

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				
		<b>Dr</b> £	Cr £		
	Shop premises Global Property	250 000	250 000	√ √	
	Bank 6% Bank Ioan – Ascot bank	200 000	200 000	√ √	
	Arrangement fee expenses/Bank char Bank	rges 4 250	4 250	$\sqrt{}$	
	Global Property Bank	250 000	250 000 MAX 6 >	√ √ <b>‹√</b>	(6)

Question	Answer				Ī		
Number							
1(a)(ii)							
		Organic Farm					
	Departmental Trading Account for the year ended 31 December 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	<u>(5 700)</u>	(4 300)	$10\ 000 \sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{per\ entry)}}}$			
		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 √			
		151 000	78 300	66 000			
	Trading/Gross profit	<u>39 000</u>	17 700	15 000 $\sqrt{\text{of(if no aliens)}}$			
		<u>190 000</u>	96 000	<u>81 000</u>			
	Note: Transfers must be state	ed before Trading/Gross pr	ofit for the marks.				

Question Number	Answer			Mark
1(a)(iii)	Statement of Comprehensive Income	for the year ended	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	<b>√</b>	
	Electricity and gas	9 820	<b>√</b>	
	General running expenses (2 750 – 250)	2 500	V / /	
	Rent (8 100 + 1 800)	9 900	√√ - /- /	
	Refurbishment – redecoration	5 000 3 600	√√ √	
	Depreciation – Equipment   Fixtures and fittings	2 000	$\sqrt[V]{}$	
	Bad debt	800	V V √	
	Increase in PDD	160	√ √	
	Loan arrangement fee	4 250	v √	
	Loan interest	1 000	$\sqrt[4]{}$	
		<u></u> _	<u>57 380</u>	
	Profit for the year		14 320	
	·			(16)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
1(a)(iv)					
	Statement of Fir	nancial Position at			
		Cost	Aggregate	Carry over	
		£	Depreciation £	£	
	Non-current assets	L	Ľ	£	
	Shop premises	250 000	_	250 000 √	
	Equipment	20 000	11 60		
	Fixtures and fittings	20 000	_ 4 00		
	Timedia Co dina medingo	290 000	15 60		
	<u>Current assets</u>				
	Inventory (9 450 + 3 600 + 1 1	00)	14 150	√	
	Trade receivables (32 000 - 800)	31 200 √			
	Less PDD	<u>(1 560)</u> √of			
			29 64		
	Other receivables		25		
				44 040	
			•	<u>318 440</u>	
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		£	£	
	Equity and Capital:		60.00	0	
	Opening capital		60 00 <u>1</u> 4 32		
	Profit for the year		14 32 74 32		
	Less drawings		16 80		
	Less drawings		10 00	<u>o</u> 57 520 √of	
				37 320 VOI	
	<u>Current liabilities</u>		46.070		
	Trade payables	000 /\	46 870		
	Other payables $(1.000 \sqrt{+1})$		2 800		
	Bank overdraft (43 000 + 200 000 -	250 000 - 4 250	11 250	$\frac{0}{60920} \sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{of})}}$	
	Non-current liabilities			60 920	
	6% Bank loan (Repayable 30 Novemb	or 2022)		<u>200 000</u> √	
	o 70 Dank loan (Kepayable 50 Novemb	JC1 2022)		318 440	(14)
	Note: Bank can be a current asset of	but <b>not</b> £43 000.		<u>510 110</u>	()
					1

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	Answer	Mark	
Number			
2(a)	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. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$ MAX 4 x $\sqrt{\checkmark}$		

Question Number	Answer				Mark
2(b) (i)			Sundry Expenses Account		
			£	£	
	1 January	Balance b/d	600 31 December	Income Statement √ 1 550 √	
	14 May	Bank	500 √	Balance c/d 450	
	30 October	Bank	900	,	
			2 000	2 000	
	1 January	Balance b/d	$\overline{450}$ $\sqrt{\text{of (if on debit)}}$		
					(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> √	31 December	Income Staten	nent 2 815 √	
			<u>2 815</u>	1 January	Balance b/d	$\frac{2.815}{340} \sqrt{\text{of}}$ (if on credit)	(4)

Question Number	Answer						Mark
2(b)(iii)		R	ent Rece	ivable Account		_	
	1 January 31 December	Balance b/d Income Statement Balance c/d	£ 300 1 600 - <u>200</u>	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)	<ul> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>	(4)

