

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2010

GCE

GCE Accounting (6001/01)





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Section A

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		, nam
1(a)	(i)	
	Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 December 2009	
	£ £	
	Opening stock of raw materials 4 700	
	Purchases of raw materials 72 500	
	77 200	
	Closing stock of raw materials 3 750	
	Cost of raw Materials Consumed 73 450	
	Production wages 109 200 + 3 850 <u>113 050</u> √	
	PRIME COST \int 186 500 \int	
	Factory overheads:	
	Salary- Production manager 25 000	
	Rent 14 400 J	
	Sundry factory expenses 31 700 Depreciation- Plant and machinery 13 600 √	
	Depreciation- Plant and machinery $13\underline{600}$ 5 84700	
	271 200	
	Work in progress:	
	1 Jan 2009 9 200	
	31 December 2009 <u>(14 000)</u>	
	<u>(4 800)</u> √	
	COST OF PRODUCTION \int 266 400 \int	
	(ii)	
	Trading and Profit and Loss Account	
	£ £	
	Sales 350 000 √	
	Opening stock 25 600	
	Cost of production <u>266 400</u>	
	√OF	
	292 000	
	Closing stock 30 400	
	Cost of sales 261 600	
	√OF Gross profit 88 400	
	Gross profit 88 400 Decrease in PDD 440 \mathcal{I}	
	88 840	
	Office wages 33 450 - 750 32 700 √	
	Salary office manager 17 500	
	Rent 3 600 √	
	Carriage outwards 3800 - 650 3 150	
	Bad debts 8 100 + 4 000 12 100 J	
	Depreciation - Fixtures and fittings 3900	
	72 950	
	Net profit <u>15 890</u> √OF	



Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
1(b)	Balance Sheet	as at 31 December 2009	
		£ £ £	
	<u>Fixed assets</u>		
	Plant and machinery	68 000 45 600 22 400 √OF	
	Fixtures and fittings	26 000 11 000 <u>15 000</u> √OF	
		37 400	
	<u>Current assets</u>		
	Stock: raw materials	3 750 √	
	WIP	14 000 <i>J</i>	
	Finished goods	<u>30 400</u>	
		48 150	
	Debtors	41 000 J	
	less PDD	_ <u>2 460</u>	
		38 540	
	Staff loan	750	
	Prepaid expenses	<u>650</u> √	
		88 090	
	Current liabilities		
	Creditors	36 000 √	
	Accrued expenses	3 850 ✓	
	Bank overdraft	<u>5 350</u>	
		45 200 √	
	Net current assets	<u>42 890</u>	
		<u>80 290</u>	
	Financed by:		
	Capital	85 000	
	Net profit	<u>15 890</u>	
		100 890	
	Drawings	<u>20 600</u>	
		<u>80 290</u> √OF	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(c)	Cost of producing one calculator	
	266 400 = £2.40 √√OF	
	111 000	(2)

Question	Answe	er			Mark
Number					
1(d)	(i)	short term w Semi-fixed co	ith the level of osts contain bo nent varying wi	r a period of time and do not vary in the output. // th a fixed and a variable element. The ith the level of output. // Rent, Production managers salary, Depreciation on plant / Sundry factory expenses /	(6)
					(5)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(e)	Valid answers may include: For acceptance of the answer	(8)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
2(a)(i)	Raihan/Creditor	£ 3 500	£		
	Purchase returns/Trading account/Gross pro	ofit		3 500	
	Trading account/Gross profit		500		
	Stock		500	I	
	General expenses	1 870			
	Suspense		1 870	Ţ	
	Rent	1 500			
	Suspense		1 500	I	
	Suspense	300			
	Wages		300	I	
	Salaries	1 600			
	Suspense		1 600	I	
	Disposal √	14 000			(18)



Motor vehicles			14 000	
Provision for depreciation - Motor vehicles	6 300			
Disposal Bank	4 000	6 300	I	
√ Disposal		4 000	ſ	

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
2(a)(ii)	Suspense account				
		£		£	
	Balance b/d	4 670 ∫	General expenses	1 870 √	
	Wages	300 √	Rent	1 500 √	
			Salaries	1	
	<u>600</u> √			_	
		4 970		4 970	(5)
					, ,

