

Mark Scheme (Results) January 2011

GCE

GCE Accounting (6001/01) Paper 01





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Section A

| Question | Answer | | Mark |
|----------|--|---|------|
| Number | | | |
| 1(a) | Receipts and payments | Income and expenditure | |
| | Records actual receipts and payments | Records receipts and payments adjusted to the period of the account e.g prepayments and accruals. | |
| | Full purchase price of fixed assets | Depreciation on fixed assets only included | |
| | Account is balanced showing bank balar | nce Account shows surplus or deficit for the period | |
| | Cash only | Cash & credit | |
| | Transactions paid | Transactions incurred | (4) |
| | Payments and receipts of money If per point x2 points | Calculation of profit | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 1(b)(i) | Subscriptions account | |
| | £ | |
| | £ | |
| | 2010 2010 | |
| | 1 Jan Balance b/d (Arrears) 800 √ 1 Jan Balance b/d | |
| | (Advance) $^{\prime}$ 2 240 $^{\prime}$ Income and expenditure 20 000 $^{\prime}$ Receipts and payments 19 520 $^{\prime}$ | |
| | (640 + 17200 + | (7) |
| | 1680) | ` ′ |
| | 31 Dec Bad debts | |
| | 160 \int 31 Dec Balance c/d (Advance) | |
| | <u>22 480</u> | |
| | <u>22 480</u> | |

| Question | Answer | | | Mark |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------|
| Number | | | | |
| 1(b)(ii) | Refreshment trading account for the | year ended 31 Decem | ber 2010 | |
| | £££ | | | |
| | Refreshment sales | 55 9 40 | Γ | |
| | Opening stock of refreshments | 8 600 | | |
| | Purchases of refreshments | <u>14 670</u> | | |
| | $\int \int$ | | | |
| | (15 200 - 1 400 + 870) | 23 270 | | |
| | Closing stock of refreshments | <u>7 450</u> | | |
| | Cost of sales | 15 820 | | |
| | Wages | 12 000 | Γ | |
| | Electricity | 300 | Γ | |
| | Rates | 440 | Γ | |
| | | 28 560 | | (7) |
| | Profit on refreshments/Net profit | <u>27 380</u> | √OF | |
| | · | <u>55 940</u> | | |



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| |
| (16) |
| (10) |
| , |
| ` |
| |
| no |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark | |
|--------------------|---|------|--|
| 1(c) | Balance sheet at 31 December 2010 | | |
| | Fixed assets Cost Accumulated Net Book Depreciation Value | | |
| | £ £ £ | | |
| | Clubhouse 65 000 - 16 300 = 48 700 √OF | | |
| | Equipment 32 300 - 16 550 = $\frac{15 750}{64 450}$ | | |
| | Current assets | | |
| | Stock of refreshments 7 450 $\sqrt{}$ | | |
| | Subscriptions in arrears 560 $\sqrt{}$ | | |
| | Prepaid rates 450 √ | | |
| | Bank <u>20 380</u> √ | | |
| | 28 840 | | |
| | Current liabilities | | |
| | Refreshment creditors 870 \int | | |
| | Subscriptions in advance 1 680 $\sqrt{}$ | | |
| | Loan interest accrued <u>1 500</u> 4 050 | | |
| | Net current assets <u>24 790</u> 89 240 | | |
| | Long term liability | | |
| | 8% Loan (35 000) √ | | |
| | <u>54 240</u> | | |
| | Accumulated fund 47 280 | | |
| | Surplus <u>6 960</u> <u>54 240</u> √OF | (10) | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 1(d) | Valid answers may include: | |
| | In favour | |
| | Improves cash flow in early years | |
| | Saves administration costs over the years | |
| | Reduces bad debts | |
| | May attract new members | |
| | Can be used to repay some of the loan. | |
| | Against | |
| | Club does not need the cash as it has a large cash balance | |
| | The proposed discount is very high | |
| | Less overall income | |
| | Committing to providing the service to members for 10 years. | |
| | | (8) |
| | ∫∫ per point x4 points (Max ∫∫∫∫ for or against) | , , |



| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|---|------|
| Number | | |
| 2(a) | Valid reasons may include: | |
| | Not to overstate profit | |
| | Follows prudence/ accruals / going concern concept | |
| | Show a true estimate of the assets value in the balance sheet | |
| | Book vales nearer to market value | |
| | Apply the accruals concept and more accurately record the expenses of the business in the profit and loss | |
| | Provide a 'true and fair' statement of the business position. | |
| | √√ per point x 2 points | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 2(b) | Motor vehicle account | |
| | | |
| | £ £ £ 2010 | |
| | 1 Jan Balance b/d 24 000 √ 1 Mar Disposal 16 000 √ | |
| | 1 Mar Bank (24 + 6) 30 000 / 31 Dec Balance c/d 38 000 / | |
| | <u>54 000</u> <u>54 000</u> | |
| | 2011 | |
| | 1 Jan Balance b/d 38 000 √OF if a Dr balance | |
| | | |
| | Motor vehicle - provision for depreciation account | |
| | £ | |
| | 2010 2010 | |
| | 1 Mar Disposal 9 250 √ 1 Jan Balance b/d 11 000 | |
| | ∫ 31 Dec Balance c/d 10 813√ 31 Dec Profit and loss 9 063√ | |
| | 20 063 20 063 | |
| | 2011 | |
| | 1 Jan Balance b/d 10 813 √OF if Cr | |
| | balance | |
| | Disposal account | |
| | £ | |
| | 2010 2010 | |
| | 1 Mar Motor vehicle 16 000 √ 1 Mar Prov for deprec 9 250 √OF 1 Mar Creditor/Bank 6 000 √ | |
| | 1 Mar Loss on sale/P&L 750 /OF | |
| | 16 000 16 000 | |



| Question | Answer | | | | | Mark |
|----------|---|--------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|------|
| Number | | | | | | |
| 2(c)(i) | Profit and loss (extract) | for the year | r ended 31 | Decer | nber 2010 | |
| | | | £ | | | |
| | Income | | | | | |
| | Profit on sale of land | | 50 00 | 0√ | | |
| | Expenses | | | | | |
| | Loss on sale of moto Depreciation: | or vehicle | 750 | √OF | | |
| | Buildings | | 1 200 | ſ | | |
| | Motor vehicl | es | 9 063 | √OF | | |
| | Equipment | | 4 650 | ſ | | |
| | Loose tools | | 400 | J | | |
| (ii) | Balance sheet (extract) at 31 December 2010 | | | | | |
| | Fixed assets | Cost | Provisio | n for | Net book | |
| | Depreciation value | | value | | | |
| | | £ | £ | | £ | |
| | Land and buildings | 90 000√ | 13 200 | ٧ | 76 800 | |
| | Motor vehicles | 38 000√ | 10 813 | ٧ | 27 187 | |
| | Equipment | 46 500√ | 25 150 | ٧ | 21 350 | |
| | Loose tools | 9 700√ | 5 400 | ٧ | 4 300 | |
| | | 184 | 200 | 54 563 | 3 129 637 | (14) |
| | If only NBV figures shown, marks | can be award | ed IF NBV is | correct | · · | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 2(d) | Prudence Historic cost Realisation | |
| | √√ per point x 2 points | (4) |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|---|------|
| Number | | |
| 2(e)(i) | Valid points may include: | |
| | Capital expenditure is the purchase of fixed assets which will give | |
| | use to the business for more than one accounting year. | |
| | 11 | |
| | Revenue expenditure is an expense which will give benefit for up | |



| | to one accounting year in operating the business on a day to day basis. $\ensuremath{\mathcal{I}}$ | |
|------|---|-----|
| (ii) | Installation is capital expenditure ∫ because it is a cost of bringing the fixed asset into operation. ∫ Repairs are revenue expenditure ∫ because they are day to day | (8) |
| | expenses which do not enhance the value of the fixed asset. ${\cal I}$ | (0) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 2(f) | Valid answers may include: | |
| | Supporting the statement Depreciation accrues a previous year's capital expenditure over the life of the asset. Profit will be reduced by depreciation which should result in retention of profit. Profit will increase cash flow. | |
| | Against the statement No,it does not mean that they will have sufficient cash Although the accrual convention applies, this relates to the expenditure and cash flow in a previous year. The retention in profit may not be in cash. | (8) |
| | $\int \int x 2$ points in favour + $\int \int x 2$ points against | |

