Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

| Candidate surname | Other names |
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Centre Number | Candidate Number

# Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

**Thursday 15 January 2026**

Afternoon (Time: 3 hours)

**Paper reference** **WAC11/01**

# Accounting

## International Advanced Subsidiary
## UNIT 1: The Accounting System and Costing

**You must have:**
Source Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

## 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 **both** questions in Section A and **three** questions from Section B.
- All calculations must be shown.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – *there may be more space than you need.*
- Do not return the Source Booklet with the question paper.

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 200.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Calculators may be used.
- The source material for use with Questions 1 to 6 is in the enclosed Source Booklet.

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

*Turn over*







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## SECTION A

**Answer BOTH questions in this section.**

**Source material for Question 1 is on pages 2 and 3 of the Source Booklet.**

**1** (a) Prepare the Departmental Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025 showing the profit or loss of **each** department.

A total column is **not** required.

**(43)**

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The owner of Nice 'n' Green is considering closing the sales showroom department and offering sales only online. The sales showroom would then be rented to another retailer.

(b) Evaluate the possibility of closing the sales showroom department and selling only online.

**(12)**

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**(Total for Question 1 = 55 marks)**

**Source material for Question 2 is on pages 4 and 5 of the Source Booklet.**

**2** (a) State the **type of error** for **each** of the errors (1) to (5).

**(5)**

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(b) Calculate the revised profit for the year ended 31 December 2025 by completing the table below. Where the error or omission would result in no effect on profit state '**No effect**'.

**(16)**

**Revised profit for the year ended 31 December 2025**

| | **£** | **£** | **£** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Draft profit | | | 16 540 |
| | Increase | Decrease | |
| (1) Invoice for purchases | | | |
| (2) Equipment maintenance | | | |
| (3) Discount | | | |
| (4) Motor vehicle purchase | | | |
| (5) Purchases transfer | | | |
| (6) Depreciation on equipment | | | |
| (7) Rates refund | | | |
| (8) Irrecoverable debt | | | |
| Sub-totals | | | |
| **Revised profit for the year** | | | |

(c) Prepare the Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2025 **after** the completion of all errors and omissions.

**(22)**

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Sheila is concerned that after every financial period there always seem to be errors to correct. A friend has suggested considering the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to prepare her books of account.

(d) Evaluate whether Sheila should invest in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT).

**(12)**

**(Total for Question 2 = 55 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 110 MARKS**

## SECTION B

**Answer THREE questions from this section.**

**Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.**

**If you answer Question 3 put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**Source material for Question 3 is on pages 6 and 7 of the Source Booklet.**

**3** (a) Explain how the following accounting concepts and conventions are applied.

(i) Historic cost

**(2)**

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(ii) Realisation.

**(2)**

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(b) Prepare the Trade Receivables Ledger Control Account for the month of November 2025.

**(11)**

(c) Calculate the value of the allowance for irrecoverable debts at 30 November 2025.

**(4)**

(d) Prepare the Statement of Financial Position (extract) recording the trade receivables at 30 November 2025.

**(5)**

(e) Evaluate Bilac's decision to prepare control accounts.

**(6)**

**(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)**

**If you answer Question 4 put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**Source material for Question 4 is on pages 8 and 9 of the Source Booklet.**

**4** (a) Explain the term 'liquidity'.

**(2)**

(b) Calculate the current ratio at 30 November 2025.

**(2)**

(c) Calculate the value of the following at 31 December 2025.

(i) Bank **(5)**

(ii) Inventory **(3)**

(iii) Non-current assets **(2)**

(iv) Trade payables **(3)**

(v) Trade receivables. **(3)**

| | **Balance 30 November 2025** | **Workings** | **Balance 31 December 2025** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **£** | **£** | **£** |
| Bank | 5 000 Cr | | |
| Inventory | 80 000 | | |
| Non-current assets | 70 000 | | |
| Trade payables | 60 000 | | |
| Trade receivables | 35 000 | | |

(d) Calculate the liquid (acid test) ratio at 31 December 2025.

**(2)**

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(e) State **two** actions that Suranga might take to improve the liquidity of the business at 31 December 2025.

