



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel IAL Accounting
In Accounting (WAC11)
Paper 01 The Accounting System and Costing

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Summer 2018

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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.

Question Number	Answer	Mark																					
1 (a)	<p>AO1 (1), AO2 (2) AO1: One mark for sub total. AO2: Two marks for calculation.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">£</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventory 1 May 2017</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23 400</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">152 500 (1) AO1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unrecorded purchase</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>1 750 (1) AO2</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">177 650</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventory 30 April 2018</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(27 300)</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maintenance spares used</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150 350 (1) AO2</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		£		Inventory 1 May 2017	23 400		Purchases	152 500 (1) AO1		Unrecorded purchase	<u>1 750 (1) AO2</u>			177 650		Inventory 30 April 2018	<u>(27 300)</u>		Maintenance spares used	150 350 (1) AO2		(3)
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Maintenance spares used	150 350 (1) AO2																						

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b) (i)	<p>AO1 (5), AO2 (7)</p> <p>AO1: Five marks for transferring balances to the income statement.</p> <p>AO2: Seven marks for balances requiring adjustment.</p>	(12)

Future Solar
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended
30 April 2018

	£	£
Revenue		750 000 (1) AO1
Less		
Depreciation- Buildings	11 000 (1) AO2	
Solar panels and equipment	24 000 (1) AO2	
Computers and fixtures	12 500 (1) AO2	
Maintenance spares	150 350 (1of) AO1	
Wages of maintenance staff (110 000+5 700)	115 700 (1) AO2	
Management salaries (280 000 + 11 200)	291 200 (1) AO2	
Selling expenses	9 500 (1) AO1	
Computer expenses	16 750 (1) AO1	
Administration expenses	34 900 (1) AO1	
General expenses (41 000 - 1 400)	39 600 (1) AO2	
Loss on sale of computers	<u>4 500</u> (1) AO2	
	710 000	
Profit for the year		<u>40 000</u>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b)(ii)	<p>AO1 (5), AO2 (9), AO3 (2)</p> <p>AO1: Five marks for transferring balances to the financial position statement.</p> <p>AO2: Nine marks for balances requiring adjustment.</p> <p>AO3: Two marks for adjusting the non-current asset for the computer sale.</p>	(16)

Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2018

Non-current assets

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
	£	£	£
Land and buildings	800 000	96 000	704 000 (1of)AO2
Solar panels and equipment	600 000	144 000	456 000 (1of)AO2
Computers and fixtures	<u>60 000</u> (1)AO3	<u>22 500</u> (1)AO3	<u>37 500</u>
	1 460 000	262 500	1 197 500 (1of)AO2

Current assets

Inventory		27 300 (1)AO1	
Trade receivables		69 000 (1)AO1	
Other receivables		1 400 (1)AO2	
Cash and bank (19 100–1 750+1 500–3 000)		15 850 AO2	
	(1) (1) (1)		<u>113 550</u>
Total Assets (1)AO1			<u><u>1 311 050</u></u>

Capital	1 250 000	
Profit for the year	<u>40 000</u>	
	1 290 000	
Drawings (25 000 + 3 000)	<u>(28 000)</u> (1)AO2	
		1 262 000 (1of)AO1