| Question | Answer | | | Mark |
|----------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Number | | | | |
| 3(a)(i) | Athula | | | |
| | Trading and profit & loss account for the | <u>e year endi</u> | ing 31 December 2010. | |
| | | £ | £ | |
| | Sales | | 265 000 | |
| | Opening stock | 37 500 | | |
| | Purchases | <u>110 000</u> | | |
| | | 147 500 | | |
| | Closing stock | <u>50 500</u> | | |
| | Cost of sales | | 97 000 | |
| | \int | | | |
| | Gross profit | | 168 000 | |
| | less | | | |
| | Salaries (47 500 - 6000) √√ | | 41 500 | |
| | Wages (36 300 + 450) | 36 750 | ſ | |
| | Rent and rates (7 500 + 2 500) |) | 10 000 | |
| | Heat and light | 9 650 | ſ | |
| | Marketing expenses (10 000 - 1 750) | | ſ | |
| | General expenses | 5 250 | ſ | |
| | Depreciation on: | | | |
| | Premises | 1 100 | ſ | |
| | Motor vehicles | 5 000 | \int | (13) |



| Fixtures and fittings | 2 000 | Л |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Provision for doubtful debts | 3 000 | $\int \int$ |
| Net profit | | <u>12 500</u> <u>15 500</u> |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------|
| 3(a)(ii) | | | Current Account | | |
| | | Athula | | Athula | |
| | | £ | | £ | |
| | Drawings | 28 500 √ | Balance b/d | 500 √ | |
| | Drawings | 6 000 √ | Profit | 45 500 √OF | |
| | Balance c/d | <u>11 500</u> | | - | |
| | | <u>46 000</u> | Deleges by Ad | <u>46 000</u> | (5) |
| | | | Balance b/d | 11 500 √ OF | (5) |
| | if Cr balance | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|---|------|
| Number | | |
| 3(b)(i) | Valid answers may include: | |
| | Goodwill is the worth of a business over and above the value of the tangible assets. $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$ OR | |
| | It is derived from e.g good location, established loyal customer base. \mathcal{II} | |
| (ii) | Prudence // | |
| | Money measurement // | (6) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Number 3(c) | Journal DR | √For all |
| | Capital - Chandra 39 000 | J |



| Opening assets and liabilities introduced by Chandra on joining the partnership. Goodwill 75 000 | | | (0) |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| Capital - Athula | 50 000 | I | (8) |
| Chandra | 25 000 | J | |
| Goodwill written off and no lo | nger retained in the book | s of the partnership. \int | |

| Question Number | Answer | | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---|------|
| 3(d) | Motor vehicles 38 000 \(\) 15 0 Fixtures and fittings 20 000 8 0 Marks can be awarded for NBV IF the value Current assets Stock (50 500+12 000) 62 \(\) Debtors less PDD (40 000-3 000) 37 \(\) Prepaid 1 Bank (4 000Cr +15 000D) | gate Net ciation Value £ 600 / 73 400 000 / 23 000 000 / 12 000 108 400 es are correct 500 000 | |
| | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | 37 200 2 950 0 150 | |



| Net current a | assets/Working c | apital | 72 100 | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Bank loan | | | (<u>5 000)</u> | |
| 1 | | | <u>175 500</u> | |
| <u>Financed by:</u> Capital: | | | | (12) |
| Capitati | Athula Chandra | 150 000 <u>14 000</u> | 464,000,5 | |
| Current accou | Athula | 11 500CR | 164 000 ∫ | |
| | Chandra | 0 | <u>11 500</u> √OF <u>175 500</u> | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 3(e) | Valid answers may include: | |
| | In favour | |
| | More capital introduced | |
| | More ideas | |
| | More people to share and cover the work | |
| | Specialist skills available. | |
| | Against | |
| | Greater chance of disagreements between partners | |
| | Profits shared between more partners | |
| | Dilution in management influence of Athula | |
| | // per point x4 points (Max //// for or against) | (8) |



