



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2016

Pearson Edexcel IAL in Accounting (WAC11)
Paper 01 The Accounting System and Costing



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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)	AO1 (5), AO2 (12), AO3 (1) AO1: Five marks for recording the given expense in the account without adjustment. AO2: Twelve marks for adjusting the given figure or calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the account. AO3: One mark for calculating the correct figure and inserting this into the correct section of the account.		
	Statement of Profit or Loss year ended 31 March 2016 Revenue Less Opening inventory Purchases Purchase returns Less Closing inventory Cost of sales Gross profit Plus Other income Commission receivable Less expenses Rates 4 750 - 250 Wages and salaries 24 500 Electricity and water 8 15 Sundry expenses Interest on loan Azlina Interest on bank loan Increase in ADD Depreciation- Delivery vehic Fixtures & fitt Profit for the year Less appropriations Interest on capital - Azlina Siti Salaries Azlina Siti Share of profit Azlina Siti	0 + 600 8 750 (1)AO2 10 300 (1)AO1 1 600 (1)AO3 2 000 (1)AO2 120 (1)AO2 cle 900 (1)AO2	
		No unclis	(18)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(ii)	AO2 (5), AO3 (1) AO2: Five marks for adjusting the given figure or calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the account. AO3: One mark for calculating the correct figure and inserting this into the correct section of the account.	
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(6)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	AO1 (5), AO2 (7), AO3 (2) AO1: Five marks for recording the given item in the account without adjustment. AO2: Seven marks for adjusting the given figure or calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the account. AO3: Two marks for calculating the correct figure and inserting this into the correct section of the account.	
	Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2016 Non-current Assets Cost Accumulated Carrying depreciation value	
	Freehold premises 128 000 128 000 (1)AO2 Delivery vehicles 12 000 - 9 300 2 700 (10f)AO2 Fixtures & fittings 14 000 - 7 000 7 000 (10f)AO2 Current Assets	
	Inventory 13 800 (1)AO1 Trade receivables 7 500 Less ADD (300) 7 200 (10f)AO3	
	Other receivables	
	Capital: Azlina 50 000 Siti <u>25 000</u> 75 000 (1)AO1	
	Current Accounts: Azlina 890 Siti 1 140 2 030 (1of)AO1	
	Non-current Liability 5% Bank loan 40 000 (1)AO2	
	Current Liabilities Loan - Alzina 20 000 (1)AO3 Trade payables 9 800 (1)AO1 Other payables: 2 000(1of) + 600 (1) 2 600 AO2 Bank overdraft 9 520(1)AO1	
	Capital and Liabilities 41 920 158 950	(14)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	AO1 (5) A01: Five marks for identifying whether the expense is capital expenditure or revenue expenditure.	
	(1)Capital expenditure (1)AO1 (2)Revenue expenditure (1)AO1 (3)Revenue expenditure (1)AO1 (4)Revenue expenditure (1)AO1 (5)Capital expenditure (1)AO1	
		(5)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) A01: One mark for knowing identifying positive and negative aspects of this business. A02: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of this business to the scenario. A03: Five marks for interpreting and analysing the aspects of the proposals made. A04: Five marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non-financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion.	
	 Potential arguments for changing The business is in an area with growing demand The percentage of gross profit to sales is high at 50% The business has a substantial asset in the Freehold Property which could be used to raise loans Increased sales may improve profit/profitability NOT just sales may increase or profit may increase Need to take advantage of opportunity otherwise a competitor might. 	
	 Potential arguments against changing The business already has substantial liabilities in the form of loans Loans are repayable in current year leaving weak liquidity The business has no cash available as it already has an bank overdraft Loans will have to be raised increasing the risk for the partners Major risk that business will not expand to the extent expected Projections made are only estimates Expenses will increase substantially Large loans may impact on reputation. 	
	Large round may impact on reputation.	(12)



Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely incorrect response.
Level 1	1-3	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall based. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. Generic assertions may be present.
Level 2	4 - 6	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or invalid. A generic or superficial assessment is present.
Level 3	7 - 9	Accurate and thorough understanding, supported throughout by relevant application to the scenario. Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial and non-financial information, in an appropriate format and communicates reasoned explanations
Level 4	10 - 12	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective application to the scenario. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects. Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well contextualised using financial and non-financial information and makes informed recommendations and decisions.



