

# Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2016

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE Accounting (4AC0) Paper 1





#### **Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications**

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the world's the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information, please visit our website at <u>www.edexcel.com</u> or <u>www.btec.co.uk</u>. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at <u>www.edexcel.com/contactus</u>.

#### Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2016 Publications Code 4AC0\_01\_1606\_MS All the material in this publication is copyright © Pearson Education Ltd 2016

## 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
Question Number	Allswei	Mark
1	A	(1)
<b>I</b>	A	(1)
Question	Apower	Mark
Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	C	(1)
L		(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	Albuci	Marx
3	B	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4	С	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5	С	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6	A	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7	В	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
8	В	(1)
Question	Annuar	
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		(4)
9	C	(1)
Questien	Angular	A A - wir
Question	Answer	Mark
Number 10	D	
10	D	(1)

### Section **B**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(a)	To encourage repeat business/customer loyalty (1) Bulk buying (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11(b)	Invoice (1) Credit note (1)	(2)

Question Number	An	swer						Mark
11(c)	Av	ward 1	mark for cor	rect date,	narrativ	e and amoun	t.	(9)
				B Cratchi	Accour	nt		
		Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£	
		Apr	Balance	350	Apr	Returns in	45	
		1	b/d	(1)	15		(2cf 1of)	
		Apr	Sales	180	Apr	Bank	350	
		2		(2cf 1of)	21		(1)	
		Apr	Sales	300	Apr	Balance	435	
		9		(2cf 1of)	30	c/d		
				830			<u>830</u>	
		May	Balance	435 (1of				
		1	b/d	for both)				

Question	Answer						Mark
Number							
11(d)					for correct r the correct s		(10)
					the correct s	iuc.	
		Purcha	ases Ledger	<sup>-</sup> Control	Account		
	Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£	
	Apr 30	Returns Out	210 (1)	Apr 1	Balance b/d	1 749 (1)	
	Apr 30	Bank	2 040 (1)	Apr 30	Purchases	2 521(1)	
	Apr 30	Discount Received	98 (1)				
	Apr 30	SL set off	200 (1)				
	Apr 30	Balance c/d	1 722				
			<u>4 270</u>			<u>4 270</u>	
				May 1	Balance	1 722	
					b/d	(2cf/1of for both)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11 (e)	The balance represents the creditors of the business (1) This would be shown as a current liability (on the balance sheet) (1)	(2)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
12 (a)		aron Crow ce at 30 Apr	il 2016	(12)
		Debit (£)	Credit (£)	
	Gross profit General expenses	50 000(1)	240 000 (1)	
	Furniture and fittings - cost	35 000 (1)		
	Furniture and fittings - provision for depreciation		5 000 (1)	
	Stock - 30 April 2016 Long term bank loan	12 500(1)	10 000 (1)	
	Premises	360 000 (1)		
	Debtors Creditors	42 000 (1)	18 750 (1)	
	Cash in hand Bank overdraft	500 (1)	8 325	
	Capital		(1) 217 925 (1of)	
		500 000	<u>500 000</u>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12 (b i)	240 000 x 125/25 (1) = £1 200 000 (1)	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
12 (b ii)	GP 240 000 - (50 000 + 10 000) (1) = NP £180 000 (1of)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12 (b iii)	£180 000/1 200 000 (1of) x 100 = 15% (1of)	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
12 (b iv)	£180 000 (1of) /217 925 x 100 = 82.60% (1of)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12 (c)	Award up to 2 marks for an appropriate comment on <b>each</b> profitability ratio (Max 4 marks).	(5)
	Award 1 mark for a concluding statement	
	Sample answers	
	The mark-up has decreased from 30% to 25%. This indicates that Aaron is either selling his goods at a lower price (1) and/or purchasing his goods at a higher price (1) than the previous year.	
	The net profit percentage had decreased from 20% to 15%. This indicates that Aaron may be spending more money on his overheads this year than previously (1). However this may be due to the decrease in his mark up rather than any increase in overhead costs (1)	
	The return on capital employed has increased from 65% to 82.6% which indicates that Aaron is earning more profit from his capital this year than the previous year (1). This may be due to improved efficiency is his business operations (1)	
	In spite of a decrease in his mark up Aaron's business's profitability is improving which is evident from the increase in the capital employed (1)	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13 (a)	Raw materials stock is the stock of crude or processed material that can be converted by manufacture into a saleable good (1). Work in progress stock is goods which have started their manufacturing process so are no longer included in the raw materials stock, but have not yet reached a stage where they are fit to be sold (1)	(3)
	Finished goods stock is goods which have completed the manufacturing process and are available to be sold (1)	

