



Mark Scheme (Results)

October 2020

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced
Subsidiary

In Accounting (WAC11)

Paper 1:s The Accounting System and Costing

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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)	AO1 (4), AO2 (6), AO3 (3) AO1: Four marks for recording balances. AO2: Six marks for adjusting and recording balances. AO3: Three marks for calculating cost of raw materials, prime cost and electricity and water.	(13)

**Manufacturing Account
for the year ended 30 April 2020**

	£	£
Opening inventory of raw materials	41 500	
Purchases of raw materials	<u>160 000</u>	
	201 500	
Closing inventory of raw materials	<u>(33 000)</u>	
Cost of raw materials	168 500 (1) AO3	
Production wages	93 000 (1) AO1	
Direct expenses	<u>26 500 (1) AO1</u>	
Prime cost		288 000 o/f (1) AO3 +w no aliens
Production overheads:		
Management salaries	60 000 (1) AO2	
Indirect expenses	11 900 (1) AO1	
Rent and rates	22 500 (1) AO2	
Insurance	3 600 (1) AO2	
Electricity and water	8 000 (1) AO3	
Depreciation – production equipment	<u>26 000 (1) AO2</u>	
		<u>132 000</u>
Cost of production		420 000 o/f (1) AO1 +w no aliens
Manufacturing profit 20%		84 000 o/f (1) AO2 +w
Transfer value		<u>504 000 o/f (1) AO2+w</u>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b)(i)	AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for calculation. $\frac{£420\,000}{240\,000 \text{ jars}} \text{ (1) AO2} = £1.75 \text{ per one jar (1) AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (b)(ii)	AO1 (1), AO2 (1) AO1: One mark for correct cost of production. AO2: One mark for calculation. $£54\,000 \text{ (1) AO1} \times \frac{20}{120} = £9\,000 \text{ (1) AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)(i)	AO1 (4), AO2 (10), AO3 (1) AO1: Four marks for recording balances. AO2: Ten marks for adjusting balances. AO3: One mark for calculating reduction in provision for unrealised profit.	(15)

**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the
year ended 30 April 2020**

	£	£
Income		
Revenue		720 000
Less		
Opening inventory of finished goods	60 000	
Goods transferred from production	<u>504 000</u> o/f (1) AO1	
	564 000	
Closing inventory of finished goods	<u>(54 000)</u>	
Cost of sales:		(510 000) o/f (1) AO2 +w
Gross profit		210 000
Other incomes		
Commission received	5 600 (1) AO1	
Profit on production	84 000 o/f (1) AO2	
Reduction in provision for unrealised profit	<u>1 000</u> o/f (1) AO3	
		<u>90 600</u>
		300 600
Less expenses		
Administrative wages	37 650 (1) AO1	
Management salaries	150 000 (1) AO2	
Marketing expenses	47 200 (1) AO2	
Rent and rates	2 500 (1) AO2	
Insurance	2 400 (1) AO2	
Electricity and water	2 000 (1) AO2	
Depreciation – Computer equipment	13 000 (1) AO2	
Office fixtures	1 400 (1) AO2	
Irrecoverable debts	6 150 (1) AO1	
Increase in provision for irrecoverable debts	700 (1) AO2	
		<u>(263 000)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>37 600</u>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (c)(ii)	AO1 (4), AO2 (6), AO3 (1) AO1: Four marks for recording balances. AO2: Six marks for adjusting balances. AO3: One mark for calculating the finished goods balance.	(11)

Statement of Financial Position at 30 April 2020

Assets			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Non-current assets	£	£	£
Production equipment	130 000	(104 000)	26 000 o/f (1) AO2
Office computers	70 000	(31 000)	39 000 o/f (1) AO2
Office fixtures	<u>14 000</u>	<u>(4 200)</u>	<u>9 800</u> o/f (1) AO2
	<u>214 000</u>	<u>(139 200)</u>	74 800
Current assets			
Inventory – Raw materials		33 000 (1) AO1	
Finished goods	54 000		
Less provision for unrealised profit	<u>(9 000)</u>		
		<u>45 000 o/f (1)</u> AO3	
		78 000	
Trade receivables	55 000		
Less provision for irrecoverable debts	<u>(2 200)</u>		
		52 800 o/f (1) AO2	
Other receivables		4 800 (1) AO2	
Cash and bank		<u>7 250 (1) AO1</u>	
			<u>142 850</u>
Total assets			<u>217 650</u>
Capital and liabilities			
Capital		125 000	
Profit for the year		<u>37 600</u> o/f	
		162 600	
Drawings		<u>(15 350)</u>	
			147 250 o/f (1) AO1
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		68 400 (1) AO1	
Other payables		<u>2 000 (1) AO2</u>	
			<u>70 400</u>
Total capital and liabilities			<u>217 650</u>

