

Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2013

International GCSE Accounting (4AC0)

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

Section B

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--------|------|
| 11(a) | Credit | (1) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|----------------------|------|
| 11(b) | (X) £800 (Y) £160 | (3) |
| | (Z) £640 | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|---|------|
| Number | | |
| 11(c) | Trade discount is given to businesses in the same trade (1) and is a reward for loyalty (1) or for bulk buying (1). Max 2 | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | | | Mark | |
|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------|------|-----------|--------------|------|--|
| 11(d) | | Harvey Nicholls Account | | | | | | |
| | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | £ | (4) | |
| | Apr 1 | Balance | 2 380 | Apr | Sales | 640 | (4) | |
| | | b/d | (1cf) | 24 | returns | (1of) | | |
| | Apr | Sales | 1 240 | Apr | Bank | 2 980 | | |
| | 15 | | (1cf) | 30 | | (1of) | | |
| | | | 3 620 | | | <u>3 620</u> | | |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----|--|--|
| 12(a) | | | | | | |
| | | £ | | | | |
| | Opening debtors | 13 400 | (1 cf) | | | |
| | Receipts from debtors (64100 (1cf) | 52 500 | (2 cf) | | | |
| | - 11600 (1cf) | | | | | |
| | Closing debtors | 17 500 | (1 cf) | | | |
| | Credit sales | 56 600 | (1 of) | (5) | | |

Alternative presentation acceptable

| Question Number | Answer | Answer | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--|-----------------|------------|
| 12(a) | | Sale | s Ledger | Control | Account | | |
| | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | £ | (E) |
| | Jan 1 | Bal b/d | 13400 (1cf) | Dec 31 | Bank 64100 (1cf) – 11600 (1cf) | 52 500 (2cf) | (5) |
| | Dec 31 | Sales | 56 600 (1cf) | Dec 31 | Bal c/d | 17 500 (1cf) | |
| | | | 70 000 | | | 70 000 | |

| Question Number | Answe | r | | | Mark |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|--------|------|
| 12(b) | | | | | |
| | | | £ | | |
| | | Opening creditors | 9 | (1 cf) | |
| | | | 600 | | |
| | | Payments to creditors | 35 700 | (1 cf) | |
| | | Discount received | | (1 cf) | |
| | | | 700 | | |
| | | Closing creditors | 11 200 | (1 cf) | (5) |
| | | Credit purchases | 38 000 | (1 of) | |

Alternative presentation acceptable

| Question Number | Answer | Answer | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-----|
| 12(b) | | Purcha | ses Ledg | er Cont | rol Account | | |
| | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | £ | (E) |
| | Dec 31 | Bank | 35700 (1cf) | Jan 1 | Bal b/d | 9 600 (1cf) | (5) |
| | Dec 31 | Disc Rec | 700 (1cf) | Dec 31 | Purchases | 38 000 (1of) | |
| | Dec 31 | Bal c/d | 11200 (1cf) | | | | |
| | | | 47600 | | | <u>47600</u> | |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|------|--|--|
| 12(c) | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | £ | | | | |
| | Sales (56 600 + 11600) | | 68 200 | (2 of) | | | |
| | Cost of goods sold | | | | | | |
| | Opening Stock | 3 400 | | (1for both stocks cf) | | | |
| | Purchases (38 000 + 14250) | 52 250 | | (2 of) | (8) | | |
| | | 55 650 | | | | | |
| | Closing Stock | 4 500 | | | | | |
| | Cost of goods sold | | 51 150 | (1 of) | | | |
| | Gross profit (1) | | 17 050 | (1 of) | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 12(d)(i) | Percentage of gross profit to sales | | | | |
| | Formula Calcu | lation | | | |
| | Gross profit 17 05 Sales x 100 (1) 68 20 | $\frac{50}{00} \times 100 = 25\% \text{ (1 of)}$ (2) | | | |

| Question Number | Answe | r | | Mark | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|---|------|--|--|
| 12(d)(ii) | Rate o | Rate of stock turnover | | | | |
| | | Formula | Calculation | | | |
| | | Cost of goods sold Average Stock (1) | 51 150 3 950 = 12.95 times (1 of) | | | |
| | | | | (2) | | |