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

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

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(f)(i) 2(f)(ii)	Depreciation charged (straight line) – 2010 6 800 $\sqrt{2011}$ 6 800 $\sqrt{2011}$ 6 800 $\sqrt{2011}$ 6 800 $\sqrt{2010}$ 13 600 $\sqrt{2010}$ Depreciation (reducing balance) – 2010 (36 000-0) x 25% 9 000 $\sqrt{2011}$ (36 000 -9 000) x 25% 6 750 $\sqrt{2011}$ (36 000 -9 000) x 25% 5 750 $\sqrt{2010}$ Adjustment Increase in provision 2 150 $\sqrt{2000}$ Depreciation charge 2012 7 463 $\sqrt{2000}$ $\sqrt{2000}$ Working 2012 charge – (36 000 + 9 600- 15 750) x 25% = £7 463 Note: if adjustment £2 150 stated award 6 x $\sqrt{2000}$ without reviewing workings.	(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 $\sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{of})}}$	
	<u>45 600</u> <u>45 600</u>	
	Balance b/d 45 600 √of (if on debit)	(3)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
2(g)(ii)	Machinery – Provisio	n for Depred	ciation account		
	·	£		£	
		1	Balance b/d	13 600 √of	
		]	Income 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>	
			Balance b/d	23 213 √of	
				(if on credit)	
	Note: If Balance b/d stated as £15 750 awa				(5)
	If charge to income statement £9 6	13 award √າ	√√ (£2 150 + £7 463)		

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

Question Number	Answer	Mark
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.√√  Breach- The sale or return has not realised the profit as the customer has not incurred liability for them.√	(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. $\sqrt{\checkmark}$	(3)
	Breach-Adjustments for general expenses.√	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
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.√√  Breach- Charging the full cost of non-current assets to a single accounting period.√	(3)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
3(b)	Xevana – Statement of Compre	ehensive Incom	ne for the year	ended 31 December 2012	
		C	C		
	Revenue (110 000 – 2 000)	£	£ 108 000	$\checkmark$	
	Less		100 000	V	
	Purchases	103 500			
	Less Purchase returns	(2 300)			
	Comings invends	101 200		/	
	Carriage inwards	1 200 102 400		٧	
	Less Closing inventory (16 000 + 1 60			$\sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{\text{of other than 20 000}})}}$	
	Cost of sales	- /	( <u>84 800)</u>	,,(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	Gross profit		23 200		
	Plus other income:		200	/	
	Profit on sale of fixtures and fittings Rent receivable (1 000 + 1 000	1)	200 2 000	V ./	
	Discount received	,,	1 870	v √	
	2.5556		27 270	•	
	Less expenses:			_	
	Carriage outwards	2 400		<b>√</b>	
	Rent and rates	4 000 6 000		V	
	Wages   General expenses (4 550 + 470 √ – 75			V	
	Depreciation: Fixtures and fittings	400		$\checkmark$	
	Motor vehicles	<u>1 500</u>		$\checkmark$	
	5. 6. 6. 11		<u>(18 570)</u>		
	Profit for the year		<u>8 700</u>		
	If discount received is deducted fro	m purchases (1	103 500 - 1 87	0) = 101 630 √	
	2. 2.235a.iic / Cool / Ca / Ca daddeca ii o	paranasas (1		o,	
					(14)

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

Question Number	Answer			Mark
3(d)	Statement of fina	ncial position at	31 December 2012 √	
July	Cost	Aggregate	Carry over	
		Depreciation		
	£	£	£	
	Non-current assets			
	Motor vehicles 9 000	1 500	7 500 √	
	Fixtures and fittings 3 800	<u>400</u>	<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 $\sqrt{-2000}$ $\sqrt{)}$	10 870		
	Rent receivables owing	1 000	√ .	
	General expenses prepaid	<u>750</u>	$\checkmark$	
			<u>30 220</u>	
			<u>41 120</u>	
		£	£	
	Equity and Capitals	£	£	
	Equity and Capital: Opening capital		12 000 √	
	Plus Profit for the year		8 700	
	rius riolicion the year		20 700	
	Drawings		<u>(4 800)</u> √	
	Drawings		15 900	
	Current liabilities		13 300	
	Trade payables	6 300	$\sqrt{\sqrt{(\sqrt{of})}}$	
	General expenses accrued	470	√ · ( · · · · )	
	Bank overdraft	18 450	V	
			25 220	
			41 120	
				(15)

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

Question Number	Answer	Mark
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	Answer		Mark
Number			
4(b)(i)	Molara – Statement d	of Comprehensive Income for the year ended	
		31 December 2012	
		£ £	
	Revenue	140 000	
	Less		
	Opening inventory	12 000	
	Purchases	<u>119 000</u>	
		131 000	
	Closing inventory	$(27\ 000)$ $\sqrt{}$	
	Cost of sales	( <u>104 000)</u>	
	Gross profit	<u>36 000</u>	

