



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2012

GCE Accounting (6001) Paper 01



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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.



Question	Answer			Mark
Number	- .	D 1 .		
1(a)(i)	1	Products		
	Manufacturing account for the	e year ended 31 [December 2011 (1)	
		£	£	
	Opening inventory of raw materials	17 000		
	Purchases of raw materials	95 000		
		112 000		
	Closing inventory of raw materials	13 000		
		<u></u>	99 000 (2)	
	Factory wages (86 000 + 2 000)		88 000 (1)	
	Direct costs		<u>8 500</u> (1)	
	PRIME COST		195 500 (W+1 of)	
	Overheads:		175 500 (₩ 1 1 01)	
		6 000	(1)	
	Light, heat & power		(1)	
	Salaries	45 000	(1)	
	Rent & rates	12 000	(1)	
	General expenses	16 500	(1)	
	Depreciation on plant	<u>25 000</u>	(1)	
			<u>104 500</u>	
	PRODUCTION COST		300 000 (W+1of)	
				(12)



Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
1(a)(ii)	Production cost	£300 000 (1of) = £15 per chair (1of)	
	Units produced	20 000	(2)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
1(b)(i)	Statement of comprehensive income (tra the year ended 31			ccount) for	
		£	£		
	Revenue (sales)		600 000	(1)	
	Opening inventory (stock) of finished good				
	Goods transferred from production	300 000		(1of)	
	Purchases of finished goods	80 000		(1)	
		408 000			
	Closing inventory (stock) of finished good	s <u>33 000</u>			
	Cost of sales		<u>375 000</u>	(1of)	
	Gross profit		225 000		
	Less				
	Light heat & power	1 500		(1)	
	Bank loan interest	6 000		(2)	
	Wages	22 500		(1)	
	Salaries	58 000		(1)	
	Marketing	78 000		(1)	
	Rent & rates	3 000		(1)	
	General expenses	15 600		(1)	
	Depreciation - office equipment	9 000		(1)	
	Increase in provision for doubtful debts	600		(1)	
			<u>194 200</u>		
	Profit for the year(Net profit)		<u>30 800</u>	(W +1of)	
					(15)



Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
1(b)(ii)	Statement of financial	position (ba	lance sheet) at 3	31 December 2011	
		£	£	£	
	Non-current (fixed) assets				
		Cost	Accumulated	NBV	
	5 1	450.000	depreciation	75 000 (4 6)	
	Plant	150 000 -	75 000	75 000 (1of)	
	Office equipment	<u>60 000</u> - 210 000	<u>19 000</u> 94 000	<u>41 000</u> (1of) 116 000 (1)	
		210 000	24 000	110 000 (1)	
	Current assets				
	Inventory (stock)				
	Raw materials	13 000 (1)			
	Finished goods	<u>33 000</u> (1)			
			46 000		
	Trade receivables (debtors)			(1)	
	Les PDD	<u>2 400</u>	4F (00	(1)	
	Bank		45 600 10 500	(1)	
	Dalik		102 100	(1)	
	Less		102 100		
	Current liabilities				
	Trade payables(creditors)	36 500		(1)	
	Other payables: Accrued			()	
	factory wages	2 000		(1)	
	Loan interest	<u>6 000</u>		(1)	
			<u>44 500</u>		
	Net current assets (Working	capital)		57 600 (W +1of)	
	Less				
	Non-current liabilities	42 204E)		(400,000) (4)	
	6% Bank loan (Repayable 31	.12.2013)		(<u>100 000)</u> (1) 73 600	
	Capital		70 000	<u>/ 3 000</u>	
	Profit for the year(Net profi	t)	30 800	(1of)	
	l lane for the year (nee prom	-,	100 800	(101)	
	Drawings		(<u>27 200)</u>	(1)	
				<u>73 600</u>	
					(15)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	Valid points may include: Points in favour of Toyndon Products accepting the overseas manufacturer's offer • Possible higher level of profit • Space and production resources can be released for other projects • Toyndon Products could then concentrate on selling the product • No manufacturing staff to manage • Cash raised from sale of assets	
	 Points against Toyndon Products accepting the overseas manufacturer's offer Saving is only marginal and therefore could soon disappear with price rises Loss of control of quality and supply of product Social accounting considerations, loss of jobs, impact on the community Difficulties of guaranteeing prices with exchange rates Possible difficulty in disposing of assets 2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two against (2 x 2 marks). 	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(a)	Error of reversal - The accounts and the sum are correct, but the debiting and crediting has been reversed. Only two accounts are involved. 2 marks Error of compensation - There are two separate and unrelated errors in the books. At least one of the sums debited and credited are incorrect in both transactions, but the two errors arithmetically cancel each other out. 2 marks	(4)



