



Accounting

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit F012: Accounting Applications

Mark Scheme for June 2013

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.

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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
?	Unclear
1015	Benefit of doubt
×	Cross
(e) alt	Own figure rule
[리프카]	Repeat
	Noted but no credit given
✓	Tick

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Every working box – whether it contains working or not – must be stamped as 'seen'.

Blank answer space

To be sure you have not missed any candidate responses you <u>must</u> check every page of the question paper and annotate any blank answer spaces with the following annotations:

Additional Objects

You must check any additional pages (shown as Additional Objects) which the candidate has chosen to use.

Before you begin marking, use the Linking Tool, to 'Link' any additional page(s) to the relevant question(s) and mark the response as normal.

<u>All</u> additional pages must be annotated with the 'SEEN' stamp, so it is clear to the centres that the additional pages have been viewed by the marker.

Quality of Written Communication

The rubric states:

* In these two questions/sub questions, you will be assessed on the quality of your 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
3	3	All account headings, terms and balances are included appropriately and in line with accounting conventions. All figures are legible with effective use made of columns and sub-totals. All accounts are ruled off as appropriate.
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 question. 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.

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Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance			
1 (a)*	Answer John Prenton Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2013 Sales (125,000-14,200+16,300+2,100+33,000) 162,200 (4) (1) (1) (1) Opening stock 15,000 Purchases (64,000-7,400+6,700+750-1,600) 62,450 (4) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2,450 (4) (10,350 (1) Discounts received 750 (1) Discounts allowed 2,100 Loan interest 440 (1)	27	GuidanceMust show tick where marks are awarded. Seen at the bottom of each page to show it has been viewed.All marks for all questions are for correct value and reasonable narrative.If sales and purchases are incorrect, workings must be shown in order to be awarded individual marks. If no workings are shown, and the figure is incorrect, do not award any marks.If purchases 64,050 award 3 marks.Drawings can be shown separately after purchases but must be before closing stock.Give marks for control account entries if shown.SLCABal b/d14,200Dis Allowed2,100bal c/d16,300143,400143,400129,200 + 33,000 = 162,200Dis AllowedPLCABank64,000Bal c/d6,700271,45071,450Give marks are for net figure.Discount received must be shown after gross profit, can be shown as a negative expense but cannot be added to net profit.All expenses marks are for net figure.Depreciation must be shown separately for each fixed asset.			

Mark Scheme

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Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
	Balance Sheet as at 31 Ma	arch 2013			
	Fixed Assets				
	Fixtures		100,000		
	Delivery van		12,500		Fixed Assets
	-		112,500 (1)		Correct answer only.
	Current Assets				
	Stock	17,200			
	Debtors	15,974 (1)			Current Assets
	Rent prepaid	<u>400</u> (1)			Correct answers only. Must show net debtors figure.
		33,574			
					Current Liabilities
	Current Liabilities				Bank must be shown under current liabilities to be
	Creditors	6,700			awarded mark, it cannot be shown as a negative figure in
	Bank	10,100 (1)			current assets. For expenses allow individually or any
	Motor expenses	300 (1)			sub-total combination of the values (300, 200, 440).
	General expenses	200 (1)			
	Loan interest	<u> 440 (</u> 1)			
		17,740			
	Working capital		15,834		
	. <u> </u>		128,334		
	Long Term Liabilities				
	Loan		<u>22,000</u> (1)		
			<u>106,334</u>		-
					Financed by
	Financed by		81 100		
	Capital		81,400		Capital must show both values or correct total to be
	Additional capital		30,000		awarded mark.
	Net Profit		111,400 (1)		Not Drofit correct ensurer only for 4 more
			<u>31,534</u> (1) 142,934		Net Profit correct answer only for 1 mark. Loan can be added in the 'Financed By' section for 1
	Drawings		<u>36,600</u> (1)		mark.
	Diawings		<u>106,334</u>		Must show total figure for drawings.
			100,004		wusi show total ligure for urawiligs.
			QWC	3	Must show QWC has been considered even if 0.

