



Accounting

Advanced GCE A2 H411

Advanced Subsidiary GCE AS H011

Mark Schemes for the Units

January 2010

H011/H411/MS/R/10J

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F011 – Accounting Principles

Quality of Written Communication

The rubric states:

* In these two questions/sub questions, you will be assessed on the quality of you written communication. In one of these questions, the focus will be on your ability to present numerical information legibly and in an appropriate accounting format. In the other, you will assessed on the legibility and style of writing, the clarity and coherence of your arguments and the accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar.

4% of the paper marks are available for rewarding Quality of Written Communication.

Levels of Response for Numerical Questions

Level	Mark	Description
2	2	Almost all account headings, terms and balances are included appropriately and in line with accounting conventions. Figures are legible with effective use made of columns and sub-totals. Accounts are ruled off as appropriate.
1	1	Some account headings, terms and balances are included though not always adhered to accounting conventions. Most figures are legible. Some appropriate use is made of columns and sub-totals. Some accounts are ruled off as appropriate.
-	0	Responses which fail to achieve the standard required for Level 1.

Levels of Response for Narrative Questions

Level	Mark	Description
2	2	Ideas, some complex, are expressed clearly and quite fluently, using an appropriate style of writing. Arguments made are generally relevant and are constructed in a logical and coherent manner. There are few errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar, and those that are made are not intrusive and do not obscure meaning.
1	1	Relatively straightforward or simple ideas are expressed in a generally appropriate style of writing which sometimes lacks clarity or fluency. Arguments have some limited coherence and structure occasionally showing relevance to the main focus of the questions. There are errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar which are noticeable and sometimes intrusive but do not totally obscure meaning.
_	0	Responses which fail to achieve the standard required for Level 1.

Mark Scheme

January 2010

Question Number	Expected Answer				Mark	Additional Guidance
umber	Janet Peters					
	Trading and Profit and Loss Account for t	he vear er	nded 30	November 2009		
	Sales			191,300		
	Sales returns			1,920		
				189,380 (1)		
	Opening stock	7,300				
	Purchases	89,400				
	Carriage inwards	330	(1)			
		97,030				
	Purchase returns	1,340	(1)			
		95,690				
	Closing stock	7,450				
	Cost of sales			88,240		
	Gross Profit			101,140		
	Discounts received			1,730 (1)		
	Decrease in provision for doubtful debts			20 (2)		
	Commission received			<u> 100</u> (1)		
				102,990		
	Carriage outwards	620	(1)			
	Discounts allowed	2,840				
	Rent and rates	27,180				
	Insurance	800				
	Salaries	25,000				
	Motor expenses	7,130				
	General expenses	6,710				
	Bad debts	210				
	Loan interest	600				
	Depreciation motor vehicles	4,320				
	Depreciation fixtures and fittings	3,000	(2)			
	Net Profit			<u>78,410</u> 24,580 (1)		
	Net Profit			<u>24,580</u> (1)		

F011

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F011		Mark Sch	eme		January 2010
Question Number	Expected Answer			Mark	Additional Guidance
1 continued	Janet Peters Balance Sheet as at 30 November 2009 Fixed Assets Fixtures and fittings Motor vehicles Current Assets Stock Debtors Prepaid insurance Bank Current Liabilities	7,450 (1) 15,760 (2) 80 (1) <u>1,560</u> (1) 24,850	6,600 (1) <u>6,480</u> (1) 13,080		
	Creditors Accrued rates Accrued salaries Loan interest due	14,670 (1) 380 (1) 2,400 (1) <u>100</u> (2) 17,550			
	Working Capital Long Term Liabilities 10% Loan Financed by Capital Net Profit Drawings CHECK THAT CANDIDATES HAVE NOT SELOW THE BS RATHER THAN ON THE	STARTED Q2	$\frac{7,300}{20,380}$ $\frac{6,000}{14,380}$ (1) $\frac{14,380}{14,380}$ (1) $\frac{24,580}{24,580}$ (1of) $\frac{29,200}{14,380}$ (2) $\frac{0}{14,380}$ QWC Total marks	[43] [2] [45]	

