

Mark Scheme (Results) Summer 2010

IGCSE

IGCSE ACCOUTING (4305) Paper 01



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Section A

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(a)	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(b)	C	(1)
	1.	1
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(c)	С	(1)
	T -	F
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(d)	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(e)	С	(1)
		<u>,</u>
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(f)	D	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(g)	C	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(h)	В	(1)
Question Number	Answer	Mark
1(i)	A	(1)
1(1)	N	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(j)	В	(1)
		(Total 10 marks)

(Total 10 marks)

Question	Answe	r					Mark
Number							
2(a)			D	Rae Acc	count		(6)
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	, ,
	Apr	Balance b/d	1 879√ C	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√O/F	
			2935			2935	
	May 1	Balance b/d	606√O/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	A 1
				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 Number	Answer	Mark
2(d)	Customers may pay their accounts more promptly $\sqrt{}$ thus reducing the likelihood of bad debts $\sqrt{}$ occurring. The business may benefit from an improvement in cash flow $\sqrt{}$ thus helping the business to pay its creditors on time and/or bank charges/interest etc. $\sqrt{}$ Max 6 x $$	(3) 6 x√

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(e)	Award up to 4 marks for each relevant benefit to his business	(4)
	$\sqrt{\sqrt{\gamma}}$ for identification and $\sqrt{\sqrt{\gamma}}$ for developing the point.	,
		8 x√
	Sample answer	
	1 1	
	Dhopak could find it easier $\sqrt{100}$ vto identify the total amount owing	
	from debtors when preparing his balance sheet $$ at the year end	
	thus saving time. $\sqrt{}$	
	Dhanala and han the account of a charle on the account of his	
	Dhopak could use the account as a check on the accuracy of his sales	
	ledger $\sqrt{\sqrt{a}}$ as the sum of the individual balances \sqrt{a} should equal	
	the balance on his total debtors account $$.	
	Dhopak could use it as a check against instances of	
	fraudulent activities within his business $\sqrt{}$ as the sales	
	ledger accounts and the total debtors account√ are	
	normally kept by two separate persons $$	
	normany kept by two separate persons v	

Question Number	Answer		Mark
3(a)	Assets:	Shop Fittings 7 500 $\sqrt{}$ Stock 12 500 $\sqrt{}$	(4)
		Debtors 2 050√	8 x√
		Cash at Bank $\frac{3500}{25550}$	
	Liabilities:	Creditors $3200\sqrt{250}$ Electricity $350\sqrt{250}$	
	Capital	22 000√ √O/F	

Question Number	Answer			Mark
3(b)	Credit Sales f Receipts from debtors $53\ 200$ Opening debtors $21\ 000$ Closing debtors 200 Credit Sales Total Sales = £47 800 + £7	£ $45\ 000$ $(2\ 050)$ $4\ 850$ $47\ 800\ 0/F$ $74\ 200 = £122\ 0$	Cash Sales Banked $\sqrt{}$ Drawings Cash Sales 74	(4) 8 x√

Question	Answer	Ma	lark
Number			
3(c)		(3)	3)
	£		
	Payments to suppliers 42 700√	6	Х
	Discount received 2 300√√		
	Opening creditors (3 200) √		

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

0	Δ				NAI -
Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
3(d)		D D .			(()
		Dipak Pat			(6)
		Trading and profit an		Ī	40
		Year ended 31 Dec	ember 2009		12
					x√
			£	£	
		Calaa		100	
		Sales		122	
		000√			
		Cost of Sales			
		Opening Stock	12 500 √ (for	both)	
		Purchases	47 000√		
			59 500		
		Closing Stock	16 000		
		Cost of Goods Sold		43 500√	
	O/F				
		Gross Profit		78 500	
		√O/F			
		Discount received		<u>2 300</u> √	
		Discount received		80 800	
		Running Expenses		00 000	
		Wages	15 000√		
		Electricity (1 650 - 350 + 400)			
		Rent & Rates	4 000√		
		REIII & RAIES	4 000 √	20.700	1
		Net Profit		<u>20 700</u>	
	√O/F	NELFIOIIL		<u>60 100</u>	
	\U/F				