Current Liabilities

Trade payables	32 150 (1)AO1	
Other payables (5 700 + 11 200)	<u>16 900</u> (1)AO2	
		<u>49 050</u>
Total Capital and Liabilities		<u><u>1 311 050</u></u>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c) (i)	<p>AO2 (5) AO2: Five marks for calculating components and profit.</p> $\begin{array}{r} \text{Revenue } 8\,000 \times \text{£}135 = \text{£}1\,080\,000 \text{ (1) AO2} \\ \text{Less} \\ \text{Fixed cost } 880\,000 \text{ (1) + } 45\,000 \text{ (1) = (925\,000)} \\ \text{AO2} \\ \text{Variable cost } 8\,000 \times \text{£}12 = \underline{\text{(96\,000)} \text{ (1) AO2}} \\ \text{Profit for the year} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{59\,000} \text{ (1of) AO2}}} \end{array}$	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c) (ii)	<p>AO2 (3) AO2: Three marks for calculating cost.</p> $\frac{925\,000 \text{ (1of)} + 96\,000 \text{ (1of)} \text{ AO2}}{8\,000}$ <p>= £127.625 per megawatt hour (1of) AO2</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (d) (i)	<p>AO1 (2) AO1: Two marks for the definition.</p> <p>A cost which is remains constant (1) AO1 over a varying range of output/period of time (1) AO1</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (d)(ii)	<p>AO3 (2) AO3: Two marks for suggesting reasons.</p> <p>The generation of electricity requires considerable capital equipment/non-current assets/staff costs (1) AO3 this will involve a high level of depreciation which is a fixed cost and does not vary with output (1) AO3</p> <p>Variable costs usually include raw materials and direct labour. The raw material is free (1) AO3 and as no product or service is being delivered by a significant workforce the direct labour is relatively small. (1) AO3</p> <p>Max 2</p>	(2)

Question Number	Indicative Content	Mark
1 (e)	<p>AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5)</p> <p>Positive points for expanding (own figure rule applies)</p> <p>Expansion does produce a higher profit, £59 000 against £40 000. The energy being generated is 'clean green energy' which will probably escape government environmental taxes in the future. The energy generated will be well received in the market place. Social accounting will be seen to apply. The source of the energy is constantly renewable. Increased revenue and market share. Can take advantage of economies of scale. Will generate more work and meets social accounting objectives.</p> <p>Negative points for expanding (own figure rule applies)</p> <p>To expand Future Solar must obtain a major bank loan of £750 000. Repayment of this loan places long term risk on the business. Prices have already fallen. Further falls would result in losses not profits. Dealing with a single customer and the risks of that customer failing. The energy is sold to a single customer National Distribution. Decisions of this company will impact directly upon Future Solar. At 5.46% the sales margin is very small. These are only estimates and the actual figures may vary. The expansion will require £50 000 from the bank account which will require an overdraft.</p> <p>Decision Candidates may conclude that Solar Futures should expand manufacture. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.</p>	(12)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely incorrect response.
Level 1	1-3	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall based. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. Generic assertions may be present.
Level 2	4 - 6	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or invalid. A generic or superficial assessment is present.
Level 3	7 - 9	Accurate and thorough understanding, supported throughout by relevant application to the scenario. Some analytical perspectives are present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. An attempt at an assessment is presented, using financial and non-financial information, in an appropriate format and communicates reasoned explanations.
Level 4	10 - 12	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported throughout by relevant and effective application to the scenario. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects. Assessment is balanced, wide ranging and well contextualised using financial and non-financial information and makes informed recommendations and decisions.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a)	AO1 (5), AO2 (3) AO1: Five marks for correcting trial balance. AO2: Three marks for matching trial balance totals.	(8)

Roshan
Trial balance at 30 April 2018

	Dr	Cr
	£	£
Capital		60 000
Drawings	11 900	
Revenue		205 000
Purchases	125 000	
Returns inwards	800 (1)AO1	
Inventory -1 May 2017	31 000	
Non-current assets (cost)	64 000	
Provision for depreciation – non-current assets		36 000
Discount allowed	1 680 (1)AO1	
Discount received		3 100 (1)AO1
Trade receivables	19 000 (1)AO1	
Trade payables		15 650
Allowance for doubtful debts		400 (1)AO1
Wages	27 000	
Rent and rates	8 500	
Electricity and gas	4 600	
General expenses	23 500	
Cash in hand	3 170 (1)AO2	
Suspense	-	-
	<u>320 150</u>	<u>320 150 (2/1of)AO2</u>

The same

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (b)	AO2 (12), AO3 (2) AO2: Twelve marks for adjusting profit. AO3: Two marks for calculating depreciation.	(14)