Question Number	Indicative Content	Mark
1 (d)	AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) <u>Positive points in favour of accepting the order</u> All Fruit would gain a larger market share and reputation. The business may be able to take advantage of economies of scale in meeting such a large increase in production. More potential profit but at a low level £9 000 total <u>Negative points for not accepting the order</u> The price offered is only marginally above the cost of production and lower than the total costs of All Fruit. Potential issues with the reduced price from existing customers. All Fruit would almost have to double annual production to meet demand. Does it have the space and productive capacity? Additional staff would need to be employed and equipment purchased increasing cost. Does the business have the cash/funding to undertake such a major increase in production? <u>Decision</u> Candidates may conclude that All Fruit should accept or reject the offer. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.	(12)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely incorrect response.
Level 1	1-3	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding that are 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 that 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 knowledge and understanding, supported by relevant application to the scenario. Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. Evaluation may be presented using financial and non-financial information with a decision made.

Level 4	10 - 12	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported by relevant and effective application to the scenario. Analysis is coherent with logical chains of reasoning, showing causes and effects. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging and well contextualised, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, and an appropriate decision is made.
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Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a)(i)	AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for correct application of formula. Percentage return on capital employed: $\frac{(2\,000) + 4\,000}{10\,000 + 50\,000} \text{ (1) AO2} = 3.33\% \text{ (1) AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a)(ii)	AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for correct application of formula. Liquid (acid test) ratio: $\frac{6\,400}{16\,000 + 9\,000} \text{ (1) AO2} = 0.25:1 \text{ (1) AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a)(iii)	AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for correct application of formula. Trade receivables collection period (in days): $\frac{6\,400 \times 365}{120\,000} \text{ (1) AO2} = 19.46 \text{ days (1) AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (a)(iv)	AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for correct application of formula. Trade payables payment period (in days): $\frac{16\,000 \times 365}{104\,000} \text{ (1) AO2} = 56.1 \text{ days (1) AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (b)	AO1 (2) AO1: Two marks for explaining term. Liquidity is the ability to meet short term (1) AO1 debts as they fall due (1) AO1 Current assets less current liabilities (1) AO1 MAX 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (c)	AO3 (4) AO3: Four marks for advice. - The liquid acid test ratio is unsatisfactory (1) AO3 compared to the 'yardstick' of 0.7 – 1:1 (1) AO3 - The trade receivables collection is low (1) AO3 compared to the normal payment period of 28 days (1) AO3 - The trade payables is very high (1) AO3 compared to the normal payment period of 28 days this may result in a disruption to supply (1) AO3 - The bank is an overdraft (1) AO3 which will restrict payment of trade payables and daily expenses (1) AO3	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (d)	AO1 (2) AO1: Two marks for calculation. Assets purchased £85 000 – liabilities £16 000 = net worth £69 000 (1) AO1 Price paid £80 000 Goodwill purchased £11 000 (1) AO1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark															
2 (e)	AO1 (12), AO2 (6) AO1: Twelve marks for final balances and given figures. AO2: Six marks for recording movement of current asset. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Balance 1 January 2020</th><th>Workings</th><th>Balance 31 March 2020</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inventory £11 600</td><td>- 5 800 (1) AO2 + 35 000 (1) AO1 – 32 000 (1) AO2</td><td>8 800 o/f (1) AO1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trade payables £16 000</td><td>+ 35 000 (1) AO1 – 40 000 (1) AO2</td><td>11 000 (1) AO1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trade receivables £6 400</td><td>+ 42 000 (1) AO1 – 31 000 (1) AO1 – 800 (1) AO2</td><td>16 600 o/f (1) AO1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bank £0</td><td>+ 10 000 + 3 000 (1) AO2 + 6 000 (1) AO1 – 7 000 (1) AO1 – 1 500 (1) AO2 + 31 000 (1) AO1 – 40 000 (1) AO1</td><td>1 500 o/f (1) AO1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Balance 1 January 2020	Workings	Balance 31 March 2020	Inventory £11 600	- 5 800 (1) AO2 + 35 000 (1) AO1 – 32 000 (1) AO2	8 800 o/f (1) AO1	Trade payables £16 000	+ 35 000 (1) AO1 – 40 000 (1) AO2	11 000 (1) AO1	Trade receivables £6 400	+ 42 000 (1) AO1 – 31 000 (1) AO1 – 800 (1) AO2	16 600 o/f (1) AO1	Bank £0	+ 10 000 + 3 000 (1) AO2 + 6 000 (1) AO1 – 7 000 (1) AO1 – 1 500 (1) AO2 + 31 000 (1) AO1 – 40 000 (1) AO1	1 500 o/f (1) AO1	(18)
Balance 1 January 2020	Workings	Balance 31 March 2020															
Inventory £11 600	- 5 800 (1) AO2 + 35 000 (1) AO1 – 32 000 (1) AO2	8 800 o/f (1) AO1															
Trade payables £16 000	+ 35 000 (1) AO1 – 40 000 (1) AO2	11 000 (1) AO1															
Trade receivables £6 400	+ 42 000 (1) AO1 – 31 000 (1) AO1 – 800 (1) AO2	16 600 o/f (1) AO1															
Bank £0	+ 10 000 + 3 000 (1) AO2 + 6 000 (1) AO1 – 7 000 (1) AO1 – 1 500 (1) AO2 + 31 000 (1) AO1 – 40 000 (1) AO1	1 500 o/f (1) AO1															