Section B

| Question Number | Answer | | Mark |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|
| 4(a) | Classic Design -Trial balance at 31 | DR CR | |
| | Capital | £ £ 150 000 | |
| | Premises | 120 000 | |
| | Fixtures and fittings (24 000+4 000) | 28 000 | |
| | Provision for depreciation: premises | 5 000√ | √ for |
| | either fixtures and fittings | 6 000 | each adj |
| | Debtors (17 500+28 000-24 300-250) | 20 950 | |
| | Creditors (8 500+4 000+1 350-6 200-150) | 7 | |
| | Bank (8 000+24 300-4 750-6 200-600-12 000) | 8 750 | |
| | Sales 000 / | 28 | (20) |
| | Discount allowed | 250 | |
| | Operating expenses | 4 750 | |
| | Purchases/design materials | 1 350 | |
| | Discount received | | |
| | Bank charges | 600 | |
| | Wages | 12 000 | |
| | 650 | <u>196 650</u> <u>196</u> | |

| Question | Answer | | | Mark |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|
| Number | | | | |
| 4(b) | Classic Design - Profit and | loss acco | unt for December 2010 | |
| | | £ | £ | |
| | Sales | | 28 000 | |
| | Discount received | | <u> 150</u> | |
| | | | 28 150 √ | |
| | less | | | |
| | Purchases/design materials | 1 350 | \int | |
| | Discount allowed | | 250 √ | |
| | Operating expenses (4 750+1 600) | 6 350 | J | |



| Bank charges | 600 | J | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-----|
| Wages | 12 000 | J | |
| Depreciation: | | | |
| Premises | 200 | \int | |
| Fixtures and fittings | 350 | J | |
| | | 21 100 | |
| Net profit | | 7 050 | (8) |
| · | | 28 150 | ` ' |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 4(c) | Valid points may include: Benefits Balancing of the trial balance is 'prima facie' evidence of the books being correct. All accounts containing entries will be included to ensure the balancing of the trial balance. Disadvantages There are errors which will not be revealed by the balancing of the trial | |
| | balance e.g errors of commission. Transactions omitted will not be recorded in the books. JJ one point benefit plus JJ one point disadvantage. | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|------|
| 5(a)(i) | Valid answers may include: | | |
| | Perpetual inventory Values stock at each transaction | Periodic inventory Values stock after a period, usually at a period end. | |
| | Time consuming to calculate | Less time consuming to calculate | |
| | Takes account of moving prices in period | Sudden changes in price not reflected in period | |
| (ii) | √√ per point x 2 Valid answers may include: | | |
| | Each order is unique Made to specific customer's require Generally shorter production runs Possibly higher setting up costs for | | |



| Job needs to be closely monitored for costing purposes | |
|--|-----|
| √√ per point x 2 | (8) |

| Question Number | Answe | r | | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| 5(b) | | | Quota | tion for Job 792 | | | |
| | | Cloth √∫ | 200 metres | 50 metres @ £7 | £ | | |
| | | <i>[]</i> | | 100 metres @ £8 | | | |
| | | <i>[</i>] | | 50 metres @ £9 | | | |
| | 1 600 | Dtt | d | 400 (2.40 35% | | 200 | |
| | | $\int \int$ | decorations | 100 x £2.40=£240 + 25% = | | 300 | |
| | | Raw materi Cutting and | | 200 hours @ £6 per | 1 900 hour | | (20) |
| | | Finishing an | d packaging | 50 hours @ £4 per | hour | | |
| | | Direct labor | ur cost | | 1 400 | | |
| | | Overheads | | 250 hours @ £6 per hour | | <u>1 500</u> | |
| | | Total cost Profit margi | n 25% | | 4 800 | √√OF 1 600 | |
| | | √√OF Total quota √√OF | tion price | | | <u>6 400</u> | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|----------------------------|------|
| Number | | |
| 5(c) | Valid answers may include: | |
| | In favour: | |
| | Greater efficiency | |
| | Reduced production costs | |



