

Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

GCE Accounting (6001) Paper 01



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Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
1(a)(i)	Statement of comprehensive income (Trading and profit and loss account) for the year ended 30 April 2011			
		£	£	
	Revenue (sales)		85 524 √	
	Less			
	Opening inventory (Stock)	3 810		
	Ordinary goods purchased (Purchases)	<u>33 290</u>	J	
	(32 890 + 400)	37 100		
	Less Closing inventory (Stock)	<u>4 630</u>		
	Cost of sales (Cost of goods sold)		<u>32 470</u> √	
	Gross profit		53 054	
	Less			
	Motor vehicle running	4 250	Ţ	
	General expenses	6 910	ſ	
	Repairs to fixtures and fittings	2 000	ſ	
	Telephone and broadband	1 450	Ţ	
	Wages (23 860 - 1 600)	22 260	Ţ	
	Loan interest (1 750 + 650)	2 400	Ţ	
	Depreciation - Property	800	Ţ	
	- Motor vehicle	1 400	Ţ	
	 Fixtures and fittings 	1 800	J	
	Bad debt	600	J	
	Increase in PDD	<u>90</u>	J	
			<u>43 960</u>	
	Profit for the year (Net profit)		9 094 √ OF	(15)
			<u>53 054</u>	
				1



Question Number	Answer				Mark
1(a)(ii)	Statement of financial position (Balance sheet) at 30 April 2011				
		Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	1	
		£	£	£	
	Non-current assets Property Motor vehicle Fixtures and fittings Other intangible assets (Goodwill)	40 000 15 000 12 000	9 400	32 800 /OF 5 600 /OF 6 600 /OF 25 000 /	
		67 000	22 000	70 000	
	Current assets Inventory (stock) Trade receivables (Debtors) (7 850 - 600) Less PDD Other receivables (Prepaid) Cash Total assets	7 250 290		\(\int \)	
	Less Creditors: amounts due within one year Trade payables (Creditors) (6 900 √ + 400 Other payables (Accruals) Less Creditors: amounts falling due after more 8% Bank loan	,	ne year	7 300 650 7 950 0 000	
	Total liabilities			7 950	
	Capital Balance 1 May 2010 Profit for the year (Net profit) Less Drawings		5	0 600 9 094 9 694 <u>8 704</u> <u>0 990</u> √OF	(15)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)(i)	Error of principle √	(1)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(b)(ii)	Valid answers may include:	
	 Repairs are classed as day to day expenses OR 	
	• Repairs are revenue expenses //	
	 Fixtures and fittings contain capital expenditure only OR Fixtures and fittings will last for many years // 	(4)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
1(b)(iii)		Dr	Cr		
. , , ,		£	£		
	General expenses and repairs	2 000		J	
	Fixtures and fittings		2 000	J	
	Correction of error/Repairs charged to f	ixtures and fi	ttings account	Ţ	(3)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
1(c)		Straight line	Diminishing balance	
	Calculation	Based upon cost less	Based upon % of	
		residual value 🎵	outstanding book value ${\it II}$	
	Depreciation	Allows an even amount of depreciation in each	Allows more depreciation in the early years \int	
		year √		(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	Valid answers may include:	
	In favour	
	 Motor vehicles lose more in value in the early years of ownership Statement of financial position (balance sheet) valuation will be more accurate When depreciation costs are added to repair costs the total cost of owning the asset are fairly even Against 	
	 Benefit to the business will be the same over the early and later years After initial loss, motor vehicle loss in value is constant although depreciation charge will be variable 	
	$\int \int per point \times 2 in favour plus \int \int per point \times 2 against.$	(8)