| Question Number | Ansv | wer | | | | Mark |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|--------------|----------|-----------|------|
| 12(e) | | | | | | |
| | | | Increase | Decrease | No Effect | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | Gross profit | | | ✓ (1) | |
| | | Percentage of | | ✓ (1) | | |
| | | gross profit to | | | | |
| | | sales | | | | |
| | | Rate of stock | √ (1) | | | (3) |
| | | turnover | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 13(a) | It is necessary for Saul to produce a manufacturing account in order to calculate the cost of production for his business (1). This will then be used to calculate the cost of sales and the gross profit (1). | (2) |

| Question | Answer | Mark |
|----------|--|------|
| Number | | |
| 13(b) | Direct labour is the cost of the wages of the people who are involved with the manufacture of the product (1) whereas indirect labour is the cost of the wages of the people who are not directly involved in the production process such as supervisors and managers. (1) | (2) |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | Mark | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|--------|------|--|--|--|--|
| 13(c) | Saul | | | | | | | | |
| 13(3) | Manufacturing Account | | | | | | | | |
| | | nded 31 Dece | | | | | | | |
| | | £ | £ | | | | | | |
| | Opening stock raw | | | (1 for | | | | | |
| | materials | 24 000 | | both) | | | | | |
| | Purchases of raw | | | (1cf) | | | | | |
| | materials | <u>234 000</u> | | | | | | | |
| | | 258 000 | | | | | | | |
| | Carriage on raw | | | (1cf) | | | | | |
| | materials | <u>6 000</u> | | | | | | | |
| | | 264 000 | | | | | | | |
| | Closing stock raw | | | | | | | | |
| | materials | <u>34 000</u> | | | | | | | |
| | Cost of raw | | | (1of) | | | | | |
| | materials | | | | | | | | |
| | consumed | | 230 000 | | | | | | |
| | Direct factory labour | | 110 000 | (1cf) | | | | | |
| | Royalties | | 60 000 | (1cf) | | | | | |
| | Prime cost | | 400 000 | (1cf) | | | | | |
| | Indirect factory | | 105.000 | (1cf) | | | | | |
| | expenses | | 185 000 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | 585 000 | (4.6 | (11) | | | | |
| | Opening work in | | 0.760 | (1 for | | | | | |
| | progress | | 9 760 | both) | | | | | |
| | Closing work in | | (10.200) | | | | | | |
| | progress | | (10 380) | (1-6) | | | | | |
| | Production cost | | E04 200 | (1of) | | | | | |
| | (1) | | 584 380 | | | | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | - | | | | | Mark | |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|--|
| 14 (a) | | Capital account | | | | | | |
| | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | £ | | |
| | Mar | Drawings | 21 000 | Apr 1 | Balance | 64 500 | | |
| | 31 | | (1cf) | | b/d | (1cf) | | |
| | Mar | Balance | 57 866 | Mar | Net profit | 14 366 | | |
| | 31 | c/d | | 31 | | (1cf) | | |
| | | | <u>78 866</u> | | | <u>78 866</u> | | |
| | | | | Apr 1 | Balance | 57 866 | | |
| | | | | | b/d | (1cf) | (4) | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | | | | | Mark | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------|------|--|--|--|
| Number | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 (b) | | | Safiya | _ | | | | | |
| | | | nce She | | | | | | |
| | | As at 3 | 1 March | 2013 | | | | | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | | | | | |
| | Fixed Assets | Cost | Total Dep | N.B.V. | | | | | |
| | Fixtures and fittings | 40 000 | 5 000 | 35 000 | (1 cf) | | | | |
| | Motor vehicles | <u>55 000</u> <u>95 000</u> | <u>19 800</u> <u>24 800</u> | 35 200 70 200 | (1 cf) | | | | |
| | Current Assets | | | | | | | | |
| | Stock | | 6 000 | | (1 cf) | | | | |
| | Debtors | 4 980 | | | | | | | |
| | Provision for | 749 | | | | | | | |
| | doubtful debts | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 4 231 | | 2 (cf) | | | | |
| | Prepayments | | 1 430 | | (1 cf) | | | | |
| | Bank | | <u>8 560</u> | | (1 cf) | | | | |
| | | | 20 221 | | | | | | |
| | Current Liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| | Accruals | 875 | | | (1 cf) | | | | |
| | Creditors | <u>15 680</u> | 46 555 | | (1 cf) | | | | |
| | \\\\ -! | | 16 555 | 2.666 | (4 - 5) | | | | |
| | Working capital | | | 3 666 | (1 of) | | | | |
| | | | | 73 866 | | | | | |
| | Long term Liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| | Bank loan | | | <u>16 000</u> | (1 cf) | | | | |
| | | | | 57 866 | | | | | |
| | Financed by | | | | | | | | |
| | Capital – Opening | | 64500 | | | | | | |
| | balance | | | | | (12) | | | |
| | Net Profit | | 14366 | | | (:-) | | | |
| | | | 78 866 | | | | | | |
| | Drawings | | 21 000 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 57 866 | (1 cf) | | | | |

