

London Examinations GCE Ordinary Level

Mark Scheme and Examiners' Report for Accounting 7011

May/June 2000

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Mark Scheme and Chief Examiner's Report May/June 2000

ACCOUNTING 7011

Mark Scheme

Page 2 of 11

Chief Examiner's Report

Page 10 of 11

Grade Boundaries

Page 11 of 11

ACCOUNTANCY 7010, MARK SCHEME

Question 1

Item	Book of Original Entry	Accounts debited and amount	Accounts credited and amount	Effect on Net Profit	Effect on current Assets	Effect on Current Liabilities
(ii)	Returns Inward	Returns inward £67	Quinn £67✔	-£17 ✔	-£17 ✔	No effect ✓
(iii)	General Journal √	Equipment £1200✔	Office Supplies £1200✔	No effect √	No effect √	+£1200✔
(iv)	General Journal General Journal Cash Book	Vehicles £2500 ✓ Motor traders £1000 ✓ Motor traders £1500 ✓	Motor Traders £2500 V Vehicles £1000 V Bank £1500 V	No effect √	-£1 500 ✔	No effect ✓
(v)	Purchases Day Book	Purchases £1200✔	Creditors £1200✔	No effect √	+£1200✔	+£1200✔
(vi)	Cash Book √	Bank £4000✔	C Makin £4000✔	No effect √	+£4000✔	No effect ✓
(vii)	Sales Day Book √	Debtors £850✔	Sales £850✔	+£230 ✔	+£230 ✔	No effect ✓
(viii)	Petty Cash Book √	Office expenses £10 ✓	Petty Cash £10 ✓	-£10✔	-£10✔	No effect✔

48 x **✓**= 24 marks

Total: 24 marks

(a) (i)

\·/			
		Bank a/c	
Capital	18 000 ✔ C	Rent	2 200 √ C
Loan	5 000 √ C	Rates	1 300 √ C
Takings	75 000 ✔ C	Creditors (not pchs)	61 200 √ C
_		Del van	3 500 √ C
		Del Van Exps	890 √ C
		Light/Heat	442 √ C
		Drawings (not clothing)	195 ✔ C
		Wages	2 920 √ C
		Balance c/d	25 353 ✔ OF(NC)
	98		98
	000		000

(ii) <u>Calculation of Total Sales</u>

Shop takings paid to bank	75 000 √ C
Misc Bus Exps (12 x £80)	960 √ C
Drawings (12 x £1 000)	<u>12 000</u> ✔C
	<u>87 960</u> ✓ OF(NC)

(iii)

Total Creditors a/c					
Bank	61 200 ✔ C	Purchases	65 500 ✔ OF(NC)		
Balance c/d	4 300 ✔ C				
	65 500		65		
			000		

19 x **√**= 9½ marks

(iv) <u>Trading and Profit and Loss account of P Butler for year ended</u> 30 September 1999

Purchases	65		Sales	87 960 ✔ OF
	500 ✔ OF			
Less Closing Stock	<u>5 600</u> ✓ C			
Cost of Sales		59 900		
Gross Profit		28 060 ✓ OF		
		<u>87 960</u>		87 960
Rent	2 200 √ C		Gross Profit	28 060 ✔ OF
+ owing	<u>200</u>	2 400 ✔ C		
Rates		1 300 ✔ C		
Van Repair Exps		890 ✔ C		
Light/Heat		442 ✔ C		
Wages		2 920 ✔ C		
Interest on loan owing		250 ✔ C		
Depreciation on van		700 ✔ C		
Business Exps		<u>960</u> ✔C		
		9 862		
Net profit		<u>18 198</u> ✓ OF		
		<u>28 060</u>		28 060

15 x **√** = 7½ marks

(b) Balance Sheet at 30 September 1999

Fixed Assets

Delivery Van 3

500**√**C

Less depreciation 2 800 **✓** OF

<u>700</u>✔C

Current Assets

Stock 5

600**✔**C

Bank <u>25</u> 30 953**✔**OF

353**✓**OF

Less Current Liabilities

Creditors 4

300**✔**OF

Rent owing 200 ✓ C

Loan Interest 250 C 4 750 OF

Owing

Working Capital <u>26 203</u>

<u>29 003</u>

Capital 18 000
✓ C

Net Profit <u>18</u> 36 198

<u>198</u> ✓ OF

Less Drawings <u>12 195</u> ✓ C

24 003

Loan from D Holloway 5 000

✓ C

<u>29 003</u>

14 x **√**= 7 marks

Total: 24 marks

(a)	April 4	M. Ford has received a cheque for £367.54 from P Taylor on	
		account and has allowed £9.80✔ cash discount. ✔	

April 8 M Ford ✓ has sold ✓ goods to P Taylor ✓ on credit ✓ worth £200.20 ✓

April 29 As well as being a customer of M Ford, P Taylor is also a Supplier and the balance £62.90 from her account in M Ford's purchase ledger has been transferred to her account in the sales ledger.

15 x **√**= 7½ marks

(b) April 4 £374.40
$$\checkmark$$
 - £367.54 \checkmark - £6.86 \checkmark = £0 \checkmark OF

April 11 $f0 + f200.20\checkmark$ = $f200.20\checkmark$ OF

April 23 $f200.20 - f25.00\checkmark + f345.68\checkmark$ = $f520.88\checkmark$ OF

April 29 $£520.88 - £62.90\checkmark$ = £457.98 \checkmark OF

11 x **√** = 5½ marks

K Ball and L Clark

Profit and Loss Appropriation Account ✓ for year ended 31 March 2000 ✓

Salary to L C	Clark	20 000 ✔ C		Net Profit	76 000 ✔ C
Interest on Capital K Ball	4 320 √√			Interest on Drawings K Ball	360 //
L Clark	<u>3</u> <u>300</u> ✔✔	<u>7 620</u>	27 620	L Clark	700 //
Share of pro K Ball L Clark	ofit 24 720 ✔ 0 <u>24 720</u> ✔0	•	49 440 77 060	14 x (<u>77 060</u> ∕ = 7 marks
	L Clar	k's Capital	Account		
2000 March 31	Balance c/d	1999 30 000 ✔ OF	April 1 Oct 1	Balance b/d Bank	25 000 √ C 5 000 √ C
		<u>30 000</u>	2000 April 1	Balance b/d 4 x (30 000 30 000√ ✓= 2 marks
	L Clar	k's Current	Account		
1999 April 1 2000	Balance b/d	2000 10 000 √ C	March 31	Salary	20 000 ✔ OF
March 31	Drawings	35 000 ✔ C	March 31	Int on Capital	3 300 ✔ OF
March 31	Int on Drawings	700 ✔ OF	March 31	Share of	24 720 ✔ OF
March 31	Balance c/d	2 320 ✔ OF 48 020	2000 April 1	Balance b/d	48 020 2 320 ✔ OF

8 x **√** = 4 marks

(a) Calculation of Purchase Price

	Business X	Business Y
Fixed Assets	46 000✔	34 000 ✔
Current Assets	18 000✔	16 000 ✓
Total Assets	64 000	50 000
Less Current liabilities	16 000 ✓	10 000🗸
Net Assets	48 000✔	40 000🗸
(and also CAPITAL)		

	Bus	siness X			Business Y
Profits					
1997	(16%)	7 680	14%	5 600	
1998	(16%)	7 680	14%	5 600	
1999	(15%)	7 200	1 5%	6 000	V
2000	(13%)	6 240	17%	6 800	
	4	28 800	4	24	_
				000•	
Average		7 200 🗸		6	_
Profits				000🗸	
	x1½	10 800🗸		9	
	=			000🗸	
Net		48 000✔		40	
Assets				000🗸	
Purchase	Price	58 800 ✓		49	-
				000🗸	
					= 20 × 4/- 10 mar

20 x **✓**= 10 marks

(b) Award up to ✓✓✓ for each of two acceptable reasons, e.g. could buy **Business**Y without borrowing further funds (✓✓). **Business** Y costs less and is showing increasing profit return (✓✓✓) etc.