Mark Scheme

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(b)*	 The problems of inadequate record keeping for a sole trader such as John Prenton are: He will not have records to take to the bank of giving details of cash flow etc if he wishes to take out a loan. This could lead to the bank not allowing him a loan or overdraft, which could hinder the growth of his business. He will not have details of his debtors, this could lead to poor cash flow, as without details of debtors he cannot chase 	6	Be careful to avoid giving many marks for generalised comments. Development marks should relate to problems. 1 mark for point up to 2 marks for development. If just list of reasons shown – maximum 3 marks.
	 outstanding debtors to pay their debts. The outcome of this is poor credit control. He would also not be aware when a debtor reached their credit limit, this could therefore lead to debtors exceeding their credit limits and still being supplied with goods. This could also lead to an increase in bad debts. If he has inadequate records this could lead to him not paying his creditors, the outcome of this could be that creditors stop 		
	 supplying him with goods and this could lead to a lack of stock to sell. General running expenses of the business may also go as John is not keeping track of when expenses should be paid, this could again lead to suppliers stopping supplies of gas electricity phone etc, this again could have a serious impact on his business. 		
	 He will not have the information available to produce the Trading Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet, he would therefore not know the net profit and the worth of the business. (3 x 3 marks) (maximum 6 marks) (1 for point plus up to 2 for development) 	2	Must show QWC has been considered even if 0.

Mark Scheme

(c) Advantages Speed, information can be processed more quickly. This enables the information stored within the system to be up to date. 8 Must consider two advantages and two disadvantages. Accurate, as information can be processed more quickly and it is up to date it will, therefore, be accurate as there will be less likelihood of items being left unprocessed. 8 Must consider two advantages and two disadvantages. Large volumes of data can be stored, minimising storage space and allowing easy and rapid access to information. 6 8 Computerised accounting systems usually have security software installed, which allows computers and data to be password protected reducing the need for costs associated with physical security systems such as safes or strong rooms. 8 Computer systems can also have virus checker software installed. This will protect the company's data from computer viruses. This will need to be updated regularly. 9 Disadvantages Cost. Computer systems can be costly to purchase and upgrade. 9 Staff will need to be trained in the use of the software packages. This can also generate additional costs. 1 Technical problems and breakdown can cause problems and delays to staff, customers (and suppliers). 0 Operator error. Items could be posted incorrectly or incorrect figures could be entered. Up to a maximum of 8 marks. Security. Systems can be at risk from hacking and viruses. (4 x2 marks) 1 Up to a maximum of 8 marks.	Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
need to be updated regularly. Disadvantages Cost. Computer systems can be costly to purchase and upgrade. Staff will need to be trained in the use of the software packages. This can also generate additional costs. Technical problems and breakdown can cause problems and delays to staff, customers (and suppliers). Operator error. Items could be posted incorrectly or incorrect figures could be entered. Security. Systems can be at risk from hacking and viruses. Up to a maximum of 8 marks.	(c)	 Speed, information can be processed more quickly. This enables the information stored within the system to be up to date. Accurate, as information can be processed more quickly and it is up to date it will, therefore, be accurate as there will be less likelihood of items being left unprocessed. Large volumes of data can be stored, minimising storage space and allowing easy and rapid access to information. Computerised accounting systems usually have security software installed, which allows computers and data to be password protected reducing the need for costs associated with physical security systems such as safes or strong rooms. Computer systems can also have virus checker software installed. 		•
to staff, customers (and suppliers). Operator error. Items could be posted incorrectly or incorrect figures could be entered. Security. Systems can be at risk from hacking and viruses. (4 x2 marks)		Disadvantages Cost. Computer systems can be costly to purchase and upgrade. Staff will need to be trained in the use of the software packages. This		
could be entered. Security. Systems can be at risk from hacking and viruses. Up to a maximum of 8 marks. (4 x2 marks) Up to a maximum of 8 marks.		to staff, customers (and suppliers).		
Total 46		could be entered. Security. Systems can be at risk from hacking and viruses. (4 x2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)		Up to a maximum of 8 marks.

Mark Scheme

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Q	uestic	on				Answer			Marks	Guidance
2		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Balance b/d Sales Bank (1)	Sales Lea 160,000 702,400 2,500		Control Account Bank Discounts allowed	750,200 12,700 5,200 6,500 16,000 74,300	(1) (1) (1)	8	Mark is for reasonable narrative and figure. Do not allow receipts from debtors instead of bank. Allow bal c/d but not bal or c/d on it's own. Allow set off instead of Contra. Allow marks if adjustments are shown
				864,900	-		864,900	-		separately, as below. Only award mark if both items are included. <u>Sales Ledger Control Account</u> Bal b/d 160,000 Sales 700,400 Bank 1,500 Dis Allowed 300 Sales 2,000 Sales 2,000 Bank 1,000 Bank 1,000 Bal Debts 4,200 Contra 16,000 Bank 1,000 Bal Debts 1,000 Bal Debts 1,000 Bal C/d 74,300 <u>865,200</u>
	(b)		Original balance Sales returns Bad debt	I	8′ (6 (1	<u>sed Schedule of Debtors</u> ,300 ,000) (1) , <u>000)</u> (1) , <u>300</u> (1)			3	Adjustments must indicate whether they have been added or subtracted. If no signage assume added. The errors must include narrative or error number with value. Final balance, accept without narrative. Correct answer only.

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Question				Answer			Marks	Guidance
Question (c)	Bank Discounts received Purchase returns Contra sales ledger	346,000 5,400 3,400 16,000	(1) (1) (1)	Answer er Control Accour Balance b/d Purchases	nt 90,000 378,100	(1)	Marks 6	Guidance Mark is for reasonable narrative and figure. Do not allow cheques paid to creditors instead of bank. Allow bal c/d but not bal or c/d on it's own. Allow set off instead of Contra.
	Balance c/d	97,300 468,100	(1)		468,100	(1)		Allow marks if adjustments are shown separately, as below. Only award mark if both items are included. <u>Purchases Ledger Control Account</u> <u>Bank 346,000 Bal b/d 90,000</u> Disc Rec 6,000 Purchases 370,000 Purch Ret 3,400 Disc Rec 600 Contra 16,000 Purchases 8,100 Bal c/d <u>97,300</u> <u>468,700</u> <u>468,700</u>

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Revised Schedule of Creditors Original balance 96,500 Credit purchase 1,700 (1) Purchase returns (900) (1) 97.300 (1) Control accounts are usually completed by a supervisor, whilst the sales and purchases ledgers are usually completed by ledger clerks; therefore providing a division of duties, as the accounts are completed by different people. The balance on the control account and the balance on the total balance from the ledger accounts must be equal, therefore, as each member of staff is only completing part of this, it is harder for fraud to be committed. (2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development)	3	Adjustments must indicate as to whether they have been added or subtracted. If no signage assume added. The errors must include narrative or error number with value. Final balance, accept without narrative. Correct answer only. Be careful to avoid giving marks for generalised comments. Answers must relate to fraud and not errors.
burchases ledgers are usually completed by ledger clerks; therefore providing a division of duties, as the accounts are completed by different people. The balance on the control account and the balance on the total balance from the ledger accounts must be equal, therefore, as each member of staff is only completing part of this, it is harder for fraud to be committed. (2 x 2 marks)	4	generalised comments. Answers must relate to fraud and not
The sales journal is not part of the double entry system. When goods are sold on credit, the sale is first recorded in the sales journal, the sales journal is totalled and the total is then transferred to the sales account and the sales ledger control account. The individual amounts are entered into the debtors' accounts in the sales ledger. (3 x 1 mark)	6	Be careful to avoid giving marks for generalised comments. Must relate answers to credit sales and not just sales.
The cash book is part of the double-entry system. A two column cash book shows the cash and the bank accounts brought into one book. This allows the receipts and payments for the period to be seen on the same page. A three column cash book also incorporates a memorandum column on both sides to record the discounts allowed on the debit side and the discounts received on the credit side, allowing totals of discounts allowed and discounts received to be transferred to the discounts allowed/received accounts. The cash book also shows the closing balance for cash and bank.		Must relate answers to bank and cash and not just cash.
(3 Th sh co cre cre cre	x 1 mark) The cash book is part of the double-entry system. A two column cash book ows the cash and the bank accounts brought into one book. This allows the ceipts and payments for the period to be seen on the same page. A three lumn cash book also incorporates a memorandum column on both sides to cord the discounts allowed on the debit side and the discounts received on the edit side, allowing totals of discounts allowed and discounts received to be ansferred to the discounts allowed/received accounts. The cash book also ows the closing balance for cash and bank.	x 1 mark) he cash book is part of the double-entry system. A two column cash book ows the cash and the bank accounts brought into one book. This allows the ceipts and payments for the period to be seen on the same page. A three lumn cash book also incorporates a memorandum column on both sides to cord the discounts allowed on the debit side and the discounts received on the edit side, allowing totals of discounts allowed and discounts received to be ansferred to the discounts allowed/received accounts. The cash book also

Mark Scheme

	Quest	ion		Answer		Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	(i)	Office equipment Winterwold Ltd	5,000 (1)	5,000 (1)	2	Reversed entries and 'T' accounts no marks. Mark is for reasonable account name and figure.
							Must identify as to whether debit or credit if not set out in correct format.
							Must state Winterwold Ltd not just creditor.
		(ii)	Disposals	8,400 (1)		8	Mark is for reasonable account name and
			Office equipment		8,400 (1)		figure.
							Bank – can allow cash book but not cash.
			Prov for dep'd office equipment	1,890 (1)			Depreciation acceptable instead of Provision
			Disposals		1,890 (1)		for depreciation.
			Bank	4,000 (1)			
			Disposals		4,000 (1)		
			Profit and Loss	2,510 (1)			
			Disposals		2,510 (1)		
		(iii)	Profit and Loss	13,870 (2)		4	Mark is for reasonable account name and
			Prov for dep'n office equipment		13,870 (2)		figure.
	(b)	(i)	Bad debts	1,600 (1)		2	Mark is for reasonable account name and
			Autumn Rayne		1,600 (1)		figure.
							Must state Autumn Rayne not just debtor.
		(ii)	Profit and Loss	2,128 (1)		2	Mark is for reasonable account name and
			Prov for doubtful debts		2,128 (1)		figure.
					Total	18	

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Qı	Question			Marks	Guidance						
4	(a)		Edwin and Vanessa Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 March 2013								Correct answer only.
			Net Profit Interest on drawing	js	Edwin Vanessa	660 <u>600</u>	(2) (2)	298,000 <u>1,260</u>			Appropriations must be correctly added or deducted to be awarded mark. Horizontal format
			Interest on capital		Edwin Vanessa	18,000 <u>20,000</u>	(1) (1)	299,260 <u>38,000</u> 261,260			acceptable. Interest on drawings 2 or 0.
			Salaries		Edwin Vanessa	20,000 <u>16,000</u>	(1 both)				
			Share of profits		Edwin Vanessa	112,630 <u>112,630</u>	(1 both)	225,260 225,260			
	(b)			7							
	(6)		Bal b/d Drawings Drawings Interest on drawings (1)	Edwin 4,000 16,000 12,000 1) 660	Current Accou Vanessa 12,000 (1) 8,000 24,000 600	Salaries Interest on c Share of profi		Edwin 20,000 18,000 112,630	Vanessa 16,000 (1 both) 20,000 112,630		Where a mark is awarded against a balancing figure, the mark is for the figure and the narrative on the debit side. Allow bal b/d but not bal or b/d on its own.
			Bal c/d	<u>117,970</u> <u>150,630</u>	<u>104,030</u> <u>148,630</u>			150,630	148,630		Marks awarded for narrative must be on the correct side. Drawings can be shown as totals Edwin 28,000 (1) and Vanessa 32,000 (1).

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Question						Answer							Marks	Guidance
(c)	Goodwill Bal c/d	Edwin 16,000 438,000 (1) <u>454,000</u>	Vanessa 16,000 478,000 494,000	Mario 16,000 254,000 270,000	Capital (1 all three)	Accounts Bal b/d Revaluation Goodwill Bank Stock	Edwin 360,000 70,000 24,000 454,000	(1)	Vanessa 400,000 70,000 24,000 494,000	(1 both) (1 both)		(1) (1) =	7	Where a mark is awarded for balance b/d or c/d the following are acceptable bal b/d, bal c/d, bal b/f or bal c/f. Marks awarded for figure are for the figure plus narrative on the correct side. Goodwill adjustment marks can be awarded if only net figure shown. Credit Edwin 8,000 Credit Vanessa 8,000 Debit Mario 16,000 Bank and stock must be shown separately. Accept fixed asset for
(d)	 The significance of a debit balance on a partner's current account is that this may occur when a partner has taken more drawings out of the current account than he/she has earned or has been credited to the account. This is highlighted when a current account is used rather than having a fluctuating capital account, which would only show a reduced capital balance. A debit balance can be seen immediately and can highlight a cause for concern within the partnership. (2 x 2 marks) (1 for point plus 1 for development) 										4	revaluation.		
											Тс	otal	26	

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