

## Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010

IGCSE

## IGCSE ACCOUTING (4305) Paper 01

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## Section A

Our estimate	0	Mask
Question Number	Answer	Mark
		(4)
1(a)	В	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(b)	C	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(c)	С	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(d)	В	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(e)	С	(1)
- (-)		
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(f)	D	(1)
- (.)		
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(g)	С	(1)
1(9)		
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	/ IISWCI	Wark
1(h)	B	(1)
		(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	Allower	
1(i)	A	(1)
1(1)	A	
Question	Answer	Mark
	Allswei	war K
Number		
1(j)	В	

(Total 10 marks)

Question Number	Answe	r					Mark
2(a)			D	Rae Acc	count		(6)
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	<b>\</b> - <i>\</i>
	Apr	Balance b/d	1 879√ <b>C</b>	Apr 3	Returns Inward	99√C	12
	1				(Book) $$		x√
	Apr 5	Sales √ (Book)	396√C	Apr 21	PL set Off√	450√C	
	Apr 28	Sales (Book)	660√C	Apr 30	Cash Book√ (Bank)	1780√C	
				Apr 30	Balance c/d	606√0/F	
			<u>2935</u>			<u>2935</u>	
	May 1	Balance b/d	606√0/F				

Question Number	Answe	r					Mark
2(b)			Total D	ebtors	Account		(6)
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Apr 1	Balance b/d	9311√√C	Apr 30	PL set off $$	450√C	12 x√
	Apr 30	Sales (Book) $\sqrt[]{}$	4 235√C	Apr 30	Returns Inwards (Book) √	385√C	~ `
				Apr 30	Cash Book (Bank) $$	9 212√C	
				Apr 30	Balance c/d	3499√O/F	
			<u>13 546</u>			<u>13 546</u>	
	May 1	Balance b/d	3 499√O/F				

Question Number	Answe	r					Mark
2(c)			Sales A	ccount			(6)
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Apr 30	Balance c/d	16250√O/F	Apr 1	Balance b/d	11 600√C	12 x√
				Apr 3	Cash Book (Bank)	200√√C	
				Apr 15	Cash Book (Bank)	600√√C	
				Apr 30	Sales (Book)	3 850√C	
			<u>16 250</u>			<u>16 250</u>	
				May 1	Balance b/d	16250√O/F	
			Returns Inwa	ards Ac	count		

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
Apr 1	Balance b/d	675√C	Apr 30	Balance c/d	1025√O/F	
Apr 30	Returns Inwards (Book)*	350√C				
		<u>1 025</u>			<u>1 025</u>	
May 1	Balance b/d	1025√0/F				

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(d)	Customers may pay their accounts more promptly $\sqrt{}$ thus reducing the likelihood of bad debts $\sqrt{}$ occurring. The business	(3)
	may benefit from an improvement in cash flow $\sqrt[4]{thus}$ helping the business to pay its creditors on time and/or bank charges/interest etc. $\sqrt[4]{Max 6 x} \sqrt[4]{thus}$	6 x√

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(e)	Award up to 4 marks for each relevant benefit to his business $\sqrt[4]{}$ for identification and $\sqrt[4]{}$ for developing the point. Sample answer Dhopak could find it easier $\sqrt[4]{}$ to identify the total amount owing from debtors when preparing his balance sheet $\sqrt[4]{}$ at the year end thus saving time. $\sqrt[4]{}$ Dhopak could use the account as a check on the accuracy of his sales ledger $\sqrt[4]{}$ as the sum of the individual balances $\sqrt[4]{}$ should equal the balance on his total debtors account $\sqrt[4]{}$ . Dhopak could use it as a check against instances of fraudulent activities within his business $\sqrt[4]{}$ as the sales ledger accounts and the total debtors account $\sqrt[4]{}$ are normally kept by two separate persons $\sqrt[4]{}$	(4) 8 x√