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
2(b)	Trial Balance	as at 30 Novem	ber 2009		
		£	£		
	Gross profit		173 000	J	
	Capital		36 000		
	Wages	39 100	J		
	Salaries	81 600	J		
	Rent	17 000)	J	
	General expenses	13 570	J		
	Debtors and Creditors	21 300	13 000	J	
	Bank	12 100)	J	
	Stock	18 500	\int		
	Fixed assets:				
	Motor vehicles	16 000	\int		
	Office furniture	18 000			
	Provisions for depreciation:				
	Motor vehicles		9 700		
	ſ				
	Office furniture		9 170		
	Disposal	3 700		$\int \int$	
		240 870	240 870		(12)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
2(c)	Profit and Loss Ac	count for the year ending 30 Nov	ember 2009	
	Gross profit	170 000 +3 500 -500 £	£ 173 000	



Less			
Wages	39 400 -300	39 100 J	
Salaries	80 000 +	-1 600 81 600	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			
Rent	15 500 +1 500	17 000	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			
General expen	ses 11 700 +1 870	13 570	
J			
Depreciation:			
Motor	vehicles 2 400 +2 100	4 500	
Ι Ι Ι Ι			(9)
Office	e furniture	2 700	
\int			
Loss on sale of	vehicle	<u>3 700</u>	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			
		<u>162 170</u>	
Net profit		<u>11 830</u>	

		Mark
Number		
 Valid answers may include: In favour of the proposition The trial balance ensures that there is a value. It provides 'prima facie' evidence of accumulation. Against the proposition If an account is debited and another creding not detect an error There are errors that cannot be detected omission, commission, principle, compered to the actual error J per point in favour (max 2 points) and J points) 	dited the trial balance will by the trial balance e.g	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(a)	Departmental Trading and Profit and loss account for the	year ending
	31 December 2009	
	Plumbing Electrical Timb	er
	£ £ £	
	Sales 110 000 148 000	
	96 000 /	
	Opening stock 14 000 16 700	18 200 √
	Purchases 58 000 65 000 55 00	00 √



	Goods for extension									(5 (000)	Γ	
		72 00	00 _	8	31 7	'00		68	200				
	Closing stock	12 80	00	1	4 3	00		21	100	ſ			
	Cost of Sales	59 20	00	6	7 4	100		47	100	Γ			
	Gross profit		5	0 800			80 600			48	900		
	Less												
'	Wages	18 00	00	2	7 0	000		35	000	$\int \int$			
	Manager salary	6 00	0	1	0 0	00		14	000	$\int \int$			
	Administration expenses	4 65	55		5 3	320		3	325	$\int \int$			
	Rent, heat and light			2 550			2 125				825 .	ΓΓ	
'	Vehicle running expenses	4 00	00		4 0	000		12	000	$\int \int$			
	Depreciation:												
	Premises		900				750				350、	ΓΓΓ	
	Equipment			2 250)			2	250			4	
	500 √√√												
	Delivery vehicle		40		6	540		1	920		Γ		
	Provision for doubtful del	ots	_	250					90				
	<u>700</u>												
		39 24	_	-	2 1	_			620				
	Net profit	<u>11 55</u>			8 4				7 72	<u> 20)</u>			(28)
		<u>50 80</u>	00	8	2 6	00		48	<u>900</u>				

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(i)	The extent of doubtful debts within the debtors balance cannot be ascertained with certainty. If Therefore, a reasonable assessment is made of the potential future loss in the period in which the debtors were obtained. If	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)(ii)	The accruals concept matches income and expenditure for a period of	
	time. II The sales for the period must be matched with the cost of those	
	sales and not just the purchases for the period. II	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)(iii)	The extension will provide a new facility for the business for many years;	
	II is not primarily for resale and enhances, not repairs, an existing fixed	
	asset (premises). //	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)(iv)	Staff work in a single department \mathcal{M} and therefore their wages can be	
	identified to a specific department. ${\it II}$	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	Valid answers may include: In favour of closure Losses are not sustainable in the long term	



