

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2012

International GCSE Accounting (4ACO) Paper 01

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Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
1(a)(i)	Toynton	Products		
	Manufacturing account for th	e year ended 31	December 2011 (1)	
		£	£	
	Opening inventory of raw materials	17 000		
	Purchases of raw materials	<u>95 000</u>		
		112 000		
	Closing inventory of raw materials	<u>13 000</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:			
	Light, heat & power	6 000	(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 (trad	ling and prof	it and loss a	ccount) for	
	the year ended 31 De	ecember 201	1		
		£	£		
	Revenue (sales)		600 000	(1)	
	Opening inventory (stock) of finished goods	s 28 000			
	Goods transferred from production	300 000		(1of)	
	Purchases of finished goods	80 000		(1)	
		408 000			
	Closing inventory (stock) of finished goods	33 000			
	Cost of sales		<u>375 000</u>	(1of)	
	Gross profit		225 000		
	Less				
	Light heat & power	1 500		(1)	
	Bank Ioan 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	<u>600</u>		(1)	
			<u>194 200</u>		
	Profit for the year(Net profit)		<u>30 800</u>	(W +1of)	
					(15)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number		//		24.5	
1(b)(ii)	Statement of financial position (balance sheet) at 31 December 2011				
	Non-current (fixed) assets	£	£	£	
	Non-current (fixed) assets	Cost	Accumulated	NBV	
		Cost	depreciation	INDV	
	Plant	150 000 -	75 000	75 000 (1of)	
	Office equipment	60 000 -	19 000	41 000 (1of)	
	orrios equipinient	<u>210 000</u>	94 000	116 000 (1)	
	Current assets				
	Inventory (stock)				
	Raw materials	13 000 (1)			
	Finished goods	<u>33 000</u> (1)			
			46 000		
	Trade receivables (debtors)	48 000		(1)	
	Les PDD	<u>2 400</u>		(1)	
			45 600		
	Bank		<u>10 500</u>	(1)	
			102 100		
	Less				
	Current liabilities Trade payables (graditors)	36 500		(1)	
	Trade payables(creditors) Other payables: Accrued	30 300		(1)	
	factory wages	2 000		(1)	
	Loan interest	6 000		(1)	
	Louir interest	<u>0 000</u>	44 500	(1)	
	Net current assets (Working	capital)	<u>555</u>	57 600 (W +1of)	
	Less	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Non-current liabilities				
	6% Bank Ioan (Repayable 31.	.12.2015)		(<u>100 000)</u> (1)	
				<u>73 600</u>	
	Capital		70 000		
	Profit for the year(Net profi	t)	<u>30 800</u> 100 800	(1of)	
	Drawings		27 200	(1)	
	Diawings		21 200	73 600	
					(15)
					(13)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
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	Answer			Mark
Number				
2(b)		Journal		
		Dr	Cr	
		£	£	
	(i)Motor vehicle	5 000	(1)	
	Bank	5 000	(1)	
	Capital		10 000 (1)	
	(i) Suspense	1 300	(1)	
	Discount allowed	. 555	650 (1)	
	Discount received		650 (1)	
	Discount received		030 (1)	
	(ii) Drawings	3 000	(1)	
	Wages		3 000 (1)	
	(m) C	4.750	(4)	
	(iii) Suspense	1 750	(1)	
	Nahir		1750 (1)	
	(iv) General expenses	270	(1)	
	Suspense		270 (1)	
			=/ 0 (.)	
	(v) Disposal	12 000	(1)	
	Motor vehicle		12 000 (1)	
	Provision for depreciation	5 250	(1)	
	Disposal		5 250 (1)	
	Bank	4 900	(1)	
	Disposal	. , 23	4 900 (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)	
	Bank (14 000 + 5 000(1) +4 900(1))	23 900		
	Trade receivables (debtors) (9 800 -1 7	750) 8 050	(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	
	f f	
	Motor vehicle 12 000(1)Provision for deprec 5 250 (1)	
	Bank 4 900 (1)	
	Balance / P&L/Loss <u>1 850</u> (1)	
	12 000 12 000	(6)
	<u> </u>	

