Mark Scheme (Results)
June 2011

GCE Accounting (6001) Paper 01

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| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(a)(i) | Statement of comprehensive income (Trading and profit and loss account) for the year ended 30 April 2011 |  |  |  |
|  |  | £ | £ |  |
|  | Revenue (sales) |  | 85524 「 |  |
|  | Less | 3810 |  |  |
|  | Ordinary goods purchased (Purchases) | 33290 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | $(32890+400)$ | 37100 |  |  |
|  | Less Closing inventory (Stock) | 4630 |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales (Cost of goods sold) |  | 32470 - |  |
|  | Gross profit |  | 53054 |  |
|  | Less |  |  |  |
|  | Motor vehicle running | 4250 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | General expenses | 6910 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Repairs to fixtures and fittings | 2000 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Telephone and broadband | 1450 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Wages (23 860-1600) | 22260 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Loan interest ( $1750+650$ ) | 2400 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Depreciation - Property | 800 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | - Motor vehicle | 1400 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | - Fixtures and fittings | 1800 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Bad debt Increase in PDD | $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 90 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J } \\ & \text { J } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 43960 |  |
|  | Profit for the year (Net profit) |  | 9094 OF | (15) |
|  |  |  | $5 \underline{5054}$ |  |



| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( b ) ( i )}$ | Error of principle $\quad$. | $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |


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


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b)(iii) |  Dr Cr <br> General expenses and repairs $2 \stackrel{\mathrm{E}}{ } \mathrm{O}$ £ <br> Fixtures and fittings  2000 <br> Correction of error/Repairs charged to fixtures and fittings account   | 5 5 5 | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c) |  | Straight line | Diminishing balance |  |
|  | Calculation | Based upon cost less residual value JJ | Based upon \% of outstanding book value $/$ / |  |
|  | Depreciation | Allows an even amount of depreciation in each year | Allows more depreciation in the early years $\checkmark$ | (6) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(d) | Valid answers may include: <br> In favour <br> - Motor vehicles lose more in value in the early years of ownership <br> - Statement of financial position (balance sheet) valuation will be more accurate <br> - When depreciation costs are added to repair costs the total cost of owning the asset are fairly even <br> Against <br> - Benefit to the business will be the same over the early and later years <br> - After initial loss, motor vehicle loss in value is constant although depreciation charge will be variable <br> $\iint$ per point $\times 2$ in favour plus $\iint$ per point $\times 2$ against. | (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. $\sqrt{ } /$ <br> 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. $\sqrt{ } J$ <br> Going concern concept- 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. JJ | (6) |


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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3(a) | Profit is the difference between revenue and expenses for a period $J J$ |  |
|  | Profitability compares the profit for the period with resources used to <br> generate that profit e.g. capital employed to obtain a percentage return on <br> capital employed/e.g. percentage mark-up on sales $J J$ | (4) |



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


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


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


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a)(i) | Dissolution Account |  |  |  |
|  | Property (premises) ¢ $\quad 75$ | Trade payables (creditors) | £ |  |
|  | Motor vehicles 18000 | Trade receivables(debtors) | 11000 J |  |
|  | Inventory (stock) 8500 | Marios - Motor vehicle | 7500 J |  |
|  | Trade receivables (debtors) 11500 J | Woodman \& Co | 140000 J |  |
|  | Trade payables (creditors) 21800 J |  |  |  |
|  | Dissolution costs 1250 J |  |  |  |
|  | Profit on dissolution:$\begin{array}{ll} \text { Marios } & 27270 \text { JOF } \\ \text { Tamsin } & \underline{18180 ~ J O F ~} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underline{45450}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\underline{\underline{181500}}$ |  | $\underline{181500}$ | (9) |



| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(a)(iii) | Cash (Bank) Account |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | £ |  |
|  | Balance b/d | 1000 | Trade payables (creditors) | 21800 J |  |
|  | Trade receivables(debtors) | 11000 J | Dissolution costs | 1250 J |  |
|  | Woodman \& Co 1 | 140000 J | Loan - Marios | 30000 J |  |
|  |  |  | Capital - Marios | 54770 S |  |
|  |  |  | Tamsin | 44180 |  |
|  |  | $\underline{152000}$ |  | $\underline{\underline{152000}}$ | (6) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4(b) | Possible reasons: <br> - Retirement <br> - Death <br> - Disagreement <br> - Admission of a new partner <br> - Sale of business <br> - If a partner wants to leave <br> $\checkmark$ per reason $\times 2$ reasons | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(c)(i) | Goodwill is the value/price paid for a business over and above the net value <br> of the assets $J J$ | (2) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4(c)(ii) | Possible reasons: |  |
|  | • Location |  |
|  | • Reputation |  |
|  | • Specialist product or service |  |
|  | $I \int$ per reason $\times 2$ reasons | (4) |