FUI	•					IVIAI K SCI			January 201
	estion nber		Expected Answer					Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(a)	(i)			Wage	S			
			Bank Balance c/d	24,100 2,130 26,230	(1)	Balance b/d Profit and Loss	2,040 (1) 24,190 (1) 26,230)) [4]	
2	(a)	(ii)			Insurar	nce			
			Bank	1,400		Balance b/d Profit and Loss Balance c/d	130 660 (2) <u>610</u> (1) <u>1,400</u>)	
2	(a)	(iii)	Profit and loss	14,170	(2)	Received Balance b/d	1,490	_	
			Balance c/d	<u>1,320</u> <u>15,490</u>	(1)	Bank	<u>14,000</u> (1) <u>15,490</u>) [4]	
2	(a)	(iv)		C	ommissi	on Received			
			Balance b/d (1) Profit and Loss Balance c/d	170 1,660 <u>190</u>	(1) (1)	Bank	2,020 (1)		
				2,020	(')		<u>2,020</u>	[4]	
2	(b)		<u>Current Assets</u> Insurance prepaid		610	(1)			
			<u>Current Liabilities</u> Accrued wages Rent received prepa Commission receive		2,130 1,320 190	(1) (1) (1)		[4]	

F011

Mark Scheme

January 2010

Expected Answer Number2(c)(i)Trade discount – f400(1)

2	(c)	(i)	Trade discount – £400 (1)		
2	(c)	(ii)	Cash discount – £32 (1)		
2	(c)	(iii)	Total paid to supplier – £1,568 (1) or £1,560 (1of)	[3]	
2	(d)		Amount paid to supplier – £1,600 (1)	[1]	
2	(e)		Dual aspect concept (2) + (1) for development		
			Records transactions into two accounts (1), one being debited and the other credited (1). This allows the business to easily check for errors (1).		
			Double-entry is a commonly understood accounting system (1) allowing book- keepers and accountants to prepare accounts using the same system for all kinds of organisations in different countries (1). This reduces confusion and promotes understanding of business financial information (1).		
			Entries are made into individual ledger accounts which are balanced off regularly (1). This allows for control (1), for example; amounts due to creditors to be paid on time and debtors to be more easily monitored. This ensures continuity of supply and reduces the possibility of bad debts (1).		
			Useful for preparation of the trial balance (1). If the trial balance doesn't balance errors can be investigated (1) and resolved before preparation of final accounts (1).		
			Final accounts can be easily prepared (1). This allows for useful information to be provided for users (1) such as information on profits and asset values (1).		
			There are some limitations to the double-entry system (1), e.g. errors that do not affect the balancing of the trial balance (1) leading to the incorrect assumption that the accounts are correct (1).		

Mark Scheme

Mark

Additional Guidance

Question

F011	Mark Scheme		January 2010
Question Number	Expected Answer	Mark	Additional Guidance
	The double-entry system can seem complicated to set up (1) The owner of the business would need training (1) or the business would need to incur the cost of hiring an accountant (1). (3 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) QWC	[9] [2] [11]	
	Total marks	[35]	

F012 – Financial Accounting

Que	estion		Expected Answer					Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	Sales Suspense	Dr 18,200	(1)	Cr 18,200	(1)		
		(ii)	Purchases B. Dales	2,500	(1)	2,500	(1)		
		(iii)	Suspense Discounts Allowed Suspense	9,600 9,600		9,600	(1)		
			Discounts Received			9,600	(1)		
		(iv)	Bank Suspense	800	(1)	800	(1)		
		(v)	A & F Ltd Suspense	2,400	(1)	2,400	(1)		
		(vi)	Office Equipment Purchases Profit and Loss	14,500 2,175		14,500	(1)		
			Provision for Depreciation	2,175	(')	2,175	(1)		
		(vii)	Bank Suspense	9,400	(1)	9,400	(1)		
		(viii)	Tiffan Ltd Sales	500	(1)	500	(1)	[20]	