Question	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	A01 (6), A02 (13), A03 (2) A01: Six marks for recording the given expense in the account without adjustment and providing correct labels to key costs. A02: Thirteen marks for adjusting the given figure or calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the account. A03: Two marks for calculating the correct expense and then correctly apportioning.	
	Manufacturing Account for the year ended 30 April 2016 £ £ Opening inventory of raw materials 23 400 Purchases of raw materials 97 800	
	Carriage inwards 8 450 129 650 Less Closing inventory of raw materials (16 950) Cost of raw materials consumed (1)AO1 112 700 (1)AO2 Manufacturing wages 81 400(1)AO1+ 2 600 84 000 (1)AO2	
	Direct factory consumables Prime cost (1)AO1 Prime cost (1)AO1 Plus overheads	
	Production management salaries 59 500 (1)AO1 Depreciation - equipment 24 000 (1)AO2	
	Indirect factory consumables 9 900 (1)AO2 Rent and rates 12 000 (1)AO2 Electricity and water charges 11 700 (1)AO2 General expenses 10 500 (1)AO2 Property maintenance 11 000+1 800x75% 9 600 (1)AO3	
	### 172 000 (1)ACS	
	(6 000) (1)AO2 Production cost (1)AO1 398 000 Profit on manufacture 20% 79 600 (1of)AO2 Transfer to trading account (1)AO1 477 600 (1of)AO2 No aliens	(21)



Question Number	Answer				Mark
2(a)(ii)	using correct n A03: Two mark	rks for arratives	correctly recording by in the account. The account along the correct accurately recording the cording the cordinal	adjustment	
	Provis	sion for U	nrealised Profit on Manufactu	red Goods Account	
	Balance c/d	£ 15 000 15 000	Balance b/d Income statement (1)AO1 Balance b/d	£ 12 000 (1)AO1 3 000 (2/1of)AO3 15 000 15 000 (1of)AO1	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(iii)	AO1 (3), AO2 (2) AO1: Three marks for recording the calculated figure in the ratio without adjustment. AO2: Two marks for inserting the appropriate figure and carrying out the calculation and correctly identifying the correct descriptor.	
	Manufacturing Wages Account £	
	Cash Bank 81 400 (1)AO1 Manufacturing Account 84 000 (1)AO2 Balance c/d 2 600 (1)AO2 (1) AO1 84 000 (2 600(10f)AO1 Balance b/d 2 600(10f)AO1	
		(5)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(b)	AO1 (4),AO2 (8) AO1: Four marks for identifying the concept which has not been complied with. AO2: Eight marks for explaining why the concept	
	would be broken.	
	Proposal 1 This would breach the money measurement concept (1)AO1	
	The skill of the workforce cannot be measured accurately in monetary terms (1) AO2 If workers leave that value will be lost without compensation (1)AO2	
	Proposal 2 This would breach the going concern or accruals concept (1)AO1	
	Non-current assets would be used for many years (1)AO2 and therefore a proportion of the cost should be charged to each of those years (1)AO2	
	Expenses should be matched to a period (1) AO2 Profit should not be overstated (1)AO2	
	Proposal 3 This would breach the concept (1)AO1 realisation or accruals	
	Profit is not realised until the goods are sold (1)AO2 A profit on manufactured goods is contained in the finished goods inventory which has yet to be realised (1)AO2	
	Expenses should be matched to a period (1) AO2 Profit should not be overstated (1)AO2	
	Proposal 4 This would breach the business entity concept (1)AO1	
	There must be a clear separation between the business and the owner (1)AO2	
	Owners drawings should be recorded separately and set against the profit for the year in the Financial Position Statement (1)AO2	(12)
		(14)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(c)	A01 (1), A02 (1), A03 (5), A04 (5) A01: One mark for knowing identifying positive and negative aspects of this business. A02: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of the use of IAS. A03: Five marks for interpreting and analysing the aspects of IAS. A04: Five marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non-financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion.	
	 Potential arguments for IAS Provides a common international standard which can be applied across the world Stakeholders can rely upon the validity of figures in the statements Greater accuracy of reporting in statements prepared in the same format Enables comparisons to be made. Potential arguments against IAS Only legally applies to corporate bodies Requires trained accounting staff to apply Cost of implementation will be higher NOT just time consuming on its own Non-financial factors are not included in IAS accounting Standards can be contradictory. 	
	Not Discussion of individual accounting concepts/principals.	(12)