Corrected profit/(loss) for the year ended 30 April 2018

			£
Draft profit for the year			30 700
	Increase	Decrease	
	£	£	
(1) The inventory at 30 April 2018 was recorded in the financial statements as £35 500. There was an error in the inventory count which should have been £32 700.		2 800 (1) AO2 correct number (1) AO2 correct treatment	
(2) No adjustment had been made for discount receivable owing. £3 100 had been recorded in the financial statements when this should have been £3 450.	350 (1) AO2 correct number (1) AO2 correct treatment		
(3) No adjustment had been made for general expenses prepaid £1 200 and owing £550.	1 200 (1) AO2	550 (1) AO2	
(4) Annual depreciation on non-current assets had been charged at the rate of 25% on cost, when this should have been 15%.	6 400 (1) AO3 correct number (1) AO2 correct treatment		
(5) No adjustment had been made to the allowance for doubtful debts which should have been maintained at 4%.		360 (1) AO2 correct number (1) AO2 correct treatment	

(6) A provision was to be made for an injury claim from one of Roshan's employees. The injury claim would be for 7 weeks loss of earnings at £180 per week plus a total loss of bonus £120.		1 380 (1) AO3 correct number (1) AO2 correct treatment	
Total	7 950	(5 090)	2 860
Revised profit/(loss) for the year			33 560 (2/1of) AO2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (c)	AO1 (6), AO3 (3) AO1: Six marks for transferring entries to the accounts correctly and balancing off accounts. AO3: Three marks for deriving bank or income statement figures.	(9)

Allowance for Doubtful Debts Account

		£			£
			2017		
			1 May	Balance b/d	400 (1) AO1
2018			2018		
30 April	Balance c/d	<u>760</u>	30 April	Income statement	<u>360 (1of)</u> AO3
		<u>760</u>			<u>760</u>
			1 May	Balance b/d	760 (1of) AO1

Wages Account

		£			£
2017/18	Bank/cheque	27 650 (1) AO3	2017		
2018			1 May	Balance b/d	650
30 April	Balance c/d	175	2018		
		—	30 April	Income statement	<u>27 175</u> (1) AO1
		<u>27 825</u>			<u>27 825</u>
			1 May	Balance b/d	175 (1) AO1

Electricity and Gas Account

		£			£
2017					
1 May	Balance b/d	250			
2017/18	Bank/cheque	4 350 (1) AO1			
2018			2018		
30 April	Balance c/d	<u>360</u>	30 April	Income statement	4 960 (1) AO3
		4 960			4 960
			1 May	Balance b/d	360 (1) AO1

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (d) (i)	AO1 (4) AO1: Four marks for explaining the distinction.	(4)

Accruals	Money measurement
Matches income to expenditure for a period	Recognises that some assets cannot be measured in monetary terms in financial statements
Applies to all expenses and incomes	Some assets to the business such as peoples skill cannot be recorded on the SOFP
Ensures not overstating profits	All assets liabilities which can be measured in monetary terms should be included

Marks awarded only if two points are distinguished, one from each concept **(1)**
AO1 x 4

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (d) (ii)	AO1 (4) AO1: Four marks for explaining the distinction.	(4)

Bad debts	Allowance for doubtful debts
Actual bad debts from the last period	Estimate of possible debts in the next period
Actual figure	Estimate only
Expense of the period entered in the income statement	Application of prudence concept to value trade receivables accurately
These have occurred in the current period	This is for a debt which might occur in a future period

Two marks awarded for first category and two marks for second category **(1)**

AO1 x 4

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (d) (iii)	AO1 (4) AO1: Four marks for explaining the distinction.	(4)

Social accounting	Ethical accounting
Business should consider their actions in a social context not just profit	Businesses should report with honesty
Considers impact on workers, community, environment etc	Not misleading by issuing incorrect statements or financial statements
Long term benefit for business and society	Not withholding relevant information

Marks awarded only if two points are distinguished, one from each concept **(1)**