| Against: • Loss of quality of work | |
|--|-----|
| Increased supervision costs. | |
| ${\it II}$ for one point in favour and ${\it II}$ for one point against. | (4) |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|---|------|
| Number | | |
| 6(a) | Valid answers may include: Provides a framework for preparation Accounts of different businesses can be compared Profit calculations can be relied upon Previous performance can be compared with current year Meets legal requirements Easier to understand More accurate | (6) |
| | Reference to a specific concept IF good application illustrated // per point x 3 | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 6(b) | Electricity account | |
| | £ £ 7 Dec Bank 250 / 1 Dec Balance b/d 250 14 Mar Bank 425 / 8 Jul Bank 65 / 7 June Bank 385 / 30 Nov Profit & loss / 1 105 / 26 Sept Bank 190 / 30 Nov Balance c/d 170 / 1 420 1 Dec Balance b/d 170 | |
| | Marketing expenses account f. f. | |
| | 20 Dec Bank | |
| | Provision for doubtful debts account | |



| £ | £ | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| 30 Nov Profit & loss √ 250 √/ 1 | Dec Balance b/d | 2 000 | |
| 30 Nov Balance c/d <u>1 750</u> √ | | | |
| 2 000 | <u>2 000</u> | | |
| | 1 Dec Balance b/d | 1 750 √OF if a Cr | |
| balance | | | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 6(c) | Valid points may include | |
| | Benefits | |
| | Improved reputation/ increased profits in future | |
| | Considers matters such as the environment and impact on the | |
| | community not just financial matters. | |
| | May restrict more extreme decision making which would seriously | |
| | impact on the environment and the community. | |
| | Disadvantages | |
| | May reduce profits in the short term | |
| | In the final analysis the business must be profitable. | |
| | Businesses are not obliged to consider social accounting in their decision making. | (4) |
| | $\int \int$ one point benefit plus $\int \int$ one point disadvantage. | |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 7(a) | In the short term the new business will need to maintain the trading cycle of obtaining goods on credit, selling on credit and receiving payment from debtors in sufficient time to pay creditors. Cash required to meet expenses Maintain good reputation with suppliers Failure to settle short term debts to creditors will result in them withholding supplies of goods and probable closure of the new business. 2 points x | (4) |

| Question | Answer | | | | | | Mark |
|----------|--|---|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|
| Number | | | | | | | |
| 7(b) | Andeas Gross profit to sales % 38% JJ | | Dimitr 360_x | is 100 =36% √√ | | <u>380</u> x 100 = | |
| | | 1 000 | | | 1 000 | | |
| | Stock turnover times // | | <u>640</u> | = 6.4 times / | 7 | <u>620</u> = 10.3 | |
| | | 100 | | | 60 | | |
| | Return on capital employed | 60 x10 | 00 = 17 | .6% ∫∫ | <u>60</u> = 3 170 | 35.3% √√ | |
| | Liquid (acid test) = 1.3:1 √√ | | <u>80</u> | <u>0</u> = 0.5:1 √√ 160 | | <u>90</u> 70 | (20) |
| | Debtors collection period $365 = 21.9$ days $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$ | $80 \times 365 = 29.2 \text{ days } II$ $60 \times 200 = 20.2 \text{ days}$ | | | | . , | |
| | Accept reasonable rounding | 1 000 |) | | 1 00 | 0 | |

| Question | Answer | | Mark |
|-------------------|--|---|------|
| Number 5(c)(i) | Dimitris has the better profitability / + | | |
| 3(0)(1) | Higher gross profit | | |
| | • Gross profit to sales percentage is better $	au$ | | |
| | • Return on capital employed is better $	au$ | | |
| | Max // | | ļ |
| (ii) | Dimitris has the better liquidity. √ + • Acid test ratio is at acceptable level being 1.3:1 | ſ | |
| | Debtors collection period is much lower at 21.9 days | J | |
| | Debtors are at lower level on the same volume of sales | J | |
| | Cash in the bank to pay creditors if required | ſ | |
| | Max √√ | | (4) |



| Question | Answer | |
|----------|--|-----|
| Number | | |
| 7(d) | Valid points may include: Benefits Provides a yardstick against accepted standards e.g current ratio Provides a yardstick against other similar businesses. A quantitative objective measure. | |
| | Disadvantages Does not take account of state of assets e.g probability of debtors paying. Does not take account of non financial factors e.g skill of workforce or management. | |
| | $\int \int$ for one benefit and $\int \int$ for one comment against | (4) |



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