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (f)	AO1 (2), AO2 (3) AO1: Two marks for recording given balances. AO2: Three marks for calculating adjusted balances.	(5)

Jafna
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the
three months ended 31 March 2020

	£	£
Revenue (sales) 48 000 + 3 000		51 000 (1) AO2
Less		
Opening inventory	11 600	
Purchases	<u>35 000</u>	
	46 600	
Closing inventory	(8 800)	
Cost of sales		(37 800) o/f (1) AO2
		+w
Gross profit		13 200
Less		
Expenses 7 000 + 750 - 325	7 425 (1) AO2	
Depreciation – motor vehicle	1 700 (1) AO1	
Irrecoverable debt	<u>800</u> (1) AO1	
		(9 925)
Profit for the year		<u>3 275</u>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (g)(i)	AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for calculating current ratio. $\frac{8\,800 + 16\,600 + 1\,500 + 325}{11\,000 + 750} = \frac{27\,225}{11\,750} \text{ o/f (1) AO2} = 2.3:1 \text{ o/f (1) AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2 (g)(ii)	AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for calculating the percentage return on capital employed. $\frac{3\,275}{80\,000 + 10\,000} \times 100 = 3.63\% \text{ o/f (1) AO2}$	(2)

Question Number	Indicative Content	Mark
2 (h)	AO1 (1), AO2 (1), AO3 (5), AO4 (5) Own figure rule applies <u>Positive points in favour of meeting objectives</u> Liquidity has improved and the current ratio is well above the bench mark of 2:1. Trade payables have been reduced making the payment days reduce and making the supply of goods easier. The business has a positive bank balance to meet debts as they fall due. The loss of £2 000 has been turned into a profit of £3 275 <u>Negative points against meeting objectives</u> Jafna is not making the best use of his working capital as with a current ratio of 2.45:1 he has idle funds which is mainly in trade receivables. The trade receivables have increased significantly extending the collection days. Credit control will be required. The return on capital employed has barely increased. This is mainly due to the fact that Jafna is employing much more capital. <u>Decision</u> Candidates may conclude that the objectives have/or have not been met. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.	(12)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely incorrect response.
Level 1	1-3	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding that are 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 that 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 knowledge and understanding, supported by relevant application to the scenario. Some analysis is present, with developed chains of reasoning, showing causes and/or effects. Evaluation may be presented using financial and non-financial information with a decision made.