Question Number	Answer		Mark
3(a)	Assets:	Shop Fittings7 500 $$ Stock12 500 $$ Debtors2 050 $$ Cash at Bank $\underline{3500}$ 25 550	(4) 8 x√
	Liabilities: Capital	Creditors 3 200 $$ Electricity $\frac{350}{3}$ 3 550 22 000 $$ O/F	

Question / Number	Answer			Mark
3(b)	Credit Sales £ Receipts from debtors 53 200 $$ Opening debtors <u>21 000</u> $$ Closing debtors <u>200</u> $$ <b>O</b> /F Credit Sales Total Sales = £47 800 + £	£ 45 000√ (2 050) <u>4 850</u> √ <u>47 800√ O/F</u> 74 200 = £122 0	Cash Sales Banked √ Drawings Cash Sales <u>74</u>	(4) 8 x√

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)		(3)
	É,	
	Payments to suppliers 42 700 $$	6 X
	Discount received 2 300 $\sqrt{}$	
	Opening creditors (3 200) $$	

Closing creditors	<u>5 200</u> √	
Total purchases	<u>47 000 √O/F</u>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(d)	Dipak Patel Trading and profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2009	(6) 12
	£ £	x√
	Sales 122 000V Cost of Sales	
	Opening Stock12 500 √ (for both)Purchases47 000√59 500	
	Closing Stock 16 000 Cost of Goods Sold <u>43 500</u> O/F	J
	Gross Profit 78 500 √0/F	
	Discount received $\frac{2.300}{80.800}$	
	Running ExpensesWages15 000 $$ Electricity (1 650 - 350 + 400)1 700 $\sqrt{}$ Rent & Rates4 000 $$	
	Net Profit 20 700 60 100   √0/F	

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
3(e)				(3)
		Dipak Patel		
		Balance sheet extract		6 X
		As at 31 December 2009		
		Current Assets		
		Stock	<b>16 000</b> √	
		Debtors	4 850√	
		Cash at bank	38 350√	
			59 200	
		Current Liabilities		
		Creditors	5 <b>200</b> √	
		Accrual	400√	
			5 600	
		Working Capital	53 600	
	√O/F			

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		(=)
3(f)		(5)
	Advantages of setting up and operating a full set of accounting	10
	records $\sqrt[]{\sqrt{\sqrt{1}}}$	10
	Disadvantages of setting up and operating a full set of accounting records $\sqrt[]{}\sqrt[]{}\sqrt[]{}}$	x√
	Evaluative or concluding statement $\sqrt{}$	
	Sample answer	
	By setting up and maintaining a full set of accounting records he will	
	be provided with up to date information concerning the amounts	
	owing from customers and owing to suppliers $\sqrt{\sqrt{10}}$ The system will also	
	make it easier for Dipak to check for errors and omissions. $\sqrt{}$	
	There is a cost of setting it up and operating it. $\sqrt{}$ . You may need to	
	employ a specialist bookkeeper which would increase your	
	expenses $\sqrt{}$	
	Overall a double-entry system allows for more control if it is well	
	operated. $\sqrt{}$	
	Examiners Note	
	The sample answer is provided as an indication of the allocation of	
	marks. Award marks for equally appropriate responses under each category.	

## Section B

Question Number	Answer				Mark
4(a)		Korn Manu anufacturii ar ended 30		r 2009	(6) 12 x √
		£	£	£	
	Opening stock - raw materials	30 000√			
	Purchases - raw materials	<u>568</u> <u>100</u> √			
		598 100			
	Closing stock - raw materials	36 840√			
	Cost of raw materials consumed		561 260		
	Direct wages		<u>352</u> 760√		
	Prime Cost			914 020√	
	Indirect wages		<b>75 256</b> √		
	Indirect expenses		<b>46 570</b> √		
	Depreciation - plant and machinery		94 440√√		
				216 266	
				1 130 286	
	Opening work in progress			<b>20 140</b> √	
	Closing work in progress			(17 900) √	
	Production Cost				
				132526√	

