



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

www.PapaCambridge.com

General Certificate of Education

Accounting ACC1

Unit 1 Financial Accounting:

The Accounting Information System

Mark Scheme

2008 examination - June series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this Mark Scheme are available to download from the AQA Website: www.aqa.org.uk

Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

COPYRIGHT

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use, with the following important exception: AQA cannot give permission to centres to photocopy any material that is acknowledged to a third party even for internal use within the centre.

Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

June 2008

MARK SCHEME

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS

You should remember that your marking standards should reflect the levels of performance of candidates, mainly 17 years old, writing under examination conditions.

Positive Marking

You should be positive in your marking, giving credit for what is there rather than being too conscious of what is not. Do not deduct marks for irrelevant or incorrect answers as candidates penalise themselves in terms of the time they have spent.

Mark Range

You should use the whole mark range available in the mark scheme. Where the candidate's response to a question is such that the mark scheme permits full marks to be awarded, full marks **must** be given. A perfect answer is not required. Conversely, if the candidate's answer does not deserve credit, then no marks should be given.

Alternative Answers / Layout

The answers given in the mark scheme are not exhaustive and other answers may be valid. If this occurs, examiners should refer to their Team Leader for guidance. Similarly, candidates may set out their accounts in either a vertical or horizontal format. Both methods are acceptable.

Own Figure Rule

In cases where candidates are required to make calculations, arithmetic errors can be made so that the final or intermediate stages are incorrect. To avoid a candidate being penalised repeatedly for an initial error, candidates can be awarded marks where they have used the correct method with their own (incorrect) figures. Examiners are asked to annotate a script with **OF** where marks have been allocated on this basis. **OF** always makes the assumption that there are no extraneous items. Similarly, **OF** marks can be awarded where candidates make correct conclusions or inferences from their incorrect calculations.

Quality of Written Communication

Once the whole script has been marked the work of the candidate should be assessed for the Quality of Written Communication, using the criteria at the end of the mark scheme. The mark should be shown separately on the candidate's script.

1 Total for this question: 17 marks

John Pawson owns a business supplying packaging materials. The following items are to be recorded in the cash book for the week ended 7 June 2008.

Date	Details	£	p
June 1	Cash in hand	26	40
June 1	Overdrawn bank balance	625	20
June 2	Cash sales	70	00
June 2	Cheque paid to R Howe (discount taken £14.60)	292	00
June 3	Cheque drawn for cash	200	00
June 5	Cheque received from P Rice (discount allowed £32.10)	512	10
June 6	Interest charged by the bank	36	00
June 6	Cheque received from P Green	2 000	00
June 6	Wages paid by cash	64	50

REQUIRED

1(a) Record this information in the cash book overleaf and balance the cash book at 7 June 2008.

Cash Book

Dr

Cr

Date	Details	Discount		Cash		Bank		Date	Details	Discount		Cash		Bank	
		£	p	£	p	£	p			£	p	£	p	£	p
June 1	Balance B/D			26	40(1)			June 1	Balance B/D					625	20(1)
June 2	Cash sales			70	00(1)			June 2	R Howe	14	60			292	00(1)
June 3	Cheque for cash			200	00(1)			June 3	Cheque for cash					200	00(1)
June 5	P Rice	32	10			512	10(1)	June 6	Bank interest paid					36	00(1)
June 6	P Green					2 000	00(1)	June 6	Wages			64	50(1)		
								June 7	Balances C/D			231	90	1 358	90
		32	10(1)	296	40	2 512	10			14	60(1)	296	40	2 512	10
June 8	Balances B/D			231	90(1)OF	1 358	90(1)OF								

14 marks

www.PapaCambridge.com

John Pawson also operates a petty cash book using an imprest system.

1(b) Explain how a petty cash imprest system operates.

Petty cash expenditure is totalled (1) and the amount drawn for cash equals the total of the expenditure (1). In this way the total of cash plus the total of petty cash vouchers will always equal the amount of the float(1).

3 marks

2

Total for this question: 11

The following information has been extracted from the books of account of Howard Davies for the month ended 30 April 2008.

	£
Credit balance on VAT account at 1 April 2008	4 836
Total cash sales (including VAT)	2 914
VAT on credit purchases	8 427
VAT on credit sales	12 189
VAT on petty cash expenditure	314
VAT on returns from credit customers	65
VAT on returns to credit suppliers	102

Additional information

- (1) There were no payments to or receipts from HM Revenue and Customs during April 2008.
- (2) The VAT rate is 17.5%.