Level 4	10 - 12	Accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, supported by relevant and effective application to the scenario. Analysis is coherent with logical chains of reasoning, showing causes and effects. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging and well contextualised, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, and an appropriate decision is made.
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Question Number	Answer	Mark																								
3 (a)	AO1 (2), AO2 (1) AO2: Two marks for depreciation for two years. AO3: One mark for value of adjustment. <table><tr><th>Motor vehicles</th><th colspan="2">Depreciation to be charged</th><th>Adjustment</th></tr><tr><td></td><th>Straight line</th><th>Reducing balance</th><td></td></tr><tr><td>Year ended</td><td>£</td><td>£</td><td>£</td></tr><tr><td>30 April 2018</td><td>2 400</td><td>4 000</td><td>1 600 (1) AO2</td></tr><tr><td>30 April 2019</td><td><u>2 400</u></td><td><u>3 000</u></td><td><u>600</u> (1) AO2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>4 800</td><td>7 000</td><td>2 200 (1) AO3</td></tr></table>	Motor vehicles	Depreciation to be charged		Adjustment		Straight line	Reducing balance		Year ended	£	£	£	30 April 2018	2 400	4 000	1 600 (1) AO2	30 April 2019	<u>2 400</u>	<u>3 000</u>	<u>600</u> (1) AO2		4 800	7 000	2 200 (1) AO3	
Motor vehicles	Depreciation to be charged		Adjustment																							
	Straight line	Reducing balance																								
Year ended	£	£	£																							
30 April 2018	2 400	4 000	1 600 (1) AO2																							
30 April 2019	<u>2 400</u>	<u>3 000</u>	<u>600</u> (1) AO2																							
	4 800	7 000	2 200 (1) AO3																							

(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (b)	AO1 (2) AO1: Two marks for stating causes of depreciation for computer equipment. Physical deterioration (Wear and tear) Passage of time Obsolescence Economic reasons 2 x (1) AO1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (c)	AO1 (2), AO2 (2) AO1: Two marks for description of concept. AO2: Two marks for applying concept. Going concern: It is assumed that the business has infinite life (1) AO1 and the cost of the non-current asset can be allocated over many years of its' economic life (1) AO2 Consistency: Where a choice of method is available, once a method has been selected the method must be used consistently (1) AO1 from one accounting period to another unless there is a compelling argument for a change (1) AO2	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (d)	AO1 (1), AO2 (3), AO3 (1) AO1: One mark for bringing balance from (a). AO2: Three marks for calculations. AO3: One mark for calculating depreciation on disposals.	(5)

	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment
	£	£
Cost at 1 May 2019	16 000	20 000
Additions	-	<u>6 000</u>
	16 000	26 000
Disposals	-	<u>(3 600)</u>
Cost 30 April 2020	16 000	22 400 (1) AO2
less		
Accumulated depreciation		
At 30 April 2019	(7 000) o/f (1) AO1	(5 000)
Less depreciation on disposals	-	<u>2 600</u>
		(2 400) (1) AO3
Carrying value	9 000	20 000
x 25%		
Depreciation		
For year ended 30 April 2020	2 250 o/f (1) AO2	5 000 o/f (1) AO2

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (e)(i)	AO1 (3), AO2 (2) AO1: Three marks for recording balances and description. AO2: Two marks for asset entries.	(5)

Computer Equipment Account

Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£
2019			2019		
1 April	Balance b/d	20 000 (1) AO1	1 Sept	Disposal (1) AO1	3 600 (1) AO2
10 Sept	Bell computers	6 000 (1) AO2			
2020			2020		
		_____	31 March	Balance c/d	<u>22 400</u>
		<u>26 000</u>			<u>26 000</u>
1 April	Balance b/d	22 400 o/f (1) AO1			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3 (e)(ii)	AO1 (1), AO2 (3), AO3 (1) AO1: One mark for correct narrative. AO2: Three marks for correct double entries. AO3: One mark for calculating loss on disposals.	(5)

Disposal Account

Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£
2019			2019		
1 Sept	Computer equipment	3 600 (1) AO2	1 Sept	Provision for depreciation	2 600 (1) AO2
				Bank	850 (1) AO2
			2020		
		_____	30 April	Income statement	<u>150 (1) AO3</u>
		<u>3 600</u>		(1) AO1	<u>3 600</u>

