



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2013

GCE Accounting (6001/01)



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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 Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|--|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------|------|
| 1(a)(i) | Journal | | | | |
| | | Dr £ | Cr £ | | |
| | Shop premises Global Property | 250 000 | 250 000 | \checkmark | |
| | Bank 6% Bank Ioan – Ascot bank | 200 000 | 200 000 | √ √ | |
| | Arrangement fee expenses/Bank char Bank | ges 4 250 | 4 250 | √ √ | |
| | Global Property Bank | 250 000 | 250 000 MAX 6 2 | √ √ × √ | (6) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|---|------|
| 1(a)(ii) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | Organic Farm | Shop | | |
| | Departmen | tal Trading Account for the | | cember 2012 | |
| | | Green | Bakery | The Café | |
| | | Grocery | | | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | |
| | Revenue | 190 000 | 96 000 | 81 000√ | |
| | Less | | | | |
| | Opening inventory | 8 150 | 4 700 | 850 | |
| | Plus Purchases | 126 000 | 60 500 | 40 250 | |
| | Internal transfers | (5 700) | (4 300) | $10\ 000 \sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{\text{per entry}})}}$ | |
| | | 128 450 | 60 900 | 51 100 | |
| | Closing inventory | <u>(9 450)</u> | (3 600) | (1 100) | |
| | Cost of sales | 119 000 | 57 300 | 50 000 √√(√of) | |
| | Wages | <u>32 000</u> | 21 000 | 16 000 √ | |
| | Trading/Cross profit | 151 000 | 78 300 17 700 | 66 000 | |
| | Trading/Gross profit | <u>39 000</u> | 17 700 | $15\ 000\ \sqrt{\text{of(if no aliens)}}$ | |
| | Note: Transfers must be state | 190 000 | 96 000 | 81 000 | |
| | Note. Transfers must be state | ed before frauling/Gross pro | one for the marks. | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | (8) |



| Question Number | Answer | | | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|------|
| 1(a)(iii) | Statement of Comprehensive Income | for the year ended | d 31 December 2012 | |
| | · | £ | £ | |
| | Trading profit: Greengrocery | | 39 000 | |
| | Bakery | | 17 700 | |
| | The Café | | <u>15 000</u> | |
| | | | 71 700 √of | |
| | Less Expenses: | | | |
| | Manager's salary | 18 350 | $\sqrt{}$ | |
| | Electricity and gas | 9 820 | $\sqrt{}$ | |
| | General running expenses (2 750 – 250) | 2 500 | √, , | |
| | Rent (8 100 + 1 800) | 9 900 | $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ | |
| | Refurbishment – redecoration | 5 000 | $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ | |
| | Depreciation – Equipment | 3 600 | $\sqrt{}$ | |
| | Fixtures and fittings | 2 000 | $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ | |
| | Bad debt | 800 | V, | |
| | Increase in PDD | 160 | V | |
| | Loan arrangement fee | 4 250 | V / / | |
| | Loan interest | <u>1 000</u> | √√ F7 300 | |
| | Profit for the year | | <u>57 380</u> | |
| | Profit for the year | | <u>14 320</u> | (16) |
| | | | | (10) |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |



| Question | Answer | | | | Mark |
|-----------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|------|
| Number 1(a)(iv) | Non-current assets Shop premises Equipment Fixtures and fittings Current assets Inventory (9 450 + 3 600 + 1 Trade receivables (32 000 - 800) Less PDD Other receivables Equity and Capital: Opening capital Profit for the year Less drawings | 250 000 20 000 20 000 290 000 | | £ 250 000 √ 8 400 √of 16 000 √of 274 400 √ 44 040 318 440 £ 57 520 √of | |
| | Current liabilities Trade payables Other payables (1 000 √ + Bank overdraft (43 000 + 200 000 Non-current liabilities 6% Bank loan (Repayable 30 Nover Note: Bank can be a current asset of | - 250 000 - 4 250) mber 2022) | 46 870 2 800 <u>11 250</u> | √ √√(√of) 60 920 200 000 √ 318 440 | (14) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 1(b) | Valid answers may include: Points for • Will have ownership control of premises without having to seek landlord's permission for renovations • Security of tenure guaranteed • An investment for the long term future of the business as property tends to rise in price • Savings in rent Points against: • Major capital outlay • Converts a healthy cash balance into an overdraft • The interest on the loan is greater than the rent • Capital employed increases and return decreases • Responsible for maintenance of the premises • More depreciation • More bank interest • Burden of a bank loan √√ per valid point x 4 points. MAX 2 points for and MAX two points against. Note: do NOT accept • More non-current assets • Increased profit • More payment for utilities | (8) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| | Accrued income $\sqrt{}$. A debit balance on the Rent Receivable Account means that Arpen is owed rent $\sqrt{}$ by a tenant who is therefore a debtor of the business. $\sqrt{}$ MAX 4 x $$ | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|------|
| 2(b) (i) | 1 January 14 May 30 October 1 January | Balance b/d Bank Bank Balance b/d | Sundry Expenses Account $£$ 600 31 December $500 \checkmark$ 900 $2 000$ $450 \checkmark of (if on debit)$ | Income Statement $\sqrt{1550}$ $\sqrt{1550}$ Balance c/d $\sqrt{2000}$ | |
| | | | | | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--|--|----------------|--------------|---|------|
| 2(b)(ii) | | | Premises Re | epairs Account | | £ | |
| | 1 January 8 January 1 April 18 August 31 December | Balance b/d Bank Bank Bank Balance c/d | 250 450 900 √ 875 <u>340</u> √ <u>2 815</u> | 31 December | Income State | ment $2815\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$ | |
| | | | | 1 January | Balance b/d | ${340} \sqrt{\text{of}}$ (if on credit) | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|------|
| 2(b)(iii) | | R | ent Rece | ivable Account | | C | |
| | 1 January 31 December | Balance b/d Income Statement Balance c/d | 300 1 600 200 | 6 February √ 26 June √ | Bank/cash Bank/cash | £ 1 200 √ 900 — | |
| | | | <u>2 100</u> | 1 January | Balance b/d | $\frac{2 \cdot 100}{200} \sqrt{\text{of}}$ (if on credit) | (4) |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|---|------|
| Number | | |
| 2(c) | (i) Prudence -√√ losses should be charged as soon as they are identified. The depreciation on machinery will be high in the early years not evenly spread over the life of the asset. (ii) Consistency -√√ when a method of depreciation is chosen for a non-current asset this should be consistently applied over the life of the asset to ensure that the accounts are not distorted. | (4) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 2(d) | Capital expenditure –purchase or enhancement of non-current assets. $\sqrt{}$ Revenue expenditure –day to day expenses which will be used within an accounting year. $\sqrt{}$ | (4) |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|---|------|
| Number | | |
| 2(e) | Machine installation – Capital expenditure $\sqrt{}$ Annual machine insurance – Revenue expenditure $\sqrt{}$ | (4) |
| | | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|---------------------|---|------|
| 2(f)(i) 2(f)(ii) | Depreciation charged (straight line) – $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | (8) |

| Question | Answer | | Mark |
|----------|--|---------------|------|
| Number | | | |
| 2(g)(i) | Machinery Account | | |
| | £ | £ | |
| | Balance b/d 36 000 Balance c/d | 45 600 | |
| | Bank (of if £12 000 or less) 9 600 $\sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{of})}}$ | | |
| | 45 600 | <u>45 600</u> | |
| | Balance b/d $\overline{45600}\sqrt{\text{of (if on debit)}}$ | | (3) |
| | | | |
| | | | |



| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|
| 2(g)(ii) | Machinery – Prov | vision for Deprecia | tion account | | |
| | | £ | | £ | |
| | | Ва | lance b/d | 13 600 √of | |
| | | Inc | come Statement- | | |
| | | | Adjustment | 2 150 √of | |
| | Balance c/d | <u>23 213</u> | 2012 charge | <u>7 463</u> √√ | |
| | | <u>23 213</u> | | <u>23 213</u> | |
| | | Ва | lance b/d | 23 213 √of | |
| | | | | (if on credit) | |
| | Note: If Balance b/d stated as £15 750 a If charge to income statement £ | | | | (5) |
| | If charge to income statement 2 | JOIS awala V V V | (22 130 + 27 403) | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 2(h) | Valid answers may include: Points for Greater depreciation will be charged in the early years which reflects the situation with machinery Carry over value will be closer to market value resulting in more accurate financial statement value. Evens out total cost of ownership when repair costs are added to depreciation. Provides a more realistic book value Points against: Distorts profit calculation Not consistent with previous practice. Not appropriate if machine used equally from year to year √√ per valid point x 4 points. MAX 2 points for and MAX two points against. | |
| | NOT Difficult to calculate Time consuming Costly | (8) |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 3(a)(i) | Realisation – Profit is regarded as having been earned when the | |
| | goods are passed to the customer and he incurs liability for them. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ Breach- The sale or return has not realised the profit as the customer has not incurred liability for them. $\sqrt{}$ | (3) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 3(a)(ii) | Accrual (matching)-Net profit is the difference between income and expenditure rather than cash receipts and cash expenditure. Revenues matched with expenses for a period. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ | |
| | Breach-Adjustments for general expenses. \checkmark | |
| Question | Answer | Mark |
| Number | | |
| 3(a)(iii) | Going concern-Unless it is known to the contrary, it is assumed that the business will exist and operate for an indefinitely long period of time. $\sqrt{\vee}$ Breach- Charging the full cost of non-current assets to a single accounting period. $\sqrt{\vee}$ | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| 3(b) | Xevana – Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 20 | 12 |
| | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 20 000) |
| | Rent receivable $(1\ 000+1\ 000)$ $2\ 000$ $$ Discount received $\frac{1\ 870}{27\ 270}$ $$ | |
| | Less expenses: Carriage outwards Rent and rates 4000 Wages 6000 General expenses ($4550 + 470 \lor -750 \lor)$ 4 270 Depreciation: Fixtures and fittings 400 Motor vehicles 1500 Profit for the year If discount received is deducted from purchases ($103500 - 1870$) = $101630 \lor$ | |
| | | (14) |



| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|------|
| 3(c) | Purchase | es Ledger Contr | ol Account | | |
| | | £ | | £ | |
| | Purchase returns | 2 300 √ | Balance b/d | - | |
| | Payments to trade creditors | 93 030 √ | Purchases | 103 500 √ | |
| | Discount received | 1 870 √ | | | |
| | Balance c/d | <u>6 300</u> √ | | 102 500 | |
| | | 103 500 | | <u>103 500</u> | |
| | | | Balance b/d | 6300 √of | |
| | If purchases reduced by discount | received (103 | 500 - 1 870) = 101 | 630 √√ | (6) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | Mark |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------|--|------|
| 3(d) | Statement of t | financial position at | 31 December 2012 √ | |
| | Cost | Aggregate | Carry over | |
| | | Depreciation | , | |
| | £ | ·£ | £ | |
| | Non-current assets | | | |
| | Motor vehicles 9 000 | 1 500 | 7 500 √ | |
| | Fixtures and fittings 3 800 | 400 | <u>3 400</u> √ | |
| | <u>12 800</u> | <u>1 900</u> | 10 900 √ | |
| | <u>Current assets</u> | | | |
| | Inventory | 17 600 | $\sqrt{\text{of (other than 20 000)}}$ | |
| | Trade receivables (12 870 $\sqrt{-2000}$ | • | , | |
| | Rent receivables owing | 1 000 | √ , | |
| | General expenses prepaid | <u> </u> | √ | |
| | | | <u>30 220</u> | |
| | | | <u>41 120</u> | |
| | | C | C | |
| | Equity and Capital: | £ | £ | |
| | Opening capital | | 12 000 √ | |
| | Plus Profit for the year | | _8 700 | |
| | rius riolicioi tile yeal | | 20 700 | |
| | Drawings | | _(4 800)√ | |
| | Drawings | | 15 900 | |
| | <u>Current liabilities</u> | | 13 700 | |
| | Trade payables | 6 300 | $\sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{of})}}$ | |
| | General expenses accrued | 470 | √ | |
| | Bank overdraft | 18 450 | , V | |
| | 23 | <u> 10 .50</u> | 25 220 [°] | |
| | | | 41 120 | |
| | | | | (15) |



| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 3(e) | Valid answers may include: Points for Provides a framework of consistency in preparing all financial statements Provides assurance to users about the preparation of the accounts Can be used internationally to compare business True and fair view Meets legal requirements Profit can be relied upon Points against: Concepts can be contradictory Many non-financial aspects of a business are not considered by accounting concepts Open to wide interpretation √√ per valid point x 4 points. MAX 2 points for and MAX two points against. Do NOT accept Costly Time consuming | (8) |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 4(a) | Profitability is the difference between the income and expenditure $\sqrt{}$ for a period of time. The profit is compared with a common yardstick such as revenue or capital employed. $\sqrt{}$ | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|------|
| 4(b)(i) | Molara – Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2012 £ £ | | |
| | Revenue 1 Less 12 000 Opening inventory 12 000 Purchases 119 000 131 000 Closing inventory (27 000) | - 40 000 √√ | |
| | Cost of sales Gross profit | 104 000) 36 000 | |



| Question | Answer | | | Mark |
|----------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------|
| Number | | | | |
| 4(b)(ii) | | £ | £ | |
| | Gross profit | | 36 000 | |
| | Depreciation | 3 000 | $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ | |
| | Other expenses | | | |
| | (22 000 -2 000 √+1 000 | √) <u>21 000</u> | | |
| | | - | (24 000) | |
| | Profit for the year | | 12 000 | (6) |
| | , | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---|-------|--|------|
| 4(c) | Profit for the year before Interest x Capital + Long term liabilities | 100 = | $\frac{12\ 000\ OF + 1\ 200}{19\ 000\ + 15\ 000\ } \sqrt{\times 100} = 38.8\% \ \sqrt{of}$ | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| 4(d) | Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2012 | | | | |
| | | Cost | Aggregate Depreciation | Carry over | |
| | Non-current assets | £ 15 000 | 3 000 | £ 12 000 √ | |
| | <u>Current assets</u> | | | /0= | |
| | Inventory Trade receivables | | 27 000 7 000 | √OF √ | |
| | Prepaid Bank | | 2 000 <u>1 000</u> | √ √ | |
| | | | | <u>37 000</u> <u>49 000</u> | |
| | Capital | | <u>£</u> 19 000 | £ √ | |
| | Profit for the year | | <u>12 000</u> 31 000 | | |
| | Less drawings | | (<u>8 000)</u> | 23 000 | |
| | Non-current liabilities | | | 15.000 / | |
| | 5 Year bank loan | | | 15 000 √ | |
| | <u>Current liabilities</u> Trade payables | | 10 000 | \checkmark | |
| | Accruals | | <u>1 000</u> | √ <u>11 000</u> | |
| | | | | <u>49 000</u> | (9) |



| Question Number | Answer | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---|---|--------------|------|
| 4(e)(i) | Current ratio; Current assets Current liabilities | 37 000 √ 11 000 √ | = 3.4:1 √of | |
| 4(e)(ii) | Liquid (acid test) ratio | $\frac{37\ 000-27\ 000}{11\ 000} = \frac{10\ 000}{11\ 000} \ \sqrt{}$ | = 0.91:1 √of | (6) |
| | Note: For of must state :1. | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark | |
|--------------------|---|------|--|
| 4(f) | Valid answers may include: Points for The percentage gross profit to sales was achieved The current ratio is very good Points against: She failed to meet her overall profit total Most of the current assets are in stock | | |
| | $\sqrt{\sqrt{\ }}$ per valid point x 2 points. MAX 1 point for and MAX 1 point against. | | |
| Question Number | Answer | Mark | |
| 5(a)(i) | Depreciation (100 000-25 000) x 25% | | |
| | | (8) | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 5(a)(ii) | Total overhead cost = $27700\sqrt{\text{of}} = £18.46$ per hour $\sqrt{\text{of}}$ | (4) |
| | Productive hours $\frac{27760}{1500} \sqrt{}$ | (4) |

