Surname	Other na	imes
Edexcel International GCSE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Accounting Paper 1	ng	
Wednesday 11 January 20 Time: 2 hours 30 minute		Paper Reference 4ACO/01

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Write your answers neatly and in good English.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

P 4 0 7 1 8 R A 0 1 2 0

Turn over ▶

PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

Choose an answer A, B, C or D, and put a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then mark your new answer with a cross \boxtimes .

A B C D	general journal general ledger purchases journal	
⊠ C		
	purchases journal	
⊠ D		
	purchases ledger	
		(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)
	, ,	e, paying cash. What are the entries in the business's
	account debited	account credited
⊠ A	cash	purchases
⊠ B	cash	supplier
⋉ C	purchases	cash
⊠ D	supplier	cash
		(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)
		nns in a trader's cash book were £350 debit and £100 er make in the discount received account?
⊠ A	£100 credit	
В	£350 credit	
⊠ C	£100 debit	
⊠ D	£350 debit	
		(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)
	A B C D The totcredit. A B C	account debited A cash B cash C purchases D supplier The totals of the discount coluncredit. What entry will the trade A £100 credit B £350 credit C £100 debit

4	Which	of the following transactions represents capital expenditure to a sole trader?
	⊠ A	additional capital invested by the owner
	⊠ B	cash withdrawn by the owner
	⊠ C	expenditure on the improvement of fixed assets
	⊠ D	expenditure to finance day-to-day expenses
		(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)
5	Which	of the following statements best describes a balance sheet?
	⊠ A	a statement of the assets, liabilities and capital of a business on a certain date
	⊠ B	a list of balances remaining on a business's books on a certain date
	⊠ C	a summary of a business's transactions for the year
	⊠ D	an account showing the financial position of a business at the year end
		(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)
6	In a ma	anufacturing business, which of the following is a factory overhead?
	⊠ A	carriage inwards on raw materials
	⊠ B	factory supervisor's salary
	⋈ C	hiring of special production machinery
	☑ D	manufacturing wages
		(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)
7	What w	vill be the effect on a sole trader's balance sheet of the writing off of a bad
	⊠ A	capital reduced and assets reduced
	⊠ B	liabilities increased and assets reduced
	⊠ C	liabilities reduced and assets increased
	⊠ D	no effect on assets or liabilities
		(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

3					
		of the following ca gations as they be	ategories of ratios measures th come due?	ne ability of a	company to pay
	⊠ A	capital structure			
	В	efficiency			
		liquidity			
	⊠ D	profitability			
				(Total for C	Question 8 = 1 mark
9	Senga	and Sara are in par	rtnership. They provide the fo		
	Jenga	and sard are in par		g ii ii oii	_
			Capital account – Senga	12 000	
			Capital account – Sara	16 000	
			Current account – Senga	4 800 Cr	
			Current account – Sara	4 000 Dr	
	What i	s the total of the ca	apital section in the balance s	neet?	
	vviiaci		apital section in the balance si	icct.	
	■ A	£ 27 200	apital section in the balance si	ilect.	
			apital section in the balance si	icci.	
	⋈ A	£ 27 200	apital section in the balance si	icet.	
	 A B	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800	apital section in the balance si	icet.	
	 A B C	£ 27 200 £ 28 000	apital section in the balance si		Duestion 9 = 1 mark
10	ABCD	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800		(Total for C	Question 9 = 1 mark
10	ABCD	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800	straight line method of depre	(Total for C	
10	ABCD	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800 er always uses the	straight line method of depre	(Total for C	
10	ABCD A trade WhichA trade which	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800 er always uses the accounting conce	straight line method of depre	(Total for C	
10	ABCDA trade WhichA	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800 er always uses the saccounting concepactual	straight line method of depre	(Total for C	
10	A trade Which A B	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800 er always uses the accounting concept accrual consistency	straight line method of depre	(Total for C	
10	 A B C D A trade Which A B C 	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800 er always uses the accounting concepactual consistency dual aspect	straight line method of depre	(Total for C	
10	 A B C D A trade Which A B C 	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800 er always uses the accounting concepactual consistency dual aspect	straight line method of depred ot is he applying?	(Total for Contact of the Contact of	motor vehicles. uestion 10 = 1 mark
10	 A B C D A trade Which A B C 	£ 27 200 £ 28 000 £ 28 800 £ 36 800 er always uses the accounting concepactual consistency dual aspect	straight line method of depred ot is he applying?	(Total for Contact of the Contact of	motor vehicles.





SECTION B

Answer ALL questions.

11 (a) Asha Burat has been in business for some years. During December 2011 the following transactions took place. Complete the table by stating the correct source document for each transaction.