F012	Mark Schem	ie	January 201
Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(b)	Statement to show revised Net Profit Increase Decrease Original Net Profit 145,300 Sales overcast 18,200 (1) Purchases omitted 2,500 (1) Discounts allowed/ received 19,200 (2) Purchases 14,500 (1) Provision for 2,175 (1) Sales 500 (1) Sales 500 (1) Revised Net Profit 156,625 (1)	[8]	
(c)	 Fast processing of accounting data (1), which allows users to access up to date information (1) for monitoring, control and decision making purposes (1). Large volumes of data can be easily kept (1), minimising storage costs (1) and allowing easy and rapid access to information (1). Data can be password protected (1), reducing the need for costs associated with physical security systems (1). Errors are minimised (1), generating reduced administrative and other costs associated with their correction (1). (2x2 marks) 	[4]	
	. ,		
	Total	[32]	

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F01	2				Mark Schen	ne	January 2010
Que	estion	1	Expected Answe	r		Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
2	(a)	(i)	Motor vehicles MV1	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>		
			MV2	5,200 (1) 1,800 (1) 7,000	MV1 5,200 (1) MV2 3,600 (1) MV3 3,600 (1)		
		()	<u>Equipment</u>		12,400	[5]	
		(ii)	EQ1	<u>4,500</u> (1)	EQ1 4,500 (1) EQ2 <u>6,600</u> (1)		
					11,100	[3]	
	(b)	(i)	<u>Motor vehicles</u> MV1 MV2	2008 6,500 (1) 4,500 (1) 11,000	<u>2009</u> MV1 4,875 (1) MV2 3,375 (1) MV3 6,000 (1)		
			<u>Equipment</u>		14,250	[5]	
		(ii)	EQ1	<u>6,000</u> (1)	EQ1 4,800 (1) EQ2 8,800 (1)		
					13,600	[3]	

F012			Mark	Scheme		January 201
Question	Expected Answer				Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(c)	Statement to show revis Original net profit add back depreciation original method	86,000 7,000 4,500 11,500 97,500 11,000 6,000 17,000	12,400 <u>11,100</u> 14,250 <u>13,600</u> (3)(1of)	94,000 <u>23,500</u> 117,500 <u>27,850</u> <u>89,650</u> (3) (1of)	[6]	
	Total				[22]	

			Candary 20	
Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance	
Question 3*	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance	_
	()			

F012			Mark Schem	e	January 20
Question	Expected Answer			Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
	Balance Sheet as at 31	December 2009			
	Fixed Assets				
	Premises		100,000		
	Equipment		27,600		
	Motor vehicles		68,200		
			195,800 (1)		
	Current Assets		(1)		
	Stock	17,400			
	Debtors	28,028 (1)			
	General expenses	900 (1)			
	Rent received	<u>1,300</u> (1)			
		47,628			
	Current Liabilities	11,020			
	Creditors	19,470			
	Wages	500 (1)			
	Bank overdraft	<u>8,290</u> (2)			
	Bank overaran	28,260			
	Working capital	20,200	19,368		
			215,168		
	Financed by				
	Capital		212,880 (2)		
	Net Profit		<u>34,208</u> (1of)		
			247,088		
	Drawings		<u>31,920</u> (1)		
			215,168		
				[31]	
			QWC	[3]	
	Total			[34]	

F0 1	12		Ν	lark Scheme	January 2010
Que	estion	Expected Answer		Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
4	(a)	Jamie and Simon Appropriation Accour 31 December 2009 Net Profit Interest on drawings	120,000 Jamie 1,300 (1) Simon <u>1,750</u> (1) 3,050		
		Interest on capital	I23,050 Jamie 6,000 (2) Simon 9,600 (1) 15,600 107,450		
		Salaries	Jamie 24,450 	_ (1)	
		Share of profits	Jamie 31,125 (1) Simon <u>51,875</u> <u>83,000</u>	_	

