# Mark Scheme (Results) January 2010 

GCE

## GCE Accounting (6001/01)

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Section A


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1（b） | Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2009 |  |  |
|  | Fixed assets |  |  |
|  | Plant and machinery | $\begin{aligned} & 680004560022400 \mathrm{JOF} \\ & 2600011000 \frac{15000}{37400} \mathrm{JOF} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Fixtures and fittings |  |  |
|  | Current assets |  |  |
|  | Stock：raw materials | 3750 • |  |
|  | WIP | 14000 |  |
|  | Finished goods | 30400 |  |
|  |  | 48150 |  |
|  | Debtors | 41000 • |  |
|  | less PDD | $\stackrel{2460}{2450}_{38540}$ |  |
|  | Staff loan | 750 |  |
|  | Prepaid expenses | 650 88090 |  |
|  | Current liabilities |  |  |
|  | Creditors | 36000 ك |  |
|  | Accrued expenses | 3850 「 |  |
|  | Bank overdraft | $45200 \frac{5350}{}_{\int}$ |  |
|  | Net current assets | 42890 |  |
|  |  | 80290 |  |
|  | Financed by： |  |  |
|  | Capital | 85000 |  |
|  | Net profit | 15890 |  |
|  |  | 100890 |  |
|  | Drawings | 20600 |  |
|  |  | 80290 JOF |  |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1（c） | Cost of producing one calculator |  |
|  | $\frac{266400}{111000}=£ 2.40$ JJOF | （2） |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1（d） | （i）Fixed costs are constant for a period of time and do not vary in the short term with the level of output．JJ <br> Semi－fixed costs contain both a fixed and a variable element．The variable element varying with the level of output．$\ /$ <br> （ii） <br> Examples：Fixed： <br> Rent，Production managers salary， <br> Depreciation on plant $\checkmark$ <br> Semi－fixed：Sundry factory expenses $\sqrt{ }$ |  |  | （6） |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(e) | Valid answers may include: <br> For acceptance of the answer <br> - Cheaper manufacturing cost greater profit <br> - Loss of manufacturing responsibility <br> - Can concentrate on marketing product <br> Against acceptance of the offer <br> - Loss of manufacturing independence <br> - Prices may rise later <br> - Supply placed in the hands of another manufacturer <br> - Social aspects on community with closure of plant <br> - discussion of exchange rate and/or import issues <br> $\iint$ per point in favour (max 2 points)and $\int \checkmark$ per point against (max 2 points) | (8) |

(Total 52 marks)



| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(a)(ii) | Suspense account <br> Balance b/d Wages <br> 600 | $\begin{array}{cc} £ \\ 4670 & \varsigma \\ 300 & \varsigma \\ \hline & \\ \hline 4970 \end{array}$ | General expenses Rent Salaries | $\begin{array}{cc} £ & \\ 1870 & \varsigma \\ 1500 & \varsigma \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ 4970 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (5) |



| Question | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Number |  |  |  |
| 2(c) | Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30 November 2009 |  |  |
|  | Gross profit | $170000+3500-500$ | 173000 |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour of the proposition <br> - The trial balance ensures that there is a debit and a credit of equal value. <br> - It provides 'prima facie' evidence of accuracy. <br> Against the proposition <br> - If an account is debited and another credited the trial balance will not detect an error <br> - There are errors that cannot be detected by the trial balance e.g omission, commission, principle, compensation etc <br> - Does not locate the actual error <br> $\iint$ per point in favour (max 2 points) and $/ \int$ per point against (max 2 points) | (8) |

(Total 52 marks)