(6)

Transaction	Source Document
Purchased stock on credit from H Kumar	
Paid for stamps in cash	
Returned stock to a supplier which had previously been bought on credit	
Deposited takings into his bank account	
Payment received from a customer by credit transfer	
Sent a customer a request for payment for work completed in November 2011	

The following information has been extracted from the books of account of Asha Burat for the month ended 31 December 2011. VAT is charged at 10%.

	£
Balance on VAT account – 1 December 2011	3 400 (Cr)
Cash sales (including VAT)	9 350
Payments to Revenue and Customs	3 400
VAT on credit purchases	867
VAT on credit sales	965
VAT on petty cash expenditure	34
VAT on returns inwards	89
VAT on returns outwards	54
Balance on VAT account – 31 December 2011	To be calculated



(b) Prepare the VAT account for the month of December 2011. Balance the account and bring the balance down on 1 January 2012.

(10)

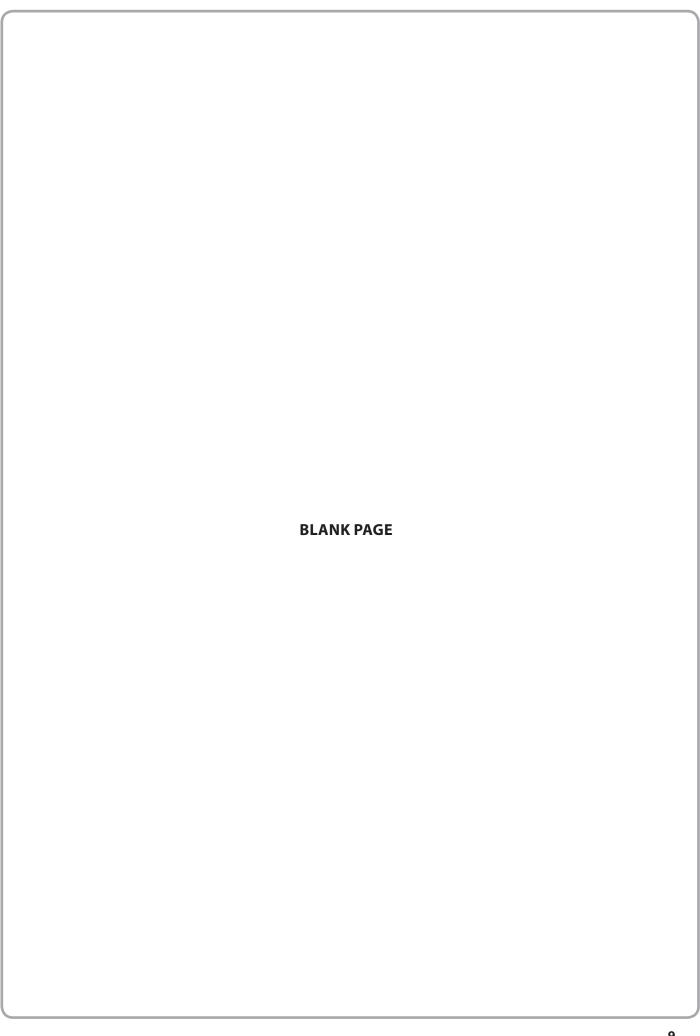
VAT Account

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£
State, wi	th reasons, which sect	ion of the ba	llance shee	t the closing balance of the	e
	unt will appear.				
VAI acco					(2)

(d) State and explain one error that would not be identified by preparing a sales ledger control account.				
	(2)			

manage its sales and purchase ledge	ers more effec	unts can enable tively.	a basiness to	
				(5)
	,	Total for Ques		







12 Hinge and Bracket are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 2:1. Their partnership agreement allows for interest on capital at 5% per annum and a partnership salary to Hinge of £10 000 per annum.

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of the partnership on 31 December 2011.

		Dr	Cr
		£	£
Bank		9 400	
Capital accounts:	Hinge		200 000
·	Bracket		70 000
Comment	Llinara		12.750
Current accounts:	•	4.500	13 750
	Bracket	1 500	
Creditors			14 700
Debtors		29 000	
Drawings:	Hinge	14 000	
	Bracket	17 500	
Land and building	s at cost	250 000	
Motor expenses		13 850	
Motor vehicles at o	cost	36 000	
Provision for depre	eciation		6 000
 Motor vehicles 			
Purchases		196 000	
Rent, rates and ins	urance	16 800	
Sales			320 000
Stock at 1 January	2011	13 900	
Wages and salaries	S	26 500	
-		<u>624 450</u>	<u>624 450</u>

The following additional information at 31 December 2011 should be taken into account:

- 1. Stock at 31 December 2011 was valued at £16 200.
- 2. Wages and salaries of £3 500 were accrued at 31 December 2011.
- 3. A provision for doubtful debts of 3% of debtors at 31 December 2011 is to be created.
- 4. Motor vehicles are to be depreciated by 20% per annum using the diminishing (reducing) balance method. No depreciation is to be charged on land and buildings.



