

Mark Scheme Summer 2009

GCSE

IGCSE Accounting (4305)



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Contents

1.	General Marking Guidance	4
2.	4305 Section A Mark Scheme	5
3	4305 Section B Mark Scheme	13

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.

Section A

Question	Amounton	Mark
Number	Answer	Mark
		(1)
1(a)	В	(1)
	1.	
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(b)	C	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(c)	В	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(d)	В	(1)
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(e)	С	(1)
	•	, , ,
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(f)	С	(1)
		1,7,
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(g)	A	(1)
(3)	- 1	
Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(h)	D	(1)
- (-)	l	\.''
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	15.11.51	
1(i)	В	(1)
. (1)	-	\''/
Question	Answer	Mark
Number	7 11 13 17 01	IVIGI IX
1(j)	C	(1)
יטי	1 0	(Tatal 10 manks)

(Total 10 marks)

Question	Answe	er											Mark
Number							D =						
2(a)						Sales	Day Bo	ook					
	Date		Narra	tive				N	et	Vat	1	Гotal	
	Feb 8			world L	td				00	300		3300	
	Feb 2	23	Gozi F						00*	360*		960*	
	Totals for month			onth			<u>66</u>	00	<u>660</u>		7260 3 totals		
						Purchase	es Dav	Book		+	ioi aii	3 totals	
	Date		Narra	tive			- July	Ne		Vat	1	Γotal	
	Feb 1		Orient	tal Supp	olies Lt	d		65		650		7150	
	Feb 2	27		Norld F				<u>200</u>		<u>200*</u>		200*	
			Totals	for m	onth			<u>85</u>	00	<u>850</u>		9350 3 totals	
					Ret	urns Inw	ards	Dav B	ook	+	ioi aii	3 totals	
	Date		Narra	tive					let	Vat	1	Гotal	
	Feb 9)		world L	td				200	20		220	
	Feb 2	26	Gozi						40*	24*		264*	
			lotals	s for m	onth			4	40	44		484 3 totals	
					Reti	ırns Out	wards	Day P	Rook	+	ioi aii	3 totals	
	Date		Narra	tive	note	ii ii 3 Out	vuius		let	Vat	1	Гotal	
	Feb 2	23	Orien	tal Sup	plies	Limited		44	40*	44*	4	484*	
								4	40	44		484	
						Cas	h Bool	(+"	tor all	3 totals	
	Date	Na	rrative	Disc.	Cash	Bank	Date		arrative	Disc	Cash	Bank	
	Feb	В	al b/f		432	3216	Feb		inistratio	n	33		
	1 Feb	Go	zi Foods			4400	2 Feb		xpenses w World	254		3560	
	5						9		Foods	254		3300	
	Feb	Spi	ceworld	228*		2522*	Feb		Wages		650		
	24						11 Feb	D	rawings			500	
							16		_				
							Feb 22	Ad	lmin Exp			478*	
							Feb	С	riental	270*		2730*	
							24	S	upplies				
							Feb 25	'	Wages		650*		
							Feb	D	rawings			500*	
							28						
				228		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	* for to	524 talling dis	oount.	columns	
						Sales	Ledge		101 10	taining dis	count	COIUMINS	
						Gozi Foo							
	Date	9	Nar	rative		£	D	ate	N	arrative		£	
	Feb	1	Balar	nce b/f		4400	Fe	eb 5	Ca	ash Book		4400	
	Feb		Sale	s Book		3960*	Fe	b 26	Retu	rns Inwar	ds	264*	
			Jaic	2 DOOK		3 700		20	Netu		43	207	
	23									Book			
					I				i .				
						Spicewo							
	Date	9	Nar	rative		£	Da	ite	Na	arrative		£	
	Feb	1	Balar	nce b/f		2750	Feb	10	Retur	ns Inward	s	330	
										Book			
	Feb	ρ	Sala	s Book		3300	Enh	24	Ca	sh Book		2750*	
	i en	J	Jaie	2 DOOK		JJ00	i et	, 44	U d	311 DOOK		2130	

