# Mark Scheme (Results) 

## January 2011

## GCE

## GCE Accounting (6001/01) Paper 01

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## Section A

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a) | Receipts and payments Income and expenditure <br> Records actual receipts and payments Records receipts and payments <br> adjusted to the period of the <br> account e.g prepayments and <br> accruals.  | (4) |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b)(i) | Subscriptions account |  | (7) |
|  |  | £ |  |
|  | 2010 | 2010 |  |
|  | 1 Jan Balance b/d (Arrears) <br> (Advance) 2240 J Receipts and payments | 800 J 1 Jan Balance b/d |  |
|  |  | Income and expenditure 20000 J 19520 J |  |
|  |  | $(640+17200+$ |  |
|  |  | 31 Dec Bad debts |  |
|  | 160 / 31 Dec Balance c/d (Advance) (Arrears) 560 J | $\underline{1680}$ - 31 Dec Balance c/d |  |
|  |  | 22480 |  |
|  | $\underline{\underline{22480}}$ |  |  |





| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour <br> - Improves cash flow in early years <br> - Saves administration costs over the years <br> - Reduces bad debts <br> - May attract new members <br> - Can be used to repay some of the loan. <br> Against <br> - Club does not need the cash as it has a large cash balance <br> - The proposed discount is very high <br> - Less overall income <br> - Committing to providing the service to members for 10 years. <br> $\iint$ per point x 4 points (Max $\iiint \int$ for or against) | (8) |


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




| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(d) | Prudence <br> Historic cost <br> Realisation <br>  <br>  <br> Jک per point $\times 2$ points | $\mathbf{( 4 )}$ |


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


| (ii) | to one accounting year in operating the business on a day to day basis. $\sqrt{ } \checkmark$ <br> - Installation is capital expenditure $\sqrt{ }$ because it is a cost of bringing the fixed asset into operation. $\sqrt{ }$ <br> - Repairs are revenue expenditure $J$ because they are day to day expenses which do not enhance the value of the fixed asset. $\sqrt{ }$ | (8) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |


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



|  | Fixtures and fittings | 2000 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Provision for doubtful debts | 3000 |  |  |  |
|  | Net profit |  | $\underline{\underline{122500}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underline{45500}$ |  |  |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(a)(ii) |  |  | urrent Account |  |  |
|  |  | Athula £ |  | Athula £ |  |
|  | Drawings | 28500 / | Balance b/d | 500 J |  |
|  | Drawings <br> Balance c/d | $\begin{array}{r} 6000 \text { J } \\ 11500 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Profit | 45500 JOF |  |
|  |  | 46000 | Balance b/d | $\frac{46000}{11500} \mathrm{~J}$ | (5) |
|  | if Cr balance |  |  |  |  |


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


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(c) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Journal } \\ \text { DR } \\ \text { £ } \\ 8000 \\ 12000 \\ 15000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { CR } \\ 15000 \\ \\ \\ \\ 6000 \\ 5000 \\ 39000 \end{gathered}$ | JFor all <br> For all |  |




|  | Net current assets/Wo <br> Bank loan ऽ <br> Financed by: <br> Capital: <br> Athula Chandra <br> Current accounts: Athula Chandra | $150000$ $14000$ <br> 11 500CR | $\begin{aligned} & 72100 \\ & (\underline{(5000)} \\ & \underline{\underline{175500}} \\ & 164000 \text { J } \\ & \\ & \underline{115500}_{175500}^{50 F} \end{aligned}$ | (12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3(e) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour <br> - More capital introduced <br> - More ideas <br> - More people to share and cover the work <br> - Specialist skills available. <br> Against <br> - Greater chance of disagreements between partners <br> - Profits shared between more partners <br> - Dilution in management influence of Athula <br> $\iint$ per point $\times 4$ points (Max $\int J \iint$ for or against) | (8) |

## Section B



| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(b) | Classic Design - Profit and loss account for December 2010 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sales |  | $28150 \checkmark \quad 150$ |  |  |  |
|  | Discount received |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | less |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Purchases/design materials | 1350 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | Discount allowed <br> Operating expenses (4750+1600) | 6350 | $250$ | 」 | $\checkmark$ |  |



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


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


|  | Job needs to be closely monitored for costing purposes |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $J \int$ per point $\times 2$ | (8) |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5(c) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour: <br> $\bullet$ Greater efficiency |  |


|  | Against: <br> - Loss of quality of work <br> - Increased supervision costs. <br> $\int J$ for one point in favour and $J \int$ for one point against. | (4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| 6(a) | Valid answers may include: <br> - Provides a framework for preparation <br> - Accounts of different businesses can be compared <br> - Profit calculations can be relied upon <br> - Previous performance can be compared with current year <br> - Meets legal requirements <br> - Easier to understand <br> - More accurate <br> - Reference to a specific concept IF good application illustrated <br> $\iint$ per point $\times 3$ | (6) |




| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. <br> - May restrict more extreme decision making which would seriously impact on the environment and the community. |  |
|  | Disadvantages <br> - May reduce profits in the short term <br> - In the final analysis the business must be profitable. <br> - Businesses are not obliged to consider social accounting in their decision making. | (4) |


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




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

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