| Question | Answer | Mark | |
|----------|--|------|--|
| Number | | | |
| 5(b) | Labour productivity is the relationship between the input and the outputs. $\sqrt{}$ The measurement is usually the number of units produced per hour. $\sqrt{}$ Production made in a specified period $\sqrt{}$ Do NOT accept : Output produced. | (4) | |



| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|------|
| 5(c)(i) | Daywork | 2 000hrs x £6 = | £12 000 2 400 units √ | $\sqrt{}$ = £5 per unit $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$ | (4) |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 5(c)(ii) | Alternative Option 1 = £3 per unit $\sqrt{}$ | (2) |
| | | |

| Question Number | Answer | | | Mark |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|------|
| 5(c)(iii) | Alternative Option 2 | 2 000 hrs x £3.5 = £1.50 x 3 600 units Divided by | = £3.44 per unit√√ | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 5(d) | The most productive is Alternative Option 1 $\sqrt{}$ of | (2) |
| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
| 5(e) | Valid answers may include: Points for • Greater production • Lower unit costs than at present Points against: • Quality issues • Potential accidents √√ per valid point x 2 points. MAX 1 point for and MAX 1 point against. | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 6(a)(i) | A schedule of debtors is a summary of all the debtors sums grouped by age of debt. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ | |
| 6(a)(ii) | It is presumed that the <u>older the debt the less likely it is to be paid</u> $\sqrt[4]{}$ A projected percentage of non-payment for each <u>age category</u> is applied and a total provision estimated $\sqrt[4]{}$ | (6) |



| Question Number | Answer | | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------|
| 6(b) | | | Dr | Journal Cr | | |
| | | | £ | £ | | |
| | | Bank | 700 | | \checkmark | |
| | | Kaab | | 700 | \checkmark | |
| | | Kaab | 700 | | \checkmark | |
| | | Bad debts recovered | | 700 | \checkmark | |
| | | Bad debts recovered | 700 | | \checkmark | |
| | | Income statement | | 700 | \checkmark | |
| | | Being recovery of bad de | ebt from Kaa | b written off | | |
| | | | | | MAX 5 x √ | (5) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|-------------------|------|
| 6(c)(i) | Bad Debts Account | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| 6(c)(ii) | Bad Debts Recovered Account | (4) |

| Question | Answer | | | | Mark |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| Number | | | | | |
| 6(c)(iii) | Sale | s Ledger Control | Account | | |
| | | £ | | £ | |
| | Balance b/d | 23 500√ | Bank | 32 400 √ | |
| | Sales | 38 000√ | Discount allowed | 820 √ | |
| | | | Bad debts | 210 √ | |
| | | | Balance c/d | <u>28 070</u> √ | |
| | | <u>61 500</u> | | <u>61 500</u> | |
| | Balance b/d | 28 070 √of | (if on debit) | | (7) |
| | | | | | |



| Question Number | Answer | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---|--|---|------|
| 6(c)(iv) | Provisi Income statemen Balance c/d | on for Doubtful Debts According to $£$ t 75 $\sqrt{Balance}$ b/d $\frac{1\ 375}{1\ 450}$ Balance b/d | unt $ \begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 1 450 \checkmark \\ \hline \frac{1 450}{1 375} \checkmark \text{of(if on credit)} \end{array} $ | (3) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------|
| 6(d) | Valid answers may include: Points for | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 7(a) | Valid answers may include: Decision to cease trading Introduction of new partner(s) Retirement Death Action of the courts To become a limited company No prospect of profit 2 points x √√ | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 7(b) | Provisions of 1890 Partnership Act Salaries- unless otherwise agreed between the partners no salaries are payable √√ Interest on loans- 5% interest is paid to partners on loans over and above agreed capital √√ | (4) |



| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------|
| 7(c)(i) | | Dissolution A | Account | | |
| | | £ | | £ | |
| | Premises | 60 000 √ | Trade payables | 10 000 √ | |
| | Motor vehicles | 14 000 √ | Premises Highton & Co | 65 000 √ | |
| | Fixtures & fittings | 9 400 √ | Motor vehicle-Martina | 4 500 √ | |
| | Inventory | 18 700 √ | Naju | 7 000 √ | |
| | Trade receivables | 12 400 √ | Fixtures and inventory | 21 000 √ | |
| | Trade payables | 9 800 √ | Trade receivables | 11 700 √ | |
| | Dissolution expenses | 2 700 √ | Loss on dissolution-Martina | 5 200 √of | |
| | · | | Naju | _ <u>2 600</u> √of | |
| | | 127 000 | · | 127 000 | |
| | | | MAX | 9 x √ | (9) |
| | | | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------|
| 7(c)(ii) | | Capital Accounts | 5 | |
| | | Martina Naju | MartinaNaju | |
| | | ££ | ££ | |
| | Current a/c | 1 400 √Ba | lances b/d 50 000 40 000 | |
| | Motor vehicles | 4 500 7 000 √Cı | ırrent a/c 4 400 | |
| | Loss on dissolution | 5 200 2 600 √of | | |
| | Bank | 44 700 29 000 √o | f | |
| | | 54 400 40 000 | 54 400 40 000 | |
| | | | | (4) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|------|
| 7(c)(iii) | | Bank | Account | | |
| | Highton & Co Fixtures and inventory Trade receivables | £ 65 000 √ 21 000 11 700 √ | Balances b/d Bank loan Accrued expenses Dissolution expenses Trade payables Capital – Martina Naju | £ 400 $10\ 000\ $ $1\ 100\ $ $2\ 700\ $ $9\ 800\ $ $44\ 700\ $ 6000 6000 600 600 | (7) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 7(d) | Valid answers may include: Points for • Formalises agreement • Terms are clear to all partners which avoids argument • States responsibilities • Profits and losses can be divided in desired ratios. Points against: • Cost and time • Changes more difficult to implement √√ per valid point x 2 points. MAX 1 point for and MAX 1 point against. | (4) |



| <u>Marks</u> | 91 | 97 | 56 | 40 | <u> 284</u> | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----|--------|-----|-------------|--|
| | | | | | | |
| (d)3 | | | | 4 | 4 | |
| (c) 3 | 9 | 9 | 2 | | 20 | |
| (b)3 | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| (a)3 | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Q7 | | | | - | • | |
| (d) 1 (d) 1 | - | _ | _ | 4 | 4 | |
| (c) 1/2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | | 17 | |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | |
| Q6 (a)1 | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| (e) 4 | | | | 4 | 4 | |
| (d) 4 | | | ۷ | 4 | 2 4 | |
| (c) 4 | | 5 | 5 2 | | 10 | |
| (b) 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| (a) 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | | 12 4 | |
| Q5 | | 6 | 6 | | 1 7 | |
| (e) 5 | | | | 4 | 4 | |
| (d) 5 | | 3 | 3 | _ | 6 | |
| (c) 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 9 | |
| (b) 5 | _ | 5 | 4 | | 9 | |
| (a) 5 | 4 | _ | _ | | 4 | |
| Q4 | _ | | | | _ | |
| (e) 3 | | | | 8 | 8 | |
| (d) 3 | 3 | 9 | 3 | | 15 | |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 6 | |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | | 14 | |
| (a) 1 | 9 | | | | 9 | |
| Q3 | | | | | | |
| (h) 1 | | | | 8 | 8 | |
| (g) 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | 8 | |
| (f) 1 | | 4 | 4 | | 8 | |
| (e) 1 | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| (d) 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 4 | |
| (c) 1 | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | | 12 | |
| (a) 1 | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Q2 | | | | | | |
| (b) 3 | | | | O | 0 | |
| (a) 3 (b) 3 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 44 8 | |
| Q1 | 15 | 15 | 1/ | | 44 | |
| Syllabus | A01 | AO2 | AO3 | AO4 | TOTAL | |
| | ASSESSMENT GRID | | | | | |



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