Question Number	Indicative Content	Mark
3 (f)	AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <u>Positive points in favour of reducing balance</u> Greater depreciation in early years can reflect significant loss of value in early years. Market value of asset can be more accurately reflected in financial position statement. Over life of asset depreciation plus maintenance cost will even out, not distorting profits. <u>Negative points against reducing balance</u> Can distort profit with high depreciation in early years. Depreciation does not reflect, equal usage, equal cost, over the years. The change may break the consistency concept. Still only an estimate. <u>Decision</u> Candidates may conclude that reducing balance is/ is not, the most appropriate method of depreciation. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.	(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely incorrect response.
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding that are recall based. Generic assertions may be present. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.
Level 2	3-4	Elements of knowledge and understanding that 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.
Level 3	5-6	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. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, and an appropriate decision is made.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (a)	AO1 (6) AO1: Six marks for total hours worked. - The annual interest (1) AO1 would be recorded as an expense of the accounting period. The £20 000 loan would not be recorded. (1) AO1 - As the £20 000 is a loan not capital there would be no interest recorded (1) AO1 The £20 000 loan would not be recorded. (1) AO1 - The £20 000 loan would appear as a non-current liability (1) AO1 Interest would not be recorded unless owing as a current liability. (1) AO1	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (b)(i)	AO2 (2) AO2: Two marks for percentage. Award marks for either calculation. Sanjay $\frac{405}{4\,500} \times 100 = 9\%$ Tara $\frac{630}{7\,000} \times 100 = 9\%$ (1) AO2 (1) AO2	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																
4 (b)(ii)	AO1 (3), AO2 (2) AO1: Three marks for totals. AO2: Two marks for share. <table><tr><th></th><th>Sanjay</th><th>Tara</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>£</th><th>£</th><th>£</th></tr><tr><td>Profit for year</td><td></td><td></td><td>23 660</td></tr><tr><td>Plus interest on drawings</td><td>405</td><td>630</td><td><u>1 035</u> (1) AO1</td></tr><tr><td>less</td><td></td><td></td><td>24 695</td></tr><tr><td>Interest on capital</td><td>(225)</td><td>(170)</td><td>(395) (1) AO1</td></tr><tr><td>Salaries</td><td>(7 500)</td><td>(7 500)</td><td><u>(15 000)</u> (1) AO1</td></tr><tr><td>Share of profit</td><td>6 200 o/f (1) no aliens AO2</td><td>3 100 o/f (1) AO2</td><td>9 300</td></tr></table>		Sanjay	Tara	Total		£	£	£	Profit for year			23 660	Plus interest on drawings	405	630	<u>1 035</u> (1) AO1	less			24 695	Interest on capital	(225)	(170)	(395) (1) AO1	Salaries	(7 500)	(7 500)	<u>(15 000)</u> (1) AO1	Share of profit	6 200 o/f (1) no aliens AO2	3 100 o/f (1) AO2	9 300	
	Sanjay	Tara	Total																															
	£	£	£																															
Profit for year			23 660																															
Plus interest on drawings	405	630	<u>1 035</u> (1) AO1																															
less			24 695																															
Interest on capital	(225)	(170)	(395) (1) AO1																															
Salaries	(7 500)	(7 500)	<u>(15 000)</u> (1) AO1																															
Share of profit	6 200 o/f (1) no aliens AO2	3 100 o/f (1) AO2	9 300																															

(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (c)(i)	AO2 (4), AO3 (2) AO2: Four marks for other entries. AO3: Two marks for goodwill calculation and entry. 2 x (1) AO3 for goodwill 4 x (1) AO2 other entries	(6)

Capital Accounts

Date	Details	Sanjay	Tara	Date	Details	Sanjay	Tara
		£	£			£	£
2019				2019			
1 Nov	Loan account	20 000 (1)		1 May	Balance b/d	80 000	30 000
	Bank	10 000 (1)					
1 Dec	Goodwill	12 000 (1)	6 000 (1)				
2020				2020			
				1 Jan	Computers		4 000 (1)
30 Apr	Balance c/d	<u>38 000</u>	<u>36 000</u>		Bank	<u> </u>	<u>8 000</u>
		<u>80 000</u>	<u>42 000</u>			<u>80 000</u>	<u>42 000</u>
				1 May	Balance b/d	38 000 (1) of Cr	36 000

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4 (c)(ii)	AO2 (4), AO3 (1) AO2: Four marks for correct entries in account. AO3: One mark calculating loan interest and entering in account.	(5)

Sanjay Current Account

Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£
2019			2019		
1 May	Balance b/d	400			
2020			2020		
30 April	Drawings	4 500 (1) AO2	30 April	Loan interest	600 (1) AO3
	Salary paid	7 500		Int on capital	225
	Int of drawings	405 (1) AO2		Salary	7 500 (1) AO1
	Balance c/d	<u>2 520</u>		Share of profit	<u>6 200 o/f (1) AO2</u>
		<u>14 525</u>			<u>144 525</u>
			1 May	Balance b/d	2 520

Question Number	Indicative Content	Mark
4 (d)	AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <u>Positive points for partnership</u> Larger skill base to the business Greater capital Cover for holidays and sickness <u>Negative points of partnership</u> Cannot make decisions alone Joint and several liability Profit is shared <u>Decision</u> Candidates may conclude that partnership is/is not beneficial. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.	(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely incorrect response.

Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding that are recall based. Generic assertions may be present. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.
Level 2	3-4	Elements of knowledge and understanding that 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.
Level 3	5-6	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. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, and an appropriate decision is made.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5 (a)	AO1 (2) AO2: Two marks for explaining the term. Is the relationship between the inputs used and the outputs gained (1) AO1 usually expressed as output/ units per hour/day (1) AO1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark												
5 (b)	AO1 (3), AO2 (3), AO3 (1) AO1: Three marks for total hours worked. AO2: Three marks for cost per unit. AO3: One mark for advice. <table><tr><td></td><td>Option 1</td><td>Option 2</td><td>Option 3</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Total output (units)</td><td>5 600</td><td>7 200</td><td>8 100</td></tr></table>		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3					Total output (units)	5 600	7 200	8 100	
	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3											
Total output (units)	5 600	7 200	8 100											

	Total hours worked	400 (1) AO1	450 (1) AO1	540 (1) AO1
	Output per hour	14 (1) AO2	16 (1) AO2	15 (1) AO2

Advice: Option 2 provides the best labour productivity o/f (1)of AO3

(7)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																								
5 (c)	AO1 (2), AO2 (4), AO3 (1) AO1: Two marks for total of skilled and unskilled labour. AO2: Four marks calculating basic pay and overtime. AO3: One mark for calculating total cost. <table><tr><th></th><th>Skilled</th><th>Unskilled</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Hours worked (per operator)</td><td>49</td><td>49</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£</td><td>£</td><td>£</td></tr><tr><td>Total basic pay 8/4x40x£6/£4</td><td>1 920 (1) AO2</td><td>6 40 (1) AO2</td><td>2 560</td></tr><tr><td>Overtime 8/4 operators x12 x £6/4</td><td><u>576</u> (1) AO2</td><td><u>192</u> (1) AO2</td><td><u>768</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2 496 (1)of AO1</td><td>832 (1)of AO1</td><td>3 328 (1)of AO3</td></tr></table>		Skilled	Unskilled	Total	Hours worked (per operator)	49	49			£	£	£	Total basic pay 8/4x40x£6/£4	1 920 (1) AO2	6 40 (1) AO2	2 560	Overtime 8/4 operators x12 x £6/4	<u>576</u> (1) AO2	<u>192</u> (1) AO2	<u>768</u>		2 496 (1)of AO1	832 (1)of AO1	3 328 (1)of AO3	
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(7)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																
5 (d)(i)	AO1 (1), AO2 (3), AO3 (1) AO1: One mark calculating remaining bonus. AO2: Three marks for calculating overtime and first bonus. AO3: One mark for calculating value and using correct narrative. <table><tr><th></th><th>Skilled</th><th>Unskilled</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>Hours worked (per operator)</td><td>43</td><td>43</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£</td><td>£</td><td>£</td></tr><tr><td>Total basic pay 8/4 x 40 x £6/£4</td><td>1 920</td><td>640</td><td>2 560</td></tr><tr><td>Overtime 8/4 operators x 4 x £6/4</td><td>192 (1) AO2</td><td>64 (1) AO2</td><td>256</td></tr><tr><td>Bonus</td><td><u>320</u> (1) AO2</td><td><u>160</u> (1) AO1</td><td><u>480</u></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2 432</td><td>864</td><td>3 296 (1) AO3</td></tr></table> of		Skilled	Unskilled	Total	Hours worked (per operator)	43	43							£	£	£	Total basic pay 8/4 x 40 x £6/£4	1 920	640	2 560	Overtime 8/4 operators x 4 x £6/4	192 (1) AO2	64 (1) AO2	256	Bonus	<u>320</u> (1) AO2	<u>160</u> (1) AO1	<u>480</u>		2 432	864	3 296 (1) AO3	
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(5)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																
5 (d)(ii)	AO1 (1), AO2 (2) AO1: One mark for total. AO2: Two marks for calculating overtime and bonus. <table><tr><td></td><td>Gross pay of one unskilled operator</td></tr><tr><td>Hours worked</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>£</td></tr><tr><td>Total basic pay 40 x £4</td><td>160</td></tr><tr><td>Overtime 4 x £4</td><td>16 (1) AO2</td></tr><tr><td>Bonus</td><td><u>40</u> (1) AO2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>216 o/f (1) AO1</td></tr></table> All three elements		Gross pay of one unskilled operator	Hours worked	43				£	Total basic pay 40 x £4	160	Overtime 4 x £4	16 (1) AO2	Bonus	<u>40</u> (1) AO2		216 o/f (1) AO1	
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(3)

