



Accounting

Advanced GCE

Unit F014: Management Accounting

Mark Scheme for January 2011

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F014			N	lark Scheme	January 2011	
Question Number	Expected Answer				Mark	Rationale
1 (a)	Selling price Variable costs Contribution per unit	<u>A</u> 53 <u>35</u> <u>18(1)</u>	<u>B</u> 48 <u>28</u> <u>20</u> (1)	<u>C</u> 40 <u>26</u> <u>14</u> (1)		Must show contribution for mark.
	Contribution Limiting factor	<u>18</u> 1.2	<u>20</u> 1	<u>14</u> 0.8		
	Priority (2)	15 3rd	20 1st	17.5 2nd		Marks for correct priority.
	Machinist hours availabl B 30,000 x 1	e	89,000 (<u>30,000)</u>	(1)		Allow marks against quantities
	C 40,000 x 0.8		59,000 <u>(32,000)</u> 27,000	(1)		Allow marks against quantities.
	A 22,500 x 1.2		<u>(27,000)</u>	(2)		
	Contribution B 20 x 30,0 Contribution C 14 x 40,0 Contribution A 18 x 22,5	000	600,000 560,000 <u>405,000</u> 1,565,000			Marks for these values regardless of priority.
	Fixed costs Profit		<u>800,000</u> <u>765,000</u>	(1) (1)		
					[14]	

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F014				Ма	ark Scheme			January 2011
Question Number	Expected Answer						Mark	Rationale
(b)	Hours x New cost Was Increase Contribution A Contribution B Contribution C Total contribution Fixed costs Profit	19.50	(2) x 3	<u>B</u> 1 <u>8.50</u> <u>8.00</u> <u>0.50</u> 24,000 30,000 40,000	<u>C</u> 0.8 <u>8.50</u> 6.80 <u>6.40</u> <u>0.40</u> 417,600 585,000 <u>544,000</u> 1,546,600 <u>800,000</u> <u>746,600</u>	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	[11]	Must show contribution per unit for (2).

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Question Number	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale
(C) *	Option 1 This generates more profit (1), however customer demand is not met (1).		Allow movement in variable costs/contribution.
	If customers move to other suppliers (1), then risk of business being lost (1), and reputation may suffer (1).		
	If unable to produce to budget (1), then less work for assembly department (1), who may be made redundant (1).		
	Could some assembly department be retrained as machinists (1), although need to ensure assembly department requirement can be met (1).		
	<u>Option 2</u> This generates less profit (1), however the business is able to meet customer demands (1).		
	Competitors may react (1) and increase their wage rates (1).		
	Assembly workers may not be happy (1), and may seek a similar wage increase (1).		
	All demands are estimates (1) and may not materialise (1). Reasoned conclusion (1).		
	6 x 2 marks (max 8 marks for each option) (1 for point plus 1 for development) (12) QWC (2)	[14]	
	Total marks	[39]	

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Question Number	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale
2 (a)	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c }\hline \hline Contract Account \\ \hline Machinery b/d & 600,000(1) & Direct labour b/d & 58,000(1) \\ \hline Materials b/d & 255,000(1) & Sub contractors b/d & 35,000(1) \\ \hline Plant hire b/d & 47,000(1) & Profit provision b/d & 90,000(1) \\ \hline Direct labour & 480,000(1) & Cost to date c/d & 3,379,000(1) \\ \hline Materials & 895,000(1) \\ \hline Plant hire & 255,000(1) \\ \hline Sub contractors & 820,000(1) \\ \hline Architects fees & 90,000(1) \\ \hline Head office & 120,000(1) \\ \hline & 3,562,000 \\ \hline & & 3,379,000 \\ \hline & & & 3,379,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$	[15]	Allow totals. Marks for correct value with reasonable narrative.
(b)	Whole loss (1) should be written off to Profit and Loss Account (1), in the period (1). Application of Prudence concept (1). (3 x 1 mark)	[3]	
(c)	The 10% retention provides an incentive (1) for satisfactory completion (1) of contract. It puts the customer in a stronger position (1) if faulty work (1) is subsequently found (1). (3 x 1 mark)	[3]	
	Total marks	[21]	