Question	Answer		Mark		
Number					
2(a)	Sales Ledger Control Account				
	Balance b/d Refunds to custome Dishonoured cheque Revenue (sales)	es 1 600 / <u>420 000</u> // Balance c/d <u>24 850</u> <u>449 850</u> <u>449 850</u>			
	Balance b/d	24 850 √	(7)		
2 (b)	Commission	n Receivable Account £ £			
	Balance b/d Income statement (P/L) ∫	4 800			
	Balance b/d	3 300 /OF			
	Re	ent Account			
	Balance b/d Bank	£ 1 250 \int Income statement (P/L) \int 5 000 \int \int $\frac{3 750}{5 000}$ \int $\frac{5 000}{5 000}$			
		Wages Account			
	Balance b/d Bank Balance c/d	£ £ 400 / Income statement (P/L)/18 550 // 17 800 /			
	Marketing	g Expenses Account			
	mai neemi	£ £			
	Bank	11 250 $\sqrt{}$ Balance b/d 750 $\sqrt{}$ Income statement (P/L) $\sqrt{}$ 8 350 $\sqrt{}$ Balance c/d 2 150 $\sqrt{}$			
	Balance b/d	<u>11 250</u> 2 150	(23)		
2 (c)	Statement of compreh	ensive income (profit and loss account)			
	for the y	rear ended 31 March 2011			
	Revenue (sales) 420 000 x 10% Less	£ £ 42 000 √√ OF			
	Rent Wages Marketing Sundry expenses	5 000 √OF 18 550 √OF 8 350 √OF 3 600 √			
	Depreciation Profit for the year (net profit)	$ \begin{array}{cccc} $	(8)		



Question Number	Answer		Mark
2(d)	Accounting concepts	- In the search for objectivity, the rules which lay down the way in which the financial information of the business is recorded. $\ensuremath{\it{II}}$	
	Accruals concept -	Calculates profit for the year on the basis of the difference between revenues and expenses for the year rather than the difference between cash receipts and expenditures. \mathcal{I}	
	Going concern concep	ot- Unless the opposite is known accounting always assumes that the business will continue to operate for an indefinite period. Therefore, it is not necessary to show what assets would fetch. $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	Valid answers may include:	
	In favour	
	Profit figures can be relied upon/asset values are accurate	
	Comparison between accounts is possible	
	 Users can trust the accounts prepared/make decisions based on the accounts 	
	Against	
	Use of concepts often open to a wide interpretation	
	Different interpretation in different businesses e.g. materiality	
	Concepts can contradict each other	
	$\int \int$ per point x 2 in favour plus $\int \int$ per point x 2 against	(8)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(a)	Profit is the difference between revenue and expenses for a period \mathcal{M}	
	Profitability compares the profit for the period with resources used to generate that profit e.g. capital employed to obtain a percentage return on capital employed/e.g. percentage mark-up on sales $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$	(4)

Question	Ans	wer			Mark
3(b) (i - v)			Hilltec £000	Microtech £000	
	(i)	Gross profit to revenue (sales) percentage	320 x100 = 40% /// 800	800	(6)
	(ii)	Profit for the year (Net profit) to revenue (sales) percentage		800	(6)
	(iii)	Return on capital employed	50 x 100 = 20% /// 250	150 + 50	(6)
	(iv)	Current ratio	150 + 200 + 60 = 1.17 350	<i>III</i> 70	(30)
	(v)	Collection period for trade days receivables (debtors)	200 x 365 = 91.25 da 800 ///	800 ///	(6)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(c)	Valid non-financial factors may include:	
	Future market potential	
	Location of business	
	Quality of products sold	
	Reputation	
	Skill of workforce / Quality of service	
	History of industrial relations	
	Good relationship with suppliers	
	Brand image	
	√ x 4 factors	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(d)	 Net profit to revenue is better due to lower wage costs 	
	 Return on capital employed is at a good level The business has no loans 	
	The business has a higher level of non-current assets	
	In favour of Microtech:	
	 Gross profit to sales is higher possibly due to more efficient buying Net profit to revenue/ Return on capital employed could be much improved if wage costs could be reduced. 	
	 Current ratio at benchmark level at 2:1 Efficient collection of debts at 18.25 days 	
	Candidates may recommend either business. Allow OF arguments. \mathcal{II} per valid reason x 3 reasons	(6)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(e)	Valid points may include:	
	Provide a 'yardstick' of comparison	
	Can be compared with other similar businesses or previous periods	
	 Provide investors/purchasers etc with an independent assurance Points against 	
	Do not consider non financial factors such as potential/ work force	
	 Look at individual/specific measurements only e.g. liquidity Difficult to interpret/may be subjective 	
	May not be accurate/representative	(0)
	$\int \int per point \times 2 in favour plus \int \int per point \times 2 against.$	(8)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(a)(i)	Dissolution Account	
	£ £	
	Property (premises) 75 000 Trade payables (creditors) 23 000 √	
	Motor vehicles 18 000 Trade receivables(debtors) 11 000 √	
	Inventory (stock) 8 500 Marios - Motor vehicle 7 500 √	
	Trade receivables (debtors) 11 500 √ Woodman & Co 140 000 √	
	Trade payables (creditors) 21 800 √	
	Dissolution costs 1 250 √	
	Profit on dissolution:	
	Marios 27 270 ∫OF	
	Tamsin 18 180 ∫OF	
	45 450	
	181 500 181 500	(9)
		()