- Opportunity to replace with a department which is profitable
- Improved use of resources

Against closure

- Complementary nature of department in providing a service to builders
- Fixed costs will be redistributed to other two departments
- Cost and social cost of making staff redundant

 \emph{JJ} per point in favour (max 2 points)and \emph{JJ} per point against (max 2 points)

(8)



Section B

Question	Answer			Mark
Number 4(a)		2008		
Ι(α)	2009	2000		
	(i) Gross profit to sales %	<u>120 000</u> x 100 = 30%	<u>95 000</u> x 100 = 25%	
		400 000	380 000	
	(ii) Stock turnover	$280\ 000 = 8.6 \text{ times } JJ$	<u>285 000</u> = 7.6 times	
		32 500	37 500	
		od <u>40 000x 365</u> = 36.5 da	ays // <u>55</u>	
	<u>000x365</u> =52.8 days	400 000	380 000	
	(iv) Return on capital emplo =3.4% ∫∫ 120 000+25 000	oyed <u>35 000 x100</u> =20% 150 000+25		(20)
	(v) Liquid (acid test)	85 000-35 000=1.67:1 √√ 30 000	<u>100 000-40 000</u> =0.70:1 85 000	(==,
		30 000	0.5 000	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)(i)	The liquidity position is deteriorating and is falling below the benchmark	
	of 0.7-1.0:1. √/OF	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)(ii)	Valid answers may include:	
	 Dispose of fixed assets for cash. 	
	 Reduce drawings in cash 	
	 Introduce more capital in cash/bank 	
	 Extend long term loans if possible 	
	 Increase stock turnover/reduce stock 	
	 Reduce payment period from debtors 	
	√√ per point x3	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(c)	Valid answers may include: Points for: Ratios provide accepted yardsticks against which to measure the business.	
	Trends can be identified.	
	Points against:	



 Ratios do not show the skill of the workforce or Management. Ratios do not show the strength of the demand for the product. 	(4)
$\int\!\!\int$ for one point in favour and $\int\!\!\int$ for one point against	, ,



Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(a)(i)	Total salary and wage cost:				
		£			
	Partners (40 000 + 25%) x 2	100 000	J		
	Juniors (16 000 + 25%) x 3	60 000		J	
	Administrator (12 000 + 25%)	15 000		J	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	175 000			
					(4)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
5(a)(ii)	Total cost:			
		£		
	Total salary and wage cost	175 000	OF	
	Other expenses	<u>35 000</u>	ſ	
	-	210 000	√OF	•
				(2)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
5(a)(iii)	Hourly rate:		
		Partner	
	Junior		
	££		
	Salary	40 000 √ 16 000 √	
	On costs (25%)	10 000 √ 4 000 √	
	Administrator	<u>3 000</u> √ <u>3 000</u> √	
		53 000 23 000	
	Divided by chargeable hours	<u>1 000</u> √√ <u>1 150</u> √√	
	-	£53 per hour £20	
	per hour		
	Other expenses	7 ∫ 7 ∫	
	Hourly rate	£60 per hour £27	
	per hour	·	(14)
	-	√OF √OF	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(b)	Valid answers may include:	
	 Promoting the business 	
	 Undertaking own administration 	
	 Interviewing staff 	
	 Meeting potential clients 	
	Travelling time	
	• Illness	
	$\int \int$ per point x 4	
	77 per politex 4	(8)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(c)	Valid answers may include: Points for: Service industry best suited to charging by hour Charging method is seen as fair by clients Simple to calculate from job sheets	
	 Points against: Work can be of varying complexity justifying a different charge. Method does not take account of the ability of the client to pay. If for one point in favour and II for one point against 	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	Goodwill is an intangible asset	
	 Determining an actual valuation is difficult. 	
	Concept of money measurement	
	Prudent to write off	
	Brought into business only on purchase or sale	
	 Recommended by Partnership act/law to be written off 	
	√√ x 2 points	(4)

