

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	Answer				Mark
Number					
1(a)	Sales		Purchases		
		£		£	
	Cash -Wages	7 800 √	Supplier payments	48 000 √	
	Operating Ex	5 400 √	Discount received	<u>2 50</u> 0 √	
	Sales banked	19 850 √		50 500	
	Credit sales	<u>77 600</u> √	Creditors 1 May	<u>4 300</u> √	
		110 650		46 200	
	Discount allowed	3 200 √	Creditors 30 April	<u>4 800</u> √	
		113 850	PURCHASES	51 000 √	
	Debtors 1 May	<u> </u>			
		104 050			
	Debtors 30 April	<u>7 950</u> √			
	SALES	112 000 √			
	Note: Control Accor	unt format is acce	epted as an alternative layo	out.	
					(13)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
1(b)	Rania - Trading and Profit ar 2009.	nd loss ac	count for the year	ended 30 April	
		£	£		
	Sales		112 000	√OF	
	Opening stock	8 250		ſ	
	Purchases	51 000		√OF	
	Carriage	5 900		ſ	
		65 150			
	Closing stock	<u>5 150</u>		\int	
	Cost of sales		<u>60 000</u>	ſ	
	Gross profit		52 000		
	Plus			_	
	Discount received	2 500		J	
	Profit on sale of equipment	150	2.450	\int	
			<u>2 650</u> 54 650		
	Less		34 630		
	Discount allowed	3 200		J	
	Depreciation on equipment			Γ	
	Operating expenses	12 650		ſ	
	5 400 + 7 250	12 030		•	
	Rent 5 500 + 500	6 000		J	
	Staff wages	7 800		J	
	Delivery expenses	11 800		ſ	
	Loan interest	800		ſ	
			44 050		
	Net profit		<u>10 600</u>		
	_		54 650		

	Balance shee	t as at 30 April 2009		
Fixed assets	Ł	Ĺ		
Fixed assets Equipment		12 000	I	
Current assets				
Stock	5 150		J	
Debtors	7 950		J	
	13 100			
Current liabilities				
Creditors	4 800		J	
Accrued	1 300		$\int \int$	
500 + 800				
Bank overdraft	<u>2 400</u>		J	
	(8 500)			
Net current assets		4 600		
		16 600		
Long term liabilities				
8% Bank loan		<u>(10 000)</u>	$\int \int$	
		<u>6 600</u>		
Financed by:	24 000		-	
Capital	21 000		√ 	
Net profit	<u>10 600</u>		√OF	
Drawings	31 600		Γ	
Drawings	<u>25 000</u>	((00	J	
Notes 9% Pauls laan a		6 600	Cinamand by	(27)
Note: 8% bank toan c	an atternative	ly be recorded under	rmanced by:	(27)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(c)	Day-work - this is an hourly rate irrespective of the output of the employee. Calculation is hours attended $\mathcal I$ x hourly rate. $\mathcal I$	
	Piecework- this is a rate per piece of work completed irrespective of how long that 'piece' takes to complete. Calculation is rate per piece $\int x$ number of pieces completed. \int	
		(4)

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

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
2(a)	Sayeda trading and profit and loss a	ccount for the year	ending 30 Apr	il 2009	
		£	£		
	Sales - credit		205 000		
	cash		19 000		
			224 000	J	
	Opening stock	21 000			
	Purchases	<u>195 000</u>			
		216 000			
	Closing stock	<u>56 000</u>		Ţ	
	Cost of sales		<u>160 000</u>	Ţ	
	Gross profit		64 000	Ţ	
	Expenses	37 000		Ţ	
	Depreciation	<u>15 000</u>		Ţ	
			<u>52 000</u>		
	Net profit		<u>12 000</u>	Ţ	
			64 000		
					(7)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	Mark up $\frac{64\ 000}{160\ 000} \times 100 = 40\%$	
	Stock turnover $\frac{160\ 000}{(21\ 000\ +\ 56\ 000)/2\ J} = 4.16 \text{ times } JJJ$	
	ROCE $\frac{12\ 000\ \times\ 100}{15\ 000\ +\ 40\ 000} = 21.8\%$ $\int\!\!\int\!\!\int$ OR $\frac{12\ 000\ +\ 4\ 000\times 100}{15\ 000\ +\ 40\ 000} = 29.18$ $\int\!\!\int\!\!\int$	
	Debtors collection period (days) $\frac{14\ 000\ x\ 365}{205\ 000}$ = 25 days fff	
	Creditors payment period (days) $\frac{35\ 000\ x\ 365}{195\ 000}$ =65.5 days \iiint	
	Note: all reasonable rounding accepted.	
		(15)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(c)(i)	The term profitability refers to the ability to generate sufficient excess of income over expenditure $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$ compared to a common 'yardstick' such as capital employed to generate that profit or sales. $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$	
	Note: if a ratio such as GP to sales or ROCE is used to explain profitability \mathcal{I} for 'yardstick'.	(4)