Question Number	Answer			Mark
2(b)		Journal		
		Dr	Cr	
	(i)AAatawayahiala	£	£	
	(i)Motor vehicle	5 000	(1)	
	Bank	5 000	(1)	
	Capital		10 000 (1)	
	(i) Suspense	1 300	(1)	
	Discount allowed		650 (1)	
	Discount received		650 (1)	
	Discount received		(1)	
	(ii) Drawings	3 000	(1)	
	Wages		3 000 (1)	
			, ,	
	(iii) Suspense	1 750	(1)	
	Nahir		1750 (1)	
	(iv) General expenses	270	(1)	
	Suspense		270 (1)	
	(v) Disposal	12 000	(1)	
	Motor vehicle	12 000	12 000 (1)	
		5 250	, ,	
	Provision for depreciation Disposal	J 2JU	(1) 5 250 (1)	
	Bank	4 900	3 230 (1) (1)	
	Disposal	7 700	4 900 (1)	(10)
	Disposat		7 700 (1)	(18)



Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
2(c)	Trial balance at 30	November 20	11.	
		£	£	
		Dr	Cr	
	Capital (25 000 + 10000)		35 000 (1)	
	Drawings (4 500 +3 000)	7 500	(1)	
	Revenue (sales)		101 600	
	Purchases	46 500		
	Purchase returns		3 250 (1)	
	Sales returns	6 800	(1)	
	Discount allowed (6 500- 650)	5 850	(1)	
	Discount received (4 000 +650)		4 650 (1)	
	Wages (27 500 - 3 000)	24 500	(1)	
	General expenses (9 400 +270)	9 670	(1)	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	23 900	` '	
	Trade receivables (debtors) (9 800 -1 7		(1)	
	Trade payables (creditors)	,	13 870 (1)	
	Motor vehicles 40 000 +5 000- 12 000)	33 000	(1)	
	Motor vehicles - PFD (14 500 -5 250)		9 250 (1)	
	Disposal account	1 850	(2)	
		167 620	167 620	
				(16)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(d)		
	Motor vehicle account	
	£	
	Balance b/d 40 000 Disposal 12 000	
	Capital <u>5 000</u> (1) Balance c/d <u>33 000</u> (1)	
	<u>45 000</u> <u>45 000</u>	
	Balance b/d 33 000	
	Disposal account	
	££	
	Motor vehicle 12 000(1)Provision for deprec 5 250 (1)	
	Bank 4 900 (1)	
	Balance / P&L/Loss <u>1 850</u> (1)	
	<u>12 000</u> <u>12 000</u>	(6)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(e)	Valid points may include: Points in favour It is 'prima facie' evidence that the double entry is correct. The existence of errors can be identified and action taken. Forms the basis of preparing the financial statements.	
	 Proves arithmetical accuracy Points against Some errors will not be revealed by the trial balance e.g errors of omission. The trial balance will not identify the location of the errors. 2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(a)	A semi-fixed cost has both a fixed and a variable element in it which partly increases with the level of output (2) An example would be telephone costs	
	(2)	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)	Allocation occurs when a cost can be directly attributed to a specific department (2) Apportionment occurs when a cost cannot be directly attributed to a single department but the cost is apportioned on a reasonable basis. E.g floor area. (2)	(4)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(c)	Mac	hining Assemb	ly Administra	tion Maintena	nce
		££	£	£	
	40 0	00 50 000	15 000	10 000	(2)
	6 0	00 6 000	(15 000)	3 000	(2)
	7 80	00 3 250	1950	(13 000)	(2)
	7	80 780	(1950)	390	(2of)
	2.	34 97	59	(390)	(2of)
	<u>30</u>	29	(59)		(2of)
	54 8	44 60156			(2of)
	Allow reasonable re	ounding			
					(4)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)(i)	£ <u>54 84</u> 4 (1of) £ <u>60156</u> (1of) 6 000 hrs(1) 8 000 hrs (1) £9.14 (1of) £7.52 (1of) Per hour Per hour	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(d)(ii)	Machining Assembly	
	£	
	Budgeted overhead 6 600 x £9.14 = £60 324(1of) 7 250 x £7.52 =£54 520 (1of)	
	Actual overhead $\underline{£42500}$ (1) $\underline{£68250}$ (1)	
	£17 824 (1of) £13 730 (1of)	
	over absorbed (1of) under absorbed (1of	
	Total for the business £4 094 over absorbed (2of)	(10)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(e)	Overhead:	Machining Assembly	12 hours x £9.14 per hour = 25 hours x £7.52 per hour =	£109.68 (2of) £188.00 (2of) £297.68 (2of)	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(f)	Valid points may include: Points in favour • Enables accurate calculations for quotations. • Avoids cross subsidy of one department to another.	
	 Points against More complex to work out as costs must to be divided to all departments. Some cost apportionments may be arbitrary therefore the accuracy of the rates is in question. 	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX two points in favour (2 x 2 marks) and two against (2 x 2 marks).	(8)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(a)(i)	Dhanisha	
	Cash book (bank columns)	
	£	
	Balance 3 500(1)Trade payables 34 250 (1)	
	Revenue (sales) 71 000(1)Rent 10 500 (1)	
	Telephone etc 6 800	
	General expenses 2 750 (1)	
	Non-current (fixed) assets 24 000 (1)	
	Balance c/d 16 300(1) Drawings 12 500 1	
	$\frac{90\ 800}{90\ 800}$	
	Balance b/d 16 300 (1 of)	
		(8)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
4(a)(ii)	Dhanisha			
	Statement of comprehensive income (profit a ended 31 December 2		t) for the year	
		£	£	
	Revenue (sales)		96 000 (1)	
	Less returns		<u>6 000</u> (1)	
			90 000 (1)	
	Opening inventory (stock)	7 500		
	Purchases	<u>48 000</u>		
		55 500		
	Closing inventory (stock)	<u>5 000</u>		
	Cost of sales		<u>50 500</u> (1)	
	Gross profit		39 500	
	Rent	7 000(1)		
	Telephone	6 800(1)		
	General expenses (2 750 + 750)	3 500(1)		
	Depreciation on non-current (fixed) assets	<u>3 600</u> (1)		
			<u>20 900</u>	
	Profit for the year (net profit)		<u>18 600 (2)</u>	
			(1of)	(10)



Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
4(a)(iii)	Statement of financial position	ı (balance	sheet) at 31 De	ecember 2	2011	
		£	£	£		
	Non-current (fixed) assets					
		Cost	Aggregate	NBV		
			depreciation			
	Sundry	28 000	- 3 600	=24 400	(1)	
	Current assets					
	Inventory (stock)		5 000		(1)	
	Trade receivables (debtors)		19 000		(1)	
	Other receivables		<u>3 500</u>		(1)	
			27 500			
	Current liabilities					
	Trade payables (13750 (1) + 4 000 ((1))	17 750			
	Other payables		750		(1)	
	Bank overdraft		<u>16 300</u>		-	
			34 800			
	Net current assets/Working capital				(W+1of)	
				<u>17 100</u>		
	Capital		11 000			
	Profit for the year (net profit)		<u>18 600</u> (10	of)		
			29 600			
	Drawings		(<u>12 500)</u> (1			
				<u>17 100</u>		(10)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour of maintaining a full set of records	
	 Easy reference to individual records 	
	Accuracy of records	
	 Can prepare financial statements at regular intervals 	
	 Easier to comply with tax and other governmental authorities requirements. 	
	 May be required by an investor or obtaining loans from the bank 	
	Points against maintaining a full set of records Cost of employing a book-keeperAdditional time requirement.	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(a)	Valid answers may include:	
	Each order is unique	
	Made to customers' requirements	
	Often used on large projects	(4)
	2 points x 2 marks	(4)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
5(b)		£		
	Earnings	20 000	(2)	
	Overheads	<u>10 000</u>	(2)	
	Total	30 000		
	Divided by	<u>1 500</u>	(2)	
	Equals	£20 per hour	(2of) If no alien items in calculation	(8)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
5(c)	Labour and overheads 20 hours x £20 per hour= Raw materials Mark up 20% Quotation price	£ 400 250 650 130 780	(2of) (2) (2of)If no (2of)aliens	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(d)	Valid answers may include;	
	 Preparing accounts 	
	 Ordering materials 	
	 Preparing quotations for customers 	
	Travelling to jobs	
	 Holidays 	
	• Illness	
	4 points x 2 marks	(8)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(e)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	 Reasonably accurate calculation which will provide swift quotations. 	
	Customer knows exactly what he is paying for.	
	Points against	
	 Only valid if the percentage activity on customers work remains constant. 	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)