Question	Answer						Mark
Number							
6(b)(i)	Appropriation Acco	unt for the	e year end	led 30	Novembei	r 2009	
			£		£		
	Net profit		2	1 000			
	Less						
	Interest on capit	al:					
	Ch	ong 1 200	0				
		Dey	800				
			2 000			\int	
	Salary		7 000			\int	
					12 000		
	Share of profit:						
		Chong			7 200	√OF if	
	correct split/						
		Dey		_	<u>4 800</u>	√OF no	
	alien items						
					<u>12 0</u>	<u>100</u>	(18)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(b)(ii)	Capital accounts	
	Chong Dey Elva £ £ £ £ £ £ £	
	Drawings 8 000 14 500	
	7 000 J	
	Balance c/d 30 400 18 100 Share of profit 7 200 4 800 JOF	
	38 400 32 600 38 400 32 600	
	Goodwill 24 000 24 000 12 000	
	Bank 15 000	(13)
	Balance c/d <u>27 400 18 100 13 000</u> /OF Goodwill <u>36 000 24 000</u>	, ,
	<u>66 400 42 100 25 000</u> <u>66 400 42 100 25</u>	
	<u>000</u> Balance b/d 27 400 18	
	100 13 000	

Question	Answer			Mar	·k
Number				'	
6(b)(iii)	Chong, Dey and Elva Bala	nce Sheet	as at 1 December 200	9	
	J	£	£		
	Fixed assets				
	Land and buildings	30 000			
	Delivery vehicle		6 000		
	Office equipment	11 000			
			47 000 √		
	Current assets				
	Stock (13 150 + 8 200)	21 350	J		
	Debtors (6 250 + 4 000)		10 250	ſ	
	Prepaid expenses	600			
	, ·	32 200			
	Less				
	Current Liabilities				
	Creditors (13 750 + 3 200)	16 950	J		
	Accrued expenses	750			
	Bank overdraft (2 000 + 10 000 -1	5 000) 3 0	000		
	,	\int $\sqrt{\int}$	20 700		
	Net current assets		<u>11 500</u>		
				<u>58 500</u>	
	Financed by:				



Capital:		
Chong	27 400	
Dey	18 100	
Elva	13 000	
		<u>58 500</u>
√OF		
		(7)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	Valid points may include: In favour Additional capital Additional skills and expertise Additional person to share workload Against Profits shared by more partners Higher level of profit required to maintain income level of original partners Possible source of disagreement of business development	
	$\int\!\!\int$ for one point in favour and $\int\!\!\int$ for one point against	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)	Lower of cost or resale value \mathcal{II} less costs/expenses of placing the goods in a condition for sale \mathcal{II}	
		(4)

Question Number	Answer		Mark
7(b)(i)		£	
	Purchases: Payments	79 000 √	
	Cash purchases	2 800 √	
	Creditors 17 Nov	<u>14 700</u> √	
		96 500	
	Creditors 1 Nov	<u>12 500</u> √	
	PURCHASES	84 000 √√	
			(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(b)(ii)	£	



Sales: Receipts	117 400 √√	
Debtors 17 Nov	<u>19 250</u> √	
	136 650	
Debtors 1 Nov	16 650 √	
SALES	120 000 //	
		(6)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
7(b)(iii)	Sales	120 000	√OF	
	Less			
	Opening stock	14 700	\int	
	Purchases	84 000		
		98 700		
	Closing stock	18 700	√√ O F	
	Cost of sales	80 000	√√OF	
	Gross profit	<u>40 000</u>	JJ OF (if 1/3 of sales)	
	·	120 000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			$\int\!\!\int$	
	Projected closing stock £18 700 less remaining stock £4 850 = Insurance claim			
	£13 850		-	

Question	Answer	
Number		
7(c)	 Valid points may include: In favour: Although the valuation does not comply with the historic cost concept it does comply with the prudence (conservatism) concept as the stock is valued at a level which identifies that there has been a loss on stock which has been prudently 'written off' by the revised valuation. Against 	
	• Stock is normally valued at cost using the historic cost method. If the stock has been damaged and its' value is below the original cost the normal historic cost concept cannot apply but the prudence concept will apply.	(4)
	${\it II}$ for one point in favour and ${\it II}$ for one point against	(' '



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