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

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

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	 Money measurement. \$\int \forall \forall \text{People are not considered assets which are recorded in the accounts. People can also leave with limited notice and the skill is lost without monetary compensation. \$\int \forall \text{.}\$ Historic cost. \$\int \int \forall \text{.}\$ 	
	Market prices may fluctuate but no profit on premises may be assumed until the profit is realised through a sale.	
	3. Accruals or matching. $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$ 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. \mathcal{I}	
	4. Consistency. \mathcal{II} 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. \mathcal{I}	(40)
		(12)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(a)(i)	Valid answers may include:bad debts relate to the current accounting period	
	bad debts can be measured with certainty because they relate to past events	
	 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 	
	 the provision is only an estimation based upon empirical information and cannot be ascertained with certainty. 	
	\emph{II} for one point x 3. MAXIMUM two points relating to bad debts and two points relating to provisions for doubtful debts.	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	Conservatism or prudence. \mathcal{II}	(7)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
3(b)		Journal			
		Dr	Cr		
		£	£		
	Fixed assets	2 000		J	
	General expenses		2 000	Ţ	
	Bank/Cash	300		J	
	Bad debts	700		J	
	A.Malan		1 000	ſ	
	OR				
	Bad debts	700		J	
	A.Malan		700	$\int \int$	
	Wages and salaries	243		J	
	Suspense		243	ſ	
	'				(7)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(c)	Provision for doubtful debts account \pounds \pounds \mathbb{B} Balance b/d 565 \mathbb{Z} Balance c/d $\frac{580}{580}$ \mathbb{Z} Profit and loss $\frac{15}{580}$ $\frac{580}{580}$ Balance b/d 580 \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{Z} OF	
	Electricity account £ Balance b/d $340 \ f$ Profit and loss $2605 \ f$ Bank/cash 3000 3340 Balance b/d $735 \ f$ Note: OF if balance b/d on debit side.	(9)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
3(d)	Trading and profit and loss accour	nt for the yea	ar ended 30 April 200	09.
		£	£	
	Sales		132 000	
	J			
	Opening stock	5 600	J	-
	Purchases	<u>66 600</u>	J	7
		72 200		
	Closing stock	<u>5 700</u>	J	7
	Cost of sales		<u>66 500</u>	
	Gross profit		65 500	
	Less			
	Rent (9 100-2 400)	6 700	J	7
	Electricity (3 000+340-735)	2 605	J	7
	General expenses (9 450-2 000)	7 450	J	7
	Bad debts	700	J	1
	Wages and salaries (28 100+243)	28 343	J	7
	Depreciation	7 500	J	7
	Increase in PDD	<u> 15</u>	J	7
			<u>53 313</u>	
	Net profit		<u>12 187</u>	(20)

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

(Total 52 Marks)

Section B

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
4(a)	Profit and Loss Appropria	ation Account for	the year ended 31 December 2008	
		£	£	
	Net profit		38 000	
	Interest on capital			
	Eleni	1 500 √		
	Gianna	<u>1 000</u>		
		2 500		
	<u>Salaries</u>			
	Eleni	7 500		
	Gianna	<u>10 000</u>		
		17 500 √		
			<u>(20 000)</u>	
			18 000	
	Share of profit			
	Eleni	12 000 √OF		
	Gianna	<u>6 000</u> √OF		
			<u>18 000</u>	
	OF If no alien items	such as drawings	included.	(5)

Question	Answer						Mark
Number							
4(b)			Curre	ent accounts			
		Eleni	Gianna		Eleni	Gianna	
		£	£		£	£	
	Balance b/d	3 000		Balance b/d		500 √	
	Drawings	17 500	16 600 √	Interest on capita	al 1500	1 000 √OF	
	_			Salaries	7 500	10 000 √	
	Balance c/d	500	900 √OF	Share of profit	12 000	6 000 √OF	
		21 000	<u> 17 500</u>		21 000	<u> 17 500</u>	
				Balance b/d	500	900	
							(6)

Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
4(c)			Journal			
			Dr	Cr		
			£	£		
	Delivery ve	ehicle	8 000		J	
	Stock		7 500		J	
	Bank		9 500			
	Capital	Gianna	4 000		$\int \int$	
	Capital	Eleni		16 000	$\int\!\!\int$	
	Capital	Michalis		13 000	$\int\!\!\int$	
	Capital	Michalis		13 000	<i>[]</i>	
	Note: Good	dwill may have	several entrie	s. Marks award	ed for net figure.	
						(8)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
4(d)		Balance sheet as at 31 December 2008	
7(d)		£ £	
		Fixed assets	
		Lease 40 000	
		Delivery vehicle 8 000 J	
		Fixtures 14 000	
		62 000 J	
		Current assets	
		Stock 36 000 J	
		Debtors less PDD 32 300 J	
		Bank <u>4 500</u> J	
		72 800	
		Current liabilities	
		Creditors 58 400 / Net current assets/Working capital 14 400 /	
		<u> </u>	
		<u>76 400</u>	
	Financed by:		
	Camital a /a	Eleni Gianna Michalis	
	Capital a/c	46 000 16 000 13 000 75 000 J	
	Current a/c	500CR 900CR <u>1 400</u> /O	F
	Current a/c	76 400	(9)
	Note: To gain	capital mark all three partners capitals must be correct.	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(e)	Valid answers may include:	
	Non-financial factors:	
	job security	
	has a stake in the business	
	improves the prestige/standing of Michalis	
	 'tied' to this business, cannot easily leave for other employment. 	
	Financial factors:	
	 investment required from personal assets 	
	unlimited liability for losses	
	loss of security of regular salary	
	 will generate £10 000 income from the partnership, but £14 000 as office manager 	
	Michalis will have a stake in the business and its profits	
	 extra work put into the business would result in extra income. 	
	JJ for a financial factor plus JJ for a non financial factor.	
	Note: Points must be from the perspective of Michalis, NOT the business.	
		(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(a)	Fixed cost - A cost that is fixed, in the short term, for a range of production output or sales and does not vary with the units produced or sold. Example- Rent f also accept General Expenses and Marketing. Variable cost - A cost which rises directly in proportion to the production	
	output or sales of a unit. $\fint II$ Example - Raw Material $\fint II$ also accept Hanif's labour.	440
		(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(b)	• Sales- Garden centre 80 x 70 General sales 80 x 100 Less Raw materials 4 500 - 900 Rent General expenses 1 600 - 75 Marketing expenses 2 000 + 375 Depreciation Profit £ £ £ 5 600 / 5 600 / 13 600 // 13 600 // 15 5 25 // // // // // // // // //	(12)
	• Cost per picnic bench: Costs E Costs 8 400 Divided by production Cost per picnic bench Hanif labour 7.5 hours x £5 Total cost F Cost per picnic bench 90.00 J F F F F F F F F F F F F	(4)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
5(c)	\(\begin{align*} \int \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
	Liquid (acid test) ratio $\underline{700 + 200 + 75 + 375} = \underline{1350} =$	0.225:1 √	
	6 000 √ 6 000		
			(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(d)	Valid answers may include:	
	In favour:	
	 a profit is being made 	
	can make own decisions	
	 benefits from own entrepreneurship. 	
	Against:	
	 drawings are greater than the profit made 	
	 costs of production high when selling some units at £70 	
	low liquidity	
	 loss of security of a guaranteed income 	
	 considerable administrative burden of keeping accounts, making tax 	
	returns etc.	
	$\int \int$ for one advantage x $\int \int$ for one point against.	
		(4)
		(4)

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

Question Number	Answer					Mark
6(b)	Machining	Assembly	Administration			
	3	£	£	£		
	Allocated	14 400	15 300	13 300	$\int \int$	
	Supervision	12 000	24 000	9 000	$\int \int$	
	Electricity	12 000	4 000	2 000	$\int \int$	
	Rent	3 600	4 200	1 200	$\int \int$	
	Depreciation	<u>18 000</u>	4 500	4 500	$\int \int$	
		60 000	52 000	30 000		
	Re-allocation	<u>12 000</u>	18 000		√√OF	
		72 000	70 000			
	_					
	Recovery rate:				√√OF	
		8 000	14 000		$\int \int$	
	Recovery rate	£9 per hour	£5 per hou	r	√√OF	(18)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
6(c)	Under/over recovery: Budgeted 14 800 x £5 = Actual overhead Under recovery	£74 000 £77 500 £3 500	//OF // //OF	(6)

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

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
7(a)	Pui	rchase ledger (control account		
		£		£	
	Purchase returns	1 500 √√	Balance b/d	4 000 √	
	Payments	57 000 √√	Credit purchase	es 64 000 √√	
	Discount received	2 000 √√	•		
	Balance c/d	7 500 √			
		68 000		68 00 0	(10)
					` ′

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

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(c)	Valid answers may include: In favour: • control accounts are an independent checking mechanism, checking arithmetical accuracy • control accounts allow for separation of duties and will be prepared by an independent person.	
	 Against: the control account may not balance for a number of reasons only one of which is fraud most commonly, a control account will not balance because of errors in double entry not because of fraud. If for one advantage and II for one point against. 	(4)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
7(d)	Trading acco	ount for the y	ear ended 30 A	pril 2009	
		£	£	£	
	Sales			90 000 √	
	Opening stock		26 500 √		
	Purchases	64 000 √			
	Purchase returns	1 500 √			
			62 500		
			89 000		
	Closing stock		11 000 √		
	Cost of sales		·	78 000	
	Gross profit			12 000 √	
				90 000	(6)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
7(e)	Calculation:				
		Closing stock	COGS	Gross profit	
		£	£	£	
	Actual	11 000	78 000	12 000	
	With 25% mark up	<u>17 000</u> √√	72 000 ∫∫	18 000 √√	
	Stock destroyed	6 000 \(\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\color}}}} \)	OF)		(8)