Date Feb 9 Date Feb 23 Feb 24 Feb	Narrative Cash Book Discount received	ew World £ 3560 254	ses Ledger Foods Limi Date Feb 1 Feb 27 pplies Limit Date Feb 1 Feb 1	Narrative Balance b/f Purchases Book ted Narrative Balance b/f	£
Feb 9 Feb 9 Date Feb 23 Feb 24	Narrative Cash Book Discount received On Narrative Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	ew World £ 3560 254 riental Su £ 484*	Feb 1 Feb 27 pplies Limit Date Feb 1	Narrative Balance b/f Purchases Book ted Narrative Balance b/f	381 2200
Feb 9 Feb 9 Date Feb 23 Feb 24	Narrative Cash Book Discount received On Narrative Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	ew World £ 3560 254 riental Su £ 484*	Feb 1 Feb 27 pplies Limit Date Feb 1	Narrative Balance b/f Purchases Book ted Narrative Balance b/f	381 2200
Feb 9 Feb 9 Date Feb 23 Feb 24	Narrative Cash Book Discount received On Narrative Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	£ 3560 254 riental Su £ 484*	Polies Limit Date Feb 1 Feb 27	Narrative Balance b/f Purchases Book ted Narrative Balance b/f	381 2200
Feb 9 Date Feb 23 Feb 24	Discount received On Narrative Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	254 riental Su £ 484*	pplies Limit Date Feb 1	Purchases Book ted Narrative Balance b/f	2200
Date Feb 23 Feb 24	Narrative Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	riental Su £ 484*	pplies Limit Date Feb 1	ted Narrative Balance b/f	
Feb 23 Feb 24	Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	£ 484*	Date Feb 1	Narrative Balance b/f	
Feb 23 Feb 24	Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	£ 484*	Date Feb 1	Narrative Balance b/f	
Feb 23 Feb 24	Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	£ 484*	Date Feb 1	Narrative Balance b/f	£
Feb 23 Feb 24	Returns Outwards Book Cash Book	484*	Feb 1	Balance b/f	300
23 Feb 24	Book Cash Book				300
24		2730*	Feb 15	Durchasas Daals	
	Discount			Purchases Book	715
Feb	Discount				
		270*			
24	Received				
<u> </u>		Nameira		1	· I
	А		al Ledger tion Expens		
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
Feb 1	Balance b/f	9800			
Feb 2	Cash Book	33			
Feb 22	Cash Book	478*			
	_				
			nt Allowed		
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
Feb 1	Balance b/f	2800			
Feb 28	Cash Book	228*			
		Discoun	t Received		
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
			Feb 1	Balance b/f	300
			Feb 28	Cash Book	524
			wings		
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
Feb 1	Balance b/f	9000			
Feb 16	Cash Book	500			

		Puro	chases		
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
Feb 1	Balance b/f	76000			
Feb 28	Purchases Book	8500*			
		Return	s Inwards		
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
Feb 1	Balance b/f	560			
Feb 28	Returns Inwards	440*			
	Book				
		Returns	Outwards		
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
			Feb 1	Balance b/f	242
			Feb 28	Returns Outwards	440*
				Book	
		Sa	ales		
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
			Feb 1	Balance b/f	107890
			Feb 28	Sales Book	6600*
			/AT	,	
Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£
Feb	Purchases Book	850*	Feb 1	Balance b/f	2981
28					
Feb	Returns Inwards	44*	Feb	Sales Book	660*
28	Book		28		
Feb	Balance c/d	2791*C	Feb	Returns	44*
28			28	Outwards Book	
		<u>3685</u>			<u>3685</u>
			Mar 1	Balance b/d	2791*o/
			ages		
Date	Narrative	£	ages Date	Narrative	£
Date Feb 1	Narrative Balance b/f			Narrative	£
		£		Narrative	£