AO1 x 4

Question Number	Indicative Content	Mark
2 (e)	<p>AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5)</p> <p>Positive points for the proposal</p> <p>Errors may be reduced because the software package will complete the double entry so the correct corresponding account will receive the entry. The software package will produce financial reports/statements on as regular a basis as is required. Therefore the construction and base data used will be correctly applied. The computer will ensure no arithmetical/calculation errors.</p> <p>Negative points for the proposal</p> <p>Although the double entry will be completed with the debit and credit the computer can only apply the figures supplied by the inputter. An error in inputting from the source documents will not be detected by the computer. Regular financial reports/ statements will require period end financial adjustments. If these are not accurately applied the outcome will be inaccurate. If poorly programmed errors may occur. Repetitive input can lead to errors. Lack of training can lead to input errors. Some of the errors which do not affect the trial balance will still not be detected if using ICT e.g. error of omission or error of original entry.</p> <p>Decision Candidates may conclude that errors will be reduced but there is no guarantee of elimination of errors. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.</p> <p>NOT General advantages and disadvantages of using ICT. ALL errors not revealed by the trial balance will still not be detected.</p>	(12)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
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Level 1	1-3	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding recall based. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set. Generic assertions may be present.
Level 2	4 - 6	Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Chains of reasoning are present, but may be incomplete or invalid. A generic or superficial assessment is present.
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (a)	<p>AO1 (4) AO1: Four marks for identifying possible reasons for the fall.</p> <p>Sales will probably be falling If sales for cash, smaller cash inflow If for sales on credit, fewer trade receivables to convert into cash Inventory may rise unless purchases are restrained May require bank overdraft to pay expenses Difficulty in paying trade payables</p> <p>MAX 4 x (1) AO1</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)	AO2 (12) AO2: Twelve marks for calculating the ratio/days.	(12)

	30 April 2017	30 April 2018
Liquid (acid test) ratio	$\frac{12\,000 + 10\,000}{22\,000} = 1:1$ (1) AO2	$\frac{26\,000}{36\,000 + 16\,000} = 0.50:1$ (1) AO2
Trade receivables collection period (in days)	$\frac{12\,000}{175\,200} \times 365 = 25$ days (1) AO2	$\frac{26\,000}{240\,000} \times 365 = 39.5$ days (1) AO2
Percentage return on capital employed	$\frac{17\,500}{35\,000} \times 100 = 50\%$ (1) AO2	$\frac{(17\,700 + 3\,900)}{(50\,000 + 40\,000)} \times 100 = 24\%$ (1) AO2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (c)	<p>AO1(1), AO3 (2) AO1: One mark for identifying decline in liquidity. AO3: Two/Three marks for analysing the liquidity position.</p> <p>The liquid (acid test) ratio is deteriorating (1) AO1 The liquid (acid test) ratio is half of the benchmark of 1:1 (1) AO3 The business has no liquid funds/now has an overdraft which makes it difficult to pay expenses or trade payables (1) AO3 Trade payables are increasing possibly due to inability to pay (1) AO3 Trade receivables collection period is extending (1) AO3 MAX 3 marks</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																
3 (d)	<p>AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for calculating the capital introduced.</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">£</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital 1 May 2017</td> <td style="text-align: right;">35 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plus profit for year</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>17 700</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">52 700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less Drawings</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(15 500)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing capital</td> <td style="text-align: right;">37 200 (1) AO2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital introduced</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>12 800</u> (1) AO2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital 30 April 2018</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>50 000</u></td> </tr> </table>		£	Capital 1 May 2017	35 000	Plus profit for year	<u>17 700</u>		52 700	Less Drawings	<u>(15 500)</u>	Closing capital	37 200 (1) AO2	Capital introduced	<u>12 800</u> (1) AO2	Capital 30 April 2018	<u>50 000</u>	(2)
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Closing capital	37 200 (1) AO2																	
Capital introduced	<u>12 800</u> (1) AO2																	
Capital 30 April 2018	<u>50 000</u>																	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (e)	<p>AO1 (3) AO1: Three marks for identifying sources.</p> <p>Hire the non-current assets Lease the non-current assets Introduce greater capital funding/reduce drawings Go into partnership to increase capital Venture capital Government subsidy</p> <p>NOT Issue shares or debentures Bank overdraft Extend trade payables Reduce inventory or trade receivables Retained profit</p> <p>3 x (1) AO1</p>	(3)