F012					Mark Sch	eme				January	y 201
Question	Expected A	Inswer				Mark					
(b)					Current	Account					
	Bal b/d (1)		Jam 8,4		Simon 3,200	Salaries	Jamie 24,450 ((1)	Simon		
	Drawings Interest or	Drawings		00	35,000 (1) 1,750 (1of)	Interest on Capita Share of Profits	I 6,000 ((1of) (1of)	9,600 51,875		
	Bal c/d				21,525 (1) fig 61,475		61,575		61,475		[7
(c)											
				Ca	oital Account						
Goodwill bal c/d	Jamie 12,000 (1) 163,000 (1)	Simon 20,000 245,000	(1) Louis 8,00 112,00	e 0 (1)	Bal b/d Bank	Jamie 160,000 (1) fig	Simon 240,000		Louise 70,000		
	fig				Stock Equipment Goodwill	15,000 (1)	25,000	(1)	30,000 20,000	(1 all 3) Must show separate	
	175,000	265,000	120,00	0		175,000	265,000		120,000		

Mark Scheme

Question	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale/Additional Guidance
(d)*	Advantages: There are no legal formalities which must be completed when setting up as a partnership. Additional specialist skills of partner. The workload and burden of responsibility can be shared between the partners. Easier to raise additional capital.		
	Disadvantages: Profits have to be shared between partners. Partnership must be wound up if one partner dies; in a limited company the shares can be transferred to someone else. Possibility of disagreement with more partners.		
	(4 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus up to 1 for development) QWC	[2] [10]	
	Total	[32]	

Mark Scheme

January 2010

F013 – Company Accounts and Interpretation

Que	estion	Expected Answers		Marks	Rationale
				1	
Que 1	estion (a)*	Norman plc Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 DecembTurnover1,594,0Cost of sales705,0Gross Profit889,0Distribution costs386,200 (4)Administrative expenses272,300 (6)Goperating profit230,5Other income17,8Profit on ordinary activities248,3before tax70,0Profit after tax178,3Profit and Loss b/f20,0198,3	00 (1) 00 (2) 00 00 00 (1) 00 (1) 00 00 00 00 00 00	Marks	Rationale
		Dividends 84,000 (1) Reserves 38,000 Retained Profit 76,3 Distribution costs 76,300 + 11,700 + 19,600 Administrative expenses 165,000 + 104,200 - 4,800 - 900 + 8,000 - 7,000 + 7,800	<u>00</u> <u>(1)</u>		

F013

Mark	Scheme
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estion	Expected Answers		Marks	Rationale
(a)*	Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2010			
(a)	Dalance Sheet as at 51 December 2010			
	Calls not paid	5,000	(1)	
	Fixed Assets			
	Land and buildings	600,000		
	Office equipment	62,500		
	Delivery vehicles	78,400		
		740,900	(1)	
	Current Assets			
	Stock 53,000			
	Debtors 59,900 (1)		
	Prepaid 4,800 (1)		
	Bank <u>76,000</u>			
	193,700			
	Creditors amounts falling due within			
	one year Creditors 75,000			
		IN IN		
	Accruals24,100 (1Rent paid in advance4,200 (1			
	Taxation 70,000 (1			
	Dividends 84,000 (1			
	257,300	')		
	Net current assets	(63,600)		
		682,300		
	Capital and Reserves			
	Ordinary share capital	420,000	(1)	
	Revaluation reserve	108,000	(1)	
	General reserve	78,000		
	Retained profit	76,300	QWC (2)	
		<u>682,300</u>	[28]	
┟───┤──				

Mark Scheme

uestion	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(b)	 Share premium account is a capital reserve and is created when the company issues shares at a premium above the par value of the share. The amount of the premium is credited to the share premium account and cannot be used for the payment of cash dividends to shareholders. The balance on the share premium account can be used to issue bonus shares. General reserve is a revenue reserve and is created by the retention of profit in the company. It is the property of the ordinary shareholders and can be used for the payment of cash dividends. (2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development) 	[4]	
	Total	[32]	

Mark Scheme		

Qu	estion	Expected Answers					Marks	Rationale
2	(a)	Frankland plc Schedule of Fixed Assets fo	r year endec	31	December 20	<u>09</u>		
			Land and		Machinery		<u>Office</u>	
		Cost at 1 Jan Additions	<u>buildings</u> 680,000		320,000 18,000	(1)	<u>equipment</u> 210,000 20,000	(1) for line (1)
		Disposals Revaluations	120,000	(1)			(15,000)	(1)
		Cost at 31 Dec Total depreciation 1 Jan	<u>800,000</u> 72,000		<u>338,000</u> 160,000		<u>215,000</u> 85,000	(1) for line(1) for line
		Disposals Profit and loss	8,000	(2)	,	(2)	(4,500) _ <u>30,750</u>	(2) (2)
		Total depreciation 31 Dec Net book value 31 Dec	<u>80,000</u> 720,000		<u>186,700</u> <u>151,300</u>		<u>111,250</u> <u>103,750</u>	(1) for line (1) for line
							[17]	

Mark Scheme

uestion	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(b)	Land will increase in value over a period of time due to market forces.		
	Land would be shown in the balance sheet at the historic cost which would not reflect the true asset value of the company.		
	It will increase the net asset value of the business and this must be shown as an increase to the reserves on the company's balance sheet.		
	A capital reserve should be created in the accounts of the company and the capital reserve is part of the shareholders' equity.		
	(2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)	[4]	
	Total	[21]	

F0 1	13		January 2010				
Qu	estion	Expected Answers				Marks	Rationale
3	(a)	Bank Application and Allotment Application and Allotment Bank Bank Application and Allotment Application and Allotment Share Premium Application and Allotment Share Capital Bank First and Final Call First and Final Call Share Capital	Dr 1,400,000 100,000 800,000 750,000 1,350,000 897,900 900,000	Jour (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (1) (1)	nal Cr 1,400,000 100,000 800,000 750,000 1,350,000 897,900 900,000	 (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 	
	(b)*	Ordinary shareholders could be to the payment of a cash divider reduce the amount of cash outfle would improve the liquidity of the	nd. Issuing b ows in divide	onus	shares will		

Mark Scheme

Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(b)*	The ordinary shares do not reflect the asset value of the company and the capital and revenue reserves can be used to create extra shares. This would increase the number of equity shares on the balance sheet of the company.		
	If the company creates more ordinary shares this will dilute the market share price of the share. The lower price of the shares may be more attractive to investors. The market in the shares might be increased because of the lower price.		
	If the company has only given a small wage increase to employees then giving existing shareholders bonus shares instead of dividend payments may reduce unrest with the workforce.		
	Share capital base increases and the company may achieve a bigger size in the eyes of investors.		
	Shareholders regard a bonus issue as a strong indication that the prospects of the company have brightened and they can reasonably look forward to an increase in total dividend.		
	It may improve the prospects of raising additional funds from banks in the form of loans.	(8)	
	(3x max 3 marks – overall maximum 8 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	(8) QWC (2) [10]	
	Total	[27]	

Mark Scheme

January 2010

F014 – Management Accounting

Question	Expected Answers				Marks	Rationale				
1 (a)*										
	Contract Account									
	Materials		1,800,000	(1)	Material returns	50,000	(1)			
	Direct wages	1,160,000			Materials c/d	220,000				
	Direct wages c/d	53,000	1,213,000	(1)	Plant transfer	100,000	(1)			
	Head office		95,000	(1)	Plant c/d	240,000	(2)			
	Plant		600,000	(1)	Cost to date c/d	3,547,000				
	Plant hire		70,000	(1)						
	Sub contractor	320,000								
	Sub contractor c/d	26,000	346,000	(1)						
	Architect fees		33,000	(1)						
			<u>4,157,000</u>			<u>4,157,000</u>				
	Cost to date b/d		3,547,000	(1)	Work certified	4,500,000	(2)			
	Notional profit c/d		<u>1,200,000</u>		Work not cert	247,000	(1)			
					c/d					
			<u>4,747,000</u>			<u>4,747,000</u>				
	Profit and Loss	(1)	680,000	(1)	Notional profit	1,200,000				
					b/d					
	Profit provision c/d		520,000							
			<u>1,200,000</u>			<u>1,200,000</u>				
	Materials b/d		220,000	(1)	Direct wages b/d	•	(1)			
	Plant b/d		240,000	(1 of)	Sub contractor	26,000	(1)			
			0.47.000		b/d					
	Work not cert b/d		247,000	(1)	Profit provision	520,000	(1)			
					b/d					
					QWC (3) [26]					
					[20]					