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(b)	Balance the Vat account showing clearly the balance carried	
	down at 28 February 2009 and bring the balance brought down	
	on the 1 March 2009.	(1)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(c)	Harsha owes** the government* £2791*	(2)

(Total 25 Marks)

Question	Answer				(10181 25 1	Mark			
Number									
3(a)									
	Date	Narrative	F	Debit (£)	Credit (£)				
	Mar 31	Drawings*		15000					
		Wages*			15000				
		Being the correction of error or principle*							
	Mar 31	Bad Debts*		1350					
		Debtors Control Account*			1350				
		Being the writing off of the debt of A Patel - in liquidation*							
	Mar	Profit an Loss*		573					
	31								
		Provision for Doubtful Debts**			573				
		Being the creation of a provision for doubtful debts*							
	Mar 31	Motor Vehicles*		10000					
		Purchases*			10000				
		Being the correction of an error of principle*							
	Mar	Depreciation Expense/Profit		2500					
	31	and Loss*							
		Provision for depreciation -			2500				
		MV**							
		Being the annual depreciation							
		charge on a new vehicle *							
	Mar	Prepayments**		300					
	31			300	000				
		Rent and Rates*			300				
		Being the prepayment of							

	rates for the period 1 April to 30 June 2009*			
Mar 31	Heat and Light*	250		
	Accruals*		250	
	Being electricity accrued for the period ended 31 March 2009*			
	24 x * = 12 marks			
				(12)

Question Number	Answer				Mark		
3(b)	Aidan Davis Trading and profit and loss account						
	Year e	nded 31 M	larch 2009				
	£ £ £						
	Sales			430 000			
	Cost of goods sold						
	Opening stock		35 000				
	Purchases		245 000*				
			280 000				
	Closing stock		<u>40 000</u>				
	Cost of goods sold			<u>240 000*</u>			
	Gross profit			190 000*			
	Expenses						
	Salaries and wages		90000**				
	Motor vehicle expenses		4 500				
	Rent and rates		1 500**				
	Insurance		7 000				
	Heat and light		12 250**				
	Depreciation - Equipment		3 000				
	Depreciation - Motor Vehicles		7 500**				
	Bad Debts		1 350**				
	Provision for Doubtful Debts		573**				
				127673			
	Net Profit			62327*			
		•	•	16 x * + 8	(8)		
				marks			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(c)	Award 4 x * for explanation of the prudence concept 6 x * for an explanation of how adjusting for accruals and prepayments results in a more accurate set of final accounts Sample Answer The prudence concept requires that final accounts should always report a conservative figure for profit* or the	
	valuation of assets*. To this end, profits are not to be anticipated* and all known liabilities should be provided for at the year end* The adjustment for accruals and prepayments is a good example of the application of this concept as by making these adjustments the business is able to report a profit which accurately reflects the true cost that has been incurred for the year* instead of simply the amount that has been paid**. The year end balance sheet will also show a true figure for both assets* and liabilities* by taking	
	account of the prepayments and accruals respectively. $10 \times 10^{-4} = 10^{-4}$	(5)

(Total 25 marks)

Section B

Question Number	Answer						Mark	
4(a)	Sales Ledger Control Account							
	Date	Narrative	£	Date	Narrative	£		
	Jan 1	Balance b/f	65	Dec	Returns	6 430*		
			000*	31	Inwards			
	Dec	Credit sales	453	Dec	Receipts from	432 000*		
	31		900*	31	debtors			
	Dec	Returned	750**	Dec	Discount	7 540*		
	31	cheque		31	allowed			
				Dec	Bad debts	650*		
				31				
				Dec	PL set off	1 650**		
				31				
				Dec	Balance c/d	71 380*C		
				31				
			<u>519</u>			<u>519 650</u>		
			<u>650</u>					
	Jan 1	Balance b/d	71					
			380*					
				•	12 x	* = 6 marks	(6)	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)	The sum of the total individual debtor accounts* in the sales ledger should be the same as the closing balance on the sales ledger control account*. In this case they are different* which would indicate to Ravi that there may be some errors either in the sales ledger or nominal ledger* 4 x * = 2 marks	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(c)	The closing balance would appear as a current asset* in the balance sheet* as it represents the amount of money owing* to Ravi Singh by his debtors* 4 x * = 2marks	(2)