Question Number	Indicative Content		Mark
3 (f)	<p>AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3)</p> <p>Positive points for ratios</p> <p>They provide a yardstick to measure against e.g. liquidity ratios, profitability, use of assets. Provide a basis for comparison with previous performance or compared to competitors. Compare ROCE to alternative investments.</p> <p>Negative points for ratios</p> <p>They do not consider non-financial factors such as the life of the product or skill of the workforce. They are always analysing historical data.</p> <p>Decision Candidates may conclude that ratios are useful. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.</p>		(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	A completely incorrect response.	
Level 1	1-2	<p>Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are recall based.</p> <p>Generic assertions may be present.</p> <p>Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.</p>	
Level 2	3-4	<p>Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario.</p> <p>Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid.</p> <p>An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, with a decision.</p>	
Level 3	5-6	<p>Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Application to the scenario is relevant and effective.</p> <p>A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present.</p> <p>Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.</p>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)	<p>AO1 (4) AO1: Four marks for stating differences.</p> <p>2 x 2 marks AO1 for stating differences</p>	(4)

Club	Sole trader
Non-profit making organisation	Profit making business
Accumulated fund representing net assets/funded by subscription	Owner invests capital
Surplus belongs to all the club members	All the profit belongs to the sole trader
Primarily for pursuit of mutual interest not trading	Primarily for trading to generate profit
Decision making is by committee	Decision making is by the owner
Prepare receipts and payment account	Prepare bank account
Prepare income and expenditure account	Prepare income statement/profit or loss account

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (b)	<p>AO1 (1), AO2 (2) AO1: One mark for calculating balance. AO2: Two marks for identifying incomes and expenditures and adjusting to opening balance.</p> <p>1 mark (1) AO2 for 525 and 310 added to the opening balance 1 mark (1) AO2 for deducting 400, 190, 25 and 120 1 mark (1) AO1 for cash stolen Alternative presentations accepted</p>	(3)

Cash Account

	£		£
Balance	250	Wages	400
Receipts from hire charges	525	Cleaning	190
Subscriptions	310	Refund	25
		Sundry	120
		Cash stolen	<u>350</u>
	<u>1085</u>		<u>1085</u>

Question Number	Answer	Mark																														
4 (c)	<p>AO1 (1), AO2 (2), AO3 (1) AO1: One mark for using given figure for inventory remaining. AO2: Two marks for calculating the purchases, cost of sales and gross profit. AO3: One mark for calculating the inventory stolen.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Trading Account 1 April to 27 April 2018</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">£</th> <th style="text-align: center;">£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">4 200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening inventory</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3 500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases 2 800 + 400</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>3 200</u> (1)AO2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">6 700</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing inventory</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(2 300) (1)AO1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inventory stolen</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(1 250)</u> (1)AO3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of sales</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(3 150) (1)AO2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross profit</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>1 050</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">(4)</p> <p>Alternative presentations accepted.</p>		£	£	Revenue		4 200	Less			Opening inventory	3 500		Purchases 2 800 + 400	<u>3 200</u> (1)AO2			6 700		Closing inventory	(2 300) (1)AO1		Inventory stolen	<u>(1 250)</u> (1)AO3		Cost of sales		(3 150) (1)AO2	Gross profit		<u>1 050</u>	
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Cost of sales		(3 150) (1)AO2																														
Gross profit		<u>1 050</u>																														

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (d)	<p>AO1 (1), AO2 (1) AO1: One mark for calculating the claim for stolen cash. AO2: One mark for calculating the total insurance claim.</p> <p>Insurance claim: 1 250 of + (350 of – 200) (1of) AO2 = 1 400 (1of) AO1</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (e)	AO1 (2), AO2 (2), AO3 (1) AO1: Two marks for using given figure for inventory remaining. AO2: Two marks for calculating the purchases and gross profit. AO3: One mark for cost of sales and inventory stolen.	(5)