REQUIRED

2(a) Make the necessary entries in the VAT account for April 2008 and balance the account.

Dr		VAT Account		Cr	
Details	£		Details	£	
Credit purchases	8 427	(1)	Balance b/d	4 836	(1)
Petty cash expenditure	314	(1)	Cash sales (W1)	434	(2)
Customer returns	65	(1)	Credit sales	12 189	(1)
Balance c/d	8 755		Supplier returns	102	(1)
	<u>17 561</u>			<u>17 561</u>	
			Balance b/d	8 755	(10F)

W1 2914 x 7/47 = 434 Cr (2 marks); 434 Dr (1 mark)

9 marks

2(b) Explain the difference between VAT input tax and VAT output tax.

VAT input tax – the tax on purchases and expenses (1).
VAT output tax – the tax on sales (1).

2 marks

3

Total for this question: 16 marks

Rayhana Patel owns a shop selling curtains. The following information has been extracted from her books of account at 31 May 2008.

	£
Balance at bank	1 060
Capital	20 000
Carriage inwards	890
Carriage outwards	280
Discounts allowed	1 140
Discounts received	1 890
Drawings	18 420
General expenses	8 870
Motor vehicle	12 000
Purchases	51 500
Rent receivable	520
Returns inwards	620
Returns outwards	870
Sales	113 400
Staff wages and salaries	18 240
Stock at 1 June 2007	14 100
Stock at 31 May 2008	16 600
Trade creditors	4 620
Trade debtors	3 990
VAT (amount due to HM Revenue and Customs)	1 170

REQUIRED

Prepare a trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 31 May 2008.

Rayhana Patel
Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 May 2008 (1)

	£		£	
Sales			113 400	(1)
Returns inwards			(620)	(1)
			112 780	
Cost of sales				
Opening stock	14 100	(1)		
Purchases	51 500	(1)		
Returns outwards	(870)	(1)		
Carriage inwards	890	(1)		
			65 620	
Closing stock	16 600	(1)	49 020	
Gross profit (must be labelled)			63 760	(1 OF)
Discounts received			1 890	(1)
Rent receivable			520	(1)
			66 170	
Less expenses				
Staff wages and salaries	18 240	(1)		
General expenses	8 870	(1)		
Carriage outwards	280	(1)		
Discount allowed	1 140	(1)	28 530	
Net profit (must be labelled)			37 640	(1 OF)

16 marks

4

Total for this question: 18 marks

The following information has been extracted from the books of account of Addison Hardware for the month ended 30 April 2008.

	£
Purchases ledger debit balances at 1 April 2008	842
Purchases ledger credit balances at 1 April 2008	26 145
Purchases day book total	83 595
Purchases returns day book total	2 104
Cash purchases	9 922
Cheques paid to credit suppliers	84 414
Discounts received	1 060
Discounts allowed	2 152
Cheque refunds received from credit suppliers	619
Credit balances on purchases ledger offset against sales ledger	410
Purchases ledger debit balances at 30 April 2008	332
Purchases ledger credit balances at 30 April 2008	?

REQUIRED

4(a) Prepare and balance a purchases ledger control account for April 2008.

Dr		Purchases Ledger Control Account		Cr	
Details	£	Details	£		
Balance b/d	842(1)	Balance b/d	26 145(1)		
Purchases returns day book	2 104(1)	Purchases day book	83 595(1)		
Supplier payments	84 414(1)	Cheque refunds	619(1)		
Discounts received	1 060(1)	Balance c/d	332*		
Contra	410(2)				
Balances c/d	21 861**				
	110 691				
Balance b/d	332*	Balance b/d	21 861**		
	(1 or 0)		(1 OF)		

* 1 mark awarded for both balances present

11 marks

**1 mark awarded for both balances present

The manager of Addison Hardware is considering computerising the accounting records of the business.

REQUIRED

4(b) Write a memorandum to the manager of Addison Hardware explaining **three** advantages to the business of computerising the **purchases ledger records**.