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b)(i) | The extent of doubtful debts within the debtors balance cannot be <br> ascertained with certainty. $J \int$ Therefore, a reasonable assessment is <br> made of the potential future loss in the period in which the debtors were <br> obtained. $J J$ | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b)(ii) | The accruals concept matches income and expenditure for a period of <br> time. $J J$ The sales for the period must be matched with the cost of those <br> sales and not just the purchases for the period. $J J$ | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b)(iii) | The extension will provide a new facility for the business for many years; <br> $\zeta \int$ is not primarily for resale and enhances, not repairs, an existing fixed <br> asset (premises). $J \zeta$ | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b)(iv) | Staff work in a single department $J /$ and therefore their wages can be <br> identified to a specific department. $J J$ | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(c) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour of closure <br> $\bullet \quad$ Losses are not sustainable in the long term |  |



Section B


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(b)(i) | The liquidity position is deteriorating and is falling below the benchmark <br> of 0.7-1.0:1. 5 FOF | (2) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(b)(ii) | Valid answers may include: <br> - Dispose of fixed assets for cash. <br> - Reduce drawings in cash <br> - Introduce more capital in cash/bank <br> - Extend long term loans if possible <br> - Increase stock turnover/reduce stock <br> - Reduce payment period from debtors <br> $\iint$ per point $\times 3$ | (6) |


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


|  | Ratios do not show the skill of the workforce or Management. <br> • Ratios do not show the strength of the demand for the product. <br>  <br>  <br>  for one point in favour and $J J$ for one point against |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad$ (4)


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a)(i) | Total salary and wage cost: |  |  |  | (4) |
|  | Partners $\quad(40000+25 \%) \times 2$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ \\ 100000 \end{array}$ | $\ulcorner$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Partners } & (40000+25 \%) \times 2 \\ \text { Juniors } & (16000+25 \%) \times 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100000 \\ & 60000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 」 |  |
|  | Administrator ( $12000+25 \%$ ) | 15000 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  |  | 175000 |  |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a)(ii) | Total cost: |  |  | (2) |
|  |  | £ |  |  |
|  | Total salary and wage cost | 175000 |  |  |
|  | Other expenses | 35000 |  |  |
|  |  | 210000 |  |  |


| Question | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(a)(iii) | Hourly rate: | Partner | (14) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b) | Valid answers may include: <br> - Promoting the business <br> - Undertaking own administration <br> - Interviewing staff <br> - Meeting potential clients <br> - Travelling time <br> - Illness <br> $\iint$ per point x 4 | (8) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c) | Valid answers may include: <br> Points for: <br> - Service industry best suited to charging by hour <br> - Charging method is seen as fair by clients |  |
| Points against: <br> - Work can be of varying complexity justifying a different <br> charge. |  |  |
| - Method does not take account of the ability of the client to <br> pay. | (4) |  |
| $J /$ for one point in favour and $J /$ for one point against |  |  |

(Total 32 marks)

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6(a) | $\bullet$ Goodwill is an intangible asset |  |
|  | $\bullet$ | Determining an actual valuation is difficult. |





|  | Capital: <br> Chong <br> Dey <br> Elva | 27400 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 18100 |  |  |  |
|  | JOF | $\underline{13000}$ | - | $\underline{58500}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (7) |


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

(Total 32 marks)

| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7(a) | Lower of cost or resale value $J /$ less costs/expenses of placing the <br> goods in a condition for sale $J J$ | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b)(i) | Purchases: Payments <br> Cash purchases <br> Creditors 17 Nov <br> Creditors 1 Nov PURCHASES | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{£} \\ 79000 \mathrm{~J} \\ 2800 \mathrm{~J} \\ 14700 \mathrm{~J} \\ \hline 96500 \\ \hline 12500 \mathrm{~J} \\ \hline 84000 \mathrm{JJ} \end{gathered}$ | (6) |


| Question | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number |  |  |
| 7(b)(ii) | $£$ |  |


|  | Sales: Receipts | 117400 JJ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Debtors 17 Nov | $\frac{19250 \mathrm{~J}}{136} 650$ |  |  |
| Debtors 1 Nov | $\frac{16650 \mathrm{~J}}{120000 \mathrm{JJ}}$ |  |  |
|  | SALES |  | (6) |


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

(Total 32 marks)

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