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
4(b)(ii)	£	£	
	Gross profit	36 000	
	Depreciation 3 0	00 √√	
	Other expenses		
	$(22\ 000\ -2\ 000\ \sqrt{+1}\ 000\ \sqrt{)}\ \underline{21}$	<u>000</u>	
		( <u>24 000)</u>	
	Profit for the year	12 000	(6)
	-		

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

Question Number	Answer				Mark
4(d)	Statemen	t of Financial Po	sition at 31 Decem	nber 2012	
		Cost £	Aggregate Depreciation £	Carry over £	
	Non-current assets	15 000	3 000	12 000 √	
	Current assets Inventory Trade receivables Prepaid Bank  Capital Profit for the year		27 000 7 000 2 000 1 000 £ 19 000 12 000 31 000	√OF √ √ √ 37 000 49 000 £ √	
	Less drawings		(8000)	23 000	
	Non-current liabilities 5 Year bank loan Current liabilities			15 000 √	
	Trade payables Accruals		10 000 _1 000	$\sqrt[4]{\sqrt{11000}}$ $\frac{11000}{49000}$	(9)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
4(e)(i)	Current ratio; Current assets Current liabilities	<u>37 000</u> √ 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)	
		(8)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	$\frac{\text{Total overhead cost}}{\text{Productive hours}} = \frac{27700}{500} \sqrt{\text{of}} = £18.46 \text{ per hour } \sqrt{\text{of}}$	(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 <b>NOT</b> accept : Output produced.	(4)	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
5(c)(i)	Daywork	2 000hrs x £6 =	$\frac{£12\ 000}{2\ 400}$ 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	3 600 √	= £3.44 per unit $\sqrt{}$	(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	(4)

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

Question Number	Answer					Mark
6(b)			_	Journal		
			Dr	Cr		
			£	£		
	Bank		700		$\checkmark$	
	Kaab			700	$\checkmark$	
	Kaab		700		√.	
	Bad de	bts recovered		700	√	
	Bad de	bts recovered	700		$\sqrt{}$	
		e statement	, 66	700	V	
	Being ı	ecovery of bad deb	t from Ka	ab written off		
					MAX 5 x √	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)(i)	Bad Debts Account $£$ $£$ Taal $210 \checkmark$ Income statement $\checkmark$ $210 \checkmark$ $210$	(3)

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

Question Number	Answer				Mark
6(c)(iii)	Sales	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)	Income sta Balance c/	•	£ 1 450 √ 1 450	(3)

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

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

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)	<ul> <li>Provisions of 1890 Partnership Act</li> <li>Salaries- unless otherwise agreed between the partners no salaries are payable √√</li> <li>Interest on loans- 5% interest is paid to partners on loans over and above agreed capital √√</li> </ul>	(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	
		<u>127 000</u>	_	<u>127 000</u>	
			MAX	9 x √	(9)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
7(c)(ii)		Capital Acco	unts	
		Martina Naju	MartinaNaju	
		££	£ £	
	Current a/c	1 400	√Balances b/d 50 000 40 000	
	Motor vehicles	4 500 7 000	√Current a/c 4 400	
	Loss on dissolution	5 200 2 600	√of	
	Bank	44 700 29 000	√of	
		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	£ $400$ $10\ 000\ \checkmark$ $1\ 100\ \checkmark$ $2\ 700\ \checkmark$ $9\ 800\ \checkmark$ $44\ 700\ \checkmark of$ $29\ 000$ $97\ 700$	(7)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(d)	Valid answers may include: Points for	(4)

ASSESSMENT GRID					
Syllabus	AO1	AO2	A03	A04	TOTAL
Q1 (a) 3	15	15	14		44
(b) 3	15	13	<b>1</b>	8	8
Q2					
(a) 1	4				4
(b) 1	2	8	2		12
(c) 1	4				4
(d) 1	1	2	1		4
(e) 1	4	4	4		4
(f) 1	2	4	4		8
(g) 1	2	4	2	0	8 8
(h) 1				8	0
Q3 (a) 1	9				9
(b) 3	4	8	2		14
(c) 2	1	4	1		6
(d) 3	3	9	3		15
(e) 3				8	8
Q4					
(a) 5	4				4
(b) 5		5	4		9
(c) 3	3	4	2		9
(d) 5		3	3		6
(e) 5				4	4
Q5		_			40
(a) 4	4	6	6		12
(b) 4	4	F	_		4
(c) 4 (d) 4		5	5 2		10 2
(e) 4			2	4	4
Q6				7	7
(a)1	6				6
(b) 1	2	2	1		5
(c) 1/2	6	9	2		17
(d) 1				4	4
Q7					
(a)3	4				4
(b)3	4				4
(c) 3	9	9	2		20
(d)3				4	4
				40	
<u>Marks</u>	91	97	56	40	<u> 284</u>

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