

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2012

International GCSE Accounting (4ACO) 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.

Section A

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1	В	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2	C	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3	A	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4	С	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5	A	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6	В	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7	A	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
8	С	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
9	С	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
10	В	(1)

Section B

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(a)	Purchase invoice Petty cash voucher Credit note Paying in book/slip/counterfoil Bank statement Sales invoice	(6)

Question Number	Answer								Mark		
11(b)	VAT Account										
	Date	Narration		£	Date	Narration		£			
	Dec 31	Cash Book	(1)	3400	Dec 1	Balance b/f	(1)	3400			
	Dec 31	Purchases Book	(1)	867	Dec 31	Cash Book	(2)	850			
	Dec 31	Petty Cash Book	(1)	34	Dec 31	Sales Book	(1)	965			
	Dec 31	Returns In Book	(1)	89	Dec 31	Returns Out Book	(1)	54			
	Dec 31	Balance c/d		879							
				5269				5269			
					Jan 1	Balance b/d	(1)	879			
		(Award mark for correct figure and appropriate narrative)									

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(c)	The closing balance will appear in the current liabilities section (1) as it represents money owing to Revenue and Customs (1) (accept government)	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
11(d)	Error of omission (1) where a transaction is completely omitted	(2)
	from the records (1).	
	Compensating error (1) where equal and opposite errors cancel	
	each other out (1).	
	Error of commission (1) where an amount is posted to an incorrect	
	account of the correct type (1).	
	Error of original entry (1) where an error is made transferring an	
	amount from the source document into the books of original entry	
	(1).	
	Error of principle (1) where the correct entry is made but in the	
	wrong type of account (1)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark			
11(e)	Award up to 2 marks for points in favour and 2 marks for points against the effectiveness of control accounts. A further one mark for an appropriate conclusion.	(5)			
	The uses of control accounts can enable businesses to improve the management of their business as it can verify the arithmetical accuracy of the ledgers (1) and also provide management with a total figure for debtors and creditors (1) which can help in the preparation of the balance sheet (1) they can also assist in the prevention of fraud as they are normally prepared independently of the sales and purchase ledger (1).				
	However the preparation of control accounts can be time consuming (1) and there may be some errors in the accounts which remain undetected by the preparation of the control accounts (1). Overall although there are many advantages to a business of using				
	Overall although there are many advantages to a business of using a control account these may be outweighed by some of the disadvantages (1).				

Question	Answer				Mark						
Number	Hinge and Bracket										
12(a)											
	Trading, profit and loss, and appropriation										
		counts		4.4							
	For year ended 31 December 2011										
			£	£							
	Sales	(1cf)		320 000							
	Cost of sales										
	Opening stock		13 900								
	Purchases		196								
			000								
			209								
			900								
	Closing stock		16 200								
	Cost of sales	(1cf)		193 700							
	Gross profit	(1of)		126 300							
	Running expenses										
	Motor expenses		13 850								
	Rent, rates and Insurance		16 800								
	Wages and salaries (26 500 + 3 500)	(1cf)	30 000								
	Provision for doubtful debts	(1cf)	870								
	Depreciation - motor	(1cf)	6 000								
	vehicles	(101)	0 000								
				67 520							
	Net profit	(1of)		58 780							
	Appropriations	, ,									
	Salary: Hinge	(1cf)	10 000								
	Interest on capital: Hinge	(1cf)	10 000								
	.90	(1cf)	3 500								
	Bracket										
		23 500									
				35 280							
	Share of profits: Hinge	(1of)	23 520								
	Bracket	(1of)	11 760								
		, ,		35280							

Question Number	Answer									Mark			
12(b)			(Curre	nt	Acc	our	nt - H	linge			(8)	
()	Date	Narration		£		Da			ration		£		
	Dec	Drawings	(1cf)	14		De	С	Bala	ance	(1cf)	13750		
	31			000		31		b/f					
	Dec	Balance		43		De	С	Sala	ary	(1cf)	10		
	31	c/d		270		31					000		
						De	С		erest	(1of)	10		
						31		on			000		
						Do		cap		(1 o f)	22		
						De 31	C	pro	re of	(1of)	23 520		
				572	70	31		ρισ	1113		57270		
				312	70	Jai	n	Bala	ance	(1of)	43270		
						1	•	b/d		(101)	43270		
	Current Account - Bracket												
	Date	Narration			£			ate	Narra	ation	£		
	Dec 31	Balance b/	′f (1	cf)	1 5	00	De 31		Intere capita		3 500		
	Dec 31	Drawings			17 500)	De 31	ec ec	Share profits	of	11760		
								ЭС	Baland c/d		3 740		
					<u>1</u> 9				0. 0.		<u>19000</u>		
	Jan 1	Balance b/	′d (1	of)	37	_							
	capital	Award 1 ma , share of pr rect partner	rk for	salar and d	rav								