Journal

	Dr	Cr
	£	£
Sports Insurance Company (1) AO1	1 400 (1of) AO2	
Inventory of sports equipment		1 250 (1of) AO2
Cash		150 (1of) AO3
Theft of cash and inventory on 27 April 2018. Insurance claim submitted (1) AO1		

Question Number	Answer	Mark																														
4 (f)	AO2 (5), AO3 (1) AO2: Five marks for calculating the incomes and expenses. AO3: One mark for calculating the depreciation. Statement of Profit or Loss for the three months ending 31 March 2018 <table style="margin-left: 40px; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>£</th> <th>£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Function room hire-15 days@£250</td> <td></td> <td>3 750 (1)AO2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rates</td> <td>390 (1)AO2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wages</td> <td>1 120 (1)AO2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Advertising</td> <td>1 650 (1)AO2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heating</td> <td>600 (1)AO2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation – fixtures</td> <td><u>200</u> (1)AO3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>(3 960)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loss on hire</td> <td></td> <td><u>(210)</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		£	£	Function room hire-15 days@£250		3 750 (1) AO2	Less			Rates	390 (1) AO2		Wages	1 120 (1) AO2		Advertising	1 650 (1) AO2		Heating	600 (1) AO2		Depreciation – fixtures	<u>200</u> (1) AO3				(3 960)	Loss on hire		<u>(210)</u>	(6)
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Question Number	Indicative Content		Mark
4 (g)	<p>AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3)</p> <p>Positive points for closing the functions room</p> <p>Many of the expenses can be reduced such as wages and advertising, but closure would not result in some other costs being saved. The functions room is making a loss and eliminating this could increase the surplus/reduce the deficit.</p> <p>Negative points for closing the functions room</p> <p>Some of the costs attributed to the functions room would not be saved if the hire was ceased e.g. rates. This cost would now need to be borne by the sports club as a whole. Does the sports club have an alternative for use or will the functions room remain unused and deteriorate? By offering a room for hire the public is visiting the Club which may attract future members.</p> <p>Decision Candidates will conclude that it is or is not advantageous to close the functions room to hire. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.</p>		(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	A completely incorrect response.	
Level 1	1-2	<p>Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are recall based. Generic assertions may be present. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.</p>	
Level 2	3-4	<p>Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario. Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid. An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, with a decision.</p>	

Level 3	5-6	<p>Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the scenario is relevant and effective. A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present.</p> <p>Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.</p>
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)	<p>AO1 (4) AO1: Four marks for explaining the concepts.</p> <p>(i) Historic cost – All assets and expenses are recorded in the ledger accounts at their actual cost (1) AO1 at the time of purchase/not at current market value. (1) AO1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p> <p>(ii) Consistency – where a choice of method is available, once a method has been selected (1) AO1 the method must be used consistently from one accounting period to the next/to not distort profits. (1) AO1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(2)</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (b)	AO2 (8) AO2: Eight marks for calculating the value of the inventory.	(8)

First In First Out (F.I.F.O)

	Purchases from national mint (coins)	Sales (coins)	Balance
Balance			200 @ £900 (1) AO2
January	200 @ £950	110	90 @ £900 (1) AO2 200 @ £950 (1) AO2
February	250 @ £980	220	70 @ £950 (1) AO2 250 @ £980 (1) AO2
March	150 @ £1050	200	120 @ £980 (1) AO2 150 @ £1050 (1) AO2
Total closing value			£275 100 (1) AO2