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
3(e)				(3)
		Dipak Patel		
		Balance sheet extract		6 x
		As at 31 December 2009		
		Current Assets		
		Stock	16 000√	
		Debtors	4 850√	
		Cash at bank	38 350√	
			59 200	
		Current Liabilities		
		Creditors	5 200√	
		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	
	records $\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{$	10
	Disadvantages of setting up and operating a full set of accounting records $\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{1-2}}}}$	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 $\sqrt{\sqrt{1}}$ 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 Manufacturing Manufacturing Account Year ended 30 September 2009						
	£ £ £						
	Opening stock - raw materials	30 000√					
	Purchases - raw materials	<u>568</u> 100√					
		598 100					
	Closing stock - raw materials	36 840√					
	Cost of raw materials consumed		561 260				
	Direct wages		352 760√				
	Prime Cost			914 020√			
	Indirect wages		75 256√				
	Indirect expenses		46 570√				
	Depreciation - plant and		94				
	machinery		440√√	04/ 0//			
				216 266			
	Opening work in progress			1 130 286 20 140√			
	Closing work in progress			(17 900) √			
	Production Cost			1			
	1 Toddotton oost			132526√			

Question Number	Answer				Mark		
4(b)							
	Korn Manufacturing Ltd						
Trading, profit and loss, and appropriation account							
	Year er	nded 30 Sep	tember 2009				
		£	£	£			
	Sales			1 808588√			
	Cost of sales						
	Opening stock		91 530√				
	Production cost		1132526√ 0 /F				
			1 224 056				
	Closing stock		100 480√				
	Cost of goods sold			1 123 576			
	Gross profit			685012√ 0 /F			
	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 -		18 600√√				
	fixtures and fittings						
	Depreciation - motor vehicles		<u>18 000</u> √√				
	Operating profit			199162√ 0/F			
	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						
			80 000	47/ 000			
	Detained one CL C			176 000			
	Retained profit for the year			23 162√			
	Retained profit b/f			313 312√			
	Retained profit c/f			600 000√			

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
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%	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(c)	3 x $$ for an evaluation of each ratio as follows ($$ for figure(s)	(5)
	for comment and $$ for development)	,
	4 x √ for comment on managing director's statement	10 x √
	Sample answer	
	The gross profit margin for 2008 and 2009 is unchanged at	
	25%. $\sqrt{}$ This indicates that the increase in turnover $\sqrt{}$ has not	
	been caused by any changes in pricing policy $\sqrt{.}$ The net profit	
	margin has decreased from 12% in 2008 to 10% $$ in 2009. This	
	indicates that the business is running less efficiently √ as	
	turnover is now generating proportionately less net profit $\sqrt{.}$	
	The managing director is correct in stating that an increase in	
	turnover and profit \sqrt{a} are an indication of a successful year \sqrt{a} .	
	However the overall profitability of the business has in fact decreased √by 2% indicating that the managing director is	
	incorrect √in his statement	
	Incorrect In this statement	
1		

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	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(e)	2 x $$ for stating the change over the two years; Up to a	(5)
	further 4 x for the implications of this for a business	
	Up to 4 x $$ for stating the ideal working capital ratio and what	10 x √
	it means	
	Sample Answer	
	The working capital ratio has fallen from a ratio which was	
	slightly too	
	high $\sqrt{1}$ to a ratio which is considerably lower $\sqrt{1}$ than the ideal.	
	When too high the implication is that funds are being	

inefficiently used $\sqrt{}$; when too low the implication is that the company will experience difficulty paying its debts $\sqrt{}$. The ideal working capital ratio is often stated as 2: $\sqrt{}$ 1. This means that the business is able to cover its current liabilities two times over from its current assets. $\sqrt{}$
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Question Number	Answe	r					Mark
6	Subscriptions Account						(6)
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	12 x√
	Jan 1	Balance b/d	480√ C	Dec 31	Bank	4200√√ C	12 X V
	Dec 31	Income and Expenditure√	3900√√ 0/F	Dec 31	Balance c/d (subs in arrears)	300√√С	
	Dec 31	Balance c/d (Subs in advance)	120√√ C				
			<u>4 500</u>			<u>4 500</u>	
	Jan 1	Balance b/d	300√	Jan 1	Balance b/d	120√	

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