and therefore lowers gross profit in the final accounts <br> - LIFO is not accepted by SSAP or the Revenue <br> - breaches consistency concept <br> - time consuming using perpetual basis. <br> $\int J$ per point. MAX two points in favour and two points against. <br> Note: Comments on difficult to calculate, prudent, physical deterioration reduced, no marks. | (8) |

## Section B

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a) |  <br> OF If no alien items such as drawings included. | (5) |


| Question |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number | Answer




| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(e) | Valid answers may include: <br> Non-financial factors: <br> - job security <br> - has a stake in the business <br> - improves the prestige/standing of Michalis <br> - 'tied' to this business, cannot easily leave for other employment. <br> Financial factors: <br> - investment required from personal assets <br> - unlimited liability for losses <br> - loss of security of regular salary <br> - will generate $£ 10000$ income from the partnership, but $£ 14000$ as office manager <br> - Michalis will have a stake in the business and its profits <br> - extra work put into the business would result in extra income. $J /$ for a financial factor plus $\sqrt{ } /$ for a non financial factor. <br> Note: Points must be from the perspective of Michalis, NOT the business. | (4) |

(Total 32 marks)

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(a) | Fixed cost - A cost that is fixed, in the short term, for a range of production <br> output or sales and does not vary with the units produced or sold. $J J$ <br> Example- Rent $J$ also accept General Expenses and Marketing. |  |
| Variable cost - A cost which rises directly in proportion to the production <br> output or sales of a unit. $J J$ <br> Example - Raw Material $J$ also accept Hanif's labour. | $\mathbf{( 6 )}$ |  |



| Question | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Number |  |  |  |
| 5(c) | Liquid (acid test) ratio | $\frac{700+200+75+375}{6000 ~}=\frac{1350}{6000}=$ | $0.225: 1 \mathrm{~J}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $(6)$ |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour: <br> - a profit is being made <br> - can make own decisions <br> - benefits from own entrepreneurship. <br> Against: <br> - drawings are greater than the profit made <br> - costs of production high when selling some units at $£ 70$ <br> - low liquidity <br> - loss of security of a guaranteed income <br> - considerable administrative burden of keeping accounts, making tax returns etc. <br> $\iint$ for one advantage x $\int /$ for one point against. |  |

(Total 32 marks)

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 ( a )}$ | Allocation - Costs only relate to a specific department, product or activity <br> and can therefore be allocated to that cost centre. $J \zeta$ | Apportionment - Costs relate to the whole business or more than one <br> department, product or activity and therefore require apportionment on <br> the most reasonable basis available. $J J$ | (4)


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(b) | Machining Assembly Administration |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | £ | £ | £ |  |  |
|  | Allocated | 14400 | 15300 | 13300 | JJ |  |
|  | Supervision | 12000 | 24000 | 9000 | J $/$ |  |
|  | Electricity | 12000 | 4000 | 2000 | JJ |  |
|  | Rent | 3600 | 4200 | 1200 | SJ |  |
|  | Depreciation | 18000 | 4500 | 4500 | JJ |  |
|  |  | 60000 | 52000 | 30000 |  |  |
|  | Re-allocation | 12000 | 18000 |  | SJOF |  |
|  |  | 72000 | 70000 |  |  |  |
|  | Recovery rate: | 72000 | 70000 |  | SJOF |  |
|  |  | 8000 | 14000 |  | JJ |  |
|  | Recovery rate | £9 per hour | £5 per hour |  | SJOF | (18) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour: <br> - provides a basis for recovering overhead costs <br> - reasonable pre-estimate of how costs are actually incurred. <br> Against: <br> - complicated calculation <br> - only an estimate of the costs incurred by each department <br> - reasonable basis not always available. <br> $\iint$ for one advantage $\mathrm{x} \iint$ for one point against. | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(a) | Purchase returns Payments Discount received Balance c/d | hase ledger <br> £ <br> 1500 JJ <br> $57000 ~ J /$ <br> $2000 ~ J /$ <br> 7500 <br> 68000 |  | (10) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(b) | Valid points: <br> - The purchases ledger control account balances. <br> - Therefore it is reasonable to assume that no fraud has been taking <br> place. <br> JJ for identifying that the control account balances plus $J /$ for <br> identifying that no fraud has been committed. MAX $J /$ if account in (a) <br> does not balance. | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(c) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour: <br> control accounts are an independent checking mechanism, checking <br> arithmetical accuracy <br> control accounts allow for separation of duties and will be prepared <br> by an independent person. | Against: <br> the control account may not balance for a number of reasons only <br> one of which is fraud <br> in doubt commonly, a contry not because of fraud. |
| $\delta /$ for one advantage and $J /$ for one point against. |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(d) | Trading account for the year ended 30 April 2009 £ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Opening stock | 26500 J |  |  |
|  | Purchases <br> Purchase returns | $\begin{gathered} 64000 \mathrm{~J} \\ 1500 \mathrm{~J} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\frac{62500}{89000}$ |  |  |
|  | Closing stock | 11000 「 |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | 78000 |  |
|  | Gross profit |  | $\frac{12000}{90000}$ |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(e) | Calculation: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Closing stock | $\underset{£}{\mathrm{COGS}}$ | Gross profit £ |  |
|  | Actual | 11000 | 78000 | 12000 |  |
|  | With $25 \%$ mark up Stock destroyed | $\frac{17000}{6000} \int \sqrt{\int J}$ | $72000 \text { Jऽ }$ | 18000 J/ | (8) |

(Total 32 marks)

