



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE In Accounting (4AC0) Paper 1



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Section A: multiple choice

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	The correct Answer is C	(1)
	A is wrong because this is a purchase and not a sale. B is wrong because this is a purchase and not a sale. D is wrong because purchases are always debited when goods are purchased.	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
2	The correct Answer is B	(1)
	A is wrong because this is a ledger – not a primary accounting record C is wrong because this is a ledger – not a primary accounting record D is wrong because this is a statement – not a primary	
	accounting record.	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	The correct Answer is B	(1)
	A is wrong because both accounts always have debit balances. C is wrong because assets always have debit balances. D is wrong because expenses always have debit balances.	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	The correct Answer is C	(1)
	A is wrong because bank loan is a liability. B is wrong because debtors are a current asset. D is wrong because premises are a tangible fixed asset.	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	The correct Answer is B	(1)
	A is wrong because a bank overdraft is a liability not an asset. C is wrong because a bank overdraft is a liability not an	
	asset D is wrong because a bank overdraft is a current liability not a long-term liability.	



Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	The correct Answer is B	(1)
	A is wrong because this is a purchase of inventory which is revenue expenditure	
	C is wrong because this is an item of revenue expenditure	
	D is wrong because this is an item of revenue expenditure	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	The correct Answer is D	(1)
	A is wrong because both capital and revenue expenditure are treated in the same way in the cash book.	
	B is wrong because creditors are not affected by this error.	
	C is wrong because debtors are not affected by this error.	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	The correct Answer is C	(1)
	A is wrong because an appropriation account is used to show how profit is shared which comes after this transaction.	
	B is wrong because the transaction is not a manufacturing cost.	
	D is wrong as the transaction would not be included in the trading account.	
Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	The correct Answer is A	(1)
	B is wrong because a receipts and payments account is the same as a cash book. C is wrong because a statement of affairs is the same as a balance sheet.	
	D is wrong as a subscriptions account is the same as a sales account.	



Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	The correct Answer is C A is wrong because profitability is measured using profitability ratios not liquidity ratios. B is wrong because profitability ratios are used to assess the level of trading not liquidity ratios. D is wrong as the measurement relates to profitability not liquidity.	(1)



Section B

Question Number	Answer						Mark
11(ai)		Award marks for correct date, details and amounts in combination.					
			C Sor	n Accou	ınt		
	Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£	
	Apr 1	Balance b/d	1800 (1)	Apr 3	Returns inwards	99 (1)	
				_	(Book)		
	Apr 13	Sales (Book)	572 (1)	Apr 21	(PL) Set Off/ Contra	450 (1)	
				Apr 30	Cash (Book) (Bank)	1280 (1)	
				Apr 30	Balance c/d	543	
			<u>2372</u>			<u>2372</u>	
	May	Balance	543				
	1	b/d	(1of)				
							(6)



Question Number	Answer						Mark	
11(aii)		Award marks for correct date, details and amounts in combination. Sales Ledger Control Account						
	Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£		
	Apr 1	Balance b/d	7474 (1)	Apr 30	(PL) set off/Contra	450 (1)		
	Apr 30	Sales (Book)	4 235 (1)		Returns inwards (Book)	385(1)		
					Cash (Book) (Bank)	8712 (1)		
					Balance c/d	2162		
			11709			11709		
	May 1	Balance b/d	2162 (1of)					
							(6)	

Question Number	Answer						Mark
11(aiii)		marks for bination.	r correc	t date,	details and	amounts	
			Sale	s Accou	unt		
	Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£	
	Apr 30	Balance c/d	25450	Apr 1	Balance b/d	21 000 (1)	
				Apr 15	Cash (Book) (Bank)	600/660 (2/1)	
				Apr 30	Sales (Book)	3 850 (1)	
			<u>25450</u>			<u>25 450</u>	
				May 1	Balance b/d	25 450 (1of)	(5)



Question Number	Answer						Mark
11 (aiv)	Award marks for correct date, details and amounts in combination.						
		(iv) Ret	urns In	wards	Account		
	Date	Narration	£	Date	Narration	£	
	Apr 1	Balance b/d	1342 (1)	Apr 30	Balance c/d	1692	
	Apr 30	Returns inwards (Book)	350 (1)				
			<u>1692</u>			<u>1692</u>	
	May	Balance b/d	1692				
	1		(1of)				(3)
			•	•		<u> </u>	

Question Number	Answer	Mark				
11 (b)	Award up to (4) marks for a discussion on the benefits to the business of maintaining a sales ledger control account and a final (1) mark for a conclusion related to the scenario.					
	Sample reasons The maintenance of a sales ledger control account can bring many benefits to Justin as:					
	 He will find it easier to identify errors (1) in the sales ledger (1). 					
	 He will also find it easier to prepare his financial statements (1) as the total of debtors will be easily available (1). 					
	 Fraud should be easier to identify (1) as the control account is usually maintained by a different person (1) 					
	Conclusion (1) Therefore the preparation of a sales ledger control account will bring many benefits to Justin's business.	(5)				



Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(a)	Award 1 mark each for: • total assets • total liabilities • capital	
	Assets: Shop fittings 20 010 Debtors 2 000 Stock 2 500 Petty cash 490 25 000 (1)	
	Liabilities: Bank loan (2020) 5 000 Bank overdraft 6 500 Creditors 3 200 Electricity 300 15 000 (1)	
	Capital: $25000 - 15\ 000 = \underline{10\ 000}$ (1of)	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12(b)	Award marks as shown; marks to be awarded for correct figure and treatment.	
	£	
	Opening debtors (2 000) (1)	
	Receipts from debtors 45 000 (1)	
	Receipts from cash sales 53 200 (1)	
	Cash drawings 21 000 (1)	
	Closing debtors 3 000 (1)	
	Total sales 120 200 (1of)	>
		(6)



Question Number	Answer				Mark
12(c)	Award marks as shown; marks to be awarded for correct figure and treatment.				
			£		
	Opening c	reditors	(3 200) (1)		
	Payments	to creditors	42 700 (1)		
	Discount r	received	2 300 (1)		
	Closing cr	editors	2 560 (1)		
	Total purc	hases	44 360 (1of)		(5)



Question Number	Ans	Answer					
12(d)		ard marks as shown rect figure and treat					
		ard revenue and pur y match with (b) an		o/f marks	only if		
			t Christa e staten 28 Febru	nent	•		
			£	£			
		Revenue		120 200	(1 of)		
		Opening stock	2 500				
		Purchases	44 360		(1 of)		
			46 860				
		Closing stock	<u>1 860</u>		(1)		
		Cost of sales		45 000	(1 of)		
		Gross profit		75 200	(1 of)		
		Discount received		2 300	(1)		
				77 500			
		Expenses					
		Wages	15 000				
		Rent and rates	4 000				
		Loan interest	400		(1)		
		Electricity*	1 750	24.450	(3)		
		Duefit for the recen		21 150	(1.5)		
		Profit for the year		56 350	(1 of)		
	*Ele	ectricity 1 650 (1) - 3	00 (1) +	400 (1) =	= 1 750	(11)	



Question Number	Answer				Mark
13 (a)) Award marks as shown				
	Ratio	Formula	2017	2018	
	Gross profit	Gross profit/Sales x	25%	25%	
	margin	100 (1)	(1)	(1)	
	Net profit margin	Net profit/Sales x 100 (1)	12% (1)	10% (1)	
	Return on capital employed	Net profit/Capital employed x 100 (1)	80% (1)	75% (1)	
	% notation mu	er in lieu of sales ust be shown			(9)
Question Number	Answer				Mark
13 (b)	the chayears; 3 markeeach in 1 mark	for a general stateminge in profitability of statem of s	ver the t the mea	wo	
	two years (1) the net profit r The gross prof years indicatin cost price (1); business is not (1) and the re the business is	y of the business has downich is evidenced by the station and return on capital margin is unchanged as no change in either the net profit margin is controlling their expension on capital employed anot using the increase actively in generating profit.	the reduct tal emplor over the ne selling ndicates t ses adequed in capital	two two price or hat the uately; es that	(5)
	business has h	director is incorrect in a lad a successful year as s declined. (1)	_	that the	



Question Number	Answer	Mark
13 (c)	Award mark for correct response only	
	e.g. Current / current ratio Working capital / working capital ratio Acid test / acid test ratio Quick / quick ratio Accept any appropriate spelling Accept upper or lowercase	(1)



Question Number	Answer				Mark		
14(a) (i)	Award marks for figures on the correct side as shown. Award 1 mark for all correct dates and narratives						
			Capital	Accour	nt		
	Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£	
	2017 Dec 31	Drawings	1 850 W1 (2)	2017 Jan 1	Bank	5 000 (1)	
		Balance c/d	34 150		Motor vehicle	6 000 (1)	
				Dec 31	Income statement		
			<u>36 000</u>			<u>36 000</u>	
				2018 Jan 1	Balance b/d	34 150 (1of)	(7)
) (1) + 145	50 (1) = 1	1850			
Question Number	Answer						Mark
14 (a) (ii)	shown	•	_		orrect side es and narr		
			Drawing	s Accou	unt		
	Date	Details	£	Date	Details	£	
	2017 May 1	Purchases	400 W1(2)	2017 Dec 31	Capital	1 850 (1of)	
	Oct 1	Cash (Bank)	1 450 (1)				
			<u>1 850</u>			<u>1 850</u>	(5)
	W1 500	(1) x 80%	$\mathbf{o}(1) = 400$)			



Question Number	Answer	Mark
14 (b)	Concept Materiality (1) Consistency (1) Business entity/ entity (1) Accept any appropriate spelling	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (a)	Award up to 2 marks for advantages and up to 2 marks for disadvantages.	
	Advantages	
	additional capitalshare the risk	
	share the workloadnew ideas	
	additional skills Disadvantages	
	Disadvantagesreceiving less profit	
	 delaying business decisions possible conflicts responsible for all debts 	(4)
	Accept other appropriate responses	



Question Number	Answer	Mark
15 (b)	Award 1 mark for identifying the changes to each category with a further 1 mark for each point of development – max 2 marks for each.	
	Sample answer	
	Current accounts (1) will be required which will record drawings , interest on capital etc. (1)	
	The partnership will be required to produce an appropriation account (1) which will show the share of profit/loss for each partner (1)	
	The financed by section of the balance sheet (1) will now include separate balances for each partners capital and current accounts. (1)	(6)