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(c)	Award up to 2 marks for advantages of this proposal, a further 2 marks for any disadvantages and a one mark for a conclusion or advice etc. Sample Answer	(5)
	If the partners decide to change their business structure to a limited liability company they will find that there are several advantages and disadvantages to this. Firstly both partners will become shareholders of the business and as such will have limited liability which means that the extent of their liability for business debts will be limited to the amount of money they have invested in the business (1). The partners may also become employees of this new business as directors and as such will receive a directors salary as opposed to just one of them receiving a salary as at present (1). They may be able to attract more investment from outside agencies such as banks who are more likely to lend money where the ownership of the business is wider (1).	
	However they may find that they have less control over the day to day operations of the business as they may have other shareholders who have a say in the running of the business (1). There will also be a change to the way in which the accounts are prepared and to the type of taxation paid on the business profits (1). They will also have to ensure that they abide by all the legislation which relates to the management and administration of companies (1).	
	Although there are many advantages to the partnership of this proposal, Hinge and Bracket will be well advised to seek professional advice before embarking on this change as they need to be aware of the disadvantages too (1).	

Question	Answei	ſ							Mark
Number									
13(a)			Re	ent Rece	eived A	ccount			
									(4)
	Date	Narration		£	Date	Narration		£	
	Nov	Profit and	(1of)	24000	Nov	Balance b/f		22	
	30	Loss (1)			20			000	
	Nov	Balance c/d		2	Nov	Cash Book	(1cf)	4	
	30			000	30			000	
				26				26	
				000				000	
					Dec	Balance b/d	(1of)	2	
					1			000	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
13(b)	Award 1 mark for identifying 'Accruals/Matching as the concept and a further 2 marks for stating that the rent in advance will be shown as income in next year's profit and loss account (1) and will be shown as a current liability on this year's balance sheet (1).	(3)

Question	Answer								Mark
Number									
13(c)				Sunil	Khan <i>I</i>	Account			
	Date	Narration	£	D	ate	Narration		£	(5)
	Nov	Balance b/f	3	N	ov30	Bad Debts	(1)	3	
	20		50	0		(1)		500	
	\ <u>-</u>								
				Bad D	ebts A	Account			
	Date	Narration		£	Date	Narration		£	
	Nov	Sunil Khan	(1)	3	Nov	Profit and	(1)	3	
	30			500	30	Loss(1)		500	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(d)	Award 1 mark for identifying 'Prudence' as the concept and a further 2 marks for stating that as the amount was irrecoverable the correct approach is to write it off in this years profit and loss account (1) and to reduce debtors in order not to overstate the value of the assets (1).	(3)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
14(a)	Award one mark for each correct answer up to three marks. Items could include bank charges, dishonoured cheques, standing order.	(3)

Question	Answer					Mark	
Number							
14(b)	Cash Book (Bank Columns)						(4)
	Date	Narration	Bank	Date	Narration	Bank	
			(£)			(£)	
	Aug 31	Balance	1	Aug 10	DD	125	
		b/f	003		Council	(1)	
			(1)				
	Aug 21	CT -	200	Aug 31	Balance	1	
		customer	(1)		c/d	078	
			<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>	
			203			203	
	Sep 1	Balance b/d	1				
			078				
			(1				
			of)				

Question Number	Answer			Mark		
14(c)	Mr Wong Bank Reconciliation Statement As at 31 August 2011					
	Balance as per cash book	£ 1078	(1)			
	Outstanding lodgements	(1926)	(1)			
	- Catatananig loagements	(848)	(.,			
	Unpresented cheque	198	(1)			
	Balance as per bank statement	(650)	(1)			
	(Award mark for figure and correct label only)					
Question Number	Answer			Mark		
14 (d)	Award up to two marks for each advantage.					
	Sample answers: (i) Enables errors in the cash book to be identified (1) and corrected(1) (ii) Enables errors in the bank statement to be identified (1) and notified to the bank for correction(1) (iii) Acts as a deterrent to fraud (1) as the bank statement is prepared by the bank (1) (iv) Enables missing entries in the cash book to be identified (1) and accounted for(1)					

Question Number	Answer					Mark	
15	Awa	Award two marks for each correct response only					
			Increase	Decrease	No effect		
		1		£680			
		2	£250 (2)				
		3		£500 (2)			
		4			No effect (2)		
		5	£1700 (2)				
		6			No effect (2)		

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