**(2)**

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Suranga purchased additional non-current assets in December. She considered a number of methods of payment before paying for the non-current assets by cheque.

(f) Evaluate the decision to purchase the additional non-current assets paying by cheque.

**(6)**

**(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)**

**If you answer Question 5 put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**Source material for Question 5 is on pages 10 and 11 of the Source Booklet.**

**5** (a) Define the following.

(i) Perpetual valuation of raw materials

**(2)**

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(ii) Unrealised profit on manufactured goods.

**(2)**

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(b) Calculate the **cost of raw materials consumed** in production for December 2025.

**(7)**

| **Week** | **Receipts** | **Issues to production** | | **Balance** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (number and unit cost) | Issues (number and unit cost) | Total value (£) | (number and unit cost) |
| | | | | 350 @ £5 |
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| Cost of raw materials consumed | | | | |

Workings

(c) Calculate the:

(i) total direct labour **hours** used to complete all production in December 2025

**(2)**

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(ii) total labour **cost** of production for December 2025.

**(6)**

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(d) Prepare the Manufacturing Account (extract) showing the **prime cost** of manufacture for the month of December 2025.

**(5)**

The Manager of Blagdon Manufacturing is concerned about the quality of production resulting in 300 wooden garden chairs requiring additional work in December. She believes that this may be due to the bonus payment per wooden garden chair produced.

(e) Evaluate the use of the bonus payment of £3 per chair for each wooden garden chair produced.

**(6)**

**(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)**

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**If you answer Question 6 put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**Source material for Question 6 is on pages 12 and 13 of the Source Booklet.**

**6** (a) Explain the meaning of a credit entry on the Delivery Vehicles Maintenance and Running Expenses Account on 31 December 2025.

**(2)**

(b) Explain how the following accounting concepts will be applied when calculating depreciation for the year.

(i) Going concern

**(2)**

(ii) Consistency.

**(2)**

(c) Prepare the following ledger accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025.

(i) Delivery vehicles (cost)

**(4)**

(ii) Delivery vehicles – provision for depreciation

**(5)**

(iii) Delivery vehicles maintenance and running expenses.

**(6)**

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(d) Prepare the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (extract) showing the transfers from the ledger accounts at 31 December 2025.

**(3)**

(e) Evaluate whether the reducing balance method is the most appropriate depreciation method for delivery vehicles.

**(6)**

**(Total for Question 6 = 30 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 90 MARKS**
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 200 MARKS**

**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Thursday 15 January 2026**

Afternoon (Time: 3 hours)

**Paper reference** **WAC11/01**

# Accounting

**International Advanced Subsidiary**

**UNIT 1: The Accounting System and Costing**

**Source Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over*

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## SECTION A

**Answer BOTH questions in this section.**

**1** Nice 'n' Green is a business selling and repairing lawn mowers. The business has three departments: showroom sales, repairs workshop and online sales.

The following were some of the balances extracted from the books of account on 31 December 2025.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Computer maintenance | 4 500 |
| Cost of sales | |
| Showroom sales | 85 000 |
| Repairs workshop – parts and materials | 72 400 |
| Online sales | 155 000 |
| Delivery vehicles running costs | 9 500 |
| General expenses | 9 750 |
| Heat and light | 10 750 |
| Irrecoverable debts | 2 300 |
| Management salaries | 81 000 |
| Marketing expenses | 15 000 |
| Non-current assets (at cost) | |
| Delivery vehicles | 36 000 |
| Computers | 40 000 |
| Online sales postal delivery charges | 8 250 |
| Online sales website maintenance | 12 350 |
| Premises maintenance | 11 250 |
| Provision for depreciation on non-current assets | |
| Delivery vehicles | 18 000 |
| Computers | 15 000 |
| Rent of premises | 25 000 |
| Revenue (sales) | |
| Showroom sales | 150 000 |
| Repairs workshop | 250 000 |
| Online sales | 350 000 |
| Sales returns | |
| Showroom sales | 12 800 |
| Online sales | 65 000 |
| Telephone and broadband costs | 4 000 |
| Wages | |
| Showroom sales | 19 500 |
| Repairs workshop | 35 800 |
| Online sales | 28 000 |