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																	
5 (c)	<p>AO1 (4), AO2 (1), AO3 (1)</p> <p>AO1: Four marks for using the correct figures.</p> <p>AO2: One mark for calculating the value of the expenses.</p> <p>AO3: One mark for calculating the total value of the purchases.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the three months ended 31 March 2018</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">£</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">550 000 (1)AO1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening inventory</td> <td style="text-align: right;">180 000 (1)AO1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchases</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>592 500 (1)AO3</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">772 500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less closing inventory</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(275 100) (1of)AO1</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of sales</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(497 400)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross profit</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">52 600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenses (12 200 x 3)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(36 600) (1)AO2</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Profit for the 3 months</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>16 000 (1of)AO1</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		£	£	Revenue		550 000 (1)AO1	Less			Opening inventory	180 000 (1)AO1		Purchases	<u>592 500 (1)AO3</u>			772 500		Less closing inventory	<u>(275 100) (1of)AO1</u>		Cost of sales		<u>(497 400)</u>	Gross profit		52 600	Expenses (12 200 x 3)		<u>(36 600) (1)AO2</u>	Profit for the 3 months		<u>16 000 (1of)AO1</u>	(6)
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (d) (i)	AO1 (1), AO2 (3) AO1: One mark for using the correct opening inventory. AO2: Three marks for calculating the monthly balance.	(4)

Last In First Out (L.I.F.O)

	Purchases from National Mint (coins)	Sales (coins)	Balance
Balance			200 @ £900 (1) AO1
January	200 @ £950	110	200 @ £900 90 @ £950 (1) AO2
February	250 @ £980	220	200 @ £900 90 @ £950 30 @ £980 (1) AO2
March	150 @ £1050	200	200 @ £900 70 @ £950 (1) AO2
Total closing value			£246 500

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (d) (ii)	AO3 (2) AO3: Two marks for the effect on quarterly profit. Closing inventory valuation – FIFO £275 100 – LIFO £246 500 = £28 600 (1of) AO3 less (1of) AO3	(2)

Question Number	Indicative Content		Mark
5 (e)	<p>AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3)</p> <p>Positive points FIFO</p> <p>FIFO is a more logical approach to inventory rotation in that you would look to sell your oldest inventory first. This is not particularly important with gold but would be important with perishable items.</p> <p>FIFO will yield higher profits when commodity prices are rising because the most expensive items are valued in closing inventory. Therefore a higher value is deducted from the goods for resale giving a lower cost of sales and a higher profit. If prices are rising FIFO will yield a higher profit but if the reverse is the case the profits will be lower.</p> <p>The value of inventory in the statement of financial position will be nearer to the replacement valuation.</p> <p>Negative points for FIFO</p> <p>The reverse will be the case when commodity prices are falling. When prices are falling profit will be reduced because the value of the closing inventory will be smaller increasing the cost of sales and reducing the profit.</p> <p>Decision Candidates should conclude that the Sales Manager's statement is not always valid. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.</p>		(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	A completely incorrect response.	
Level 1	1-2	<p>Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are recall based.</p> <p>Generic assertions may be present.</p> <p>Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.</p>	