Question Number	Answer Sohal Manufacturing Account Year ended 31 March 2016						
13 (b)							
		£	£	£			
	Opening stock RM	3 600			(1 for both)		
	Purchases RM	<u>390</u> 600					
		394 200					
	Carriage inwards	<u>9 800</u>			(1)		
		404 000					
	Closing stock RM	4 000					
	Cost of raw materials consumed		400 000		(1)		
	Direct wages		<u>110 000</u>		(1)		
	Prime cost			510 000	(1of)		
	Overheads						
	Factory supervisor salary		45 000		(1)		
	Factory machinery dep		33 000		(1)		
	Rent		18 000		(1)		
	Power		3 000		(1)		
	Insurance		4 800		(1)		
				<u>103 800</u>			
				613 800			
	Opening stock WIP		5 800		(1for both)		
	Closing stock WIP		<u>(6 100)</u>				
	Production cost			<u>613 500</u>	<u>(1of)</u>		

Question Number	Answer			Mark
14 (a)				(4)
		£	£	, ,
	Net profit		174 622	
	Debenture interest		<u>3 000 (1)</u>	
	Net profit after financial		171 622	
	charges			
	Appropriations			
	Transfer to general reserve	10 000 (1)		
	Ordinary dividend proposed	<u>60 000 (1)</u>		
			70 000	
			101 622	
	Profit and loss account balance 1 January 2015		98 378	
	Retained profit at 31 December 2015		200 000 (1of)	
	Accept £200 000 for 4 marks. Acce	pt any forma	t.	

Question Number	Answer											
14 (b)	Rekha Limited Balance Sheet At 31 December 2015							Balance Sheet				
	Fixed assets	Cost	Total dep.	Net book value								
	Premises	490 000	-	490 000								
	Plant and equipment	125 000	50 000	75 000								
		615 000	50 000	565 000(1)								
	Current assets											
	Stock		85 765									
	Debtors	32 879										
	Provision for	<u>592 (1)</u>	32 287									
	doubtful debts											
	Cash in hand		<u>2 378</u>									
			120 430 (1of)									
	Current liabilities	24500										
	Creditors	24 598										
	Debenture interest	3 000										
	Bank overdraft	17 832	105 420									
	Proposed dividend	60 000	105 430									
			(1of)	15 000								
				580 000								
	Long term liabilities			580 000								
	6% debentures			50 000 (1)								
				530 000								
	Financed by											
	Share capital : ordinary shares at 0.50p each		300 000									
	General reserve		30 000									
	Profit and loss		<u>200 000</u>									
				<u>530 000 (1)</u>								

Question Number	Answer	Mark
Number 14 (c)	Award up to 2 marks for comments on each method of raising additional finance. (Max 4 marks). Award 1 mark for a concluding statement Sample answers By issuing additional share capital they would have access to new capital but may have to pay additional dividends (1). However it is likely that these additional dividends would be compensated by the extra profit that this expansion is likely to generate (1). By issuing debentures they would have to pay additional interest (1) which would decrease her profit for the year (1). Some form of security may have to be offered which could affect the stability of the business (1). When considering which method to use the directors should consult with their existing shareholders before making any commitments (1).	(5)

Question Number	Ar	nswer						Mark
15 (a)	A١	ward 1		rect date, i Rent Receiv		e and amoun ount	t.	(7)
		Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£	
		Jan 1	Balance b/d	200 (1)	Jan 1	Balance b/d	800 (1)	
		Dec 31	Profit and Loss (1)	13 850 (1 of)	Dec 31	Bank	13 600 (1)	
		Dec 31	Balance c/d	700	Dec 31	Balance c/d	350	
				<u>14 750</u>			<u>14 750</u>	
		Jan 1	Balance b/d	350 (1)	Jan 1	Balance b/d	700 (1)	

Question Number	Answer					Mark
15 (b)						(3)
			Increase	Decrease	No effect	
		1	£450			
		2		£732 (1)		
		3	£640 (1)			

## www.dynamicpapers.com

4	_ (1)	