F014

F014

Mark Scheme

uestion	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(b)	The 15% retention provides an incentive (1) for completion of contract (1) to a satisfactory standard(1). The retention puts the customer in a stronger position (1) if faulty work (1) is subsequently discovered (1).		
	(4 x 1 mark)	[4]	
(c)	Employment of local labour (1) and increase in standard of living (1). Purchase of materials locally (1) creating/maintaining employment (1). Increase in spending power (1) will benefit other businesses (1). New factory could be seen as a sign of confidence (1) and attract other businesses to the area (1). (2 x 2 marks)		
	(1 for point plus 1 for development)	[4]	
	Total	[34]	

Expected	d Answers		1	larks	Rationale
<u>Year</u> 2007 2008 2009	<u>Purchase price</u> 10 10.50 10.50	<u>Selling price</u> 12.50 12.50 13.00	I		
FIFO Year 2007 2008 2009	<u>Receipts</u> 4,800 x 10 300 x 10 5,760 x 10.50 160 x 10.50 6,000 x 10.50	<u>lssues</u> 4,500 x 10 300 x 10 5,600 x 10.50 160 x 10.50 5,800 x 10.50		. ,	
LIFO Year 2007 2008 2009	Receipts 4,800 x 10 300 x 10 5,760 x 10.50 160 x 10 6,000 x 10.50	<u>Issues</u> 4,500 x 10 5,760 x 10.50 140 x 10 5,960 x 10.50	$160 \times 10 = 1,600$ $160 \times 10 = 1,600$	(1)	
	Year 2007 2008 2009 FIFO Year 2007 2008 2007 2008 2009 LIFO Year 2007 2008 2009	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 2007 & 10 \\ 2008 & 10.50 \\ 2009 & 10.50 \\ \hline \\ \hline \underline{FIFO} \\ 2007 & 4,800 \times 10 \\ 2008 & 300 \times 10 \\ 5,760 \times 10.50 \\ 2009 & 160 \times 10.50 \\ \hline \\ \underline{LIFO} \\ \underline{Year} & \underline{Receipts} \\ 2007 & 4,800 \times 10 \\ 2008 & 300 \times 10 \\ 5,760 \times 10.50 \\ 2009 & 160 \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} \underline{Year} & \underline{Purchase\ price} & \underline{Selling\ price} \\ 2007 & 10 & 12.50 \\ 2008 & 10.50 & 12.50 \\ 2009 & 10.50 & 13.00 \\ \hline \underline{FIFO} & \\ \underline{Year} & \underline{Receipts} & \underline{Issues} \\ 2007 & 4,800 \times 10 & 4,500 \times 10 \\ 2008 & 300 \times 10 & 300 \times 10 \\ 5,760 \times 10.50 & 5,600 \times 10.50 \\ 2009 & 160 \times 10.50 & 160 \times 10.50 \\ 6,000 \times 10.50 & 5,800 \times 10.50 \\ \hline \underline{LIFO} & \\ \underline{Year} & \underline{Receipts} & \underline{Issues} \\ 2007 & 4,800 \times 10 & 5,760 \times 10.50 \\ 2008 & 300 \times 10 & 5,760 \times 10.50 \\ \hline \underline{2008} & 300 \times 10 & 5,760 \times 10.50 \\ 2008 & 300 \times 10 & 5,760 \times 10.50 \\ 2009 & 160 \times 10 & 5,960 \times 10.50 \\ \hline \end{array}$	Year Purchase price Selling price 2007 10 12.50 2008 10.50 12.50 2009 10.50 13.00 FIFO Balance Balance 2007 4,800 x 10 4,500 x 10 300 x 10 = 3,000 2008 300 x 10 300 x 10 160 x 10.50 = 1,68 5,760 x 10.50 5,600 x 10.50 200 x 10.50 = 2,10 6,000 x 10.50 5,800 x 10.50 200 x 10.50 = 2,10 LIFO Year Receipts Issues Balance 2007 4,800 x 10 4,500 x 10 300 x 10 = 3,000 2009 160 x 10.50 5,760 x 10.50 160 x 10 = 3,000 2008 300 x 10 5,760 x 10.50 160 x 10 = 3,000 2008 300 x 10 5,760 x 10.50 160 x 10 = 3,000 2009 160 x 10 5,960 x 10.50 160 x 10 = 1,600 5,760 x 10.50 140 x 10 100 x 10 = 1,600 2009 160 x 10 5,960 x 10.50 160 x 10 = 1,600 0,000 x 10.50 42	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Mark Scheme

