

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2013

International GCSE Accounting (4ACO/01)

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January 2013
Publications Code UG034161
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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	A	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	D	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	С	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	С	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	A	(1)
Ţ		
Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	В	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
9	A	(1)
0		
Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	С	(1)

Section B

Question Number	Answer						Mark
11(a)			Robe	rto Acc	ount		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Nov 1	Balance b/d	500 (1 cf)	Nov 12	Sales returns	60 (2 cf)	
	Nov 4	Sales	450 (1 cf)	Nov 24	Bank	475 (1cf)	
				Nov 24	Discount allowed (1)	25 (1cf)	(8)
				Nov 30	Balance c/d	390	
			950			950	
	Dec 1	Balance b/d	390 (1of)				

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(b)	Current Assets	(1)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
11(c)	Trade discount Trade discount is an allowance given to businesses in the same trade (1) and is given either to encourage loyalty (1) or bulk buying (1) (Max 2)	
	Cash discount Cash discount is given to customers as an incentive to pay their accounts promptly (1) which may reduce the number of bad debts (1) and improve the cash flow of the business (1) (Max 2)	(4)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
11(d)			
	Debit	Discount allowed (1)	
	Credit	Roberto (accept customer) (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer			Mark		
12(a)	Ganchi Limited Appropriation Account Year ended 31 October 2012					
		£000	£000			
	Net profit		125			
	Transfer to general reserve	10 (1)				
	Ordinary share dividend:					
	Interim paid	50 (1)				
	Final proposed	25 (1)				
			85			
	Retained profit for the year		40			
	Profit and loss account balance b/f		175	(4)		
	Retained profit c/f		215 (1)			

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
12(b)	Ganchi Limited Balance Sheet at 31 October 2012				
		£000	£000	£000	
	Fixed Assets	Cost	Total Depreciation	Net Book Value	
	Land and Buildings	650	-	650	
	Motor vehicles	<u>65</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>40</u>	
		<u>315</u>	<u>25</u>	690(1)	
	Current Assets				
	Stock		128(1)		
	Debtors	40(1)			
	Provision for	2(1)			
	doubtful debts				
			38		
	Cash in hand		<u>4(1)</u>		
			170		
	Current Liabilities				
	Creditors	30(1)			
	Bank overdraft	10(1)			
	Proposed dividend	25(1)			
			65		
	Working capital			<u>105</u>	
	1 4			795	
	Long term Liabilities				
	6% Debentures			50(1)	
	Capital and			<u>745</u>	(12)
	Reserves				(12)
	Ordinary share capital		500(1)		
	General reserve		30 (1)		
	Profit and loss		215 (1)		
				<u>745</u>	

Question Number	Answe	er		Mark
12(c)	Curre	nt ratio		
		Formula	Calculation	
		Current assets/Current liabilities (1)	170/65 = 2.62:1 (1 of)	
	Quic	k ratio (acid test)		
		Formula	Calculation	(4)
		Current assets – stock/Current liabilities (1)	(170 -128)/65 = 0.65:1 (1 of)	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(d)	Award up to (2) marks for an evaluation of each ratio and a further (1) mark for a suggested improvement. (5)	
	Sample answer	
	The current ratio is acceptable (1) and indicates that the business is able to meet its short term debts from its current assets(1).	
	The quick ratio is less than an acceptable standard of 1:1 (1) which indicates that the business may have difficulty paying its short term debts (1) unless it is able to reduce its large amount of stock (1).	(5)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
13(a)	The Journal			
	Account	Debit	Credit	
	Drawings	650 (1)		
	Wages and Salaries		650 (1)	
	Heat and Light	175 (1)		
	Accruals		175 (1)	
	Creditors	720 (1)		
	Bank		720 (1)	(()
				(6)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
13(b)		Barack it and Loss Acco nded 30 Novem		
		£	£	
	Gross Profit		22907	
	Overheads			
	Heat and Light	1500 (1 cf)		
	Motor Vehicle Repairs	4 322}		
	Rent and Rates	7860} (1 cf for both)		
	Wages and Salaries	19 000 (1 cf)		
			32 682	(4)
	Net Loss		9 775 (1 of)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
13(c)	Identification of the causes (1)	
	Short term remedies (2)	
	Long term remedies (2)	
	Sample Answer	
	The reduction in the capital of the business may be due	
	to one of two factors, either the fact that the business is	
	currently making a loss (1) or that the owner's drawings	
	are too high in relation to profits earned (1). In the	
	short term the owner needs to consider either increasing	
	his prices (1) or reducing his overheads (1) In the long	
	term the business owner may need to consider either	4
	investing more capital, or look for further external	(5)
	sources of finance such as may be gained through taking	
	on a partner (1) or taking out a bank loan (1)	
	(Max 5)	

Question Number	Answer							
14 (a)	Precious and Little Appropriation Account Year ended 30 September 2012							
	£ £ £							
	Net Profit			57250 (1)				
	Appropriations							
	Interest on							
	capitals: Precious Little	2 500 (1) 1 750 (1)						
			4					
	Salary Little		250 10 000 (1)					
	Salary Little		10 000 (1)	14 250				
				43 000	(6)			
	Share of Profits: Precious		21 500 (1)					
	Little		21 500 (1)					
				43 000				

Question Number	Answer					Mark	
14 (b)	Current account - Little						
	Dat	Narrati	£	Dat	Narration	£	
	е	on		е			
	Oct	Balance	8 700	Sep	Interest on	1 750 (1	
	1	b/f		30	capital	of)	
	Sep	Drawin	21 000	Sep	Salary	10 000	
	30	gs	(1 cf)	30		(1 cf)	
	Sep	Balance	3 550	Sep	Share of	21 500	
	30	c/d		30	profits	(1 of)	
			<u>33 250</u>			<u>33 250</u>	
				Oct	Balance b/d	3 550	(5)
				1		(1 of)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14 (c)	1 Accruals/Matching	
	This concept states that the revenue of an accounting period must be matched against the costs of the same period (1) + a further (2) for an appropriate illustration such as payment of rent in advance/arrears. (3)	
	2 Business entity	
	This concept states that the business is treated as being completely separate from the owner of the business (1) + (2) for an appropriate illustration such as the owner treating personal expenditure as business expenditure, which is not allowed. (3)	
	3 Going concern	
	This concept states that it is to be assumed that the business will continue to operate for an indefinite period of time and that there is no intention to close down the business or reduce the size of the business by any significant amount (1) + (2) for an appropriate illustration such as valuing the fixed assets as if they are being sold. (3)	
		(9)

Question	Answei	r					Mark
Number							
15 (a)			Bad Deb	ts Acco	unt		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Dec	Sundry	650 (1	Dec	Profit and	1 100	
	31	debtors	cf)	31	Loss (1)	(1 of)	
	Dec	Thatcher	450 (1				
	31		of)				(4)
			<u>1 100</u>			<u>1 100</u>	(.)

Question Number	Answer						Mark
15 (b)			Tha	itcher A	ccount		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Jan	Balance b/d	800	Dec	Bank	350	
	1		(1)	31		(1)	
				Dec	Bad Debts	450	(3)
				31		(1)	
		_	<u>800</u>			<u>800</u>	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
15 (c)	Capital expenditure is money spent by a business on purchasing fixed assets or improving existing fixed assets (1). These costs will appear in the balance sheet (1) Revenue expenditure is money spent on running a business on a day-to-day basis (1). These costs will appear in the profit and loss account (1).	(4)

Question Number	Answer					
15 (d)						
	Transaction	Capital expenditure	Revenue expenditure			
	Purchase of new	√ (1)				
	premises					
	Insurance of premises		√ (1)			
	Installing and testing	√ (1)				
	an air conditioning					
	system			(4)		
	Repairs to premises roof		√ (1)			

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Email <u>publication.orders@edexcel.com</u>
Order Code UG034161 January 2013

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