Question Number	Indicative Content		Mark
5 (e)	AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <u>Positive points for group bonus</u> Output per operator would probably be increased and cost per unit decreased. Less supervision may be required <u>Negative points for group bonus</u> Quality of output may become an issue. Slower workers may not be able to keep up and may leave. Disagreements between workers may increase. Accidents may increase. <u>Decision</u> Candidates may conclude that the group bonus is/ is not beneficial. Candidates should support that decision with an appropriate rationale.		(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor	
	0	A completely incorrect response.	
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding that are recall based. Generic assertions may be present. Weak or no relevant application to the scenario set.	
Level 2	3-4	Elements of knowledge and understanding that 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.	
Level 3	5-6	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. Evaluation is balanced and wide ranging, using financial and perhaps non-financial information, and an appropriate decision is made.	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (a)	AO1 (2) AO1: Two marks for explaining the term suspense account. Used where the trial balance fails to agree (1) AO1 the difference will be entered in the suspense account. As errors where the debit and credit of a transaction have not been recorded with the same value are discovered the suspense account will be adjusted (1) AO1	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6 (b)	AO1 (6) AO1: Six marks for stating the name of the type of error. (1) Principle (2) Original entry (3) Omission (4) Commission (5) Reversal (6) Compensation (1) AO2 x 6	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																																																		
6 (c)	AO1 (1), AO2 (12), AO3 (3) AO1: One mark for naming suspense account. AO2: Twelve correct narrative and value. AO3: Three mark for calculating value and using correct narrative. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Dr</th><th>Cr</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>£</th><th>£</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Computer repair account</td><td>645 (1) AO2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Computer account</td><td></td><td>645 (1) AO2</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Shelley account</td><td>27 (1) AO3</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Sales returns account</td><td></td><td>27 (1) AO3</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Javid account</td><td>130 (1) AO2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Revenue/sales account</td><td></td><td>130 (1) AO2</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Maria account</td><td>2 100 (1) AO2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Michael account</td><td></td><td>2 100 (1) AO2</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Christina account</td><td>50 (1) AO3</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Discount allowed account</td><td></td><td>25 (1) AO2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Discount received account</td><td></td><td>25 (1) AO2</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Electricity account</td><td>10 (1) AO2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Suspense account (1) AO1</td><td></td><td>10 (1) AO2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Suspense account</td><td>10 (1) AO2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Motor expenses Account</td><td></td><td>10 (1) AO2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Dr	Cr		£	£	Computer repair account	645 (1) AO2		Computer account		645 (1) AO2				Shelley account	27 (1) AO3		Sales returns account		27 (1) AO3				Javid account	130 (1) AO2		Revenue/sales account		130 (1) AO2				Maria account	2 100 (1) AO2		Michael account		2 100 (1) AO2				Christina account	50 (1) AO3		Discount allowed account		25 (1) AO2	Discount received account		25 (1) AO2				Electricity account	10 (1) AO2		Suspense account (1) AO1		10 (1) AO2	Suspense account	10 (1) AO2		Motor expenses Account		10 (1) AO2	(16)
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6 (d)	AO2 (1), AO3 (2), AO4 (3) <u>Positive points for the proposal</u> Errors may be reduced because the software package will complete the double entry so the correct corresponding account will receive the entry. The computer will eliminate arithmetical errors and ensure that for every debit there is a credit of equal value. 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. <u>Negative points for the proposal</u> 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. <u>NOT</u> General advantages and disadvantages of ICT. <u>Decision</u> 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.	(6)
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	A completely incorrect response.
Level 1	1-2	Isolated elements of knowledge and understanding that are recall based. Generic assertions may be present.

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