F014	Mark Scheme)		January 201
Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale	
(b)	Sales 56,250 (1) 73,7 O/Stock - 3,000 73,7 Purchases 48,000 (1) 60,480 (1) 48,000 63,480 63,480 63,480 C/Stock 3,000 1,680 61,40 Cost of sales 45,000 61,40	<u>ended</u> <u>08</u> 750 (1) <u>300</u> <u>250</u> (1of)	$\begin{array}{r} \underline{2009} \\ 77,480 \textbf{(1)} \\ 1,680 \\ \underline{63,000} \textbf{(1)} \\ 64,680 \\ \underline{2,100} \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \underline{62,580} \\ \underline{14,900} \textbf{(1of)} \end{array}$	
(C)	 SSAP 9 (1), stock must be valued at the lower of cost (1) and net realisable value (1). Concept of prudence (1) must be applied and the use of selling (1) price would overstate profit (1). The use of selling price (1) would overstate the net asset (1) value of the business. (2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development) 	[9]		
	Total	[20]		

F01	4
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Mark Scheme

Qu	estio	n	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
3	(a)		Current rate: $960,000$ = 40% (2) $2,400,000$ - Job 310308 - Direct labour 4,500 Direct material 500 Prime cost 5,000 (2) Factory overhead $1,800$ (1) 6,800 - - General admin 20% $1,360$ (1) Total cost 8,160 - Profit $2,720$ - Selling price $10,880$ (1of)	[7]	
	(b)	(i)	$\frac{10000}{900,000} = \frac{10000}{10000} (100)$ $\frac{10000}{900,000} = 30\% (1)$ (1) $\frac{150,000}{500,000} = 30\% (1)$ (1) $\frac{150,000}{1,000,000} = 40\% (1)$	[3]	

F014	Mark Schem	Mark Scheme					
Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale				
(ii)	$\begin{array}{r llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	[3]					
(c)	Job 310308 (% direct labour cost) Prime cost 5,000 Overhead 1 720 (1) Overhead 2 495 (1) Overhead 3 400 (1) Total cost 6,615 General admin 20% 1,323 7,938 7,938 Profit 2,646 Selling price 10,584						

F014	Mark Scheme	January 2010		
Question	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale	
(c)	Job 310308 (direct labour hour rate) Prime cost 5,000 Overhead 1 500 (1) Overhead 2 1,400 (1) Overhead 3 1,170 (1) Total cost 8,070 General admin 20% 1,614 Profit 3,228 Selling price 12,912 (1of)	[8]		
(d)	Use of estimated data (1) which could be inaccurate (1), leading to under/over-absorption (1). Over-absorption, too much overhead (1) charged to production, overpriced and uncompetitive (1), fall in demand (1) and subsequent loss of revenue/reduction in profit (1). Under-absorption, insufficient overhead (1) charged to production, lower price to customer (1), costs not covered (1) and subsequent reduction in profits (1). Up to 3 marks each section. (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	[6]		
	Total	[27]		

