

## Mark Scheme Summer 2007

**IGCSE** 

IGCSE Accounting (4305)



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#### Question 1

(a)  $B \checkmark \checkmark$  (b)  $D \checkmark \checkmark$  (c)  $D \checkmark \checkmark$  (d)  $A \checkmark \checkmark$  (e)  $D \checkmark \checkmark$ 

(f)  $B \checkmark \checkmark$  (g)  $B \checkmark \checkmark$  (h)  $C \checkmark \checkmark$  (i)  $B \checkmark \checkmark$  (j)  $B \checkmark \checkmark$  20 x  $\checkmark = 10$  marks

#### Question 2

(a) Enter the above items into the sales Day Book for March 2007. Total at month end. Sales Day Book

Date	Narration	Goods	VAT	Total
Mar 7	Arca Ltd			
	(Goods) Arca Ltd	800-00		
	Less 25% trade discount	200-00 ✓		
		600-00 ✓	60-00 <b>✓</b> of	660-00 <b> ∽</b> of
Mar 21	McCartney Ltd			
	(Goods) McCartney Ltd	5 000-00 ✓	475-00 <b>✓ ✓</b> c	5 475-00 <b>✓</b> of
		5 600-00 <b>✓</b> of	535-00 <b>✓</b> of	6 135-00 <b>✓</b> of

12 x  $\checkmark$  = 6 marks

(b) Prepare the returns inward Day Book and total it at the end of the month.

### Returns Inward Day Book

Date	Narration	Goods	VAT	Total
Mar 16	Arca Ltd			
	(Goods) Arca Ltd	120-00 ✓		
	Less 25% trade discount	30-00 ✓		
		90-00 <b>✓</b> of	9-00	99-00 <b>✓</b> of
Mar 28	Clark Supplies			
	(Goods) Clark Supplies	200-00 ✓		
	Less 20% trade discount	40-00		
		160-00 <b>✓</b> of	16-00	176-00 <b>✓</b> of
		250-00 <b>✓</b> of	25-00 <b>✓</b> of	275-00 <b>✓</b> of

10 x = 5 marks

(c) Prepare the account of Arca Ltd in N Quinn's sales ledger. Balance the account on 31 March and bring the balance down.

#### **Arca Ltd Account**

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£
Mar 1	Balance b/d	3 000 ✓	Mar 9	Bank	2 850 ✓
Mar 7	Sales <b>✓</b>	660 <b>✓</b> of	Mar 9	Discount allowed 🗸	150 ✔
			Mar 16	Returns inward ✓	99 <b>✓</b> of
			Mar 31	Balance c/d	561 <b>√</b> c
		3 660			3 660
Apr 1	Balance b/d	561 <b>✓</b> of			

(d) Starting with the opening debit balance b/d of £1500 at 1 March, prepare the VAT account in N Quinn's nominal ledger. Balance the account on 31 March and bring down the balance.

**VAT Account** 

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£
Mar 1	Balance b/d	1 500 ✓	Mar 31	Cash ✓	4 000 ✓
Mar 6	Lawrence ✓	520 ✓	Mar 31	Sundry debtors ✓	535 <b>✓</b> of
Mar 12	Bank	40 ✓			
Mar 31	Sundry debtors ✓	25 <b>✓</b> of			
Mar 31	Balance c/d	2 450 <b>✓</b> c			
		4 535			4 535
			Apr 1	Balance b/d	2 450 <b>✓</b> of

12 x **y** = 6 marks

(e) Explain fully what the balance of the VAT account represents.

N Quinn OWES ✓ ✓ £2 450 OF ✓ ✓ to the tax authority ✓ ✓

6 x ✓ = 3 marks Total 25 marks

Question 3

# Kevin Phillips Trading and profit and loss account for year ended 31 October 2006 ✓ ✓ ✓

Opening stock	3500	~					Sales (+4580) ✓	544580	,
Purchases	313000	~	316500						
Less cl stock			1500	~ ~ ~	315000				
Gross Profit					229580	✓ OF			
					544580			544580	

Wages			14500	~			Gross Profit	229580
Veh Exps			5671	<b>&gt;</b>			Discount rec	540
Discount allowed			420	>				
Heat & light			900	<b>&gt;</b>				
Insurance	890	~						
Less prepaid	170		720	<b>&gt;</b>				
General exps			7250	<b>&gt;</b>				
Prov dep equip	240	~						
Prov dep veh	1800	~	2040					
Rates	4400	~						
Add owing	150		4550	<b>&gt;</b>	36051			
Net profit					194069	✓ ✓ OF		
					230120			230120

## Question 3 (cont)

### Balance sheet at 31 October 2006

Capital	54677	~				
Net profit	194069	<b>✓</b> OF	248746			
Less drawings			23000	<b>&gt;</b>	225746	<b>✓</b> OF
Fixed Assets						
Premises			200000	<b>&gt;</b>		
Equipment	3000	<b>&gt;</b>				
Less provision for depreciation	840	<b>&gt;</b>	2160	<b>✓</b> OF		
Vehicles	15000	<b>&gt;</b>				
Less provision for depreciation	10800	<b>&gt;</b>	4200	<b>✓</b> OF	206360	
Current Assets						
Stock	1500	<b>✓</b> OF				
Debtors (-420)√	12480	<b>&gt;</b>				
Insurance prepaid	170	<b>&gt;</b>				
Bank	14000	<b>&gt;</b>				
Cash	56	<b>&gt;</b>	28206	✓ OF		
Less Current Liabilities						
Creditors	8670	<b>&gt;</b>				
Rates unpaid	150	<b>&gt;</b>	8820	<b>✓</b> OF		
Working capital					19386	<b>✓</b> OF
					225746	
24 x ✓ = 12 marks						

Total for Question 3: 25 marks

#### (a) (i) Calculation of Total Sales

#### **Trade Debtors Account**

Balance b/d	450 <b>℃</b> C	Bank	7 500 <b>√</b> C
SALES	7 628 <b>∽</b> OF	Balance c/d	578 <b>✓</b> C
	8 078		8 078

Credit sales	7 628 <b>✓</b> OF
Drawings	18 000 ✓ ✓ С
Cash sales	200 552 <b>✓</b> C
TOTAL SALES	226 180 ✓ ✓ OF

10 x  $\sqrt{ } = 5$  marks

(ii) Rent Account

Balance b/d	350 <b>℃</b> C	Profit and loss	8 760 <b>✓</b> OF
Bank	8 900 <b>℃</b> C	Balance c/d	490 <b>∨</b> C
	9 250		9 250

4 x √ = 2 marks

(iii) Loan Interest Account

Bank	600 <b>~</b> C	Profit and loss	700 <b>∽</b> OF
Balance c/d	100 <b>℃</b> C		
	700		700
		Balance b/d	100√C

4 x = 2 marks

b)

Award

Up to ✓ ✓ for effect on profit and loss

Up to ✓ ✓ for effect on balance sheet

Up to ✓ ✓ for use of figures to illustrate point

Up to ✓ ✓ for a point against, or up to ✓ ✓ for a further point in favour

Up to ✓ ✓ for conclusion

Example answer

The loan interest account has been adjusted so that the correct amount of interest for this accounting period (£700  $\checkmark$  fig) is transferred to the P/L account  $\checkmark$  to give an accurate profit  $\checkmark$ . The (£100  $\checkmark$  fig) interest owing is shown as a current liability  $\checkmark$  to give true balance sheet  $\checkmark$  Without this adjustment, profit would be inaccurate  $\checkmark$   $\checkmark$ .

Overall, it is essential that accruals is applied to give an accurate profit  $\checkmark$  and a true and fair balance sheet  $\checkmark$ .

10 x = 5 marks

(Total 14 marks)

#### Question 5

## S Laurel and O Hardy

Profit and loss Appropriation Account for year ended 31 December 2007

Interest on Capital				Net Profit		140 000 ✓
Laurel	2500 <b>✓  ✓</b> c			Int on Drawings		
Hardy	4000 <b>✓  ✓</b> c	6 500		Laurel	350 ✔	
Salary to Hardy		40 000 ✔	46 500	Hardy	420 ✓	770
Share of Profit						
Laurel	47135 <b>✓</b> OF					
Hardy	47135 <b>✓</b> OF		94 270			
			140 770			140 770

10 x  $\checkmark$  = 5 marks

(b)

### Current Account of O Hardy

Drawings	42 000	<b>&gt;</b>		Dec31	Int on Capital	4 000	<b>&gt;</b>
Int on drawings	420	~		Dec31	Salary	40 000	<
Capital -Hardy	43 715	<b>~ ~</b>		Dec31	Share of Prof	47 135	<b>✓</b> OF
Balance c/d	5 000	>					
	91 135					91 135	
				Jan 1	Balance b/d	5 000	<b>✓</b> OF
	Int on drawings Capital -Hardy	Int on drawings420Capital -Hardy43 715Balance c/d5 000	Int on drawings420Capital -Hardy43 715Balance c/d5 000	Int on drawings 420 Capital -Hardy 43 715 Balance c/d 5 000	Int on drawings420✓Dec31Capital -Hardy43 715✓Dec31Balance c/d5 000✓	Int on drawings 420   Capital -Hardy 43 715   Balance c/d 5 000   91 135   Dec31 Salary  Dec31 Share of Prof	Int on drawings         420         V         Dec31         Salary         40 000           Capital -Hardy         43 715         V         Dec31         Share of Prof         47 135           Balance c/d         5 000         V         91 135         91 135

10 x ✓ = 5 marks

## (c) Capital Account of O Hardy

Dec 31	Balance c/d	123 715			Jan 1	Balance	80 000	>
			✓ OF			b/d		
					Dec31	Current -	43 715	<b>✓</b> OF
						Hardy		
		121 215					123 715	
				Ţ	Jan 1	Balance b/d	123 715	<b>✓</b> OF

4 x 🗸 = 2 marks

(Total 12 marks)

#### Question 6

(a) (i)

Acid test	=	Current assets less Stock	<b>&gt;</b>	
		Current Liabilities	>	

(ii)

Rate of Stock turnover	=	Cost of sales	>	
		Average stock	<b>&gt;</b>	

4 x 🗸 = 2 marks

(b)

(i) Calculate the net profit for	200	5	
Net Profit to Sales	II	Net Profit	
		Sales	

10	=	Net Profit	
100 √ for both		£500 000√	

10 x £500 000	=	Net Profit	
100			

Net Profit = £50 000

4 x ✓ = 2 marks

(b) (ii) Calculate the mark up for 2005 Margin is 50% so

and Cost price =	£2	Mark up 100% ✓ ✓
So Profit must be	£2	<b>✓</b>
Let Selling price be	£4	Margin 50% ✓

4 x ✓ = 2 marks

(c) Liquidity measures the firm's ability to pay its debts as they fall due  $\checkmark$  . The Current ratio in 2005 is 2:1  $\checkmark$ .

Profitability is a measure of how successful the firm is comparing (for example) sales/capital employed etc  $\checkmark$  . Net profit to sales figure in 2005 is 10%  $\checkmark$ .

No figures = maximum TWO ✓ for each point gives total 4 ✓ 's

6 x = 3 marks

(d) Evaluation of performance between 2005 and 2006

Conclusion

Overall comment covering profitability  $\checkmark$  and liquidity  $\checkmark$  plus decision  $\checkmark$   $\checkmark$  .

Comment on profitability ✓ with figure ✓ and further ✓ for development.

Comment on liquidity ✓ with figure ✓ and further ✓ for development.

#### Example answer

The two main indicators of improved performance in 2006 are the higher margin ✓ (50% to 60%) ✓ and the higher net profit percentage (10% to 12%). Perhaps there is less competition in 06 enabling a higher margin on prices ✓. Expenses do not appear to have increased unduly enabling the 2% increase in profit on sales

However, 2006 shows much poorer liquidity  $\checkmark$  (from 2:1 to 0.2:1)  $\checkmark$ . This is critical because in 2006 debts cannot be paid as they fall due  $\checkmark$ . The firm is vulnerable to its creditors.

Overall I do not believe the firm is in a superior position  $\checkmark$  because despite improved profitability  $\checkmark$  creditors could force a closure  $\checkmark$ .

10 x = 5 marks

Total 14 marks

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