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Question Number	Answer			Mark
3(a)	A01 (3), A02 (2) A01: Three marks for record the account without adjustm A02: Two marks for adjustin calculating the figure and ins	ent. g the given figu	re or	
	Statement of Profit or Loss and year ended 30 April 2016	Other Comprehensiv	e Income for the	
	year ended 50 April 2010	£	£	
	Revenue	90	000 (1) AO1	
	Less			
	Opening inventory	4 000	(1) AO1	
	Purchases	<u>60 000</u> 64 000		
	Less Closing inventory	(6 000)		
	Cost of sales		3 000)	
	Gross profit		2 000	
	Less expenses			
	Wages	12 000		
	General expenses	8 000	(1) AO1	
	Rent of market stall	7 200 800	all three	
	Depreciation Interest on loan	400	(1) AO2 (1) AO2	
	Titlefest off loaff		(1) AO2 8 400	
	Profit for the year		600	
	,	-		
				(5)



Question Number	Answer		Mark
3(b)	in the ration A02: Three and carryi	O2 (3) c marks for recording the calculated figure c without adjustment. c marks for inserting the appropriate figure ng out the calculation and correctly the correct descriptor.	
	(i)	Rate of inventory turnover	
		$\frac{58\ 000}{(4000+6\ 000/2)}$ (1) AO1 = 11.6 times (1) AO2	
	(ii)	Profit for the year as a percentage of revenue	
		$\frac{3\ 600\ \times\ 100}{90\ 000\ (1)\ AO1} = 4\%\ (1of)\ AO2$	
			(6)



Question Number	Answer			Mark
3(c)	A01 (1), A02 (6), A03 (3) A01: One mark for recording the given expense in the account without adjustment. A02: Six marks for adjusting the given figure or calculating the figure and inserting this correctly in the account. A03: Three marks for calculating the correct figure and inserting this into the correct section of the account.			
	Forecast Statement of Profit or I for the first year of trading in th		rehensive Income	
	Revenue Less	_	000 (1) AO2	
	Opening inventory Purchases	6 000 <u>78 000</u> 84 000	(1) AO1 (1) AO2	
	Less Closing inventory Cost of sales Gross profit	<u>(12 000)</u> (72	000) (1of) AO3	
	Less expenses Wages General expenses Rent	15 000 10 000 18 200	(1) AO2 (1) AO2 (1) AO2	
	Depreciation Interest on loan	5 200 <u>2 000</u>	(2) AO3 (1) AO2 400	
	Profit for the year Workings:		600	
	Depreciation 21 000 - 15 000 =	6 000 (1) - 800 (1)	= 5 200	(10)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)	AO1 (2), AO2 (1) AO1: Two marks for recording the calculated figure in the ratio without adjustment. AO2: One mark for inserting the appropriate figure and carrying out the calculation and correctly identifying the correct descriptor.	
	Profit for the year as a percentage of revenue	
	$\frac{21\ 600\ \times\ 100}{144\ 000\ (10f)\ AO1} = 15\%\ (10f)\ AO2$	
		(3)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(e)	AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) AO2: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of Channa's business to the scenario set, drawing out key points. AO3: Two marks for interpreting and analysing courses of action to Channa's dilemma of whether to move his business, using a developed chain of reasoning. AO4: Three marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non-financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion.	
	 Potential arguments for changing The profit for the year is much greater £21 600 per annum as opposed to £3 600 per annum with the market stall Percentage net profit to revenue is higher The profile of the business will be much greater with a shop Wide range of new customers. 	
	 Potential arguments against changing Inventory turnover is slower with a shop. Greater chance of inventory becoming outdated. The debt of the business will increase as the bank loan increases The total investment by Channa is much higher and therefore the risk is higher if he fails He has a low owners capital for the project If own figure shows a loss it would be less profitable May lose customers because selling price increases. 	
	Not Greater revenue Greater closing stock Lower/decreased rate of inventory turnover unless they quantity by how much Higher expenses for shop, wages and general expenses unless it states the impact on profit	(6)



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Level 2	3-4	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, with a decision.
Level 3	5-6	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.