30

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January 2010

4 (a	a)	Depreciation:	X = <u>175</u>	<u>5,000 – 10</u> 5	<u>,000</u> = 33,	000				
			$Y = \frac{200,000}{5} = 40,000$							
		Product X Year Net Profit Depreciation Cash Flow	1 21,000 <u>33,000</u> <u>54,000</u>	2 22,000 <u>33,000</u> <u>55,000</u>	3 25,000 <u>33,000</u> <u>58,000</u>	4 16,000 <u>33,000</u> <u>49,000</u>	5 12,000 <u>33,000</u> <u>45,000</u>			
		<u>Product Y</u> Year Net Profit Depreciation Cash Flow	1 28,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>68,000</u>	2 28,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>68,000</u>	3 27,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>67,000</u>	4 13,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>53,000</u>	5 6,000 <u>40,000</u> <u>46,000</u>			
	(i)	Payback X = 3 Payback Y = 3						[4]		

Mark Scheme

Marks

Rationale

F014

4

Question

Expected Answers

F014			January 2010						
Question	Expected Answers					Marks	Ratior	nale	
(ii)	Net present value X Year 1 2 3 4 5 5 5 Capital cost	<u>Cash flow</u> 54,000 55,000 58,000 49,000 45,000 10,000		<u>Disc factor</u> .909 .826 .751 .683 .621 .621	(1)	Present val 49,0 45,4 43,5 33,4 27,9 <u>6,2</u> 205,6 <u>175,0</u>	<u>ue</u> 86 30 58 67 45 10 96 (1) 00 (1)		
	Net present value Y Year 1 2 3 4 5 Capital cost Net present value	<u>Cash flow</u> 68,000 68,000 67,000 53,000 46,000	(1)	<u>Disc factor</u> .909 .826 .751 .683 .621	(1)	<u>30,6</u> Present valu 61,8 56,1 50,3 36,1 <u>28,5</u> 233,0 <u>200,0</u> <u>33,0</u>	<u>Je</u> 12 68 17 99 <u>66</u> 62 (1)		
						[14]			
(iii)	ARR X = <u>19,200</u> = 11% (2) 175,000) Y = <u>20,400</u> = 200,000		2% (2)		[4]			

F014

lestion	Expected Answers	Marks	Rationale
(b)*	 Payback is easy to calculate (1). Payback is useful in technological industries where a short payback is preferred(1). It uses cash flow (1) which is not subjective (1). It considers payback period only (1) and does not take future (1) cash flows into account. Timing (1) is not taken (1) into account. Net present value recognises the time value (1) of money and compares future cash flows with present cash flows (1). All cash flows (1) are taken into account. It uses cash flow (1) which is not subjective (1) Future rate of interest is likely to vary (1). Accounting rate of return can be compared to the profitability of the business (1). The full period (1) is taken into account but timing (1) is not considered (1). Profit is subjective and depends on policies adopted (1). This is the only method to use profit (1). (Each method 2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development) 	(12) QWC (2) [14]	
(c)	The market research expenditure has already been spent, (1) it is irrelevant (1) It should be ignored (1) in the capital expenditure decision. It is a sunk cost (1) (3 x 1 mark)	[3]	
	Total	[39]	

Grade Thresholds

Advanced GCE Accounting (H011 H0411) January 2010 Examination Series

Unit Threshold Marks

Unit		Maximum Mark	Α	В	С	D	E	U
F011	Raw	80	69	62	55	48	41	0
	UMS	80	64	56	48	40	32	0
F012	Raw	120	96	86	76	67	58	0
	UMS	120	96	84	72	60	48	0
F013	Raw	80	71	63	55	48	41	0
	UMS	80	64	56	48	40	32	0
F014	Raw	120	102	89	77	65	53	0
	UMS	120	96	84	72	60	48	0

Specification Aggregation Results

Overall threshold marks in UMS (ie after conversion of raw marks to uniform marks)

	Maximum Mark	Α	В	С	D	E	U
H011	200	160	140	120	100	80	0

The cumulative percentage of candidates awarded each grade was as follows:

	Α	В	С	D	E	U	Total Number of Candidates
H011	12.0	36.7	61.3	78.0	92.7	100.00	177

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see: <u>http://www.ocr.org.uk/learners/ums/index.html</u>

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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