MEMORANDUM

To: The manager

From: A student

Date: 2nd June 2008

Subject: Advantages of computerising the purchases ledger records

1 mark for heading

- **Accuracy** – less possibilities for errors due to only one entry required for each transaction, leading to less likelihood of making incorrect payments to suppliers.
- **Speed** – built in database quicker to access than manual system, saving time and minimising the risk of missing discounts receivable.
- **Automatic document production** – leading to increased accuracy and more professional image to suppliers.
- **Up-to-date information** – leading to more efficient management and better credit control.
- **Legibility** – less possibility of errors through mis-reading figures.
- **Accessibility** – more than one person can view accounts at the same time.

1 mark for identification, 1 mark for development related specifically to the purchases ledger.

max 6 marks
Overall 7 marks

5

Total for this question: 14 marks

Julie Stuart has prepared the following balance sheet for her business. It contains errors.

Julie Stuart
Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 May 2008

	£000	£000
Fixed assets		60
Current assets		
Stock	12	
Trade creditors	11	
VAT (amount due from HM Revenue and Customs)	6	
Bank overdraft	<u>31</u>	
	<u>60</u>	
Current liabilities		
Trade debtors	18	
Drawings	<u>24</u>	
	<u>42</u>	
Net current assets		<u>18</u>
		<u>78</u>
Capital		
Balance at 1 June 2007		46
Net profit for the year		<u>32</u>
		<u>78</u>

Additional information

- (1) A cheque for £2000 paid to a creditor in May 2008 had been entered in the accounting records as £6000.
- (2) A cheque for drawings of £5000 had been posted to staff wages.
- (3) Machinery costing £8000 had been purchased on credit on 31 May 2008. No entries had been made in the accounting records.

REQUIRED

5(a) Prepare a corrected balance sheet, taking account of the additional information.

Julie Stuart
Balance Sheet at 31 May 2008 (1)

	£000		
<u>Fixed assets</u>		68	(1)W1
<u>Current assets</u>			
Stock	12		
Trade debtors	18	(1)	
VAT – amount due from HM Revenue and Customs	6		
	36		
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Bank overdraft	27	(2)W2	
Trade creditors	23	(3)W3	
	50		
Net current liabilities		(14)	
		54	
<u>Capital</u>			
Balance at 1 June 2007		46	
Net profit for the year		37	(1)W4
		83	
Drawings		(29)	(2)W5
		54	

Workings

W1	$60 + 8 = 68(1)$
W2	$31(1) - 4(1) = 27$
W3	$11(1) + 4(1) + 8(1) = 23$
W4	$32 + 5 = 37(1)$
W5	$24(1) + 5(1) = 29$

11 marks

The additional information on page 12 refers to three accounting errors.

REQUIRED

5(b) State the type of error referred to in each case.

Error 1 – Original entry (1)

Error 2 – Principle (1)

Error 3 – Omission (1)

3 marks

QUALITY OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

After the candidate's script has been marked, the work should be assessed for the Quality of Written Communication, using the following criteria.

Marks

- 0** Accounts and financial statements are unclear and poorly presented.
There is little or no attempt to show workings or calculations.
Descriptions and explanations lack clarity and structure.
There is very limited use of specialist vocabulary.
Answers may be legible but only with difficulty.
Errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar are such that meaning is unclear.
- 1-2** There is some attempt to present accounts and financial statements in an appropriate format.
Workings are missing or are not clearly linked to the answers.
Descriptions and explanations are understandable but they lack a logical structure.
There is some use of specialist vocabulary but this is not always applied appropriately.
In most cases answers are legible, but errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar are such that meaning may be unclear.
- 3** Accounts and financial statements are generally well presented but there are a few errors.
Workings are shown and there is some attempt to link them to the relevant account(s).
Descriptions and explanations are usually clearly expressed but there are some weaknesses in the logical structure. There is a good range of specialist vocabulary which is used with facility.
Answers are legible. Spelling is generally accurate and the standard conventions of punctuation and grammar are usually followed.
- 4** Accounts and financial statements are well organised and clearly presented.
Workings are clearly shown and easy to follow. Descriptions and explanations are clearly expressed.
Arguments are logically structured. There is wide use of specialist vocabulary which is used relevantly and precisely.
Answers are clearly written and legible. Spelling is accurate and the standard conventions of punctuation and grammar are followed so that meaning is clear.

To help them to make judgements, examiners should focus on the following issues.

Are there clear presentations of formats and prose answers?

Are there clear and logical workings, where appropriate?

Is the whole script legible, understandable and logically argued (including spelling, punctuation and grammar)?

Is there a grasp of accounting terminology (eg avoiding slang, avoiding text language, avoiding abbreviations in prose answers)?