Question	Answer						Mark
Number							
4(a)(ii)			Capital	Accounts			
	Motor vehicle Bank	Marios £ 7 500 √ 54 770 √ OF 62 270	Tamsin £ 5 44 180 / OF 44 180	Balance b/d Current a/c Diss'n a/c	3 000	Tamsin £ 25 000 1 000 √ 18 180 √OF 44 180	(5)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
4(a)(iii)	Cash (Bank) Account		
	£	£	
	Balance b/d 1 000 Trade paya	bles (creditors) 21 800 $\sqrt{}$	
	Trade receivables(debtors) 11 000 √ Dissolution	n costs 1 250 √	
	Woodman & Co 140 000 √ Loan - Ma	rios 30 000 √	
	Capital -	Marios 54 770√	
	·	Tamsin 44 180	
	152 000	152 000	(6)
			



Question Number	Answer	Mark
4(b)	Possible reasons:	
	 Retirement Death Disagreement Admission of a new partner Sale of business If a partner wants to leave 	
	√ per reason x 2 reasons	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(c)(i)	Goodwill is the value/price paid for a business over and above the net value of the assets $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
	Possible reasons:	
4(c)(ii)		
	 Location 	
	Reputation	
	Specialist product or service	
	√√ per reason x 2 reasons	(4)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(d)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour: • More capital available • Greater skill base • Decisions made jointly and possibly more considered	
	 Holiday/sickness cover Points against: Profits shared Cannot make decisions alone Conflicts may arise 	
	√√ per valid point x 2. MAXIMUM one point in favour and one against	(4)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)	Stock valuation relates to the price attached to the issue of stock to the production department or for resale/for the valuation of closing stock. A method such as FIFO will be used resulting in the issue price probably being different from the price paid. II	
	Stock rotation relates to physical rotation of stock, the oldest stock will be issued first to avoid deterioration. \emph{II}	(4)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
5(b)	Stock valuation	n - FIFO		
	£			
	1 April Purchased 1 000 @ £20	=20 000		
	20 April Purchased 1 500 @ £22	= <u>33 000</u>		
		53 000		
	Less			
	Issued 1 000 @ £20			
	Issued 1 000 @ £22	42 000		
	Stock valuation Less	11 000	<i>[</i>][][
	Repair costs of 200 phones Net valuation of stock	<u>1 200</u> <u>9 800</u>	∫∫ ∫∫ OF	(8)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(c) (i) and (ii)	Income statement (trading and profit & loss account) for the month of April 2011				
, ,	•	£	£		
	Revenue (sales) 800 Low tariff		12 800	$\int\!\int$	
	1 200 High tariff		<u>39 600</u>	$\int\!\int$	(4)
			52 400		
	Less				
	Purchases	53 000			
	Closing inventory (stock)	(9 800)		_	
	Cost of sales		<u>43 200</u>	√√OF	
	Gross profit		9 200		
	Less				
	Wages and salaries (4 320 + 730)	5 050		\int	
	Mobile phone network charges	5 000		ſ	
	Depreciation	<u>1 400</u>		ſ	
			<u>11 450</u>		
	Loss for the month (net loss)		<u>(2 250)</u>	√OF	(6)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(d)(i)	Low tarif	f High tariff
	Monthly charge £8 √	£20 /
	Call charges £30 \(\int \)	<u>£7.50</u> √
	£38	£27.50
(ii)	For the usage that Hinal will make of the	ne mobile phone he is advised to enter
	into a High tariff contract. // Accept	OF recommendation. (6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(e)	Valid points may include:	
	 Points in favour Accepted by the tax authorities/accounting standards Is logical in that the oldest stock values are sold/issued first Gives a higher closing stock value and higher profits when prices are rising. 	
	 Points against Stock is sold/issued at values that may be below current market prices Higher profits will mean higher taxes. 	
	√√ per valid point x 2. MAXIMUM one point in favour and one against.	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(i)	Appropriation is the way that overheads are shared/divided between various departments or cost centres. \mathcal{II} This could involve allocation and/or apportionment. \mathcal{II}	
	The costs may be shared on the most reasonable basis available \mathcal{II} e.g. floor area for rent. \mathcal{II}	
	Any two points x √√	(4)
(ii)	Business advertising is undertaken to increase sales and therefore it would be best to apportion this cost on the basis of the revenue (sales). \mathcal{II}	(2)