Question Number	Indicative content
4 (a)	AO1 (1), AO2 (2), AO3 (1) AO1: One mark for identifying that depreciation relates to age and usage. AO2: Two marks for explaining the impact upon the income for the period and non-current asset values in the financial position statement. AO3: One mark for linking the need for depreciation to the application of accounting concepts.
	 Non-current assets generally fall in value with age and usage (1)AO1 The depreciation is a cost/expense of a period of time and therefore should be charged against income for that period/profits should not be overstated (1)AO2 Because the non-current assets are generally falling in value this should be reflected in the financial position statement (1)AO2 Charging depreciation complies with the going concern(1)AO3 Charging depreciation complies with the accruals concepts. (1)AO3
	Max 4
	Not Prudence concept

Question Number	Indicative content
4 (b)	AO2 (2) AO2: One mark for calculating the depreciation on existing non- current assets and additions. One mark for calculating the depreciation on disposals.
	Cost 30 April 2015 £30 000 + Additions £10 000 = £40 000 - Disposals £5 000 = £35 000 x 20% = £7000 (1)AO2 + Disposals £5 000 x 20%/2 £500 (1)AO2 = Total £7 500



Question Number	Indicative content		
4 (c)	AO1 (4), AO2 (4), AO3 (2) AO1: Four marks for correctly recording the opening balances and bringing down the balances to the next period. AO2: Four marks for correctly recording the transactions for the year. AO3: Two marks for calculating the disposal sums and correctly recording in the accounts.		
	Computer Account £ 2015 1 May Balance b/d 30 000 (1)AO1 Bank/cash 10 000 (1)AO2 40 000 2016 1 May Balance b/d 35 000 (10f)AO1 Disposal 2016 2016 Bank/cash 10 000 (1)AO2 40 000 2016 1 May Balance b/d 35 000 (10f)AO1		
	Computer- Provision for Depreciation Account £ 2015 2015 Disposal(1)AO2 2 500 (1)AO3 1 May Balance b/d 9 200 (1)AO1 2016 30 April Balance c/d 14 200 16 700 1 May Balance b/d 14 200 (10f)AO1		

Question Number	Indicative content
4(d)	AO1(4), AO2 (4) A01: Four marks for correctly recording or totalling figures in the statement. A02: Four marks for calculating and applying the correct figures to the statement.
	Extract Non-current assets $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



Question	Indicative content
Number	
4(e)	AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) AO2: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of Jabir's depreciation policy, drawing out key points. AO3: Two marks for interpreting and analysing possible solutions to depreciating computers, using a developed chain of reasoning. AO4: Three marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non- financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion.
	 Potential positive arguments for the business Depreciation is being charged and therefore the accounting concepts are being complied with. The method will reflect the principle of equal usage equal charge for each year. Does not distort profits. Potential negative points for the business Computers depreciate quickly due to obsolescence and therefore 20% is a fairly low figure for the early years. In the early years the computer value in the financial position statement will be overstated. A full year's depreciation in the year of purchase would result in high depreciation for non-current assets bought late in the year.
	Not
	Easier to calculate
	Consistent method

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Level 3	5-6	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.



Question Number	Indicative content
5 (a)	AO1 (4) A01: Two marks for explaining the term semi-fixed cost and two marks for explaining the term semi-variable cost.
	 A semi-fixed cost are fixed over a limited range of output (1 AO1) but once that limit is reached it increases but then remain fixed over the next range of output (1 AO1) A semi-variable cost includes both a fixed and a variable component (1 AO1) The fixed cost will be incurred if there is no output but the variable element will increase directly with usage (1 AO1)
	Accept valid diagrams but not examples on their own.

Question Number	Indicative content
5 (b)	AO1 (4) A01: Four marks for differentiating between allocated overheads and apportioned overheads.
	Allocated overheads are those costs which directly relate to a department or cost centre (1 AO1) therefore they can be directly allocated to those specific departments or cost centres (1 AO1). Apportioned overheads relate to at least two departments or cost centres (1 AO1) they must be apportioned on the most appropriate and reasonable basis (I AO1).



Question Number	Indicative content					
5 (c)	A01 (1), A02 (12), A03 (3) A01: One marks recording the correct raw material. A02: Twelve marks for correct calculations. A03: Three marks for the correct basis for calculating the product overheads and unit cost. (c)					
	(i) Total overhead					
	Assembly Finishing Administration \pounds \pounds \pounds					
	Rent and rates 8 000 4 800 3 200 (1 AO2) Employment insurance 4 600 2 800 1 600 (1 AO2) Premises maintenance 6 000 3 600 2 400 (1 AO2) Management salaries 9 200 5 600 3 200 (1 AO2) 27 800 16 800 10 400 (1 AO2) Re-apportionment 5 200 5 200 (10 400) (1 AO2) 33 000 22 000 (1 AO2)					
	(ii) Overhead recovery rate Assembly Finishing					
	Overhead $£33\ 000 = £3.59$ per hour $£22\ 000 = £3.93$ per hour Labour hours 9 200 (1of AO2) 5 600 (1of AO2) Any reasonable rounding.					
5 (d)	(d) Cost of manufacture £ Raw material 303.70 (1 AO1)					
	Direct labour Assembly $30 \times £5$ $150.00 (1 \text{ AO2})$ Finishing $20 \times £4$ $80.00 (1 \text{ AO2})$					
	Overhead Assembly 30 x £3.59 107.70 (1of AO3) Finishing 20 x £3.93 <u>78.60</u> (1of AO3) 720.00					
	Mark up 15% <u>108.00</u> (1of AO2)					
	Cost per component $\frac{828.00}{£4.14}$ each (1of AO3)					