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


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


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(b) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stock valuation - FIFO £ |  |  |  |
|  | 1 April Purchased 1000 @ £20 | $=20000$ |  |  |
|  | 20 April Purchased | $=\begin{array}{r}33000 \\ 53000\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Less |  |  |  |
|  | Issued 1000 @ £20 |  |  |  |
|  | Issued 1000 @ £22 | 42000 |  |  |
|  | Stock valuation | 11000 | JSJJ |  |
|  | Less |  |  |  |
|  | Repair costs of 200 phones | 1200 | JJ |  |
|  | Net valuation of stock | 9800 | JJOF | (8) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $5(c)(i)$ and (ii) | Income statement (trading and profit \& loss account) for the month of April 2011 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | £ | £ |  |  |
|  | Revenue (sales) $\quad \begin{array}{r}800 \text { Low tariff } \\ 1200 \text { High tariff }\end{array}$ |  | 12800 | JJ |  |
|  |  |  | 39600 | JJ | (4) |
|  |  |  | 52400 |  |  |
|  | Less |  |  |  |  |
|  | Purchases <br> Closing inventory (stock) | 53000 |  |  |  |
|  |  | (9800) |  |  |  |
|  | Cost of sales |  | 43200 | JJOF |  |
|  | Gross profit |  | 9200 |  |  |
|  | Less |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wages and salaries (4320 + 730) | 5050 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Mobile phone network charges | 5000 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Depreciation | 1400 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Loss for the month (net loss) |  | $\frac{11450}{(2250)}$ | JOF | (6) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5(d)(i) |  |  | tariff | High tarif |  |
|  | Monthly charge Call charges | $\begin{array}{r} \text { £8 } \\ £ 30 \\ \hline £ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J \\ & J \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 20 \\ & \frac{£ 7.50}{} \begin{array}{l} \text { £27.50 } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| (ii) | For the usage that Hinal will make of the 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: <br> Points in favour <br> - Accepted by the tax authorities/accounting standards <br> - Is logical in that the oldest stock values are sold/issued first <br> - Gives a higher closing stock value and higher profits when prices are rising. <br> Points against <br> - Stock is sold/issued at values that may be below current market prices <br> - Higher profits will mean higher taxes. <br> $\iint$ per valid point $\times 2$. MAXIMUM one point in favour and one against. | (4) |


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



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


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{7 ( a )}$ | (iii) $\int$ | A suspense account is opened as a temporary measure when the trial balance <br> fails to agree $\int J . ~ I t ~ h a s ~ a ~ b a l a n c e ~ e q u a l ~ t o ~ t h e ~ n e t ~ b a l a n c e ~ o f ~ a l l ~ e r r o r s ~ i n ~ t h e ~$ <br> ledger $J J$. |


| Question Number | Answer |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(b) | Statement of cor <br> Gross profit <br> (i) Sale or return <br> (ii) Goods at list price <br> (i) PDB - February <br> Corrected gross profit | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{arch} 2011 \\ £ \\ 37780 \\ (860) \text { JJ } \\ (250) \iint \\ (5000) \iint \\ \hline \underline{31670} \int \end{gathered}$ | (7) |


| Question Number | Answer |  |  | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(c) | Journal of Zahin |  |  |  |
|  | Dr | Cr |  |  |
|  | £ | £ |  |  |
|  | Suspense 850 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Discount received | 850 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | A Milner 950 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | M. Mills | 950 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Sundry expenses 360 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Suspense | 360 | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Income statement (profit \& loss) 900 |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Provision for depreciation (disposal) | 900 | $\checkmark$ | (8) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(d) | Statement of corrected profit for the year (net profit) at 30 March 2011 Increase <br> Decrease <br> £ <br> £ <br> (iv) Discount received <br> 850 /J <br> (v) Error of commission <br> No Effect $\sqrt{ } /$ <br> (vi) Sundry expenses <br> (360) JJ <br> (vii) Depreciation <br> (900) J/ | (8) |


| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7(e) | Valid points may include: <br> Points in favour: <br> - The trial balance is a checking device <br> - Is 'prima facie' evidence that the books are correct when the trial balance balances <br> Points against: <br> - Certain errors, e.g. commission, are not revealed <br> - Shows only arithmetical errors <br> - Does not show location of errors <br> $\iint$ per valid point $\times 2$. MAXIMUM one point in favour and one against | (4) |

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