Question Number	Answer				
4(b)					
. /					
	Kor	uring Ltd		24	
	Trading, profit a	nd loss and	annronriation	account	24 x √
	rrading, prom a	iu iuss, aliu		account	Ň
	Year er	nded 30 Sep	otember 2009		
		£	£	£	
	Sales			1 808588√	
	Cost of sales				
	Opening stock	-	91 530√		
	Production cost		1132526√ <b>0/F</b>		
			1 224 056		
	Closing stock		<b>100 480</b> √		
	Cost of goods sold			<u>1 123 576</u>	
	Gross profit			685012√ <b>0/F</b>	
	Running expenses				
	Administrative		340 000√√		
	expenses (347 800 -				
	7 800)				
	Selling and		61 000√√		
	distribution				
	expenses(56 500 + 4 500)				
	Financial expenses		48 250√		
	Depreciation - fixtures and fittings		18 600√√		
	Depreciation - motor vehicles		<u>18 000</u> √√		
	Operating profit			199162√ <b>0/F</b>	
	Appropriations				
	Preference dividend	48 000√			
	- interim paid				
		<u>48000</u> √√			
	final proposed				
			96 000		
	Ordinary divided - interim paid	40 000√			
		<u>40000</u> √√			
	Final proposed		00.000		
		<u> </u>	80 000	474.000	
	Detelored a Cit C	<u> </u>		176 000	
	Retained profit for			23 162√	
	the year				
	Retained profit b/f Retained profit c/f			313 312√ 600 000√	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)		(2)
	Formula: GP/Turnover x100 $\sqrt{}$	
	Year ended 31 March 2009: 400/1600 = 25% $$	4 x √
	Year ended 31 March 2010: 600/2400 = 25% $$	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(b)		(2)
	Formula: NP/Turnover x100 $\sqrt{}$	
	Year ended 31 March 2009: 192/1600 = $12\%$	4 x √
	Year ended 31 March 2010: 240/2400 = $10\%$	

Number3 x $$ for an evaluation of each ratio as follows ( $$ for figure(s)(5) $5(c)$ 3 x $$ for comment and $$ for development)10 x $$ 4 x $$ for comment on managing director's statement10 x $$ Sample answer The gross profit margin for 2008 and 2009 is unchanged at 25%. $$ This indicates that the increase in turnover $$ has not been caused by any changes in pricing policy $$ . The net profit margin has decreased from 12% in 2008 to 10% $$ in 2009. This indicates that the business is running less efficiently $$ as turnover is now generating proportionately less net profit $$ . The managing director is correct in stating that an increase in turnover and profit $$ are an indication of a successful year $$ . However the overall profitability of the business has in fact decreased $$ by 2% indicating that the managing director is incorrect $$ in his statement

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(d)	Formula: Current Assets/Current Liabilities $\sqrt{}$	(2)
	At 31 March 2009 240/100 = 2.4:1√	,
	At 31 March 2010 228/152 = $1.5:1$	4 x √

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(e)	2 x $$ for stating the change over the two years; Up to a further 4 x $$ for the implications of this for a business Up to 4 x $$ for stating the ideal working capital ratio and what it means Sample Answer The working capital ratio has fallen from a ratio which was slightly too high $$ to a ratio which is considerably lower $$ than the ideal. When too high the implication is that funds are being	(5) 10 x √

inefficiently used  $\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$ ; when too low the implication is that the company will experience difficulty paying its debts  $\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$ . The ideal working capital ratio is often stated as 2:  $\sqrt{\sqrt{1}}$ . This means that the business is able to cover its current liabilities two times over from its current assets.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$ 

Question Number	Answer				Mark		
6	Subscriptions Account						(6)
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	12 x√
	Jan 1	Balance b/d	480√ <b>C</b>	Dec 31	Bank	4200√√ <b>C</b>	12
	Dec 31	Income and Expenditure√	3900√√ <b>O/F</b>	Dec 31	Balance c/d (subs in arrears)	300√√ <b>C</b>	
	Dec 31	Balance c/d (Subs in advance)	120√√ <b>C</b>				
			<u>4 500</u>			<u>4 500</u>	
	Jan 1	Balance b/d	300√	Jan 1	Balance b/d	120√	

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