6 x **√** = 3 marks

(a)

Thomas Williams 🗸

Trading account for year ended 31 December 1999✔

	Furniture	Carpets
Opening stock	114 600 ~	72 500 ~
Purchases	<u>561 200</u> ✔	<u>568 600</u> ✔
	675 800	641 100
Less Closing stock	<u>152 200</u> ✔✔	96 000 ~
Cost of sales	523 600 //	545 100 //
Gross Profit	<u>261 800</u> ✔✔	<u>181 700</u> ✔✔
Sales	<u>785 400</u> ✔	<u>726 800</u> ✔

20 x **✓**=10 marks

(b)

	Furniture	Carpets
Correct closing stock	152 200	96 000
Stock incorrectly shown as	<u>138 200</u>	<u>110 000</u> ✔
Difference	+14 000	-14 000 v

So £14 000 ✓ Carpets ✓ was entered as furniture ✓

6 x **√**= 3 marks

Fellowes Ltd.

(a) Profit and Loss Appropriation a/c for year ended 30 April 2000.

Balance b/d		30 000✔
Net Profit		<u>25 000</u> ✔
		55 000
General Reserve	2 500✔	
Proposed Ordinary Share Dividend	5 000✔	
Proposed Preference Share Dividend	<u>1 360</u> ✔	<u>8 860</u>
Balance c/d		<u>46 140</u> ✔

6 x **✓**= 3 marks

(b) Balance Sheet at 30 April 2000 ✓

Fixed Assets	Cost √	Aggreg De	pr Net value✔
Premises	120 000🗸	_	120 000🗸
M + Plant	96 000✔	48 000✔	48 000✔
			168 000 ✔

Current Assets

Stock		7 500 √	
Debtors	4 600 ~		
 provision for bad debts 	920	3 680✔	
Bank		<u>9 500</u> ✔	20 680🗸

Less Current Liabilities

Creditors	7 500 √		
Proposed Ordinary Share Dividend	5 000✔		
Proposed Preference Share Dividend	1 360✔		
Debenture Interset Accrued	180✔	14 040🗸	
Working Capital	_		6 640 •
			174 640

20 x **√**= 10 marks

ACCOUNTING 7011, CHIEF EXAMINER'S REPORT

Comments on Individual Questions

Section A

Question 1

This question format, in which candidates are required to complete a detailed table, tests a wide range of important concepts quickly.

To score well on such a question, candidates need to think carefully before writing. They should follow the instructions precisely and apply the example given in the question to their own answers.

Knowledge of the double entry was sound, except for the breakdown of item (iv). This was poorly done, indicating a general lack of understanding of the buying and selling of assets. Item (iv) carried the most marks because it was more complex than the other items. The only other aspect which candidates found difficult was books of original entry.

Question 2

Candidates scored well on this question. Examiners rigorously applied the 'own figure rule' (as they do on all questions) and this rewarded complete trading and profit and loss accounts and balance sheet. The message for candidates, clearly, is to keep going right to the end of the question even if some of the earlier parts prove challenging.

The key to a perfect answer lies with the preparation of accurate 'working accounts'. The bank account was well done but the calculation of sales and the total creditors account were poor. Where candidates understand the principle of preparing accounts from incomplete entry, rather than simply following instructions, they tend to do very well.

Section B

Question 3

The purpose of this question was to test understanding of ledger accounts and of a running balance. Candidates performed well. Any difficulties related to the transfer of the account between purchases and sales ledgers.

Ouestion 4

The profit loss appropriation account was well done except for the calculation of interest on capital.

Many candidates were not clear about the purpose of capital and current accounts. The key to a good answer on partnership accounts lies with the understanding of double entry, especially between the appropriation and current accounts.

Question 5

This question was generally less popular than the others. Few candidates produced totally correct answers, but most who attempted this question had some idea of the arithmetical procedure to follow. Answers to the written part were generally poor and underdeveloped.

Question 6

Despite being told in the question that closing stock figures were incorrect, many candidates used them in calculating gross profit.

Only the very best candidates understood the concept of working back to a cost figure when in possession of sales figures and a mark-up.

Question 7

This was answered well by many candidates, and quite a number scored full marks.

A common mistake was to miscalculate provisions and the transfer to reserves. However, once calculated, the figures were usually processed correctly.

Concluding Remarks

A pleasing standard of work was produced in response to this question paper. Almost every candidate could tackle six questions. Double entry and the preparation of final accounts are increasingly well understood. Centres now need to build on this by developing the areas highlighted in the report.

ACCOUNTING 7011, GRADE BOUNDARIES

Grade	А	В	С	D	E
Lowest mark for award of grade	74	63	52	47	37

Note: Grade boundaries may vary from year to year and from subject to subject, depending on the demands of the question paper.

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