(Total 10 marks)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
5(a)	Wayland limited Profit and loss appropriation account Year ended 31 December 2008				
		£000	£000	£000	
	Net profit for the year			250 *	
	Less appropriations				
	Transfer to general reserve		25 *		
	Dividends: Final preference	15 **			
	Interim ordinary	20 *			
	Final ordinary	<u>60 **</u>			
			<u>95</u>		
				<u>120</u>	
	Retained profit for the year			130*	
	Retained profit b/f			195*	
	Retained profit c/f			<u>325*</u>	
			10 x	* = 5 marks	
					(5)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(b)	Waylar	nd limited			
	Balance sheet as a				
		£000	£000	£000	
	Fixed Assets*	Cost	Total	NBV	
			dep.		
	Land and buildings	1 500		1 500 *	
	Fixtures and fittings	50 *	10 *	40 *	
	Motor Vehicles	85 *	15 *	70 *	
		<u>1 635</u>	<u>25</u>	1 610	
	Current Assets*				
	Stock	165*			
	Debtors	103*			
	Bank	<u>107*</u>			
			375*		
	Current Liabilities*				
	Creditors	135*			
	VAT	25*			
	Proposed dividends	75*			
	·		235*		
	Working capital*			140*	
	Working dapital			1750	
	Long Term Liabilities			1730	
	5% Debentures (2012)			250*	
	5% Dependies (2012)				
	Constitution d Browning			<u>1500</u>	
	Capital and Reserves				
	Share Capital: Ordinary shares	750*			
	6 % Preference shares	<u>250*</u>			
			1000		
	Share Premium		100*		
	General reserve		75*		
	Profit and loss account		325*		
	Shareholders funds*			<u>1500*</u>	(14)
			(28 x	* = 14 marks)	(/

(Total 19 marks)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(a)	Formula - Net profit */Sales* x 100	
	Net profit margin for Blades Garden Services 30000/75000 x 100 = 40%*	
	Net profit margin for Express Landscaping 34750/139000 x 100 = 25%*	
	4 x * = 2 marks	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(b)	Formula: Net profit*/Capital employed* x 100	
	Return on capital employed for Blades Garden Services	
	30000/150000 = 20%*	
	Return on capital employed for Express Landscaping	
	34750/173750 x 100 = 20%*	
	4 x * = 2marks	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(c)	Formula: Current assets*/Current liabilities*	
	Current ratio for Blades Garden Services 8500/4250 = 2:1*	
	Current ratio for Express Landscaping 12000/24000 = 0.5:1*	
	4 x * = 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(d)	Award	
	3 x *** for an evaluation of each ratio as follows (* for figure(s)* for comment and * for development) 1 x * for conclusion	
	Sample answer The net profit margin for Blades Gardening Services is 40% whereas the net profit margin for Express Landscaping is 25%*. This indicates that Amit has better control of his overheads* and even though he has a smaller turnover than his brother is generating more profit from his income*. The return on capital employed for both businesses is the same at 20%*. This would indicate that both businesses are generating a similar return for their respective owners*, even though Jayesh appears to have a larger amount of capital tied up in his business*. The current ratio for Amit is good at 2:1 whereas the ratio for Jayesh should be a cause for concern at 0.5:1*. This indicates that where Amit is able to meet his commitment to his creditors comfortably*, Jayesh may struggle in the short term to meet his	
	as he has a ratio of less than 1:1*. Overall Amit is right to believe his business is superior to that of his brother as both his profitability and liquidity are stronger*	
	All the above marks are OF, if comments are consistent with answers to (a) (b) and (c)	
	10 x * = 5 marks	(5)

(Total 11 marks)

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