| Question Number | Answe | er | | Mark | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--|--|------|--|--|--|
| 14 (c) | Curre | Current ratio | | | | | |
| | | Formula: | Calculation | | | | |
| | | Current assets/Current liabilities (1) | 20 221/16 555 = 1.22:1 (1 of) | | | | |
| | Quick | ratio (acid test) | | (2) | | | |
| | | Formula | Calculation | | | | |
| | | Current assets - stock/Current liabilities (1) | (20 221 - 6000)/16 555 = 0.86:1 (1 of) | | | | |
| | | | | (2) | | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 14 (d) | Award (1) mark for a general statement regarding the change in liquidity over the two years; a further (2) marks for a discussion on the meaning of each individual ratio; (1) mark for the implication for their creditors and a final (1) mark for a conclusion. | |
| | Sample answer The liquidity of the business has wereened ever the two years | |
| | The liquidity of the business has worsened over the two years (1) which is evidenced by the reduction in both ratios. The current ratio indicates that they are just able to cover their short term debts (1) whereas their quick ratio indicates that they are below the ideal ratio of 1:1. (1) The implication of this for a creditor is that the business may experience some difficulty in meeting its short term debts (1). | |
| | The business needs to consider whether it needs to take steps to invest more cash into the business in order to meet its short term obligations (1) | (5) |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|---|------|
| 15 (a) | Straight line | |
| | This method applies the same amount of depreciation or the same percentage rate each year (1). This method is used where each year is expected to benefit equally from the use of an asset (1). | (2) |
| | Reducing balance | |
| | This method applies the same percentage rate of depreciation each year but it is calculated on a different value each year (1). This method is used where the greater benefits from the use of the asset will be gained in the early years of its life (1). | (2) |
| | | |

| Question Number | Answer | | | | | | Mark | |
|--------------------|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|---------------|------|--|
| 15 (b) | | Provision for depreciation account | | | | | | |
| | Date | Narration | £ | Date | Narration | £ | | |
| | 2011 | Balance | 24 000 | 2011 | Profit and | 24 000 | | |
| | June 30 | c/d | | June 30 | loss (1) | (1 cf) | | |
| | | | | July 1 | Balance b/d | 24 000 | | |
| | 2012 | Balance | 43 200 | 2012 | Profit and | 19 200 | | |
| | June | c/d | | June 30 | loss (1) | (2 cf | | |
| | 30 | | | | | 1of) | | |
| | | | <u>43 200</u> | | | <u>43 200</u> | | |
| | | | | July 1 | Balance | 43 200 | (6) | |
| | | | | | b/d | (1 of) | | |

| Question Number | Answer | Mark |
|--------------------|--|------|
| 15 (c) | Award up to 2 marks for comments relative to the accruals concept | |
| | Award up to 2 marks for comments relative to the consistency concept | |
| | Award 1 mark for a concluding statement. | |
| | Sample answer When a business depreciates its fixed assets it is attempting to match the benefit achieved from the use of this fixed asset (1) to the cost of the fixed asset which is an example of the application of the accruals (matching) concept (1). | |
| | In order for the business to monitor their performance it is necessary to use the same method of depreciation for each class of asset(1) which is an example of the application of the consistency concept (1). | |
| | If a business does not follow these concepts it will be in breach of the accounting conventions (rules) and will report an incorrect profit in their profit and loss account and an incorrect valuation of their fixed assets on their balance sheet (1) | (5) |

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