(a) Prepare the trading, profit and loss and appropriation accounts of Hinge and Bracket for the year ended 31 December 2011.

(12)

Hinge and Bracket Trading, profit and loss, and appropriation accounts For year ended 31 December 2011



(b) Prepare the current accounts of Hinge and Bracket for the year ended 31 December 2011. Balance the accounts and bring the balance down on 1 January 2012.

(8)

Current Account – Hinge

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

Current Account - Bracket

Narration	£	Date	Narration	£
	Narration	Narration £	Narration £ Date	Narration £ Date Narration

The partners are currently looking to expand their operations and are considering converting their business to a limited liability company. (c) Evaluate this proposed change to their business structure. (5) (Total for Question 12 = 25 marks)



13 Raj Patel had the following balance in his books on 20 November 2011.

Rent received £22 000 Cr

Raj's financial year ends on 30 November 2011 and during the final week of November his tenant paid a further £2 000 to cover the outstanding rent for November and a further £2 000 to cover the rent for December 2011.

(a) Prepare the rent received account for the month of November, clearly showing any transfers to the profit and loss account. Balance the account on 30 November 2011 and bring the balance down to 1 December 2011.

(4)

Rent Received Account

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

(b) Explain the accounting concept Raj has applied.	(2)
	(3)

On 30 November Sunil Khan owed the business £3 500. Raj was advised that Sunil was unable to pay his outstanding debt and it was agreed to write this off as a bad debt.

(c) Prepare the account of Sunil Khan and the bad debts account for the month of November, clearly showing any transfers to the profit and loss account.

(5)

Sunil Khan Account

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

Bad Debts Account

Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£

(d) Explain which accounting concept Raj has ap	oplied.
	(3)
	(Total for Question 13 = 15 marks)
	·



14 On 31 August 2011 Mr Wong received his bank statement, which stated that he owed his bank £650 on that date. He checked this against his cash book which showed a balance on his bank account of £1 003 Dr. On comparing the bank statement with his cash book, he identified several differences.

His bank statement showed a direct debit on 10 August for £125 in favour of the local council and a credit transfer from a customer for £200 on 21 August, neither of which had been entered in the cash book.

He also discovered that his bank had not taken account of monies which he had paid in the previous day totalling some £1 926 and that a cheque for £198 had not yet been presented to the bank for payment. Both these items had been entered in his cash book.

(a) State three other items that could be recorded in the bank statement before they are entered in the cash book.

(i)	
(ii)	
/::: :	

(b) Starting with the balance in the cash book on 31 August 2011 update the cash book with the outstanding items. Balance the cash book at that date and bring the balance down on 1 September 2011.

(4)

Cash Book (Bank Columns)

Date	Narration	Bank (£)	Date	Narration	Bank (£)



		(4)
	Mr Wong Bank Reconciliation Statement As at 31 August 2011	
Explain two advanta statement.	ages to Mr Wong of drawing up a bank reconciliation	
	ages to Mr Wong of drawing up a bank reconciliation	1 (4)
statement.	ages to Mr Wong of drawing up a bank reconciliation	
statement.	ages to Mr Wong of drawing up a bank reconciliation	
statement.	ages to Mr Wong of drawing up a bank reconciliation	
Advantage 1	ages to Mr Wong of drawing up a bank reconciliation	
statement. Advantage 1	ages to Mr Wong of drawing up a bank reconciliation	



15 The trainee accountant of Mozart and Son produced a draft profit and loss account which showed a net profit for the year ended 31 November 2011 of £56 900.

During the following month several errors and omissions were identified. These were:

- 1. The cost of repairs to a delivery van of £680 had been debited to the motor vehicles account.
- 2. The sales day book had been undercast by £250.
- 3. A payment of £500 for insurance had been completely omitted from the accounts.
- 4. A cheque for £300 received from T Jones, a debtor, had been credited to the account of T Bones.
- 5. Discount received of £850 had been charged as an expense in the profit and loss account.
- 6. A payment of £890 for rates had been debited to the rent account.

Complete the following table to show clearly the effect on net profit **after these errors and omissions have been corrected**. If there is no effect, write 'no effect' in the correct column.

The first one has been completed as an example.

	Increase	Decrease	No effect
1		£680	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

(Total for Question 15 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 90 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS