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Question Number	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale
3 (a) (i)	Standard Cost Wood 700 x 4 x 5 14,000 Paint 200 x 6.50 x 5 6,500 Labour 300 x 8 x 5 12,000 Variable overheads $300 x 2 x 5$ 3,000 Fixed overheads $300 x 5 x 5$ 7,500 Total standard cost $\underline{43,000}$ (2) Per unit $\underline{43,000}$ = 86(1) 500	[3]	Must allow total standard cost for (2).
(ii)	Actual Cost Wood 3,600 x 3.95 14,220 Paint 950 x 6.60 6,270 Labour 1,550 x 8.10 12,555 Variable overheads 2,955 Fixed overheads 7,500 Total actual cost $\underline{43,500}$ (2) Per unit $\underline{43,500} = 87(1)$ 500	[3]	Must show total standard cost for (2).

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Question Number	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale
(b) (i)	MPV (wood) $(4 - 3.95)3,600 = 180(F)(2)$ (paint) $(6.50 - 6.60)950 = 95(A)(2)$	[4]	 2 for correct value with correct A/F 1 for correct value with no A/F or incorrect A/F All other responses 0.
(ii)	MUV (wood) [(700 x 5) - 3,600]4 = 400(A)(2) (paint) [(200 x 5) - 950]6.50 = $325(F)(2)$	[4]	• An other responses of
(iii)	LRV (8 – 8.10)1,550 = 155(A) (2)	[2]	
(iv)	LEV [(300 x 5) - 1,550]8 = 400(A) (2)	[2]	
(v)	TVO (3,000 – 2,955) = 45(F) (1)	[1]	 1 for correct value with F
(vi)	TFO (7,500 – 7,500) = 0 (1)	[1]	• 1 for 0

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Question Number	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale
(c)	Wood: Cheaper material (1), inferior quality (1) and using more (1).		Must relate to each material, rather than general.
	Paint: More expensive material (1), better quality (1) and using less (1).		
	(2 x 2 marks)		
	(1 for point plus 1 for development)	[4]	
(d)	Allows management by exception (1). By studying variances management attention is directed (1) towards those areas (1), which are not proceeding to plan (1).		Best two benefits.
	Variance analysis enables comparison (1) of actual and predetermined standards (1). Management can be held responsible (1) for those variances under its control (1).		
	Aid to pricing (1), product and price policies can be formulated (1), before production takes place (1). Prices can be based on standard costs (1).		
	(2 x 3 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development)	[6]	
	Total marks	[30]	

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4 (a)*	Marginal Costing						
			<u>2009</u> 237,500 (1)	22,000 <u>270,000</u> 292,000 54,000 (1)	<u>2010</u> 261,000 (1)		
	Contribution <u>1</u>		<u>208,000</u> 29,500 <u>16,000</u> (1) <u>13,500</u> (1)	(1)	238,000 23,000 21,000(1) 2,000(1)		
	Absorption Costing						
		<u>2008</u> 209,000 10,750 220,000 <u>16,000(1)</u>	<u>2009</u> 237,500	23,600 270,000 <u>21,000</u> (1)	<u>2010</u> 261,000		
	215,000 C/stock <u>10,750</u> (1)	<u>246,750</u> <u>23,600</u> (1) <u>204,250</u> <u>4,750</u> (1)	<u>223,150</u> 	314,600 <u>58,200</u> (1)			
					QWC (3)	[24]	QWC: layout, column, sub- totals, rule.

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Question Number	Expected Answer	Mark	Rationale	
(b)	Consistent production each year (1), regardless of sales (1).			
	Sales quantity declines (1), over period, with increase in closing stock (1), and stock holding costs (1).			
	Selling price increase each year (1) and decrease in demand (1).			
	Consistent production (1), likely to mean security of employment (1).			
	Decline in profit (1) from 2009 to 2010 (1) .			
	(3 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)	[6]		
	Total marks	[30]		

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