Level 2	3-4	<p>Elements of knowledge and understanding, which are applied to the scenario.</p> <p>Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects applied to the scenario, although these may be incomplete or invalid.</p> <p>An attempt at an evaluation is presented, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, with a decision.</p>
Level 3	5-6	<p>Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding. Application to the scenario is relevant and effective.</p> <p>A coherent and logical chain of reasoning, showing causes and effects is present.</p> <p>Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information and an appropriate decision is made.</p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (a)	<p>AO1 (3)</p> <p>AO1: Three marks for stating the rule.</p> <p>Interest on loans – Will be paid at 5% per annum (1) AO1</p> <p>Partners salaries – There will be no salaries paid (1) AO1</p> <p>Share of profit or loss- Equal shares (1) AO1</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																																															
6 (b) (i)	<p>AO1 (3), AO2 (4) AO1: Three marks for recording given balances. AO2: Four marks for calculating the balance and correctly recording this in the account.</p> <p>Appropriation section of the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 April 2018</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">£</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Profit for the year</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">45 585 (1)AO1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plus</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on drawings</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asanka</td> <td style="text-align: right;">290</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bhulo</td> <td style="text-align: right;">325 (1)AO2 all</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Padman</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>400</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>1 015</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">46 600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest on capital:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asanka</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 000 (1)AO2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salaries:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bhulo</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8 000 (1)AO1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Padman</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>10 000</u> (1)AO1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(20 000)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">26 600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Share of profit:</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asanka</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5 910 (1of)AO2 If ratio correct</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bhulo</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11 820</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Padman</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>8 870</u> (1of)AO2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>26 600</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		£	£	Profit for the year		45 585 (1)AO1	Plus			Interest on drawings			Asanka	290		Bhulo	325 (1)AO2 all		Padman	<u>400</u>				<u>1 015</u>			46 600	Interest on capital:			Asanka	2 000 (1)AO2		Salaries:			Bhulo	8 000 (1)AO1		Padman	<u>10 000</u> (1)AO1				<u>(20 000)</u>			26 600	Share of profit:			Asanka	5 910 (1of)AO2 If ratio correct		Bhulo	11 820		Padman	<u>8 870</u> (1of)AO2				<u>26 600</u>	(7)
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (b) (ii)	AO1 (2), AO2 (2), AO3 (3) AO1: Two marks for recording the opening balance and balancing the account. AO2: Two marks for recording the bank entries correctly. AO3: Three marks for calculating and recording the impact of goodwill.	(7)

Capital Accounts

	Asanka £	Bhulo £	Padman £		Asanka £	Bhulo £	Padman £
Goodwill	4 000	8 000 (1)	6 000 (1)	Balance b/d	30 000	25 000 (1)	
Bank	10 000 (1)			Bank			20 000 (1)
Balance c/d	<u>25 000</u>	<u>26 000</u>	<u>14 000</u>	Goodwill	<u>9 000(1)</u>	<u>9 000</u>	—
	39 000	34 000	20 000		39 000	34 000	20 000
				Balance b/d	25 000	26 000	14 000
						(1of) All	

Balances b/d **(1) AO1 x2**

Bank entries **(1) AO2 x 2**

Goodwill adjustment **(1) AO3 x3**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (b)(iii)	<p>AO1 (1), AO2 (6)</p> <p>AO1: One mark for recording the opening balance and balancing the account.</p> <p>AO2: Six marks for correctly recording the transfers from appropriation and the salaries and drawings paid.</p>	(7)

Current Accounts

	Asanka	Bhulo	Padman		Asanka	Bhulo	Padman
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Balance b/d		1 500		Balance b/d	600		
Int on dr'gs	290	325 (1of)	400				
Salaries paid		7 500 (1)	9 000	Int on cap	2 000 (1of)		
Drawings	5 800	6 500 (1)	8 000	Salaries		8 000 (1)	10 000
Balance c/d	<u>2 420</u>	<u>3 995</u>	<u>1 470</u>	Share of pr't	<u>5 910</u>	<u>11 820</u> (1of)	<u>8 870</u>
	<u>8 510</u>	<u>19 820</u>	<u>18 870</u>		<u>8 510</u>	<u>19 820</u>	<u>18 870</u>
				Balance b/d	2 420	3 995	1 470
						(1of)	

Balances **(1) AO1**

Appropriation, salary and drawings paid entries **(1) AO2 x 6**

Marks are for ALL three partners entries correct

Question Number	Indicative Content		Mark
6 (c)	<p>AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3)</p> <p>Positive points for partnership agreement</p> <p>Partners are clear about the terms of their partnership relationship. This clarity should help to avoid disagreements or misunderstandings at a later date.</p> <p>Negative points for partnership agreement</p> <p>If the agreement is formalised there is the cost and time of doing this. No agreement can cater for all eventualities that the partnership will face.</p> <p>Decision Candidates should conclude that a partnership agreement in some form will be valuable. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.</p> <p>NOT General benefits of a partnership</p>		(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	A completely incorrect response.	
Level 1	1-2	<p>Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding which are recall based.</p> <p>Generic assertions may be present.</p> <p>Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.</p>	
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