Question	Answer			Mark	
Number	Departmental income statement (trading and profit & loss account) for				
6(b)	· ·	•	ioss account) for		
	the year ended 3		VA/		
			Workshop repairs		
	Davis va (aslas)	£	£		
	Revenue (sales)	120 000	60 000		
	Less	22.222.5	0.400.5		
	Opening inventory (stock)	38 000 √			
	Purchases	84 000 √			
	Internal transfers	<u>(5 600)</u> √	·		
		116 400	14 800		
	Closing inventory (stock)	<u>47 500</u> √	<u> </u>		
	Cost of sales	68 900	14 800		
	Gross profit	51 100	45 200		
	Less				
	Motor running expenses	6 400 √	9 600 √		
	Wages	16 800 √	25 200 √		
	Rent and rates	3 000 √	6 000 √		
	General expenses	7 000 √	5 500 √		
	Business advertising	7 200 √	3 600 √		
	Provision for doubtful debts	440 √	750 √		
		40 840	50 650		
	Profit /loss for the year (net profit)	10 260 √ C			
		51 100	45 200	(22)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number 6(c)	Valid points may include (accept OF comments):	
	Points in favour: • Shop sales are more profitable than workshop repairs • Costs such as wages may be able to be reduced • The repair shop makes losses.	
	 Points against: Workshop overheads are greater than shop overheads Workshop overheads will have to be borne by the shop sales Sales may be affected because the business will not offer repair facilities Loss of image/business reputation affected as a result of redundancies Cost of redundancies. 	
	√√ per valid point x 2. MAXIMUM one point in favour and one against	(4)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)	(iii) J	
	A suspense account is opened as a temporary measure when the trial balance	
	fails to agree \mathcal{II} . It has a balance equal to the net balance of all errors in the	
	ledger √√.	(5)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
7(b)	Statement of corrected gross p	profit at 30 March 2011	
		£	
	Gross profit	37 780	
	(i) Sale or return	(860) √√	
	(ii) Goods at list price	(250) √√	
	(i) PDB - February	<u>(5 000)</u> √√	
	Corrected gross profit	<u>31 670</u> √	(7)
			` ′

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
7(c)	Journal of 2	Zahin			
		Dr	Cr		
		£	£		
	Suspense	850		ſ	
	Discount received		850	ſ	
	A Milner	950		J	
	M. Mills		950	\int	
	Sundry expenses	360		ſ	
	Suspense		360	I	
	Income statement (profit & loss)	900		ſ	
	Provision for depreciation (disposal)	900	I	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(d)	Statement of corrected profit for the year (net profit) at 30 March 2011	
	Increase Decrease	
	££	
	(iv) Discount received $850 II$	
	(v) Error of commission No Effect II	
	(vi) Sundry expenses (360) \mathcal{I}	
	(vii) Depreciation (900) $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$	(8)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(e)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour:	
	The trial balance is a checking device	
	Is 'prima facie' evidence that the books are correct when the trial balance balances	
	Points against:	
	Certain errors, e.g. commission, are not revealedShows only arithmetical errors	
	Does not show location of errors	
	${\it JJ}$ per valid point x 2. MAXIMUM one point in favour and one against	(4)



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