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 against (2 x 2 marks).	(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	Answer	Mark
Number		
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	Answer				Mark
Number					
3(c)	Machini	ng Assembly	Administration	Maintenance	
	£	£	£	£	
	40 000	50 000	15 000	10 000 (2)	
	6 000	6 000	(15 000)	3 000 (2)	
	7 800	3 250	1950	(13 000) (2)	
	780	780	(1950)	390 (2of)	
	234	97	59	(390) (2of)	
	30	29	(59)	(2of)	
	54 844	60156		(2of)	
	Allow reasonable roun	ding			
					(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)(i)	£ <u>54 84</u> 4 (1of) £ <u>60156</u> (1of)	
Jay	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 <u>£42 500</u> (1) <u>£68 250(1)</u>	
	£17 824 (1of) £13 730 (1of)	
	over absorbed (1of) under absorbed (1of	
	Total for the business £4 094 under absorbed (20f)	(10)
	Total for the business E4 094 under absorbed (201)	(10)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
3(e)	Overhead:				
		Machining	12hours x £9.14 per hour =	£109.68 (2of)	
		Assembly	25 hours x £7.52 per hour =	£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 <u>16 300(1)</u> Drawings <u>12 500</u>	
	<u>90 800</u> <u>90 800</u>	
	Balance b/d 16 300 (1of)	
		(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		6 000 (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	7 11 10 10 11					Wark
4(a)(iii)	Statement of financial position	n (halance	sheet) at 31 De	cember '	2011	
4(4)(11)	Statement of financial position	f	f	f	2011	
	Non-current (fixed) assets	L	_	_		
	Non current (naca) assets	Cost	Aggregate	NBV		
		0031	depreciation			
	Sundry	28 000	•	=24 400	(1)	
	Suriary	20 000	- 3 000	-24 400	(1)	
	Current assets					
	Inventory (stock)		5 000		(1)	
	Trade receivables (debtors)		19 000		(1)	
	Other receivables		<u>3 500</u>		(1)	
	Other receivables		27 500		(1)	
	Current liabilities		27 300			
	Trade payables (13750 (1) + 4 000	(1))	17 750			
	Other payables	(1))	750		(1)	
	Bank overdraft		16 300		(1)	
	Bank overdraft		34 800			
	 Net current assets/Working capital		34 000	(7.300)	(W+1of)	
	Net current assets/ Working capital			17 100	(101)	
				17 100		
	Capital		11 000			
	Profit for the year (net profit)		18 600 (1o	f)		
	Tront for the year (het profit)		29 600	'/		
	Drawings		12 500 (1)	١		
	Drawings		<u>12 300 (1</u>	77 100		(10)
				17 100		(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-keeper	
	Additional 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	10 000	(2)	
	Total	30 000		
	Divided by	1 500	(2)	
	Equals	£20 per hour	(2of) If no alien items in calculation	(8)

(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(d)	Valid answers may include;	
	 Preparing accounts 	
	 Ordering materials 	
	 Preparing quotations for customers 	
	 Travelling to jobs 	
	 Holidays 	
	 Illness 	4-5
	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	Answer		Mark
Number			
6(a)	(i) Percer	ntage gross profit to revenue (sales)	
		<u>240 x 100</u> (1) =30% (1)	
		800 (1)	
	(ii) Invent	ory (stock) turnover	
		<u>560</u> (1) = 16 times (1)	(()
		(30 + 40)/2(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. Poorer quality goods are being purchased. 	
	2 points x (2)	(4)

Question	Answe	er	Mark
Number			
6(c)	(i)	Current ratio	
		40 + 50 (1) = 0.75:1 (1)	
		100+20 (1)	
	(ii)	Liquid (acid test) ratio	
		50 (1) =0.42:1 (1)	
		100 + 20(1)	
	(iii)	Trade payables (creditors) payment period	
		100 x365 (1) = 64.03 days (1)	
		570 (1)	
	(iv)	Trade receivables (debtors) collection period.	
		50 x 365 (1) = 22.81 days (1)	(12)
		800 (1)	()

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	Answer	Mark
Number		
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</u> (1)	
	<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 incom	ne (trading	account) for the month of	
	October 2011			
		£	£	
	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)	
		86 400	` '	
	Closing inventory (stock)	14 600	(2of)	
	Cost of sales		<u>72 000</u> (2)	
	Gross profit		18 000 (2)	
	·		90 000	(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)

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