Question Number	Indicative content
5(e)	AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) AO2: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of Hiruni's pricing policy, drawing out key points. AO3: Two marks for interpreting and analysing possible solutions to pricing, using a developed chain of reasoning. AO4: Three marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non- financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion.
	 Potential positive arguments for reducing the price The actual manufacturing cost without mark-up is less than the £4 per component requirement Hiruni will need to consider whether she wishes to lose a major customer for her components Still leaves a positive contribution. Potential negative points for reducing the price The actual cost of manufacture at £4.14 per component, including mark-up, is greater than what Wash the World will pay If Huruni is to meet the price a reduced profit/profit margin will be made on the component.

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Level 3	5-6	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.



Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)	AO1 (4) AO1: Four marks for stating a type of error which will not affect the balancing of the books.	
	Error of original entry Error of omission Error of reversal Error of compensation Error of commission Error of principle (1 AO1) x 4	
	Not transposition	(4)

Question	Answer			Mark	
6(b)	AO1 (3), AO2 (6), AO3 (3) AO1: Three marks for identifying the correct account name to be adjusted. AO2: Six marks for identifying the correct accounts to be adjusted and applying the correct adjustment. AO3 Three marks for identifying the correct accounts to be adjusted and applying the correct adjustment where entries have been made to the wrong side of the account.				
	Ruwan Revenue (1 AO1)	lournal Dr £ 1 500	Cr £ (1 AO3) 1 500		
	Income statement Inventory	450	(1 AO3) 450 (1 AO2)		
	Motor vehicle expenses/ Income statement Motor vehicle Provision for depreciation Income statement	400 80	(1 AO2) 400 (1 AO2) (1 AO2) 80 (1 AO2)		
	Suspense (1 AO1) Rent receivable	4 600	4 600 (1 AO3)		
	Drawings (1 AO1) Wages	6 100	6 100 (1 AO2)		
				(12)	



Question Number	Answer					Mark
6(c)	AO1 (2), AO2 (6) A01: Two marks for arriving at a revised profit for the year. A02: Six marks for adjusting the profit for the year with the correct figure and increase/decrease.					
					£	
	Draft profi	t for the year			72 000	
			Increase	Decrease		
	Error		£	£		
	(1)	The entries for a sale of goods to Ruwan, £750,had been reversed in the books	1 500 (1 AO2)			
	(2)	Some goods had been recorded in the closing inventory check at their retail value of £1 350. All goods are marked-up by 50%		450 (1 AO2)		
	(3)	Motor vehicle expenses of £400 had been recorded in the Motor Vehicles Account. Depreciation of £80 had been charged in the draft financial statements	80 (1 AO2)	400 (1 AO2)		
	(4)	Rent receivable of £2 300 had been correctly entered in the bank account and debited to the Rent Receivable Account	4 600 (1 AO2)			
	(5)	Dula had paid herself a salary of £6 100 which had been recorded in the Wages Account.	6 100 (1 AO2)			
		Total increase and decrease	12 280 (1of AO1)	850		
	Revised pr	rofit for the year			83 430 (1of AO1))	



Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(d)	AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) AO2: One mark for applying positive or negative aspects of Dula's business to the scenario set, drawing out key points. AO3: Two marks for interpreting and analysing courses of action to Dula's dilemma of whether to implement the proposal. AO4: Three marks for evaluating the scenario counterbalancing the arguments giving weight to a range of financial and non-financial aspects to arrive at a logical conclusion.	
	Potential arguments for using an ICT accounting software package • Errors should be reduced because the software package determines and carries out the double entry for a given transaction • It will be quicker • Less storage space required • Standard reports can be extracted. Potential arguments against using an ICT accounting software	
	 package The cost of the hardware and software Training of staff to use the software will be required Security issues Risk of losing data. 	(6)

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Level 3	5-6	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.	

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