# Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010 

GCE

## GCE ACCOUNTING (6001) Paper 01

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Section A

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a)(i) |  <br> 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 <br> ALTERNATIVE ANSWER <br> 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. <br> *OF If no alien items in account | (7) |






|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. <br> Valid points may include: <br> In favour of joining the partnership <br> - Established business <br> - The existence of goodwill indicates a successful business <br> - Partners to share the workload and facilitate time off and holidays <br> - Experienced partners to share decision making with <br> In favour of setting up a sole trader business <br> - All profit made would belong to lonna <br> - Total control without having to seek approval of other partners <br> - No need to purchase goodwill <br> $\sqrt{ }$ marks per point $\mathbf{x} 4$ points (maximum 2 points in favour or against) | (8) |




|  | Mark the number not the narrative, unless the word 'balance' is used when it is not a <br> balance, <br> e.g. balance 13500 on the debit side = no marks, but balance b/d must be 12900. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b)(ii) |  | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2(b)(iii) | Accept variable descriptions for operating expenses. Variable narratives for balances but more than b/d or c/d. | (4) |



| Net loss | 6290 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


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


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



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(b)(i) | Cost per unit: |  |
|  | Standard $\frac{£ 880000 \text { OF }=£ 35.20 \text { per unit } \sqrt{ } \text { VOF }}{25000}=$ | (4) |
|  | Super $\frac{£ 530000 \text { OF }=£ 35.33 \text { per unit } \sqrt{ } \text { VOF }}{15000}$ |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c)(i) | Factory overheads: <br> Management salaries <br> Premises <br> Depreciation |  | (8) |
| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| 3(b)(ii) |  |  | (4) |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(d)(i) | Apportionment - Costs are apportioned to the cost centres on some equitable basis. <br> Example e.g Rent on basis of floor area occupied $\sqrt{ }$ |  |
|  | NOTE: We will accept equitable basis, fair basis or similar, but NOT arbitrary. | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(e) | Valid points may include: <br> Benefits of ceasing production: <br> - Could concentrate on marketing the Super if market is strong <br> - Could concentrate resources and management on the production of Super <br> - Opportunity to develop new products. <br> Disadvantages of ceasing production: <br> - Reduces the product range. <br> - Redundancy or retraining costs. <br> - With revised apportionment both products are making a profit <br> - If Super sales cannot be expanded, fixed costs of overheads will fall upon the Super <br> - Reputation of the business damaged <br> 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. <br> NOTE: Where candidates are quoting their own profit figures, generally as an argument to not cease production, these will be accepted as valid. <br> $\checkmark \sqrt{ }$ for recognition /development of each point x 4 <br> (MAX 2 benefits or disadvantages). | (8) |


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

## Section B






| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(b) | Valid points may include: <br> Benefits of writing off bad debts: <br> - Debtor level is high with 400 out of 2000 still having not paid <br> - A significant time has passed increasing probability that not all debts will be collected <br> - Not all debts will be collectable and therefore a significant provision should be made <br> - Prudence concept applied <br> - Will lead to reduced profits in the future if bad debts occur <br> - Debtors will be accurate in the accounts. <br> Disadvantages of accounting for bad debts: <br> - Income from subscriptions may still be collected <br> - Need to chase debts to establish whether they are collectable. <br> $\checkmark \sqrt{ }$ for recognition/development of each point $\times 2$ ( 1 benefit and 1 disadvantage). <br> Note: Do not accept reduced profit as a disadvantage, as this does not comply with the prudence concept. <br> Note: Do not accept prudence concept as a disadvantage. | (4) |


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


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


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b)(i) |  |  | (9) |
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| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b)(ii) |  <br> If total costs listed in the column, marks awarded for each item if subsequently divided by 20. | (9) |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(c)(i) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Budget } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Sales ( $£ 1700 \times 50)$ | 85000 V | (3) |
|  | Total cost ( $£ 1500 \times 50)$ | 75000 VOF |  |
|  | Profit | 10000 VOF |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(c)(ii) | Sales ( $£ 3800 \times 20)$ <br> Total cost ( $£ 3600 \times 20$ ) <br> Profit | Superior <br> $£$ <br> 76000 V <br> $72000 ~ \sqrt{2} \mathrm{~F}$ <br> 4000 VOF | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d) | Valid points may include: <br> Benefits of setting up business: <br> - Can work from own initiative <br> - Potential greater rewards in long term. <br> - Recommended to manufacture Budget trailer OF due to higher profit of $£ 10000$ OF. <br> Disadvantages of setting up business: <br> - Risk of own business, less secure. <br> - Less financial return in the short term. Currently earning $£ 15000$, will drop to $£ 10000$ 0 . <br> - Investment required from own resources. <br> $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ for recognition/ development of each point $\mathbf{x} 2$ (1 benefit and 1 disadvantage OR a recommendation of a trailer type plus a benefit or a disadvantage). <br> Note: As part (d) is not 'clipped' to parts (b) and (c), we cannot check OFs for e.g. profit generated. Accept candidates' figures, if quoted, as correct. | (4) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6(a)$ | Profitability relates to the ability of the business to buy, mark up, and sell goods at a profit <br> which will enable the business to cover all of its' business costs and to generate sufficient <br> 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. $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ |



| Ouestion | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| 6(c)(ii) |  <br> Note: We will accept all reasonable rounding and, as there is only 1 mark, 2.14 or 1.430 F Note: We will.accept all reasonable rounding and calculations without the $: 1$ Note: We will.: without the <br> Note: Frothe the 201 万atio watio cannet see the bank balance from the previous 'clip' and therefore we the and will have to accent the candidate's fun fiqure for bank. To gain the DFmafks the candigate mhst <br>  balance carch liability OF F <br> Note: Candidates can only have one ory bafk balance pand therefore is there is an additional <br>  wwardendy be awarded 1 both entries mor both entries. | (6) |
| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| 6(c)(iii) |  <br> Note: Accept all reasonable rounding between 100-101 and 30-31 days. Answer does not have to state 'days'. | (6) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6(d) | Valid points may include: <br> Benefits: <br> - 2009 ratios better and therefore liquidity better than 2010. <br> - Current ratio reduced but still at acceptable level <br> - Creditors' payment period reduced to level at which credit will be more readily available from suppliers. <br> Disadvantages: <br> - Liquid(acid test) ratio fallen below acceptable level <br> - Purchase of fixed assets has reduced liquidity. <br> - Drawings at high level and need to be reduced. <br> $\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }$ for recognition/development of each point $\mathbf{x} 2$ ( 1 benefit and 1 disadvantage) <br> 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'. | (4) |


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


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b)(i) |  <br> Note: Balance c/d OF only if on Dr side and suitable narrative for balance, not b/d or c/d alone. | (10) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b)(ii) |  <br> Note: Balance c/d OF only if on Cr side and suitable narrative for balance, not b/d or c/d alone. | (14) |


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

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