Question Number	Answe	er	Mark
6(a)	(i)	Percentage gross profit to revenue (sales)	
		$\frac{240 \times 100}{800}$ (1) =30% (1)	
	(ii)	Inventory (stock) turnover	
		$\frac{560}{(30 + 40)/2(1)}$ (1) = 16 times (1)	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)	 (i)The gross profit to revenue (sales) is falling/deteriorating/worsening (1) and the inventory (stock) turnover is rising/improving/getting better (1) (ii) Prices have been reduced. The gross profit to revenue (sales) has been reduced to increase sales. Trade discounts for bulk are being given to customers. Poorer quality goods are being purchased. 2 points x 2 marks 	(4)



Question Number	Answe	r	Mark
6(c)	(i)	Current ratio	
		$\frac{40 + 50}{100 + 20}$ (1) = 0.75:1 (1)	
	(ii)	Liquid (acid test) ratio	
		<u>50 (1) =0.42:1 (1)</u>	
		100 +20 (1)	
	(iii)	Trade payables (creditors) payment period	
		100×365 (1) = 64.03 days (1)	
		570 (1)	
	(iv)	Trade receivables (debtors) collection period.	
		$\frac{50 \times 365}{800}$ (1) = 22.81 days (1)	(12)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(d)	Trade payables (creditors) payment period is increasing, which may (or may	
	not) benefit the business (1). Trade receivables (debtors) collection period is	
	decreasing which will benefit the business (1).	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark	
6(e)	Costas appears to be 'overtrading'. His capital and long term liabilities have not increased over the three year period to support the increased level of activity. • He should obtain long term capital in the form of a bank loan(2) • Introduce more capital into his business. (2) • Sell non-current (fixed) assets (2) • Mortgage or leaseback assets (2) 2 points x 2 marks	(4)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(f)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	He has achieved his objective of doubling revenue (sales) over three	
	years.	
	Points against He has placed his business in jeopardy because he has not appropriately funded the expansion with long term funds.	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)		
	Purchases ledger control account	
	£	
	Purchase returns 1 980(1) Balance b/d 12 500 (1)	
	Payments to suppliers 50 500(2) Credit purchases 52 800 (2)	
	Discount received 3 250 (2)	
	Balance c/d <u>9 570 (1)</u>	
	<u>65 300</u> <u>65 300</u>	
	Balance b/d 9 570 (1of)	(10)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
7(b)	Total purchases:	credit £52 800(1of) + cash	£16 600 = £69 400 (1of)	(2)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
7(c)	Statement of comprehensive incomprehensive inc	ne (trading	account) for the month of	
		£	£	
	Revenue (sales)		92 000 (1)	
	Sales returns		<u>2 000</u> (1)	
			90 000 (1)	
	Opening inventory (stock)	17 200	(1)	
	Purchases	69 400	(2of)	
		86 600	, ,	
	Closing inventory (stock)	<u>14 600</u>	(2of)	
	Cost of sales		<u>72 000</u> (2)	
	Gross profit		<u>18 000</u> (2)	
			<u>90 000</u>	(12)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)	Inventory (stock) stolen £14 600 (1of) - £7 850(1) = £6 750 (2of)	(4)



Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(e)	Valid points may include:	
	Points in favour	
	 Act as a check on ledger balances. 	
	Detect theft or fraud	
	Show errors that the accounts might have	
	Points against	
	 Will 'narrow' errors to areas of the ledger but will not find errors. 	
	Does not show errors not affecting the trial balance	
	2 marks per valid point. MAX one point in favour (2 marks) and one against (2 marks).	(4)



Question 1 (a)(i) (a) (ii)	Reference 3	AO1 4	AENT GRID AO2/AO3 8 2	A04
(b) (i) (ii) (c)		5 5	10 10	8
2 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	2/1	4 6 4 2	12 12 4	8
3(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	4	4 4 5 6 2	9 10 4	8
4(a)(i) (ii) (iii) (b)	3	3 3 3	7 5 7	4
5(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	4	4 3 3 3	5 5 5	4
6 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	5	2 4 2	4 2 8 2 2	4
7(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	2/3	3 4 2	7 2 8 2	4

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