**Additional information at 31 December 2025**

(1) The following data was available:

| Data | Showroom sales | Repairs workshop | Online sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Floor area occupied (sqm) | 900 | 1 400 | 200 |
| Staff managed (number) | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Use of computers | 10% | 20% | 70% |
| Use of delivery vehicle | 40% | 60% | – |
| Use of telephone and broadband | 15% | 10% | 75% |

(2) An irrecoverable debt of £800 related to showroom sales. The remainder of the irrecoverable debts relate to unpaid invoices from the repairs workshop.

(3) All non-current assets are depreciated at the rate of 25% per annum using the straight-line method.

(4) General expenses and marketing expenses are to be apportioned in the same ratio as gross revenue.

**Required**

(a) Prepare the Departmental Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for year ended 31 December 2025 showing the profit or loss of **each** department. A total column is **not** required.

**(43)**

The owner of Nice 'n' Green is considering closing the sales showroom department and offering sales only online. The sales showroom would then be rented to another retailer.

(b) Evaluate the possibility of closing the sales showroom department and selling only online.

**(12)**

**(Total for Question 1 = 55 marks)**

**2** On 31 December 2025, Sheila prepared a Draft Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025 that showed a draft profit for the year of £16 540.

The following balances were left in her books of account at 31 December 2025.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 6% bank loan | 10 000 |
| Allowance for irrecoverable debts | 600 |
| Bank interest accrued | 300 |
| Capital | 25 000 |
| Cash and bank | 3 300 Dr |
| Drawings | 11 000 |
| Inventory – 31 December 2025 | 16 190 |
| Marketing prepaid | 1 400 |
| Non-current assets (at cost) | |
| Motor vehicles | 17 000 |
| Equipment | 13 000 |
| Profit for the year | 16 540 |
| Provision for depreciation – non-current assets | |
| Motor vehicles | 3 400 |
| Equipment | 10 600 |
| Rent prepaid | 2 000 |
| Rent receivable due | 500 |
| Trade payables | 7 500 |
| Trade receivables | 11 400 |
| Wages accrued | 1 850 |

**After** completion of the Draft Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2025 Sheila discovered that the following had been **incorrectly** accounted for in that statement.

(1) A transaction for the purchase of 200 items at £5 each, less 10% trade discount, supplied on credit, had **not** been entered in the books of account.

(2) A cash payment of £750 for equipment repair services had been debited to the Cash Book and credited to the Equipment Maintenance Account.

(3) An entry for discount allowed of £50 was **not** recorded in the Discount Allowed Account. A discount received of £200 was recorded as £150 in the Discount Received Account.

(4) The purchase of a motor vehicle costing £8 000 had been recorded in the Motor Vehicle Running Expenses Account and fully expensed in the year ended 31 December 2025. Sheila depreciates all motor vehicles owned at the end of the year at the rate of 20% per annum on cost.

(5) A credit purchase of 50 items of goods at a price of £8 each was correctly recorded in the book of prime entry but was posted to the General Ledger as a total of £40

(6) Depreciation on the equipment was calculated for the year as £2 600 using the straight-line method. It should have been calculated using the reducing balance method and totalled £1 250

(7) No entry had been made for a cheque received for a refund of rates. Rates of £1 700 had been paid and the refund was for 20% of this sum.

(8) A trade receivable had become bankrupt with a debt of £4 000. A payment of £0.30 in the £1 owed on the debt had been received by cheque. Neither the bankruptcy nor the payment had been recorded in the books of account.

**Required**

(a) State the **type of error** for **each** of the errors (1) to (5).

**(5)**

(b) Calculate the revised profit for the year ended 31 December 2025 by completing the table in the Question Paper. Where the error or omission would result in no effect on profit state '**No effect**'.

**(16)**

(c) Prepare the Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2025 **after** the completion of all errors and omissions.

**(22)**

Sheila is concerned that after every financial period there always seem to be errors to correct. A friend has suggested considering the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to prepare her books of account.

(d) Evaluate whether Sheila should invest in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT).

**(12)**

**(Total for Question 2 = 55 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 110 MARKS**

## SECTION B

**Answer THREE questions from this section.**

**3** Bilac is in business buying and selling goods on credit. This requires him to maintain ledger accounts for all customers that he sells to. He also maintains monthly control accounts.

The following information was available for November 2025.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Trade receivables balances at 1 November 2025 | 9 800 Dr |
| | 650 Cr |

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Allowance for irrecoverable debts | 500 |
| Bank receipts from credit customers | 10 100 |
| Contra entry | 450 |
| Discount allowed | 300 |
| Interest charged on trade receivables | 600 |
| Irrecoverable debt written off | 720 |
| Refunds to credit customers by cheque | 210 |
| Sales – credit | 11 580 |
| cash | 1 070 |
| Sales returns – credit | 970 |
| Trade receivable cheque dishonoured | 800 |

**Additional information at 30 November 2025**

(1) Trade receivables balances were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Debit | **To be calculated** |
| Credit | £180 |

**Required**

(a) Explain how the following accounting concepts and conventions are applied.

(i) Historic cost

**(2)**

(ii) Realisation.

**(2)**

(b) Prepare the Trade Receivables Ledger Control Account for the month of November 2025.

**(11)**

Bilac calculates a new allowance for irrecoverable debts at the end of each accounting period based upon the age of the debts in the Trade Receivables Ledger.

Debts of up to one month in age are assumed to all be collectable but older debts are calculated as follows:

| Age of debt | Total debts (£) | % irrecoverable |
|---|---|---|
| 1 to 2 months | 3 500 | 3 |
| 2 to 4 months | 1 700 | 15 |
| Over 4 months | 800 | 40 |

**Required**

(c) Calculate the value of the allowance for irrecoverable debts at 30 November 2025.

**(4)**

(d) Prepare the Statement of Financial Position (extract) recording the trade receivables at 30 November 2025.

**(5)**

(e) Evaluate Bilac's decision to prepare control accounts.

**(6)**

**(Total for Question 3 = 30 marks)**

**4** Suranga is a retailer. The following were some of the balances in her books of account on 30 November 2025.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Bank overdraft | 5 000 |
| Inventory | 80 000 |
| Non-current assets | 70 000 |
| Trade payables | 60 000 |
| Trade receivables | 35 000 |

**Required**

(a) Explain the term 'liquidity'.

**(2)**

(b) Calculate the current ratio at 30 November 2025.

**(2)**

During the month of December 2025, the following summarised transactions occurred.

(1) Sales of £90 000 (cost £50 000) were made, all on credit.
(2) Purchases of inventory of £35 000 were made, all on credit.
(3) Expenses of £40 000 for the month were paid in full, by cheque.
(4) Non-current assets costing £25 000 were purchased. Payment was made by cheque.
(5) £45 000 was paid to trade payables by bank transfer.
(6) £95 000 was received from trade receivables by bank transfer.

**Required**

(c) Calculate the value of the following at 31 December 2025.

(i) Bank

**(5)**

(ii) Inventory

**(3)**

(iii) Non-current assets

**(2)**

(iv) Trade payables

**(3)**

(v) Trade receivables.

**(3)**

(d) Calculate the liquid (acid test) ratio at 31 December 2025.

**(2)**

(e) State **two** actions that Suranga might take to improve the liquidity of the business at 31 December 2025.

**(2)**

Suranga purchased additional non-current assets in December. She considered a number of methods of payment before paying for the non-current assets by cheque.

(f) Evaluate the decision to purchase the additional non-current assets paying by cheque.

**(6)**

**(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)**

**5** Blagdon Manufacturing produces wooden garden chairs. The following information is available for the production of wooden garden chairs for the month of December 2025.

**(1) Production**

- Production for the month of December was 1 200 chairs.
- Assume that there were four working weeks in December.

**(2) Raw materials**

- Raw materials are issued to production on the First In First Out (FIFO) basis of inventory valuation.
- **One unit** of raw materials will make **one** wooden garden chair.
- On 1 December 2025, the inventory of raw materials was 350 units valued at £5 per unit.
- Purchases of raw materials and issues to production of raw materials for December were:

| Week | Purchase receipts | Issues to production |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 700 @ £7 per unit | 250 units |
| 2 | 0 | 350 units |
| 3 | 400 @ £8.4 per unit | 300 units |
| 4 | 200 @ £9 per unit | 300 units |

**(3) Direct labour**

- The Production Department had 12 workers in December 2025.
- **Each** worker worked a basic time of 40 hours per week and was paid at the rate of £6 per hour.
- Overtime was paid at the rate of time and one third.
- A bonus payment of £3 per wooden garden chair completed in the month of December was also given to be **shared equally** by the 12 production workers.
- **Each** wooden garden chair takes 1 hour 45 minutes to produce.
- Of the 1 200 wooden garden chairs produced in December, 900 passed quality inspection at the first attempt and 300 chairs required additional work to bring the quality to the required standard. The additional work took a total of 200 hours.
- Production workers worked all the hours required to complete the production in December.

**(4) Other costs**

- Other costs of £2 900 were incurred by the Production Department during December, of which 70% were direct.

**Required**

(a) Define the following.

(i) Perpetual valuation of raw materials issued

**(2)**

(ii) Unrealised profit on manufactured goods.

**(2)**

(b) Calculate the **cost of raw materials consumed** in production for December 2025.

**(7)**

(c) Calculate the:

(i) total direct labour **hours** used to complete all production in December 2025

**(2)**

(ii) total labour **cost** of production for December 2025.

**(6)**

(d) Prepare the Manufacturing Account (extract) showing the **prime cost** of manufacture for the month of December 2025.

**(5)**

The Manager of Blagdon Manufacturing is concerned about the quality of production resulting in 300 wooden garden chairs requiring additional work in December. She believes that this may be due to the bonus payment per wooden garden chair produced.

(e) Evaluate the use of the bonus payment of £3 per chair for each wooden garden chair produced.

**(6)**

**(Total for Question 5 = 30 marks)**

**6** DPH Haulage is a business using its delivery vehicles to distribute parcels to customers.

The following balances were in the books of account on 1 January 2025.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Delivery vehicles (cost) | 90 000 |
| Delivery vehicles – provision for depreciation | 55 000 |
| Delivery vehicles – maintenance and running expenses | 3 100 Cr |

The following were the summarised transactions relating to the delivery vehicles and the maintenance and running expenses for the year ended 31 December 2025.

(1) A delivery vehicle costing £16 000 and with a carrying value of £9 000 was sold on 31 March 2025 for £7 500

(2) A new delivery vehicle costing £20 000 was purchased on 1 April 2025, payment was made by cheque.

(3) Invoices for £11 975 were received from Oak Tree Garage for the repairs to and maintenance of delivery vehicles during the year.

(4) Running expenses of £6 200 were incurred and paid by cheque. In addition, purchases of fuel of £8 850 were made on credit from Super Petroleum. On 31 December 2025, it was estimated that £1 700 of fuel was prepaid.

**Additional information**

DPH Haulage calculates depreciation on all non-current assets owned on 31 December each year at the rate of 25% per annum using the reducing balance method.

**Required**

(a) Explain the meaning of a credit entry on the Delivery Vehicles Maintenance and Running Expenses Account on 31 December 2025.

**(2)**

(b) Explain how the following accounting concepts will be applied when calculating depreciation for the year.

(i) Going concern

**(2)**

(ii) Consistency.

**(2)**

(c) Prepare the following ledger accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025.

(i) Delivery vehicles (cost)

**(4)**

(ii) Delivery vehicles – provision for depreciation

**(5)**

(iii) Delivery vehicles maintenance and running expenses.

**(6)**

(d) Prepare the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (extract) showing the transfers from the ledger accounts at 31 December 2025.

**(3)**

(e) Evaluate whether the reducing balance method is the most appropriate depreciation method for delivery vehicles.

**(6)**

**(Total for Question 6 = 30 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 90 MARKS**
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 200 MARKS**

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